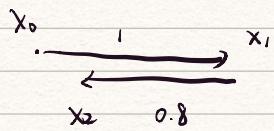


Graph-Based SLAM

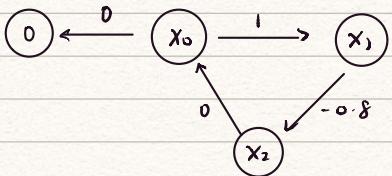
(Least square approach)

} Approach for computing solution for overdetermined system

Problem Setting



$$\begin{aligned}x_0 &= 0 \\x_1 &= x_0 + 1 \\x_2 &= x_1 - 0.8 \\x_2 &= x_0\end{aligned}$$



最小二乘优化：(使用闭环)

方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_1 = x_0 = 0 \\ f_2 = x_1 - x_0 - 1 = 0 \\ f_3 = x_2 - x_1 + 0.8 = 0 \\ f_4 = x_2 - x_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{优化}} C = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i^2 = x_0^2 + (x_1 - x_0 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1 + 0.8)^2 + (x_2 - x_0)^2$$

求偏导

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial C}{\partial x_0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x_0 - x_1 - x_2 = -1 \\ -x_0 + 2x_1 - x_2 = 1.8 \\ -x_0 - x_1 + 2x_2 = -0.8 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0.93 \\ x_2 = 0.07 \end{array} \right.$$

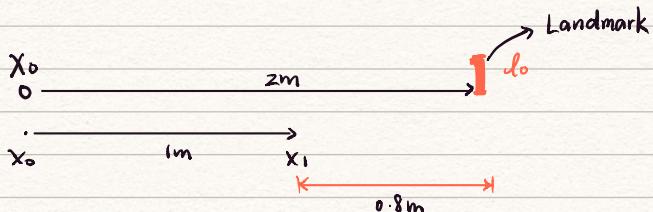
矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1.8 \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

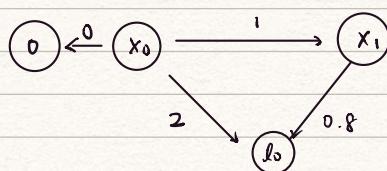
$$\Sigma M = \Sigma$$

$$M = \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma$$

Problem with Landmark



初始为 x_0 ，前方2m有1个landmark
编码器累计向前走了1m，此时
landmark在前方0.8m



方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = x_0 + 1 \\ l_0 = x_0 + 2 \\ l_0 = x_1 + 0.8 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{initial} \\ \text{forward} \\ \text{first observation} \\ \text{second observation} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_1 = x_0 - 0 \\ f_2 = x_1 - x_0 - 1 \\ f_3 = l_0 - x_0 - 2 \\ f_4 = l_0 - x_1 - 0.8 \end{array} \right.$$

最小二乘残差:

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i^2 = x_0^2 + (x_1 - x_0 - 1)^2 + (l_0 - x_0 - 2)^2 + (l_0 - x_1 - 0.8)^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial C}{\partial x_0} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_0 - 2(x_1 - x_0 - 1) - 2(l_0 - x_0 - 2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial x_1} = 0 \Rightarrow 2(x_1 - x_0 - 1) - 2(l_0 - x_1 - 0.8) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial x_2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2(l_0 - x_0 - 2) + 2(l_0 - x_1 - 0.8) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 1.01 \\ x_2 = 1.9 \end{array} \right.$$

矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0.2 \\ 2.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma \quad \mu = \bar{x}$$

权重也可不一样: 权重为 edge 的信息矩阵
information matrix

$$\mu = \Sigma^{-1} \bar{x}$$

图优化的后端: 优化目标: $x^* = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} F(x)$
(Graph Optimization)

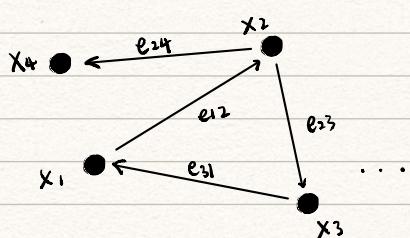
$$F(x) = \sum_{e_{ij} \in E} e(x_i, x_j, z_{ij})^T \underbrace{\Omega_{ij}}_{F_{ij}} e(x_i, x_j, z_{ij})$$

x_i : 图顶点的参数向量

z_{ij} : 测量值, perception

Ω_{ij} : 该误差所占权重的矩阵

$e(x_i, x_j, z_{ij})$: x_i x_j 之间的关系与 z_{ij} 之间的吻合度



x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为 n 个 node

每个 node 是一个 2D or 3D 位姿

$$e(x_i, x_j, z_{ij}) \xrightarrow{\text{def}} e_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \xrightarrow{\text{def}} e_{ij}(x)$$

$$\therefore F(x) = e_{12}^T \Omega_{12} e_{12} + e_{23}^T \Omega_{23} e_{23} + e_{31}^T \Omega_{31} e_{31} + e_{24}^T \Omega_{24} e_{24} + \dots$$

假设 sensor 采样呈多元高斯分布：

不同时刻的采样(互不相关)

$$f_X(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^k |\Sigma|}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right)$$

知识补充：协方差，协方差矩阵

协方差：衡量两个变量相关性，协方差 = $\begin{cases} \text{正}, \text{正相关} \\ 0, \text{独立} \\ \text{负}, \text{负相关} \end{cases}$

$$\text{方差: } \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})}{n-1}$$

$$\text{协方差: } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$$

这里 X, Y 为 2 个变量空间，也可认为是 2 个特征空间
(X 为 x 特征集合)
(Y 为 y 特征集合)

e.g. 4 个样本

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= (1, 2) \\ x_2 &= (3, 6) \\ x_3 &= (4, 2) \\ x_4 &= (5, 2) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

协方差矩阵反映所有变量两两之间的关系

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Z) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Cov}(X, X) & \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{Cov}(Y, X) & \text{Cov}(Y, Y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中: } \bar{x} = 3.25 \quad \bar{y} = 3$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, X) = \frac{1}{4-1} \left[(1-3.25)^2 + (3-3.25)^2 + (4-3.25)^2 + (5-3.25)^2 \right] = 2.9167$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X) = \frac{1}{4-1} \times \left[(1-3.25)(2-3) + (3-3.25)(6-3) + \dots \right] = -0.3333$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y, Y) = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{协方差矩阵 } \text{Cov}(Z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9167 & -0.3333 \\ -0.3333 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \Sigma$$

$$\text{总结得 } \Sigma_{ij} = \frac{(\text{样本矩阵第}i\text{列 - 第}j\text{列均值})^T (\text{样本矩阵第}j\text{列 - 第}i\text{列均值})}{\text{样本数} - 1}$$

知识补充：高斯分布 拓展到多维

一维高斯分布: $N(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2}$

高维高斯分布: $N(\vec{x}|\vec{\mu}, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{D}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{|\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})}$

\vec{x} 为维度为 D 的向量

$\vec{\mu}$ 为向量的平均值

Σ 为所有向量 \vec{x} 的协方差矩阵

二维情况:

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 \\ \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{假设 } x_1, x_2 \text{ 独立}$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2}(x_1-\mu_1)^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}(x_2-\mu_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2\right]}$$

对于 \vec{x} 而言, 协方差矩阵: $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11}^2 & \sigma_{12}^2 \\ \sigma_{21}^2 & \sigma_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(\Sigma) = |\Sigma| = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2$$

$$\therefore f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}|\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\right] &= \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}[x_1-\mu_1 \quad x_2-\mu_2] \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1-\mu_1 \\ x_2-\mu_2 \end{bmatrix}\right] \\ &= \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}[x_1-\mu_1 \quad x_2-\mu_2] \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_2^2(x_1-\mu_1) \\ \sigma_1^2(x_2-\mu_2) \end{bmatrix}\right] \\ &= \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2\right]\right] \end{aligned}$$

SLAM 中的优化目标：已知观测 z 后计算 x 的条件概率分布

$$P(x|z) = \frac{P(z|x) P(x)}{P(z)} \propto P(z|x) P(x)$$

\downarrow 似然 \downarrow 先验

最大后验

$$x^{\text{MAP}} = \operatorname{argmax} P(x|z) = \operatorname{argmax} P(z|x) P(x)$$

(最大似然)

$$x^{\text{MLE}} = \operatorname{argmax} P(z|x)$$

“目前位姿下可能产生什么样的观测”

\downarrow

$$x \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$$

\rightarrow 正态躁音的 Covariance Matrix

\downarrow

回到 $f_x(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^k |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)\right)$

取对数 $\ell_{ij} \propto \underbrace{[z_{ij} - \hat{z}_{ij}(x_i, x_j)]^T}_{e_{ij}} \Sigma_{ij} [z_{ij} - \hat{z}_{ij}(x_i, x_j)]$

note: $\Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma^{-1}$ (测量值 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k 的协方差越小，信息矩阵权值越大)

问题转化为求解非线性最小二乘

Gauss - Newton
Levenberg - Marquardt

在初始值 \tilde{x} 附近开始迭代求最优解

$$e_{ij}(\tilde{x}_i + \Delta x_i, \tilde{x}_j + \Delta x_j) = e_{ij}(\tilde{x} + \Delta x)$$

$$\approx e_{ij} + J_{ij} \Delta x$$

J_{ij} : 误差函数 $e_{ij}(x)$
在 \tilde{x} 附近的 Jacobian
Matrix

$e_{ij}(\tilde{x})$ 简写为 e_{ij}

最小二乘其中一项: $F_{ij}(\tilde{x} + \Delta x) = e_{ij}(\tilde{x} + \Delta x)^T \Sigma_{ij} e_{ij}(\tilde{x} + \Delta x)$

仅与 x_i, x_j 有关

$$\approx (e_{ij} + J_{ij} \Delta x)^T \Sigma_{ij} (e_{ij} + J_{ij} \Delta x)$$

$$= (e_{ij}^T + \Delta x^T J_{ij}^T) \Sigma_{ij} (e_{ij} + J_{ij} \Delta x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} e_{ij} + e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} J_{ij} \Delta x + (\bar{J}_{ij} \Delta x)^T \Omega_{ij} e_{ij} + \bar{J}_{ij} \Delta x^T \Omega_{ij} \bar{J}_{ij} \Delta x \\
 &\quad \text{+} \underbrace{\bar{J}_{ij} \Delta x^T \Omega_{ij} \bar{J}_{ij}}_{\text{为 } n \times 1 \text{ 阵} \neq A^T B = B^T A} \Delta x \\
 &= \underbrace{e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} e_{ij}}_{c_{ij}} + \underbrace{2 e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} J_{ij} \Delta x}_{b_{ij}^T} + \underbrace{\Delta x^T \bar{J}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \bar{J}_{ij} \Delta x}_{n_{ij}} \\
 &= c_{ij} + 2 b_{ij}^T \Delta x + \Delta x^T H_{ij} \Delta x
 \end{aligned}$$

b_{ij} 为列向量

Δx 为列向量

e_{ij} 为列向量

c_{ij} 为一个数值

误差平方和: $F(\check{x} + \Delta x) = \sum_{i,j \in C} F_{ij}(\check{x} + \Delta x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\approx \sum_{i,j \in C} c_{ij} + 2 b_{ij}^T \Delta x + \Delta x^T H_{ij} \Delta x \\
 &= c + 2 b^T \Delta x + \Delta x^T H \Delta x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c = \sum c_{ij}$$

$$b = \sum b_{ij}$$

$$H = \sum H_{ij}$$

对 $F(\check{x} + \Delta x)$ 两边求导:

$$0 = 2b + 2H \Delta x$$

$$\therefore H \Delta x^* = -b \quad (G-N \text{ 法})$$

H 为系统的信息矩阵

不断迭代 (Euclidean Space 欧式空间中)

$$x^* = \check{x} + \Delta x^*$$

非欧空间

$$x_i^* = \check{x}_i + \Delta x_i^*$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} x + \Delta x \cos \theta - \Delta y \sin \theta \\ y + \Delta x \sin \theta + \Delta y \cos \theta \\ \text{normAngle}(\theta + \Delta \theta) \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 误差函数 e_{ij} 仅与 x_i, x_j 有关 ∴ J_{ij} 中仅与 x_i, x_j 有关项不为 0

$$J_{ij} = \left[\underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{A_{ij}}, \underbrace{\frac{\partial e_{ij}(x_i)}{\partial x_i}}_{\Omega_{ij}}, \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{B_{ij}}, \underbrace{\frac{\partial e_{ij}(x_j)}{\partial x_j}}_{\Omega_{ij}}, \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{A_{ij}} \right]$$

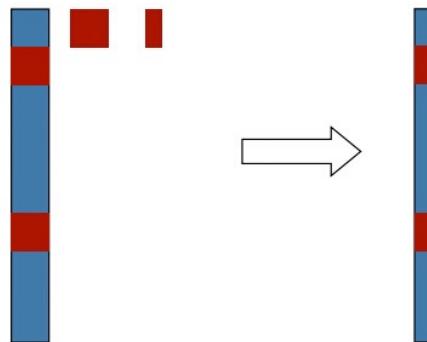
$$b_{ij}^T = e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} J_{ij}$$

$$= e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} [0 \cdots A_{ij} \cdots 0 \cdots B_{ij} \cdots 0]$$

$$= [0 \cdots e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} A_{ij} \cdots 0 \cdots e_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} B_{ij} \cdots 0]$$

$$\hookrightarrow b_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ A_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} e_{ij} \\ \vdots \\ B_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} e_{ij} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

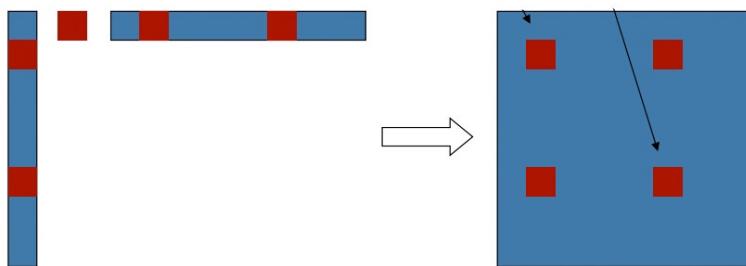
$$b_{ij} = J_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} e_{ij}$$



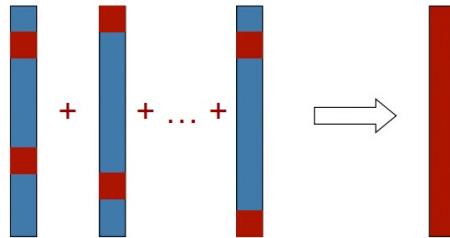
$$H_{ij} = J_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} J_{ij}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ A_{ij}^T \\ \vdots \\ B_{ij}^T \end{bmatrix} \Omega_{ij} [\cdots A_{ij} \cdots B_{ij} \cdots]$$

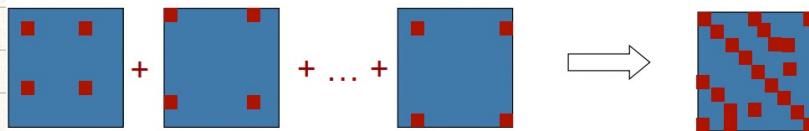
$$H_{ij} = J_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} J_{ij}$$



$$\mathbf{b} = \sum_{ij} \mathbf{b}_{ij}$$



$$\mathbf{H} = \sum_{ij} \mathbf{H}_{ij}$$



Algorithm 1 Computes the mean \mathbf{x}^* and the information matrix \mathbf{H}^* of the multivariate Gaussian approximation of the robot pose posterior from a graph of constraints.

Require: $\check{\mathbf{x}} = \check{\mathbf{x}}_{1:T}$: initial guess. $\mathcal{C} = \{\langle \mathbf{e}_{ij}(\cdot), \Omega_{ij} \rangle\}$: constraints

Ensure: \mathbf{x}^* : new solution, \mathbf{H}^* new information matrix

// find the maximum likelihood solution

while \neg converged **do**

$\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$ $\mathbf{H} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$

for all $\langle \mathbf{e}_{ij}, \Omega_{ij} \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ **do**

 // Compute the Jacobians \mathbf{A}_{ij} and \mathbf{B}_{ij} of the error function

$$\mathbf{A}_{ij} \leftarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_{ij}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i} \Big|_{\mathbf{x}=\check{\mathbf{x}}} \quad \mathbf{B}_{ij} \leftarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_{ij}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_j} \Big|_{\mathbf{x}=\check{\mathbf{x}}}$$

 // compute the contribution of this constraint to the linear system

$$\mathbf{H}_{[ii]} += \mathbf{A}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \mathbf{A}_{ij} \quad \mathbf{H}_{[ij]} += \mathbf{A}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \mathbf{B}_{ij}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{[ji]} += \mathbf{B}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \mathbf{A}_{ij} \quad \mathbf{H}_{[jj]} += \mathbf{B}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \mathbf{B}_{ij}$$

 // compute the coefficient vector

$$\mathbf{b}_{[i]} += \mathbf{A}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \mathbf{e}_{ij} \quad \mathbf{b}_{[j]} += \mathbf{B}_{ij}^T \Omega_{ij} \mathbf{e}_{ij}$$

end for

 // keep the first node fixed

$$\mathbf{H}_{[11]} += \mathbf{I}$$

 // solve the linear system using sparse Cholesky factorization

$$\Delta \mathbf{x} \leftarrow \text{solve}(\mathbf{H} \Delta \mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{b})$$

 // update the parameters

$$\check{\mathbf{x}} += \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

end while

$$\mathbf{x}^* \leftarrow \check{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{H}^* \leftarrow \mathbf{H}$$

 // release the first node

$$\mathbf{H}_{[11]}^* -= \mathbf{I}$$

return $\langle \mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{H}^* \rangle$

构建误差函数：

$$e_{ij}(x_i, x_j) = t_{2v}(\bar{z}_{ij}^{-1} (x_i^{-1} \cdot x_j))$$

\bar{z}_{ij}^{-1} : x_i observed from x_j (virtual observation)

x_j in the reference of x_i (graph) \hat{z}_{ij}

如果 $\bar{z}_{ij} = x_i^{-1} x_j$ 则 error 为 0，从图上看以及表示观察一样

设 \hat{z}_{ij} (j 到的变换矩阵为) $x_i^{-1} x_j = \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

设 $\bar{z}_{ij} \stackrel{\text{measurement}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} R' & t' \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

误差计算：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}_{ij}^{-1} (x_i^{-1} x_j) &= \begin{bmatrix} R' & t' \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R'^T & -R'^T t' \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} R'^T R & R'^T t - R'^T t' \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} R'^T R & R^T (t - t') \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

知识点补充

分块矩阵求导

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} &= \left[\begin{bmatrix} I & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right]^{-1} = \left[\begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right] \\ &= \left[\begin{bmatrix} R^T & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & -t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} R^T - R^T t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{ij}^{-1}(x_i^{-1}x_j) = \begin{bmatrix} R^T R & R^T(t_j - t_i) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

将 $x_i^{-1}x_j$ 化为

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_i^T(t_j - t_i) \\ \theta_j - \theta_i \end{bmatrix}$$

转为误差向量:

$$\Delta t_{ij} = R_z^T \left[R_i^T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ y_j \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix} \right) - \begin{bmatrix} x_z \\ y_z \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial e_{ij}(x_i)}{\partial x_i} = A_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} -R_z^T R_i^T & \boxed{R_z^T \frac{\partial R_i^T}{\partial \theta_i} (t_j - t_i)} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{\partial e_{ij}(x_j)}{\partial x_j} = B_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} R_z^T R_i^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_2$$