Solution to the 2nd Homework

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Contents

1	Eigen 矩阵运算 (3 分, 约 2 小时)	2
2	几何运算练习(2分,约1小时)	3
3	旋转的表达 (2 分, 约 1 小时)	4
4	罗德里格斯公式的证明 (2 分,约 1 小时)	6
5	四元数运算性质的验证 (1 分,约 1 小时)	8
6	* 熟悉 C++11 (2 分, 约 1 小时)	9

1 Eigen 矩阵运算 (3 分, 约 2 小时)

Eigen(http://eigen.tuxfamily.org) 是常用的 C++ 矩阵运算库, 具有很高的运算效率。大部分需要在 C++ 中使用矩阵运算的库, 都会选用 Eigen 作为基本代数库, 例如 Google Tensorflow, Google Ceres, GTSAM 等。本次习题, 你需要使用 Eigen 库,编写程序,求解一个线性方程组。为此,你需要先了解一些有关线性方程组数值解法的原理。设线性方程 Ax = b,在 A 为方阵的前提下,请回答以下问题:

- 1. 在什么条件下, x 有解且唯一?
- 2. 高斯消元法的原理是什么?
- 3. QR 分解的原理是什么?
- 4. Cholesky 分解的原理是什么?
- 5. 编程实现 A 为 100 × 100 随机矩阵时,用 QR 和 Cholesky 分解求 x 的程序。你可以参考本次课用到的 useEigen 例程。提示: 你可能需要参考相关的数学书籍或文章。请善用搜索引擎。Eigen 固定大小矩阵最大支持到 50,所以你会用到动态大小的矩阵。

Solution:

- 1. rank(A) = rank(A|b) = dim(x) = number of variables
- 2. Step 1: Using following 3 elementary row operations to modify the matrix until the lower left corner is filled with 0, as much as possible (also called row echelon form):
 - swapping two rows
 - multiplying a row by a nonzero number
 - adding a multiple of one row to another row.
 - Step 2: Using back substitution to find the solution of the equations, i.e. using last equation to solve x_n , and substitute it into the previous equation to solve x_{n-1} , and repeating through x_1 .
- 3. If A is a square matrix, A can be decomposed as A = QR, where where Q is an orthogonal matrix and R is an upper triangular matrix.
 - More generally, we can factor a complex $m \times n$ matrix A, with $m \ge n$, A can be decomposed as

$$A = QR = Q \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = [Q_1, Q_2] \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = Q_1 R_1$$

where R_1 is an n×n upper triangular matrix, 0 is an $(m - n) \times n$ zero matrix, Q_1 is m×n, Q_2 is m×(m - n), and Q_1 and Q_2 both have orthogonal columns.

After decomposition, the equation Ax = b can be solved more numerically stable, even for the under and over determined case.

- 4. If A is a symmetric positive definite matrix, A can be decomposed as $A = LL^T$, where L is a lower triangular matrix. Then, the equation Ax = b can be efficiently solved by a forward substitute and a backward substitute, as it can be write as $LL^Tx = b$. The resolution can be done in following 2 steps:
 - (a) resolve the equation Ly = b with forward substitute.
 - (b) resolve the equation $L^T x = y$ with backward substitute.
- 5. see folder 1.5.

2 几何运算练习(2分,约1小时)

下面我们来练习如何使用 Eigen/Geometry 计算一个具体的例子。

设有小萝卜一号和小萝卜二号位于世界坐标系中。小萝卜一号的位姿为: $q_1=[0.55,0.3,0.2,0.2],t_1=[0.7,1.1,0.2]^T$ (q 的第一项为实部)。这里的 q 和 t 表达的是 Tcw,也就是世界到相机的变换关系。小萝卜二号的位姿为 $q_2=[-0.1,0.3,-0.7,0.2],t_2=[-0.1,0.4,0.8]^T$ 。现在,小萝卜一号看到某个点在自身的坐标系下,坐标为 $p_1=[0.5,-0.1,0.2]^T$,求该向量在小萝卜二号坐标系下的坐标。请编程实现此事,并提交你的程序。

提示:

- 1. 四元数在使用前需要归一化。
- 2. 请注意 Eigen 在使用四元数时的虚部和实部顺序。
- 3. 参考答案为 $p_2 = [1.08228, 0.663509, 0.686957]^T$ 。你可以用它验证程序是否正确。

Solution: see folder 2.

3 旋转的表达 (2分,约1小时)

课程中提到了旋转可以用旋转矩阵、旋转向量与四元数表达,其中旋转矩阵与四元数是日常应用中常见的表达方式。请根据课件知识,完成下述内容的证明。

- 1. 设有旋转矩阵 R, 证明 $R^T R = I$ 且 det R = +1.
- 2. 设有四元数 q, 我们把虚部记为 ϵ , 实部记为 η , 那么 $q = (\epsilon, \eta)$ 。请说明 ϵ 和 η 的维度。
- 3. 定义运算 + 和 ⊕ 为:

$$q^{+} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta \mathbf{I} + \epsilon^{\times} & \epsilon \\ -\epsilon^{T} & \eta \end{bmatrix}, \quad q^{\oplus} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta \mathbf{I} - \epsilon^{\times} & \epsilon \\ -\epsilon^{T} & \eta \end{bmatrix}, \tag{1}$$

其中运算 × 含义与 $^{\hat{}}$ 相同,即取 ϵ 的反对称矩阵 (它们都成叉积的矩阵运算形式),1 为单位矩阵。请证明对任意单位四元数 q_1,q_2 ,四元数乘法可写成矩阵乘法:

$$q_1 q_2 = q_1^+ q_2 \tag{2}$$

或者

$$q_1q_2 = q_2^{\oplus}q_1 \tag{3}$$

Solution:

1. **Proof:** As in lecture, coordinate system (e_1, e_2, e_3) is rotated to (e'_1, e'_2, e'_3) , for the point A, with original coordinate (a_1, a_2, a_3) and rotated coordinate (a'_1, a'_2, a'_3) , we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e'_1 & e'_2 & e'_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a'_1 \\ a'_2 \\ a'_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply $\begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \end{bmatrix}^T$ on both sides from left, we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1^T e_1' & e_1^T e_2' & e_1^T e_3' \\ e_2^T e_1' & e_2^T e_2' & e_2^T e_3' \\ e_3^T e_1' & e_3^T e_2' & e_3^T e_3' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1' \\ a_2' \\ a_3' \end{bmatrix} = R \begin{bmatrix} a_1' \\ a_2' \\ a_3' \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply $\begin{bmatrix} e_1' & e_2' & e_3' \end{bmatrix}^T$ on both sides from left, we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_1^{'T}e_1 & e_1^{'T}e_2 & e_1^{'T}e_3 \\ e_2^{'T}e_1 & e_2^{'T}e_2 & e_2^{'T}e_3 \\ e_3^{'T}e_1 & e_3^{'T}e_2 & e_3^{'T}e_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = R^T \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1' \\ a_2' \\ a_3' \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = R \begin{bmatrix} a_1' \\ a_2' \\ a_3' \end{bmatrix} = RR^T \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

4

Therefore, $RR^T = I$.

2. $dim(\epsilon) = 3, dim(\eta) = 1$

3. Let
$$q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \eta_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_2 \\ \eta_2 \end{bmatrix}$, according to the formula in the lecture,

$$q_{1}q_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{1}\epsilon_{2} + \eta_{2}\epsilon_{1} + \epsilon_{1} \times \epsilon_{2} \\ \eta_{1}\eta_{2} - \epsilon_{1}^{T}\epsilon_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{1}\mathbf{I} + \epsilon_{1}^{\times} & \epsilon_{1} \\ -\epsilon_{1}^{T} & \eta_{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{2} \\ \eta_{2} \end{bmatrix} = q_{1}^{+}q_{2}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{1}\epsilon_{2} + \eta_{2}\epsilon_{1} - \epsilon_{2} \times \epsilon_{1} \\ \eta_{1}\eta_{2} - \epsilon_{1}^{T}\epsilon_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{2}\mathbf{I} - \epsilon_{2}^{\times} & \epsilon_{2} \\ -\epsilon_{2}^{T} & \eta_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{1} \\ \eta_{1} \end{bmatrix} = q_{2}^{\oplus}q_{1}$$

4 罗德里格斯公式的证明 (2 分,约 1 小时)

罗德里格斯公式描述了从旋转向量到旋转矩阵的转换关系。设旋转向量长度为 θ ,方向为 \mathbf{k} ,那么旋转矩阵 \mathbf{R} 为:

$$\mathbf{R} = \cos \theta \mathbf{I} + (1 - \cos \theta) \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k}^T + \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$
 (4)

1. 我们在课程中仅指出了该式成立,但没有给出证明。请你证明此式。

提示: 参考https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodrigues_rotation_formula。

2. 请使用此式请明 $\mathbf{R}^{-1} = \mathbf{R}^T$ 。

Solution:

1. As shown in figure 1, the vector \mathbf{v} is rotated by angle θ along the unit vector \mathbf{v} , which defines the rotation axis. Furthermore, the \mathbf{v} can be decomposed into components parallel and perpendicular to the axis \mathbf{k} as:

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{v}_{\perp}$$

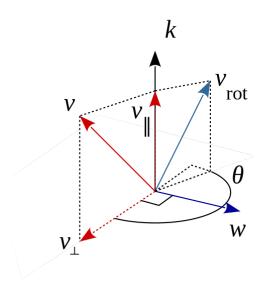


Figure 1: Rodrigues' rotation formula

The vector parallel and perpendicular to the axis \mathbf{k} can be written correspondingly as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} &= (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{k}) \mathbf{k} \\ \mathbf{v}_{\perp} &= \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} = \mathbf{v} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{k}) \mathbf{k} = -\mathbf{k} \times (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}) \end{aligned}$$

The rotation does not change the parallel component. For the perpendicular component, only the direction is rotated by angle θ while the magnitude remains the same, i.e,

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{v_{rot}}_{\parallel} &= \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} \\ \mathbf{v_{rot}}_{\perp} &= \cos\theta\mathbf{v}_{\perp} + \sin\theta\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}_{\perp} \end{split}$$

Since $\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}_{\perp} = \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}$, the above equation can be rewritten as:

$$\mathbf{v_{rot}}_{\perp} = \cos\theta\mathbf{v}_{\perp} + \sin\theta\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}$$

Thus, the rotated vector $\mathbf{v_{rot}}$ can be represented as sum of parallel and perpendicular components:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v_{rot}} &= \mathbf{v_{rot}}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{v_{rot}}_{\perp} \\ &= \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} + \cos\theta\mathbf{v}_{\perp} + \sin\theta\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v} \\ &= \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} + \cos\theta(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{\parallel}) + \sin\theta\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v} \\ &= \cos\theta\mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos\theta)\mathbf{v}_{\parallel} + \sin\theta\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v} \\ &= \cos\theta\mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos\theta)(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})\mathbf{k} + \sin\theta\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v} \\ &= (\cos\theta\mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos\theta)\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k^{T}} + \sin\theta\mathbf{k})\mathbf{v} \end{aligned} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{v}$$

Thus, we have

$$\mathbf{R} = \cos \theta \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos \theta) \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{T}} + \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

2. As \mathbf{R}^{-1} can be interpreted as inverse operation of \mathbf{R} , i.e. rotate a vector by angle $-\theta$ around the same axis \mathbf{k} , one can write \mathbf{R}^{-1} as:

$$\mathbf{R^{-1}} = \cos(-\theta)\mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos(-\theta))\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k^{T}} + \sin(-\theta)\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \cos\theta\mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos\theta)\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k^{T}} - \sin\theta\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

let $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$, the $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ is defined as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 & k_2 \\ k_3 & 0 & -k_1 \\ -k_2 & k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, the last term of \mathbb{R}^{-1} can be written as:

$$-\sin\theta \hat{\mathbf{k}} = -\sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 & k_2 \\ k_3 & 0 & -k_1 \\ -k_2 & k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & k_3 & -k_2 \\ -k_3 & 0 & k_1 \\ k_2 & -k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sin\theta \hat{\mathbf{k}}^T$$

Thus, the $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{T}}$ can be written as:

$$R^{T} = (\cos \theta \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos \theta) \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}^{T} + \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}})^{T}$$

$$= (\cos \theta \mathbf{I})^{T} + ((\mathbf{1} - \cos \theta) \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}^{T})^{T} + (\sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}})^{T}$$

$$= \cos \theta \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{1} - \cos \theta) \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k}^{T} - \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}^{-1}$$

5 四元数运算性质的验证 (1 分,约 1 小时)

课程中介绍了单位四元数可以表达旋转。其中,在谈论用四元数 q 旋转点 q 时,结果为:

$$\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}^{-1} \tag{5}$$

我们说,此时 \mathbf{p}' 必定为虚四元数 (实部为零)。请你验证上述说法。此外,上式亦可写成矩阵运算: $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{p}$ 。请根据你的推导,给出矩阵 \mathbf{Q} 。注意此时 \mathbf{p} 和 \mathbf{p}' 都是四元数形式的变量,所以 \mathbf{Q} 为 4×4 的矩阵。提示: 如果使用第 3 题结果,那么有:

$$\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}^{-1} = \mathbf{q}^{+}\mathbf{q}^{+}\mathbf{q}^{-1}$$
$$= \mathbf{q}^{+}\mathbf{q}^{-1}^{\oplus}\mathbf{p}$$
 (6)

从而可以导出四元数至旋转矩阵的转换方式:

$$\mathbf{R} = Im(\mathbf{q}^{+}\mathbf{q}^{-\mathbf{1}^{\oplus}}). \tag{7}$$

其中 Im 指取出虚部的内容。

Solution: let p=(v,0) and $q=(\epsilon,\eta)$ as in lecture and question 3, according to the formula about quaternion one can have:

$$qp = (\eta v + \epsilon \times v, -\epsilon^T v)$$

$$q^{-1} = (-\epsilon, \eta)$$

and

$$Re\{q^{-1}pq\} = (-\epsilon^T v)\eta - (\eta v + \eta \times v)^T \epsilon$$
$$= -\epsilon^T v\eta - \eta v^T \epsilon + (\epsilon \times v)^T \epsilon$$
$$= 0$$

$$\begin{split} Im\{q^{-1}pq\} &= -\epsilon^T v(-\epsilon) + \eta(\eta v + \epsilon \times v) + (\eta v + \epsilon \times v) \times (-\epsilon) \\ &= \epsilon^T \epsilon v + \eta \eta v + \eta \hat{\epsilon v} + \hat{\epsilon \eta} v + \hat{\epsilon \epsilon v} \\ &= (\epsilon^T \epsilon + \eta^2 + 2\eta \hat{\epsilon} + \hat{\epsilon \epsilon}) v \end{split}$$

Thus,

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0_{1\times3} \\ 0_{3\times1} & \epsilon^T \epsilon + \eta^2 + 2\eta \hat{\epsilon} + \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon} \end{bmatrix}$$

6 * 熟悉 C++11 (2 分,约 1 小时)

请注意本题为附加题。C++ 是一门古老的语言,但它的标准至今仍在不断发展。在 2011 年、2014 年和 2017 年,C++ 的标准又进行了更新,被称为 C++11,C++14,C++17。其中,C++11 标准是最重要的一次更新,让 C++ 发生了重要的改变,也使得近年来的 C++ 程序与你在课本上(比如谭浩强)学到的 C++ 程序有很大的不同。你甚至会惊叹这是一种全新的语言。C++14 和 C++17 则是对 11 标准的完善与扩充。

越来越多的程序开始使用 11 标准,它也会让你在写程序时更加得心应手。本题中,你将学习一些 11 标准下的新语法。请参考本次作业 books/目录下的两个 pdf,并回答下面的问题。

设有类 A, 并有 A 类的一组对象,组成了一个 vector。现在希望对这个 vector 进行排序,但排序的方式由 A.index 成员大小定义。那么,在 C++11 的语法下,程序写成:

```
1 #include <iostream>
  #include <vector>
 3 #include <algorithm>
  using namespace std;
7
  class A {
8
  public:
       A(const int& i ) : index(i) {}
10
       int index = 0;
11
12
13 int main() {
14
      A = a1(3), a2(5), a3(9);
       vector<A> avec{a1, a2, a3};
15
16
       std::sort(avec.begin(), avec.end(), [](const A&a1, const A&a2) {return a1.index <a2.index
17
       for ( auto& a: avec ) cout<<a.index<<" ";</pre>
18
       cout << end1;
19
       return 0;
20 }
```

请说明该程序中哪些地方用到了 C++11 标准的内容。提示: 请关注范围 for 循环、自动类型推导、lambda 表达式等内容。

Solution:

• range based for loop: line 17

• lambda function: line 16

for (auto& a: avec)auto type inference: line 17auto& a: avec

```
[](const A&a1, const A&a2) {return a1.index<a2.index;}
```