sad-L1-hw

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1 分别使用左右扰动模型,计算: $rac{\partial R^{-1}p}{\partial R}$ 

### 1.a 左扰动

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} = \frac{\partial ((\operatorname{Exp}(\phi) \mathbf{R})^{-1} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (\mathbf{R}^{-1} \operatorname{Exp}(\phi)^{-1} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (\mathbf{R}^{-1} \operatorname{Exp}(-\phi) \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (\mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{I} - \phi^{\wedge}) \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (-\mathbf{R}^{-1} \phi^{\wedge} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p}^{\wedge} \phi}{\partial \phi} 
= \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p}^{\wedge}$$
(1)

## 1.b 右扰动

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} = \frac{\partial ((\mathbf{R} \operatorname{Exp}(\phi))^{-1} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (\operatorname{Exp}(\phi)^{-1} \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (\operatorname{Exp}(-\phi) \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{(\mathbf{I} - \phi^{\wedge}) \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p}}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (-\phi^{\wedge} \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial (\mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})^{\wedge} \phi}{\partial \phi} 
= (\mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{p})^{\wedge}$$
(2)

# 2 分别使用左右扰动模型,计算: $\frac{\partial R_1 R_2^{-1}}{\partial R_2}$

#### 2.a 左扰动

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \boldsymbol{R}_{2}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}(\operatorname{Exp}(\phi)\boldsymbol{R}_{2})^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}\operatorname{Exp}(\phi)^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}\operatorname{Exp}(-\phi)) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}\operatorname{Exp}(-\phi)) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \boldsymbol{J}_{r}^{-1}(\operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})) 
= \boldsymbol{J}_{r}^{-1}(\operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}))$$
(3)

#### 2.b 右扰动

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \boldsymbol{R}_{2}} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}(\boldsymbol{R}_{2}\operatorname{Exp}(\phi))^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\operatorname{Exp}(\phi)^{-1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\operatorname{Exp}(-\phi)\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}\operatorname{Exp}(-\phi)\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}\operatorname{Exp}(-\phi)\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \frac{\partial \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}\operatorname{Exp}(-\boldsymbol{R}_{2}\phi)) - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \boldsymbol{J}_{r}^{-1}(\operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})\boldsymbol{J}_{r}^{-1}(\operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}))\boldsymbol{R}_{2}\phi - \operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1})}{\partial \phi} 
= \boldsymbol{J}_{r}^{-1}(\operatorname{Log}(\boldsymbol{R}_{1}\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{-1}))\boldsymbol{R}_{2}$$
(4)

## 3 带一定角速度的平抛运动实现

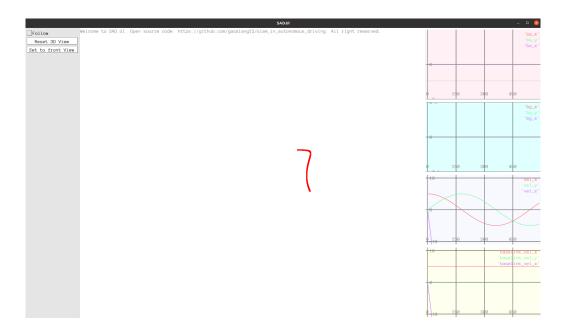


图 1: 可视化效果

```
double angular_velocity_rad = FLAGS_angular_velocity * sad::math::kDEG2RAD; // 弧度制角速度
SE3 pose; // TWB表示的位姿
Vec3d omega( x: 0, y: 0, z: angular_velocity_rad); // 角速度矢量
Vec3d v_body( x FLAGS_linear_velocity, y: 0, z: 0); // 本体系速度
Vec3d a_world( x: 0, y: 0, z: -9.8); // 重力加速度
const double dt = 0.05; // 每次更新的时间
while (ui.ShouldQuit() == false) {
    // 更新自身位置
    Vec3d v_world = pose.so3() * v_body;
    pose.translation() = pose.translation() + v_world * dt + 0.5 * a_world * dt * dt;
    // 更新速度
    v_body += a_world * dt;
```

图 2: 代码实现

定义重力加速度,用 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{a}t$ 更新速度矢量。世界坐标系下的位移需要讨论重力加速度的影响,即 $\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$ 。动画在压缩包附件里。

## 4 高斯牛顿法和 LM 法的差异

高斯牛顿方程:

$$J(x)^{\top} J(x) \Delta x = -J(x)^{\top} f(x)$$

$$H \Delta x = -g$$

$$\Delta x = H^{-1}(-g)$$
(5)

高斯牛顿法的增量方程中, $J(x)^{\top}J(x)$ 的计算起到了重要的作用,它必须是可逆的,然而实际计算中  $J(x)^{\top}J(x)$ 只是半正定的。换句话说, $J(x)^{\top}J(x)$ 可能是奇异矩阵,这时增量方程的鲁棒性较差,可能出现 ill-posed,算法不收敛的情况。

LM 法比高斯牛顿法更鲁棒,但是收敛速度较慢。LM 法对高斯牛顿法中二阶泰勒展开的近似设定了一个信赖域 (Trust Region),在这个信赖域里,我们认为二阶近似是准确的。LM 法中,给出了一个分式用来判断近似是否够好,该式如下:

$$\rho = \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{J(x)\Delta x} \tag{6}$$

分子用来表示实际函数下降的值,分母表示近似模型下降的值。如果  $\rho$  接近 1,说明近似较好;如果  $\rho$  太小,说明实际减小的值远小于近似减小的值,认为近似较差;如果  $\rho$  较大,说明实际下降的值大于近似的值,可以扩大一些信赖域。

LM 法的优化问题:

$$\min_{\Delta \boldsymbol{x}_k} \frac{1}{2} || \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_k) + \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{x}_k) \Delta \boldsymbol{x}_k ||^2, \quad s.t. || \boldsymbol{D} \Delta \boldsymbol{x}_k ||^2 \le \mu$$
 (7)

具体修正信赖域大小的方式是这样的: 若  $\rho > \frac{3}{4}$ , 则  $\mu = 2\mu$ ; 若  $\rho < \frac{1}{4}$ , 则  $\mu = 0.5\mu$ 。 无约束优化问题,引入拉格朗日算子:

$$\min_{\Delta \boldsymbol{x}_k} \frac{1}{2} ||\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_k) + \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{x}_k) \Delta \boldsymbol{x}_k||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||\boldsymbol{D} \Delta \boldsymbol{x}_k||^2$$
(8)

LM 法增量方程:

$$(H + \lambda I)\Delta x = g \tag{9}$$

从式(9)中,当参数  $\lambda$  较小时, $\boldsymbol{H}$  占主要地位,说明二阶近似在该信赖域内较好,LM 法接近于 GN 法。当参数  $\lambda$  较大时,该式更接近一阶梯度下降法,说明在附近近似不够好。LM 法一定程度上避免了奇异矩阵引起的不收敛问题,提供更稳定的增量  $\Delta \boldsymbol{x}$ 。