一. 代码修改

样例代码给出了使用 LM 算法来估计曲线 $y = exp(ax^2 + bx + c)$ 参数 a, b, c 的完整过程。

1.1 请绘制样例代码中的阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图

答:

阻尼因子 μ 是 Levenberg-Maquardt 法中用于限制迭代步长的参数,引入 μ 的原因是 Gauss-Newton 法中采用的近似二阶泰勒展开只在展开点附近有较好的近似效果,因此必须限制每次迭代过程中的步长 Δx 。

具体每一次迭代中的 μ 以 currentLambda_ 这个成员变量出现在 problem.cc 文件的 bool Problem::Solve(int iterations) 中。

它的初始化在成员函数 void Problem::ComputeLambdaInitLM() 具体迭代计算在成员函数 bool Problem::IsGoodStepInLM()。因此只需要在 while() 循环中加入相关的存储或者绘图 语句就可以满足题目要求。

```
while (!stop && (iter < iterations )) {
1
     std :: cout << "iter: " << iter << " , chi= " << currentChi_</pre>
2
               << " , Lambda= " << currentLambda_<< std::endl;
3
4
     5
     ofstream lambda_data("../../data/lambda_data.txt", ios_base::app);
6
     lambda_data << iter << "\t" << currentLambda_ << endl;</pre>
7
     lambda_data.close();
8
     10
  }
11
```

程序运行结果如下(为了节省篇幅,中间几步的数值结果这里就不放了,图中有所表示):

```
Test CurveFitting start ...

iter: 0 , chi= 36048.3 , Lambda= 0.001

iter: 1 , chi= 30015.5 , Lambda= 699.051

...
```

```
iter: 12 , chi = 91.3959 , Lambda = 0.252554
problem solve cost: 2.01802 ms
makeHessian cost: 0.898437 ms

-----After optimization, we got these parameters:
0.941842  2.09467  0.965537
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
```

上述代码将 μ 的每次迭代数据存入文件夹CurveFittingLM/data/lambda_data文件夹内,存储格式是 n 行两列,第一列是迭代次数,第二列是 lambda(即 μ) 的值。然后再用 python matplotlib.plot 库将折线图画出,画图程序draw_data.py如下所示:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
   import matplotlib . pyplot as plt
2
   filename = "lambda_data.txt"
3
   X, Y = [],[]
   for line in open(filename, 'r'):
5
       value = [float (s) for s in line.split ()]
6
        X.append(value [0])
7
        Y.append(value [1])
8
9
   plt . plot (X, Y, 'b--')
10
    plt . plot(X, Y, 'ro')
11
    plt . title ("lambda data")
12
    plt . xlabel ("iterations")
13
   plt . ylabel ("lambda")
14
    plt.savefig("./lambda line chart")
15
   plt .show()
16
```

运行 python 程序之后得到折线图,即为题目要求的 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图,结果如图 1 所示:

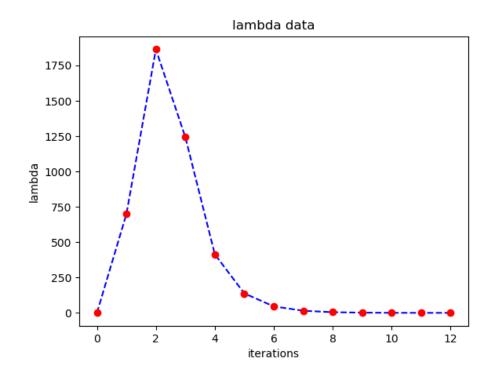


图 1: line chart of lambda

从图中可以看出, μ 的值先增大,后减小,即迭代步长 Δx 先增大,后减小。

1.2 将曲线函数改成 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

修改样例代码中的残差计算、雅克比计算函数等、完成曲线参数估计。

答:

残差模块的更改只需要将原函数 $y = exp(ax^2 + bx + c)$ 更改为 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$,然后再减去观测值 y 即可 (在类中是成员变量 y_).

 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 分别对 a, b, c 求导得到新的雅克比函数 $[x^2, x, 1]^{\top}$ 。然后用新的雅克比函数 替换原程序中相应位置即可。关键代码如下所示:

```
residual_(0) = abc(0)*x_*x_ + abc(1)*x_ + abc(2) - y_; // 构建残差
6
   }
7
8
   // 计算残差对变量的雅克比
   //对a, b, c求导,而不是对x求导
10
   virtual void ComputeJacobians() override
11
   {
12
       Vec3 abc = verticies_[0]—>Parameters();
13
       double y = abc(0)*x_*x_ + abc(1)*x_ + abc(2);
14
15
       // 误差为1维, 状态量 3 个, 所以是 1x3 的雅克比矩阵
16
       Eigen :: Matrix < double, 1, 3 > jaco_abc;
17
       // jaco_abc << x_ * x_ * exp_y, x_ * exp_y , 1 * exp_y;
18
      jaco_abc << x_* * x_*, x_*, 1;
19
       jacobians_{[0]} = jaco_{abc};
20
21
```

程序运行结果如下所示:

```
Test CurveFitting start ...
   iter: 0, chi = 315486, Lambda= 1.95033
   iter: 1, chi = 91.4713, Lambda= 0.650111
3
   iter: 2, chi = 91.3951, Lambda= 0.216704
4
   iter: 3, chi = 91.395, Lambda= 0.144469
5
   problem solve cost: 1.01164 ms
   makeHessian cost: 0.509846 ms
7
     ——————After optimization, we got these parameters :
8
   1.00611 1.96185 0.995133
9
     —————ground truth:
10
   1.0, 2.0, 1.0
```

阻尼因子 μ (lambda) 随迭代步变化的折线图如图 2 所示:

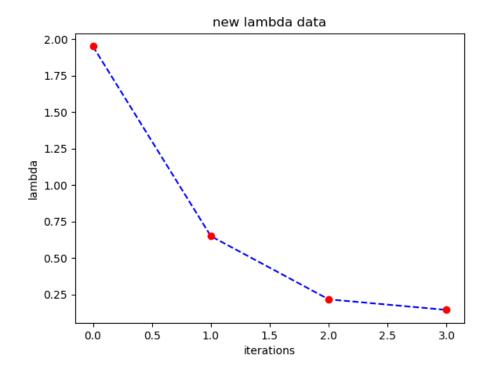


图 2: line chart of new lambda

可以看出,其迭代步数较少,程序运行时间也比较短,可能因为这个函数比较简单,求解起来更加容易。

1.3 实现其他阻尼因子策略,并给出实验对比

阻尼因子策略参考论文 [1]4.1.1 节。该节总结了 3 种阻尼因子更新策略,其更新算法如下:
4.1.1 Initialization and update of the L-M parameter, λ, and the parameters p

In lm.m users may select one of three methods for initializing and updating λ and p.

```
    λ<sub>0</sub> = λ<sub>0</sub>; λ<sub>0</sub> is user-specified [8].
        use eq'n (13) for h<sub>lm</sub> and eq'n (16) for ρ
        if ρ<sub>i</sub>(h) > ε<sub>4</sub>: p ← p + h; λ<sub>i+1</sub> = max[λ<sub>i</sub>/L<sub>↓</sub>, 10<sup>-7</sup>];
        otherwise: λ<sub>i+1</sub> = min [λ<sub>i</sub>L<sub>↑</sub>, 10<sup>7</sup>];
    λ<sub>0</sub> = λ<sub>0</sub> max [diag[J<sup>T</sup>WJ]]; λ<sub>0</sub> is user-specified.
        use eq'n (12) for h<sub>lm</sub> and eq'n (15) for ρ
        α = ((J<sup>T</sup>W(y - ŷ(p)))<sup>T</sup> h) / ((χ<sup>2</sup>(p + h) - χ<sup>2</sup>(p)) / 2 + 2(J<sup>T</sup>W(y - ŷ(p)))<sup>T</sup> h);
        if ρ<sub>i</sub>(αh) > ε<sub>4</sub>: p ← p + αh; λ<sub>i+1</sub> = max [λ<sub>i</sub>/(1 + α), 10<sup>-7</sup>];
        otherwise: λ<sub>i+1</sub> = λ<sub>i</sub> + |χ<sup>2</sup>(p + αh) - χ<sup>2</sup>(p)|/(2α);
    λ<sub>0</sub> = λ<sub>0</sub> max [diag[J<sup>T</sup>WJ]]; λ<sub>0</sub> is user-specified [9].
        use eq'n (12) for h<sub>lm</sub> and eq'n (15) for ρ
        if ρ<sub>i</sub>(h) > ε<sub>4</sub>: p ← p + h; λ<sub>i+1</sub> = λ<sub>i</sub> max [1/3, 1 - (2ρ<sub>i</sub> - 1)<sup>3</sup>]; ν<sub>i</sub> = 2;
        otherwise: λ<sub>i+1</sub> = λ<sub>i</sub>ν<sub>i</sub>; ν<sub>i+1</sub> = 2ν<sub>i</sub>;
```

只实现了 algorithm 1 和 algorithm 3, algorithm 2 总是在第一次迭代后结束,看到作业讲

评里面,algorithm 2 的效果并不是很强,就不想 debug 了,休息一下,哈哈。算法 1 和算法 3 的运行结果下所示:

```
Test CurveFitting start ...
2
   iter: 0, chi = 36048.3, Lambda= 0.001
3
   iter: 1, chi = 28146.3, Lambda= 196.84
4
5
   iter: 9 , chi = 91.3959 , Lambda = 0.00608628
6
   problem solve cost: 1.77909 ms
7
   makeHessian cost: 0.872804 ms
8
   ——————After optimization, we got these parameters :
9
   0.941867 2.09463 0.965551
10
   —————ground truth:
11
   1.0, 2.0, 1.0
12
13
   14
   Test CurveFitting start ...
15
   iter: 0, chi = 36048.3, Lambda= 0.001
16
   iter: 1, chi = 30015.5, Lambda= 699.051
17
18
   iter: 12, chi = 91.3959, Lambda = 0.252554
19
   problem solve cost: 2.01802 ms
   makeHessian cost: 0.898437 ms
21
   ——————After optimization, we got these parameters :
22
  0.941842 2.09467 0.965537
23
24
   ----ground truth:
   1.0, 2.0, 1.0
25
```

总结: Algorithm 1 的效果比 Algorithm 3 略好, 迭代次数更少, 求解所用时间也更少, 但两种方法对状态变量的估计结果是差不多的。两种方法的 lambda 随迭代次数变化折线图如图 3 所示:

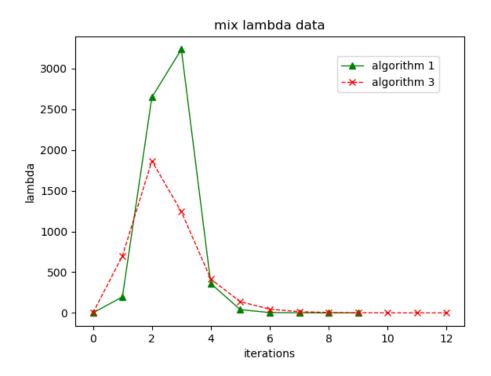


图 3: mix line chart of lambda using different algorithms

二. 公式推导

题目:根据课程知识,完成 F, G 中如下两项的推导过程:

$$1) f_{15} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta b_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)]_{\times} \delta t^2) (-\delta t)$$
$$2) g_{12} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta n_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)]_{\times} \delta t^2) (\frac{1}{2} \delta t)$$

答:

需要用到的公式:

$$a = \frac{1}{2} (q_{b_i b_k} (a^{b_k} - b_k^a) + q_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (q_{b_i b_k} (a^{b_k} - b_k^a) + q_{b_i b_k} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ \frac{1}{2} \omega \delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a))$$
(1)

$$\alpha_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} = \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \delta t^{2}$$

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \omega \delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})) \delta t^{2}$$
(2)

 $(1)f_{15}$:

$$f_{15} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ \frac{1}{2}\omega\delta t \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ -\frac{1}{2}\delta b_{k}^{g}\delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ -\frac{1}{2}\delta_{k}^{g}\delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} exp([-\delta b_{k}^{g}\delta t]_{\times})(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (I + [-\delta b_{k}^{g}\delta t]_{\times})(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}]_{\times} (-\delta b_{k}^{g}\delta t)}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})]_{\times} \delta t^{2})(-\delta t)$$

 $(2)g_{12}$,根据公式 (2),有:

$$g_{12} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ \frac{1}{2}\omega\delta t \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ \frac{1}{4}\delta n_{k}^{g}\delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ \frac{1}{4}n_{k}^{g}\delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4}R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} exp(I + [\frac{1}{2}n_{k}^{g}\delta t]_{\times})(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial -\frac{1}{4}R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}]_{\times} (\frac{1}{2}n_{k}^{g}\delta t)}{\partial n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}(R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})]_{\times} \delta t^{2})(\frac{1}{2}\delta t)$$

$$(4)$$

三. 证明 PPT 中公式 (9)

PPT 中公式 (9):

$$\Delta x_{lm} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{v_j^{\top} F^{'\top}}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j$$

证明:根据 LM method 中阻尼因子 μ 的引入,有:

$$(J^{\top}J + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm} = (V\Lambda V^{\top} + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm}$$
$$= (V(\Lambda + \mu I)V^{\top})\Delta x_{lm}$$
$$= -J^{\top}f = -F'^{\top}$$
 (5)

可得:

$$\Delta x_{lm} = -V(\lambda + \mu I)^{-1}V^{\top}F^{'\top}$$

$$= -\left[v_{1}v_{2}\dots v_{n}\right]\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_{1}+\mu} & \dots & \\ \frac{1}{\lambda_{2}+\mu} & \dots & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}+\mu} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{\top} \\ v_{2}^{\top} \\ \vdots \\ v_{n}^{\top} \end{bmatrix} F^{'\top}$$

$$= -\left[v_{1}v_{2}\dots v_{n}\right]\begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_{1}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{1}+\mu} \\ \frac{v_{2}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{2}+\mu} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{v_{n}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{n}+\mu} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{v_{1}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{1}+\mu}v_{1} + \frac{v_{2}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{2}+\mu}v_{2} + \dots + \frac{v_{n}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{n}+\mu}v_{n}\right)$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{v_{j}^{\top}F^{'\top}}{\lambda_{j}+\mu}v_{j}$$

$$(6)$$

证毕。

参考文献

[1] Gavin, H. P. (2019). The Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm for nonlinear least squares curve-fitting problems. Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Duke University, 1-19.