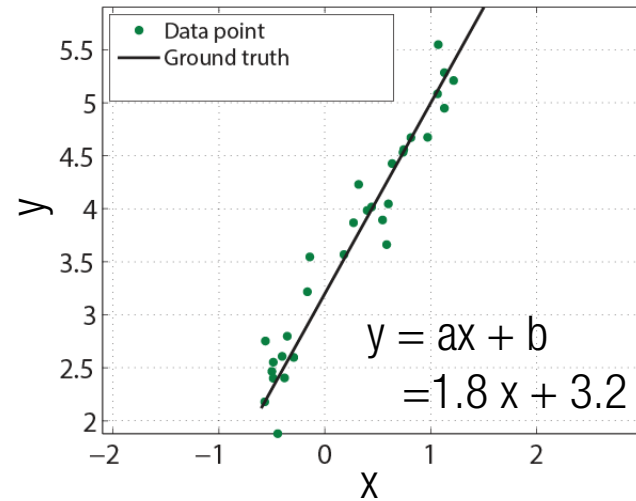


How to Solve? (Linear)

Linear least squares:

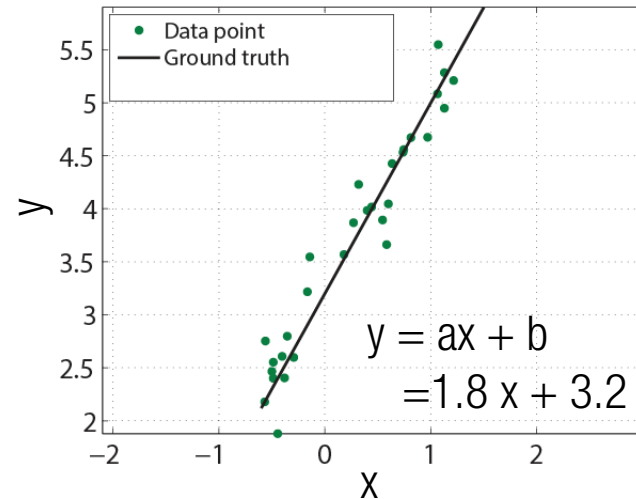
$$\min_x \|Ax - b\|^2$$



How to Solve? (Linear)

Linear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|Ax - b\|^2 &= \min_x (Ax - b)^\top (Ax - b) \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax + b^\top b \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax\end{aligned}$$



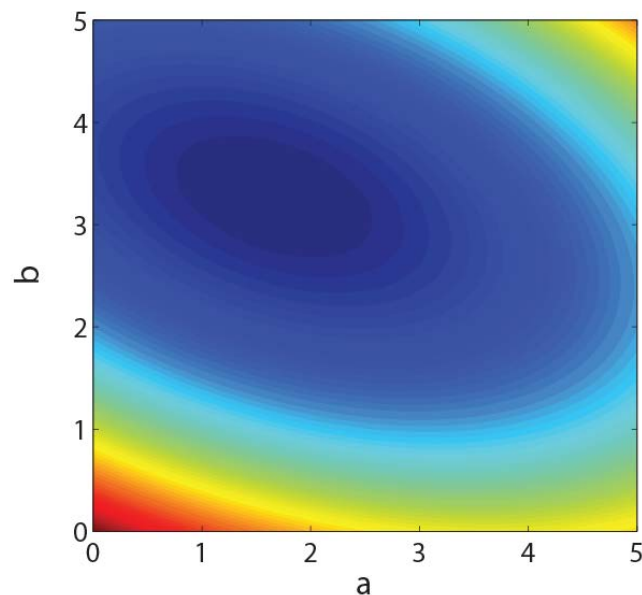
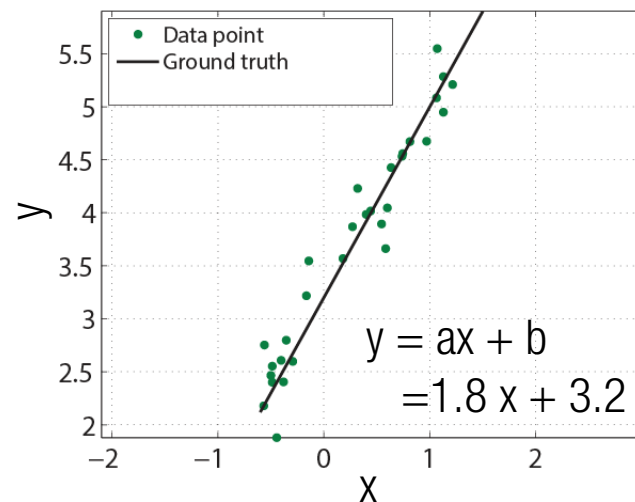
How to Solve? (Linear)

Linear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|Ax - b\|^2 &= \min_x (Ax - b)^\top (Ax - b) \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax - b^\top b \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax\end{aligned}$$

Error:

$$E = x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax$$



How to Solve? (Linear)

Linear least squares:

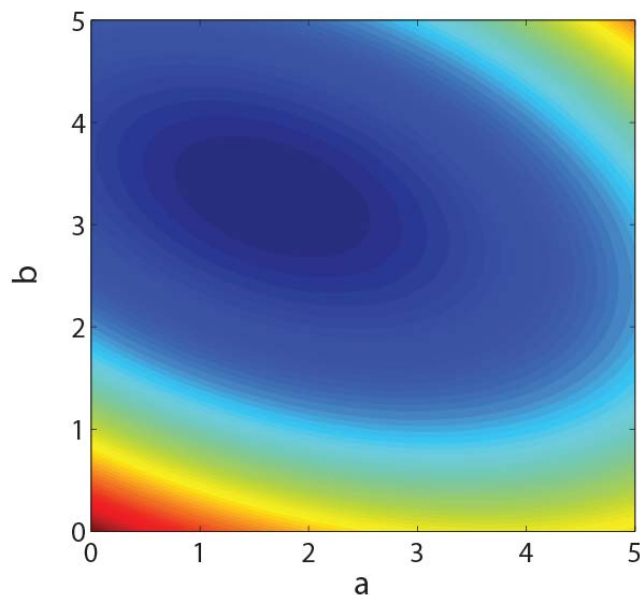
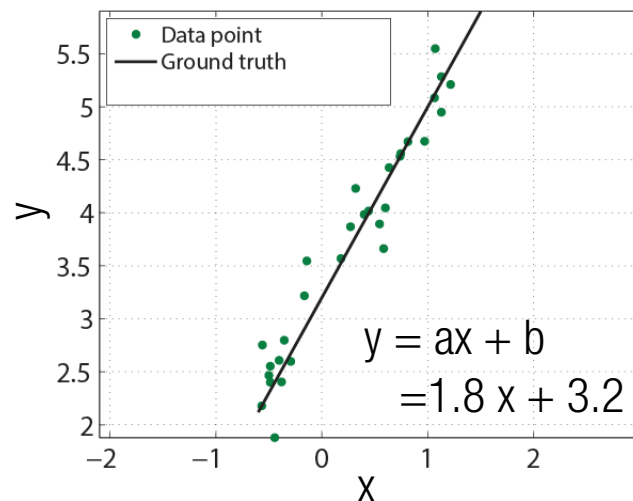
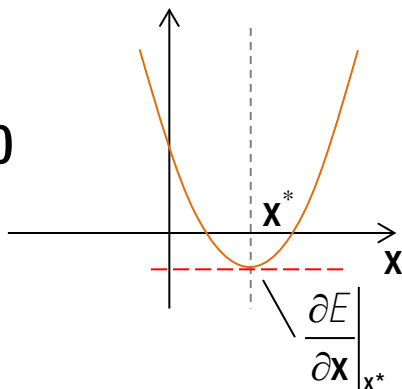
$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|Ax - b\|^2 &= \min_x (Ax - b)^\top (Ax - b) \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax - b^\top b \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax\end{aligned}$$

Error:

$$E = x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax$$

Condition for the solution:

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2A^\top A\mathbf{x} - 2A^\top \mathbf{b} = 0$$



How to Solve? (Linear)

Linear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|Ax - b\|^2 &= \min_x (Ax - b)^\top (Ax - b) \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax - b^\top b \\ &= \min_x x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax\end{aligned}$$

Error:

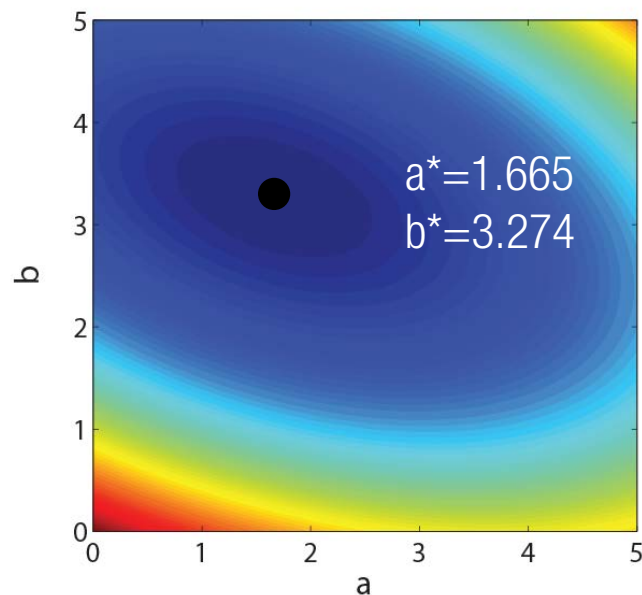
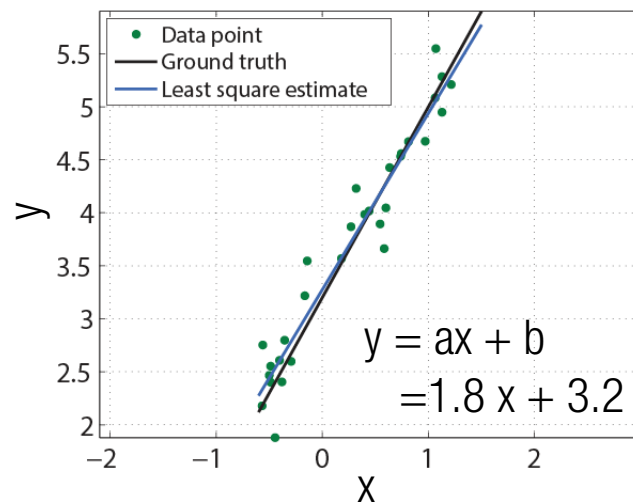
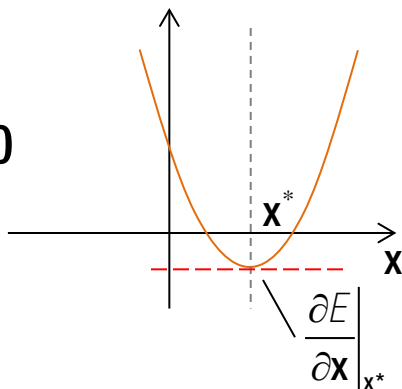
$$E = x^\top A^\top Ax - 2b^\top Ax$$

Condition for the solution:

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} \right|_{x^*} = 2A^\top Ax - 2A^\top b = 0$$

Solution:

$$x^* = (A^\top A)^{-1} A^\top b$$



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

Nonlinear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|f(x) - b\|^2 &= \min_x (f(x) - b)^\top (f(x) - b) \\ &= \min_x f(x)^\top f(x) - 2b^\top f(x) - b^\top b \\ &= \min_x f(x)^\top f(x) - 2b^\top f(x)\end{aligned}$$

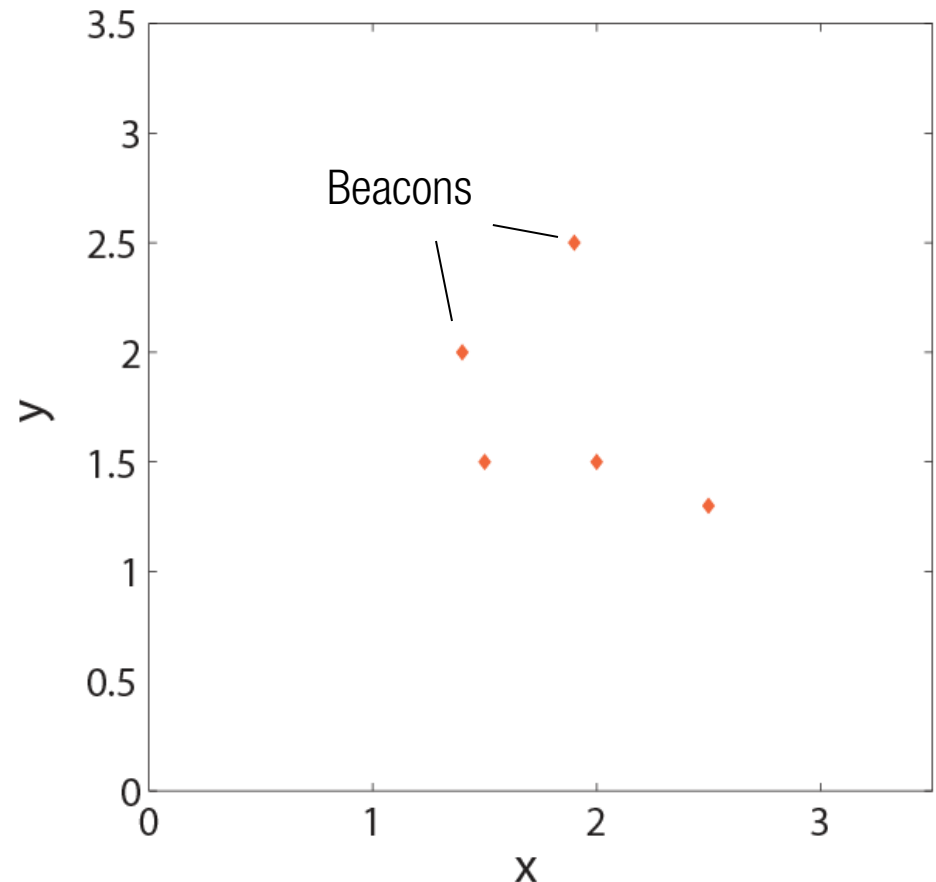
How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

Nonlinear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}\|^2 &= \min_x (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})\end{aligned}$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



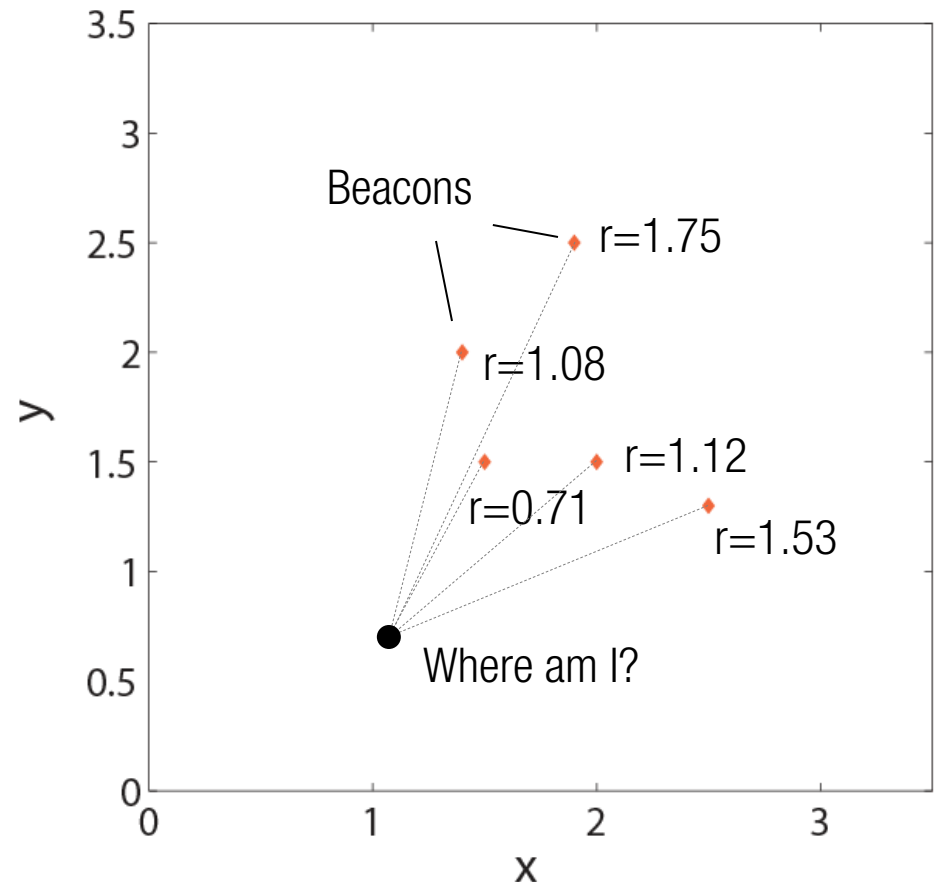
How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

Nonlinear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}\|^2 &= \min_x (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})\end{aligned}$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

Nonlinear least squares:

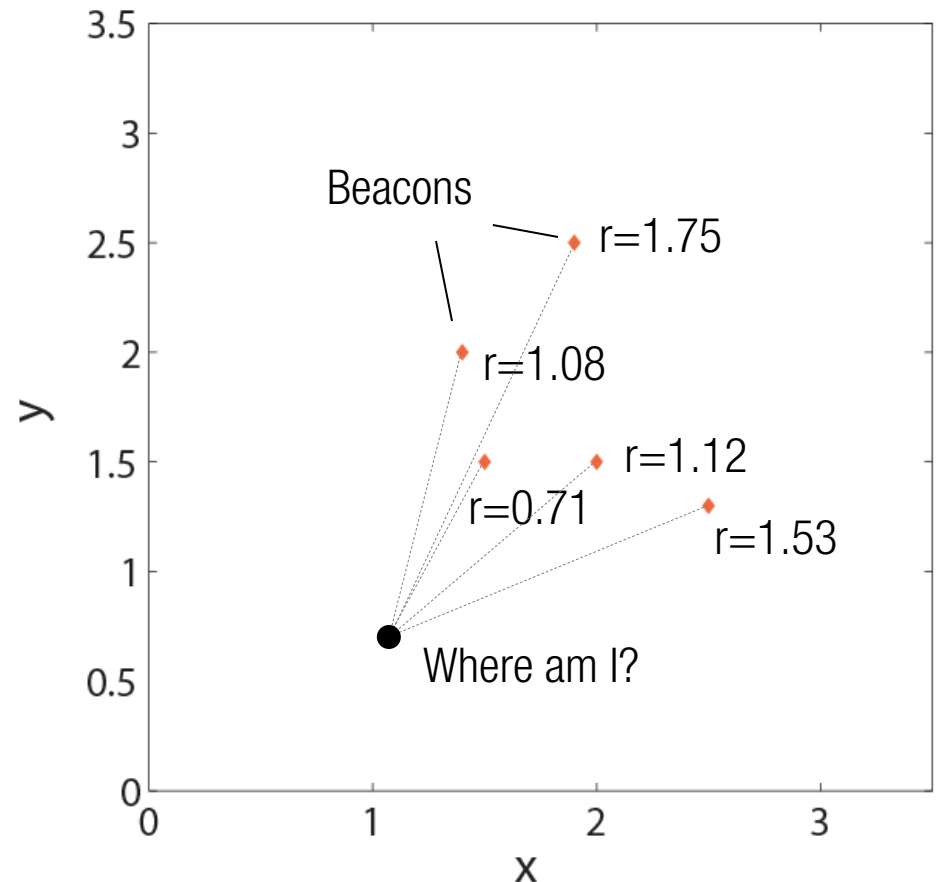
$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}\|^2 &= \min_x (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})\end{aligned}$$

Error:

$$E = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

Nonlinear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_x \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}\|^2 &= \min_x (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} \\ &= \min_x \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})\end{aligned}$$

Error:

$$E = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

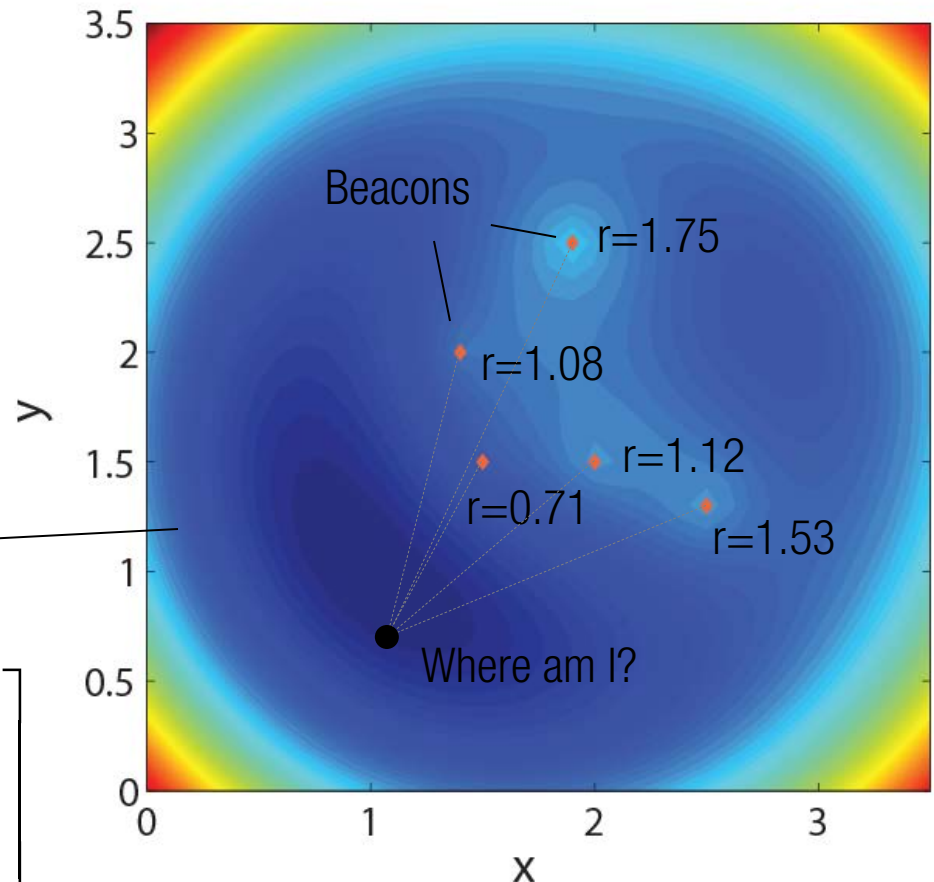
$$E = \mathbf{S}^\top \mathbf{S}$$

where

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

Nonlinear least squares:

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}\|^2 &= \min_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \min_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} \\ &= \min_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})\end{aligned}$$

Error:

$$E = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

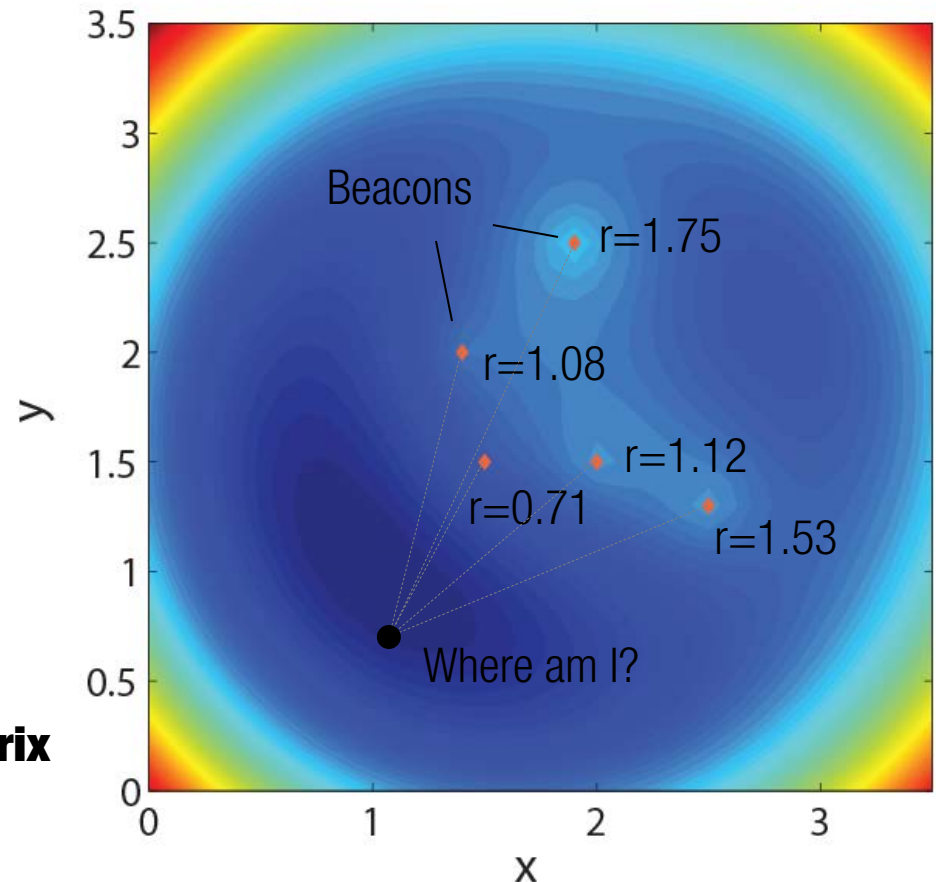
Condition for the solution:

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$\text{where } \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} : \text{Jacobian matrix}$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

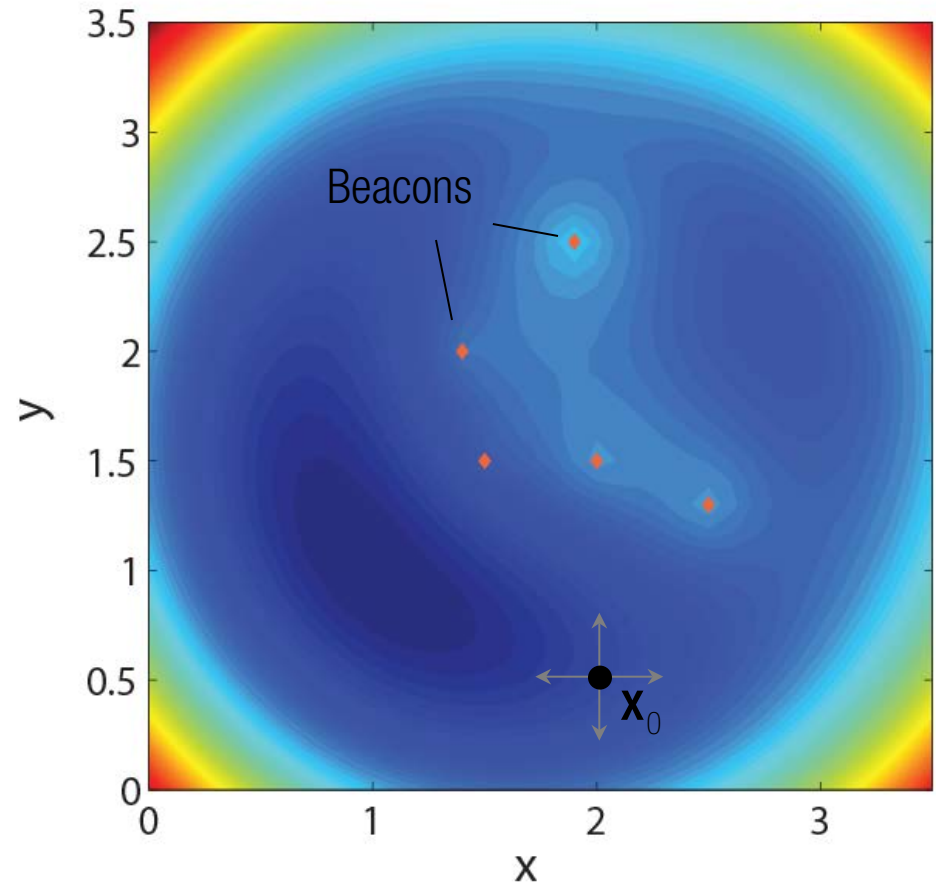
$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Objective:

Given \mathbf{x}_0 , move \mathbf{x} such that $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) < \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$.

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Objective:

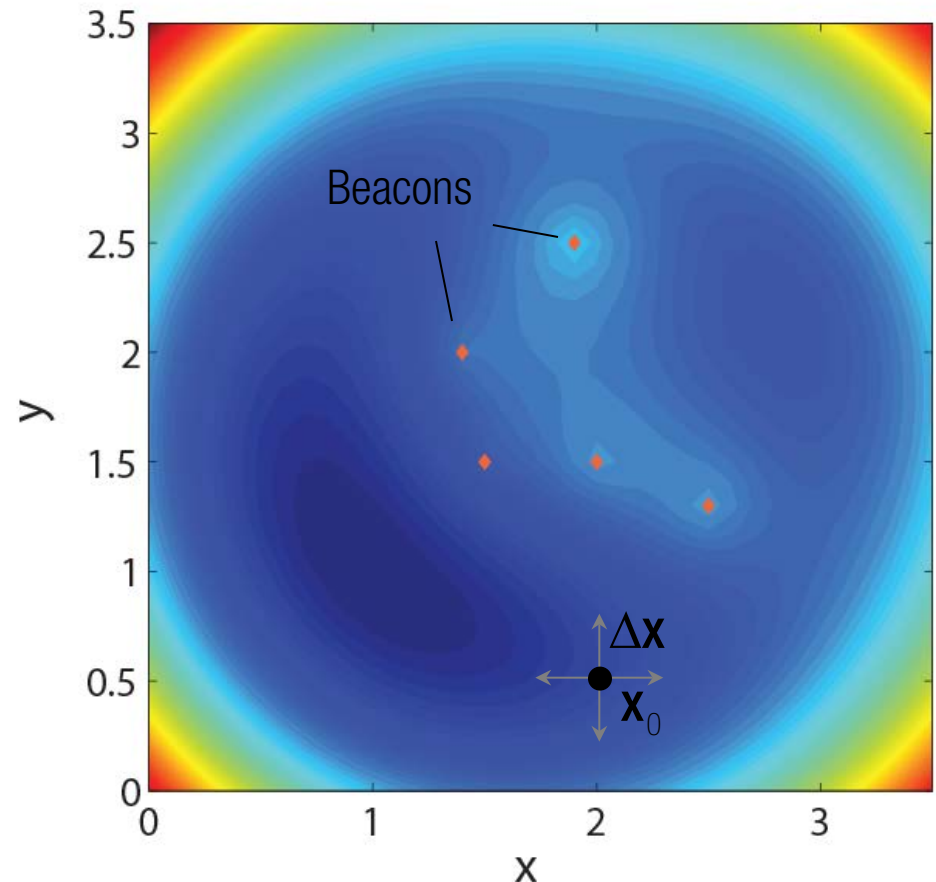
Given \mathbf{x}_0 , move \mathbf{x} such that $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) < \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$.

Taylor expansion around \mathbf{x} :

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Objective:

Given \mathbf{x}_0 , move \mathbf{x} such that $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) < \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$.

Taylor expansion around \mathbf{x} :

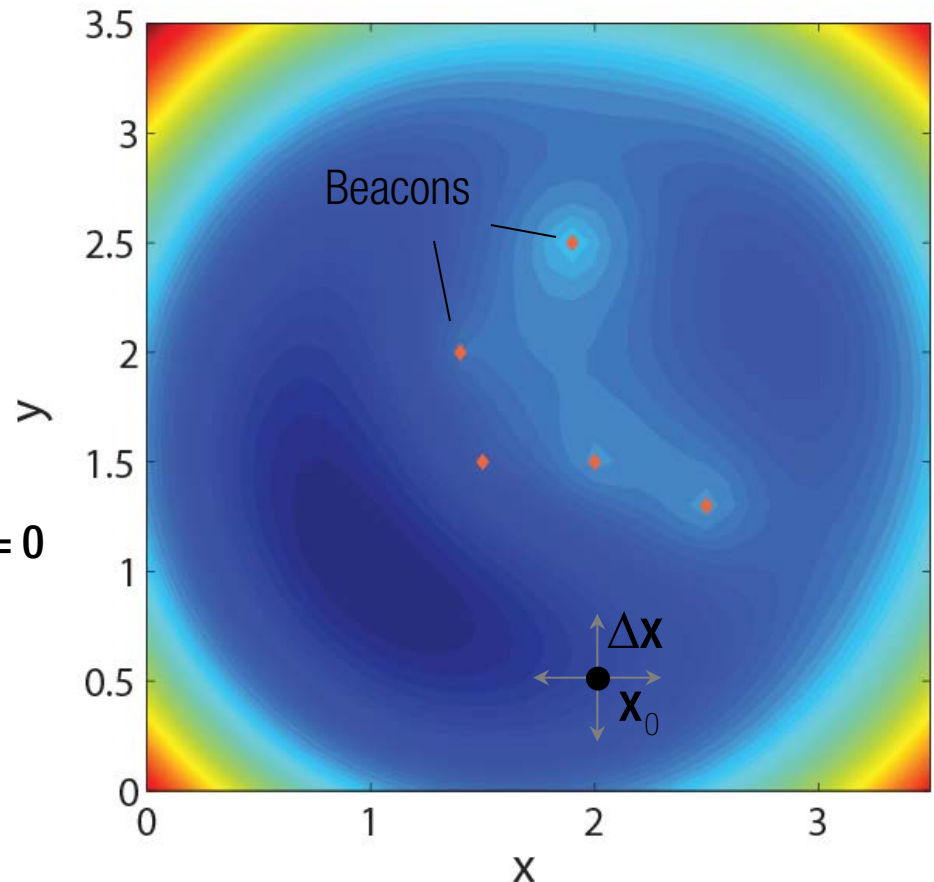
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

Plugging into Equation (1):

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Objective:

Given \mathbf{x}_0 , move \mathbf{x} such that $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) < \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$.

Taylor expansion around \mathbf{x} :

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

Plugging into Equation (1):

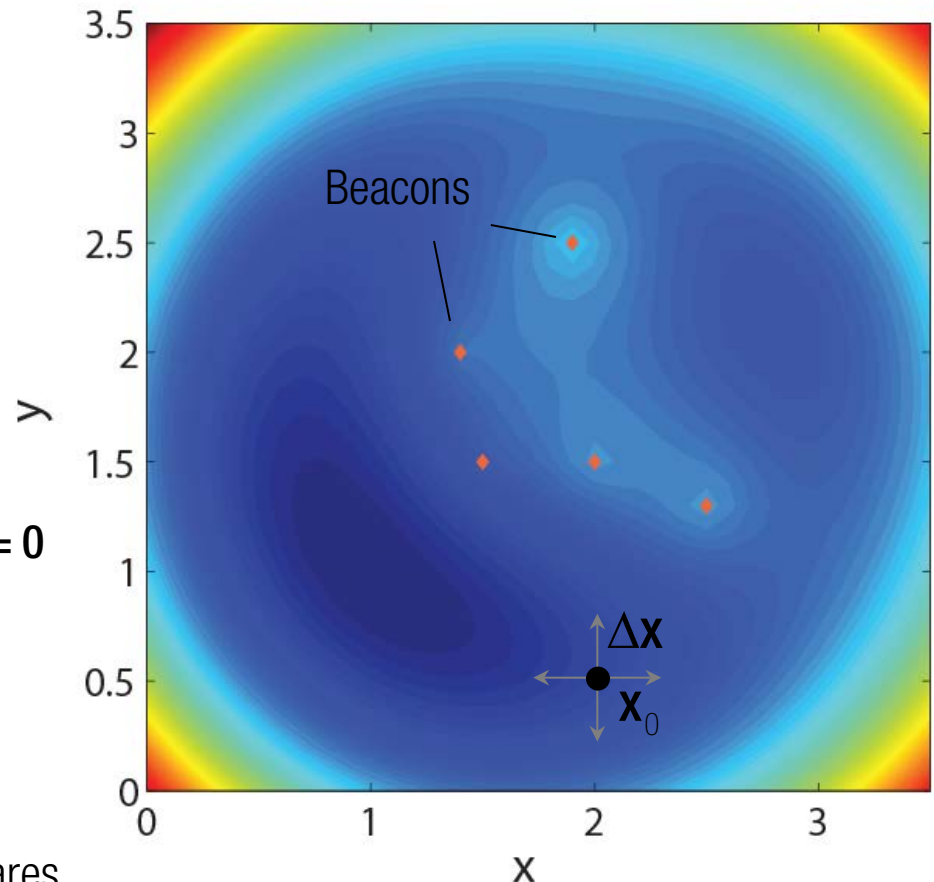
$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Note that $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{b}$ for linear least squares.

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Objective:

Given \mathbf{x}_0 , move \mathbf{x} such that $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) < \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$.

Taylor expansion around \mathbf{x} :

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

Plugging into Equation (1):

$$\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|_{\mathbf{x}^*} = 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{b} = 0$$

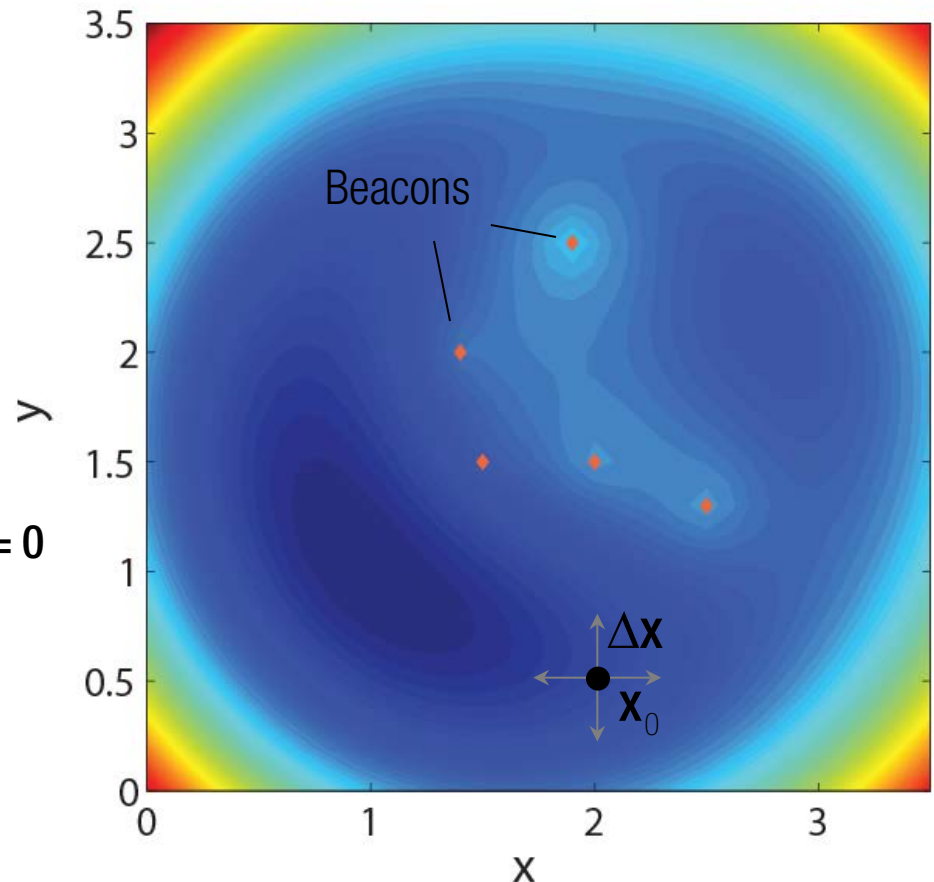
$$\longrightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \Delta \mathbf{x} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



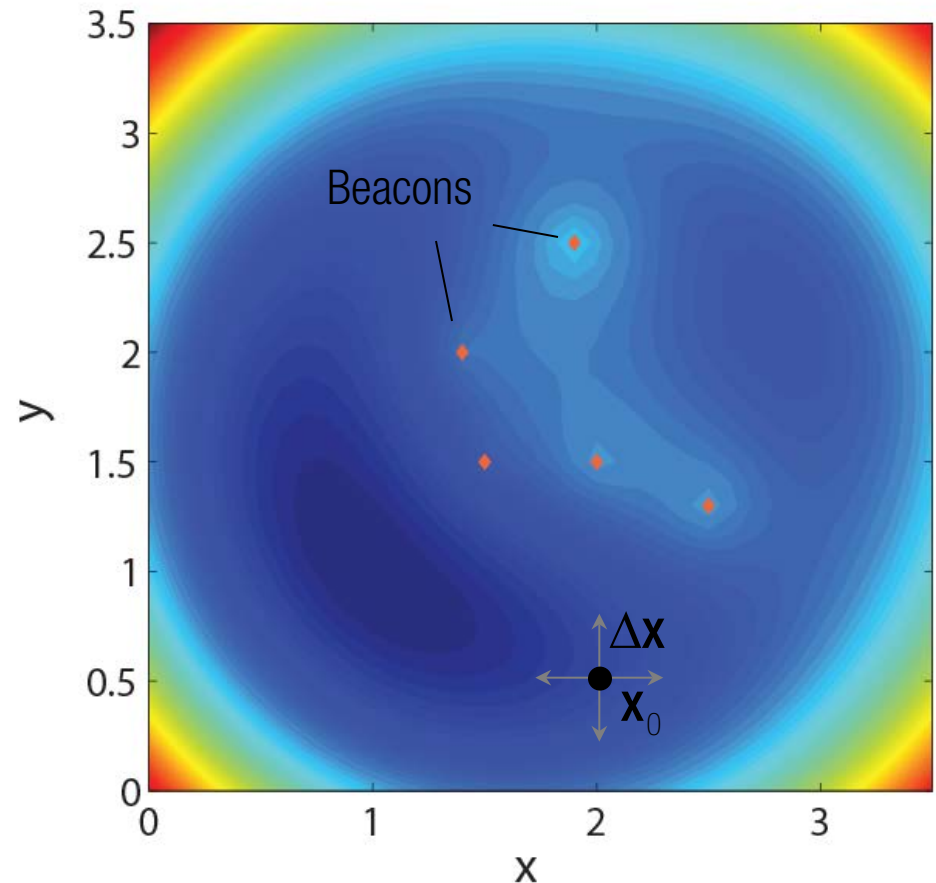
How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})^\top}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

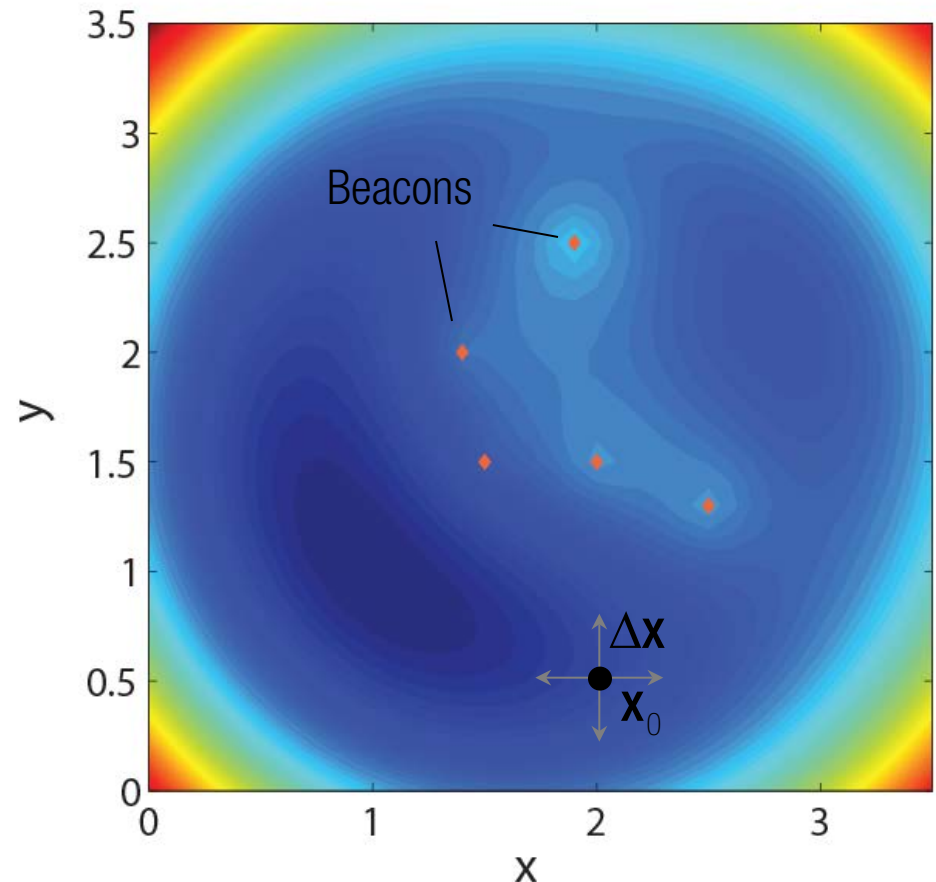
$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)^{\top} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^{\top} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

$$\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)^{\top} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^{\top} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

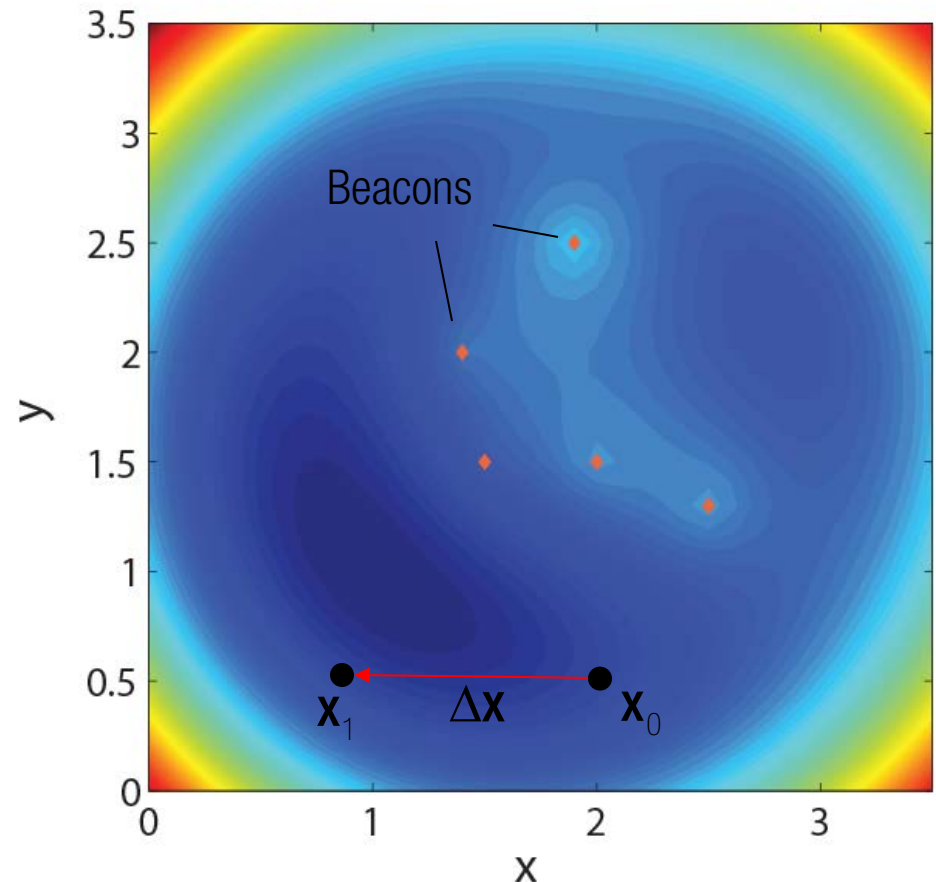
$$\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_1 - x}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_1 - y}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{u_5 - x}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_5 - y}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobian matrix

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)^{\top} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^{\top} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

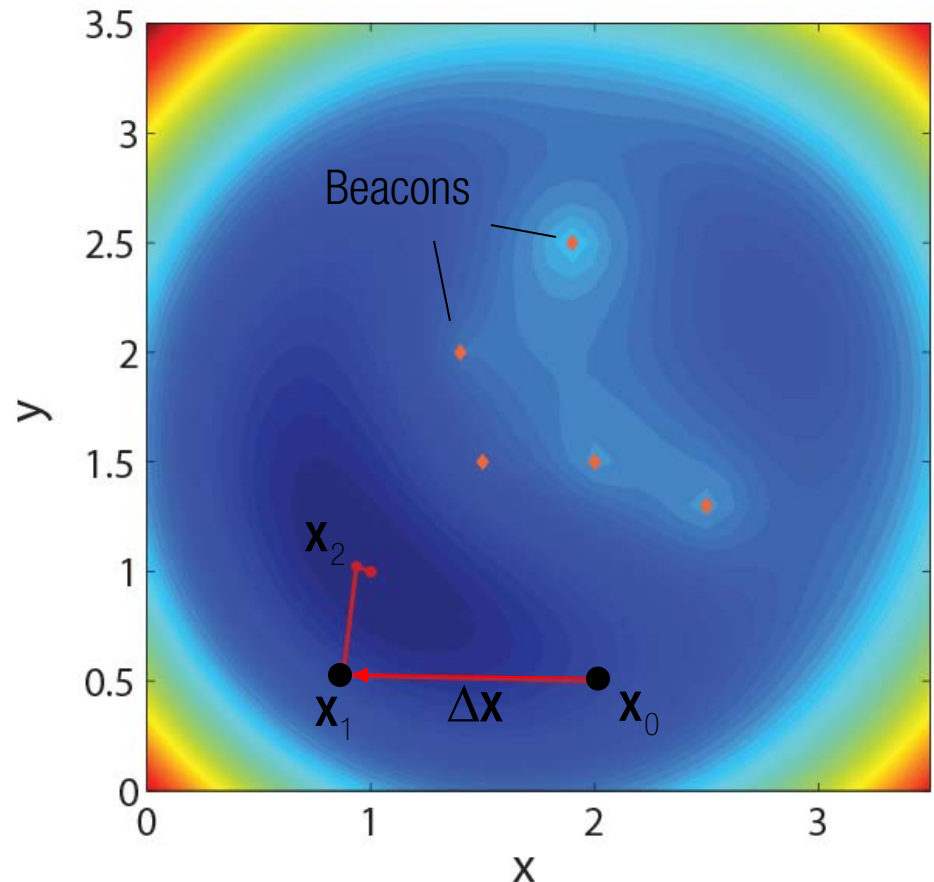
$$\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_1 - x}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_1 - y}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{u_5 - x}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_5 - y}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobian matrix

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^\top \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^\top (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

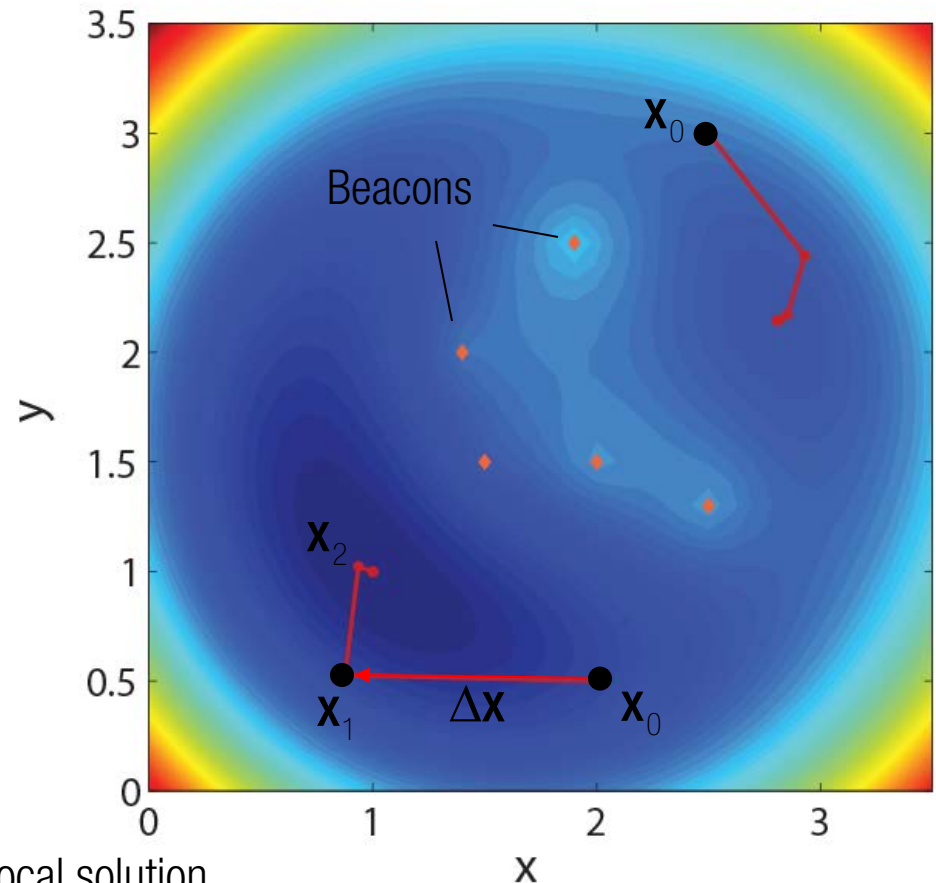
$$\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_1 - x}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_1 - y}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{u_5 - x}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_5 - y}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobian matrix

Example:

Localization using range data from beacons



A different initialization converges to a different local solution.

How to Solve? (Nonlinear)

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{where } \Delta \mathbf{x} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^\top \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^\top (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))$$

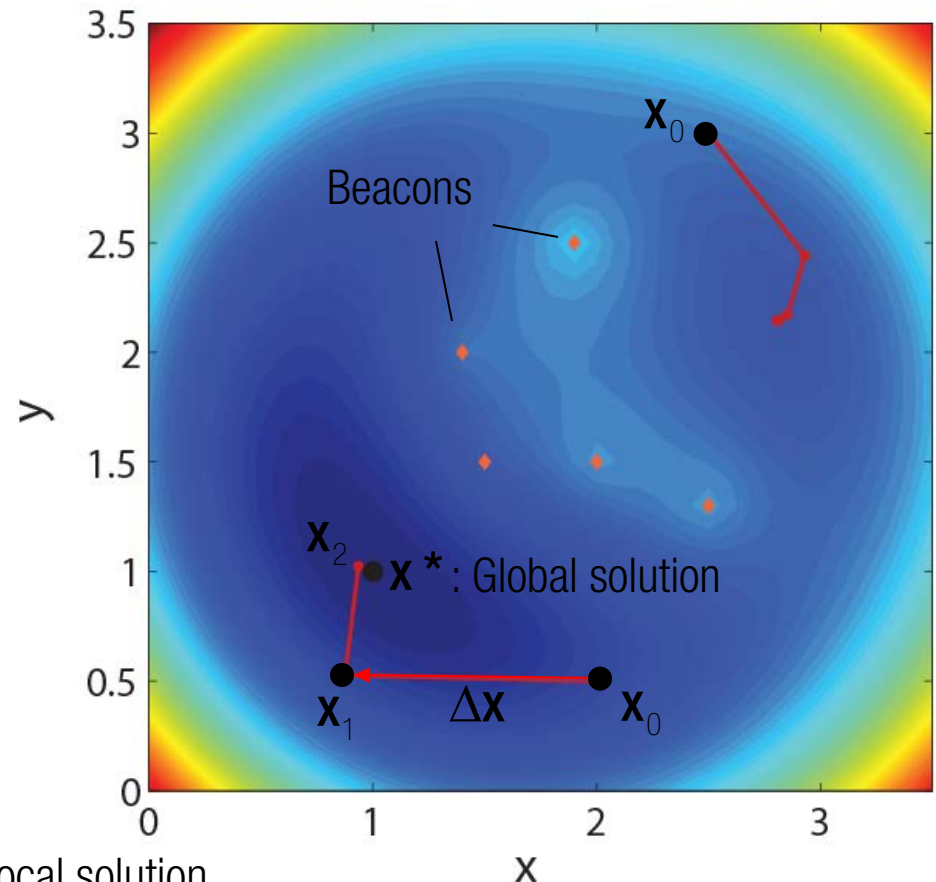
$$\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2} \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_1 - x}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_1 - y}{\sqrt{(u_1 - x)^2 + (v_1 - y)^2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{u_5 - x}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} & \frac{v_5 - y}{\sqrt{(u_5 - x)^2 + (v_5 - y)^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobian matrix

Example:

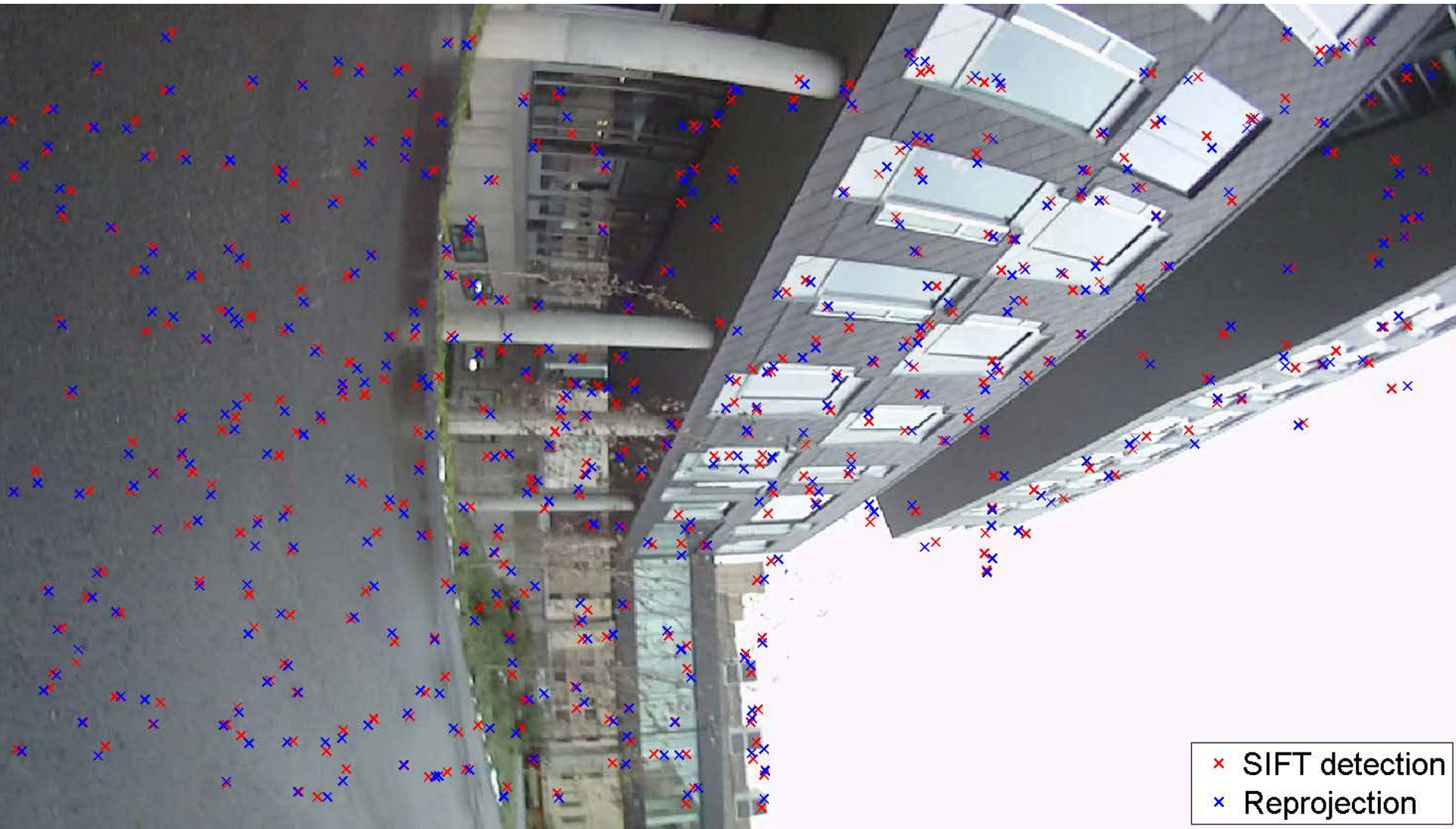
Localization using range data from beacons



A different initialization converges to a different local solution.

Geometric Refinement

Before Bundle Adjustment



Geometric Refinement

After Bundle Adjustment

