第三讲-习题

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1 LM 算法

1.1 阻尼因子变化曲线图

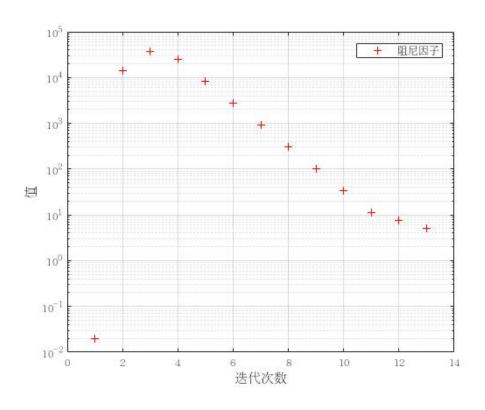


图 1: 阻尼因子变化曲线图

1.2 更改曲线函数

将曲线函数改为 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$,修改对应雅克比计算函数,残差计算函数。另注意由于生成仿真数据时添加了均值为 0,方差为 1 的噪声项,噪声相对于数据较大,因此对增加仿真数据量。 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 函数对应的雅克比计算函数(导数)为 $y' = x^2 + x + 1$

```
1
       class CurveFittingEdge: public Edge
2
       public:
 3
           EIGEN MAKE ALIGNED OPERATOR NEW
 4
           CurveFittingEdge( double x, double y ): Edge(1,1, std::
 5
               vector < std::string > {"abc"}) {
 6
               x_{-} = x;
 7
               y_{-} = y;
8
           }
           // 计算曲线模型误差
9
           virtual void ComputeResidual() override
10
11
                Vec3 abc = verticies_[0]->Parameters(); // 估计的参
12
```

1 LM 算法 3

```
数
                                                                //residual_{-}(0) = std :: exp(abc(0)*x_*x_+ + abc(1)*x_+ +
13
                                                                                  abc(2)) - y_; // 构建残差
                                                                residual_{0} = abc(0)*x_*x_ + abc(1)*x_ + abc(2) - y_
14
                                                                              ; // 构建残差
                                               }
15
16
                                               // 计算残差对变量的雅克比
17
                                                virtual void ComputeJacobians () override
18
19
                                                                Vec3 abc = verticies_[0]->Parameters();
20
                                                                \mbox{\bf double} \ \exp \_y \ = \ std :: \exp \left( \ abc \, (0) \, ^*x \_^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (1) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc \, (2) \, ^*x \_ \ + \ abc 
21
                                                                              abc(2));
22
                                                                Eigen:: Matrix < double, 1, 3> jaco_abc; // 误差为1维,
23
                                                                              状态量 3 个, 所以是 1x3 的雅克比矩阵
                                                                /\!/jaco\_abc <\!< x\_ \ ^* x\_ \ ^* exp\_y \ , \ x\_ \ ^* exp\_y \ , \ 1 \ ^* exp\_y
24
                                                                jaco\_abc << x\_\ *\ x\_\ ,\ x\_\ ,\ 1;
25
                                                                jacobians_[0] = jaco_abc;
26
27
                                               }
                                               /// 返回边的类型信息
28
                                               virtual std::string TypeInfo() const override { return "
29
                                                             CurveFittingEdge"; }
                              public:
30
                                               double x_,y_; // x 值, y 值为 _measurement
31
32
                               };
```

2 公式推导 4

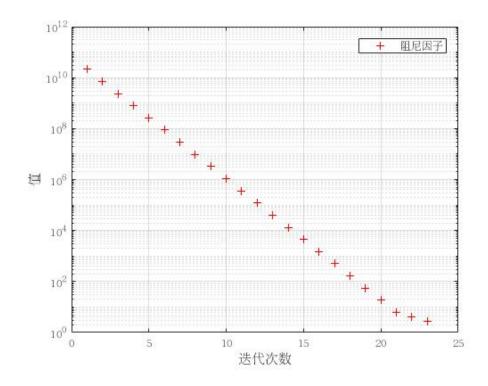


图 2: 阻尼因子变化曲线图

1.3 Marquardt 阻尼因子更新策略

Marquardt 阻尼因子更新策略 [1] if $\rho < 0.25$

2 公式推导

2.1 f_{15}

 f_{15} 求的是位移预积分量对 k 时刻角速度 b_k^g 的 Jacobian。

预积分的离散形式,其中积分方法采用中值积分,即两个相邻时刻 k 到 k+1 的位姿是用两个时刻的测量值的平均值来计算。其中位移的预积分量为:

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

$$a = \frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k}))$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} ((\omega^{b_{k}} - b^{g}_{k}) + (\omega^{b_{k+1}} - b^{g}_{k})) = \frac{1}{2} (\omega^{b_{k}} + \omega^{b_{k+1}}) - b^{g}_{k}$$
(1)

因此位移预积分量也可以写为:

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

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{4} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k})) \delta t^{2}$$

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

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其中只有括号加号后面一项与角速度 b_k^g 有关,因此 f_{15} 可以变为:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 g_{12}

 f_{15} 求的是位移预积分量对 k 时刻角速度的噪声 $n_{b_k}^g$ 的 Jacobian。

将角速度测量噪声也考虑进模型, 预积分的离散形式, 其中积分方法采用中值积分, 即两个相邻时刻 k 到 k+1 的位姿是用两个时刻的测量值的平均值来计算。其中位移的预积分量为:

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

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

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}((\omega^{b_{k}} + n_{k}^{g} - b_{k}^{g}) + (\omega^{b_{k+1}} + n_{k+1}^{g} - b_{k}^{g})) = \frac{1}{2}(\omega^{b_{k}} + n_{k}^{g} + \omega^{b_{k+1}} + n_{k+1}^{g}) - b_{k}^{g}$$

$$(4)$$

因此位移预积分量也可以写为:

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

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{4} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k})) \delta t^{2}$$

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{4} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \omega \delta t \end{bmatrix} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k})) \delta t^{2}$$
(5)

3 证明 6

其中只有括号加号后面一项与角速度的噪声 $n_{b_s^g}$ 有关,因此 g_{12} 可以变为:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 证明

L-M 优化算法中,引入阻尼因子,如下式:

$$(J^T J + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm} = -J^T f \tag{7}$$

半正定的信息矩阵 $J^t J$ 特征值 λ_j 和对应的特征向量为 v_j 。对 $J^T J$ 做特征值分解分解后有: $J^T J = V \Lambda V^T$ 。

 J^TJ 为对称矩阵,对对称矩阵做特征值分解有 $J^TJ=V\Lambda V^T,$ 其中 $V^TV=VV^T=I.$ 有 $F'=(J^Tf)^T.$

证明:

根据 $J^T J = V \Lambda V^T$ 和 $V V^T = I$, $(J^T J + \mu I) \Delta x_{lm} = -J^T$ 可以写为:

$$(V\Lambda V^{T} + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm} = -F^{\prime T}$$

$$(V(\Lambda + \mu I)V^{T})\Delta x_{lm} = -F^{\prime T}$$
(8)

等式两边同时左乘 V^T , 右乘 V, 则有:

$$(\Lambda + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm} = -V^T F'^T V$$

$$\Delta x_{lm} = -\frac{V^T F'^T V}{\Lambda + \mu I}$$
(9)

其中:

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix}^T \tag{10}$$

3 证明 7

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 & & & & \\
& \lambda_2 & & 0 & \\
& & \dots & & \\
0 & & \lambda_{n-1} & & \\
& & & & \lambda_n
\end{bmatrix}$$
(11)

$$\mu I = \begin{bmatrix} \mu & & & & \\ & \mu & & & 0 \\ & & \dots & & \\ & 0 & & \mu & \\ & & & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$
 (12)

因此变为: