Inverse Kinematics 逆向运动学 (IK)

北京大学 前沿计算研究中心

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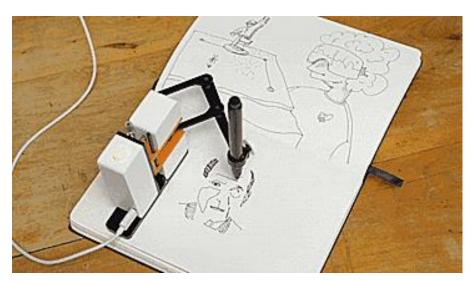
前向运动学 FK vs. 逆向运动学 IK

- •前向运动学
 - •给出关节旋转,计算末端肢体 (End-Effectors) 的位置、朝向等全局信息

- •逆向运动学
 - •给出末端肢体的**目标位置**,计算相应的关节旋转,使得末端肢体到达目标位置

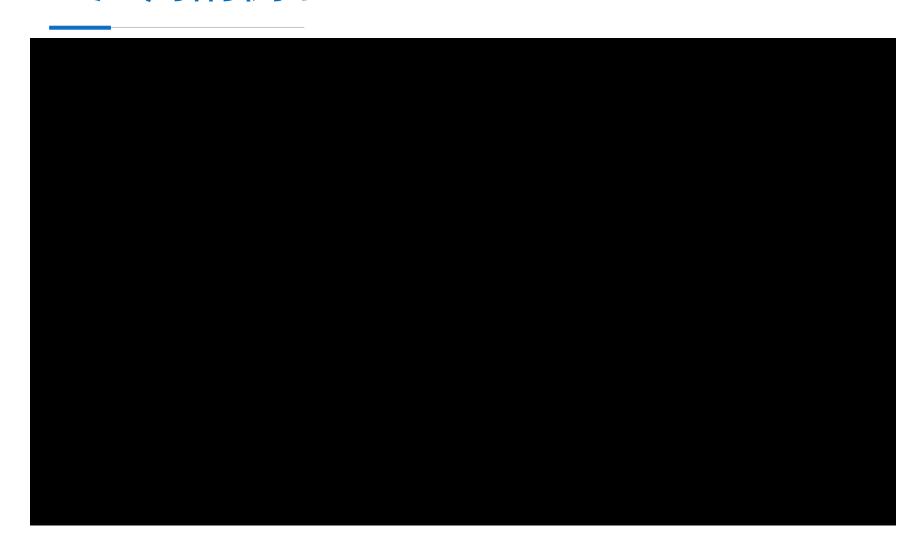
IK应用的例子





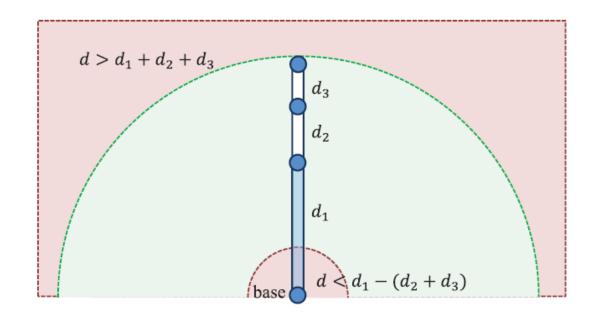
- 虚拟角色姿态控制
- 机械臂控制
- etc

IK应用的例子



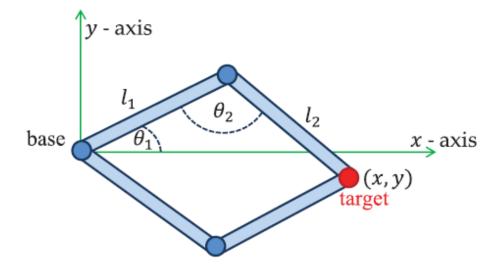
IK问题的可行区域

- Workspace: 机械臂的工作空间
- •超出这个范围, 机械臂无法到达
- •此时IK无解



IK问题的多解性

- 可能若干种不同旋转方式
- •可以到达同一个位置
- •最好能够比较平滑,自然



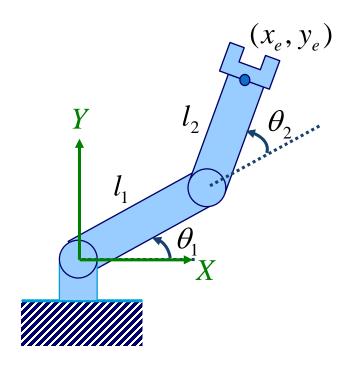
IK问题的解法

- •两关节 (Two-link) IK问题的解析解
- •一般性问题的数值解
 - •启发式方法:
 - CCD, FABRIK
 - •基于Jacobian矩阵的方法
 - Jacobian inverse
 - Jacobian transpose
 - •基于数据的方法

A. Aristidou, J. Lasenby, Y. Chrysanthou, and A. Shamir. 2018. **Inverse Kinematics Techniques in Computer Graphics: A Survey**. *Computer Graphics Forum* 37, 6 (September 2018), 35–58. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cgf.13310

两关节 (Two-link) IK问题

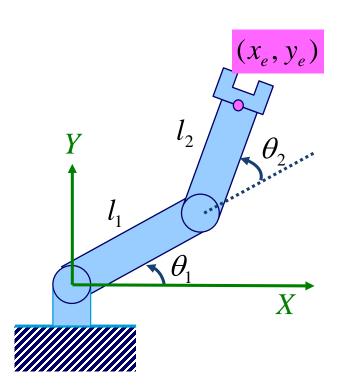
- •只有两个关节的机械臂
 - •前向(FK)问题:给出关节转角,求末端点位置



$$x_e = l_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$
$$y_e = l_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_2 \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

两关节 (Two-link) IK问题

- •只有两个关节的机械臂
 - •逆向(FK)问题:给出末端点位置,求关节转角

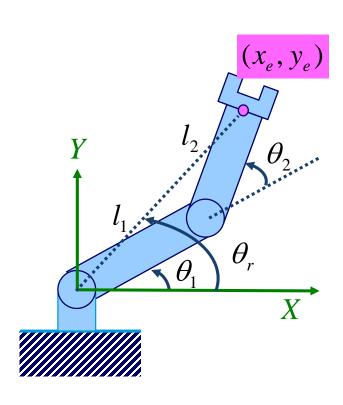


$$\theta_1 = ??$$

$$\theta_2 = ??$$

两关节 (Two-link) IK问题

- 只有两个关节的机械臂
 - •逆向(FK)问题:给出末端点位置,求关节转角



$$\cos(\theta_r) = \frac{x_e}{\sqrt{x_e^2 + y_e^2}}$$

$$\theta_r = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x_e}{\sqrt{x_e^2 + y_e^2}}\right)$$

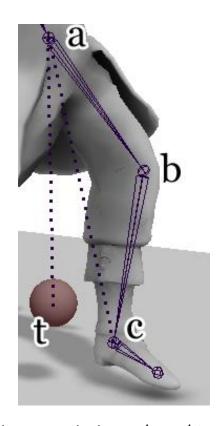
$$\cos(\theta_r - \theta_1) = \frac{l_1^2 + x_e^2 + y_e^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1\sqrt{x_e^2 + y_e^2}}$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_r - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{l_1^2 + x_e^2 + y_e^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1\sqrt{x_e^2 + y_e^2}}\right)$$

$$\cos(\pi - \theta_2) = \frac{l_1^2 + l_2^2 - x_e^2 - y_e^2}{2l_1l_2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{l_1^2 + l_2^2 - x_e^2 - y_e^2}{2l_1l_2}\right)$$

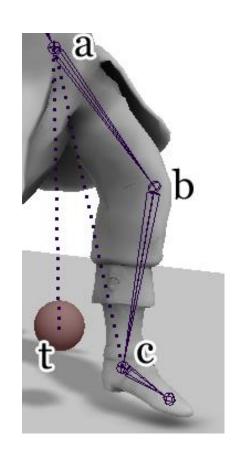
两关节 (Two-link) IK问题 – 3D情况

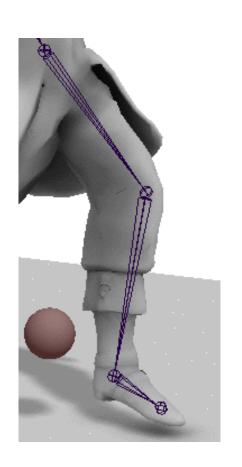


- •问题描述
- •我们希望旋转关节a,b,
- 使c能够到达目标位置t
- •两个关节的情况有解析解

http://theorangeduck.com/page/simple-two-joint

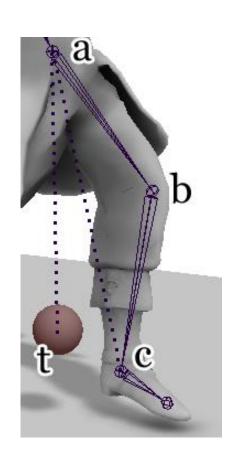
两关节 (Two-link) IK问题 – 3D情况

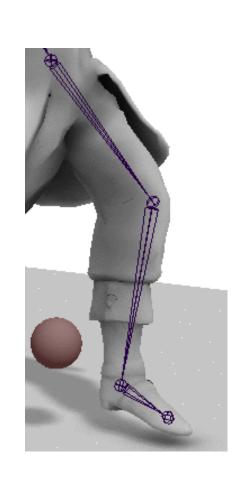


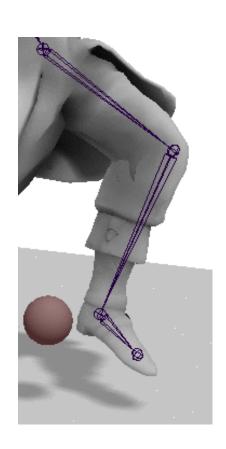


1. 旋转膝盖, 使得ac = at

两关节 (Two-link) IK问题 – 3D情况







旋转髋关节,使c与目标t的位置重合

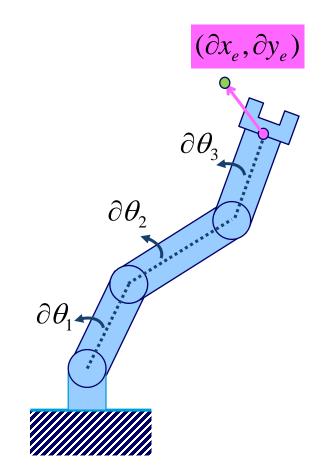
一般性问题的数值解

- •关节数 > 2 的IK问题一般没有解析解
- •数值求解 IK 问题
 - •基本思想: 迭代

从初始状态出发

Loop:

计算/猜测关节角的更新 更新关节角, 计算误差



启发式的IK方法

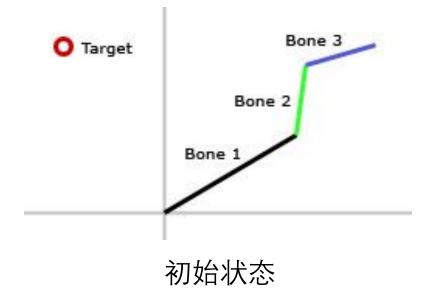
Heuristic IK Algorithms

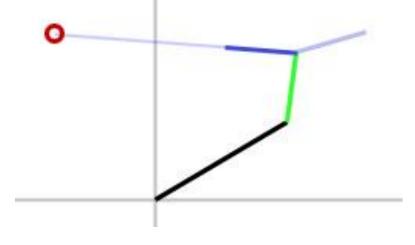
一般性问题的数值解

- 启发式方法:
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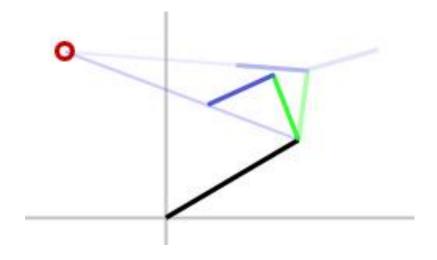
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- •非常常用的 IK 算法
- •基本思想:
 - 人链条末端开始,依次让每个关节与末端的连 线指向目标
 - •循环若干次,直到链条末端与目标重合

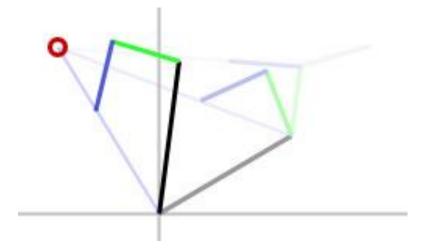




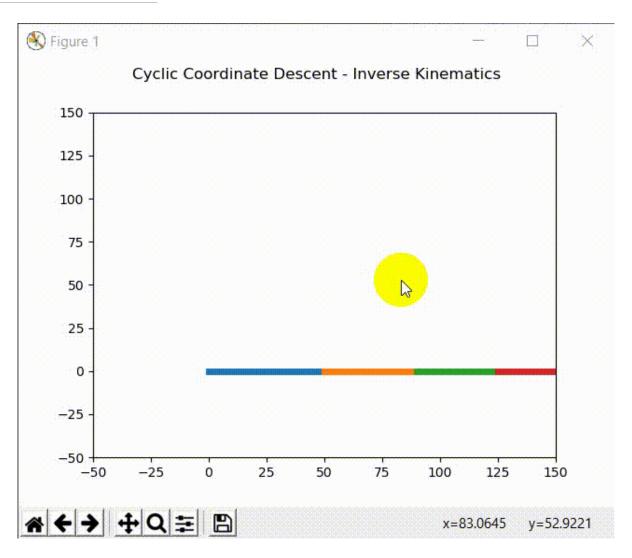
让蓝色关节与末端的连线 指向目标



让绿色关节与末端的连线 指向目标

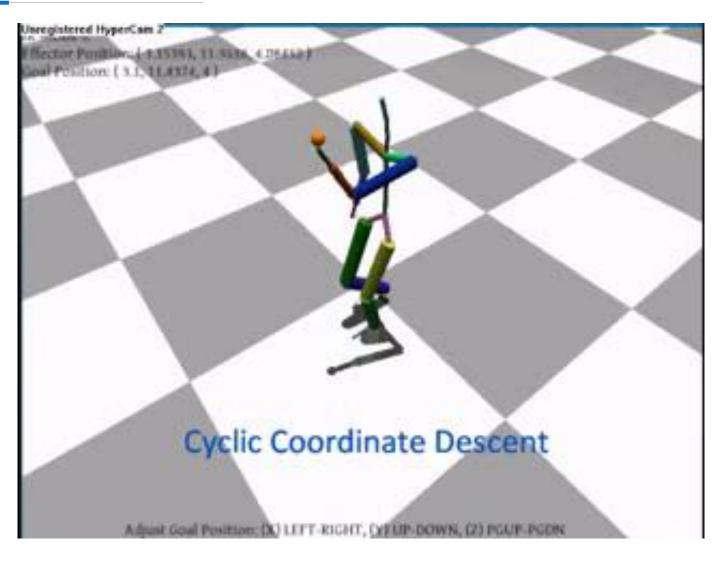


让黑色关节与末端的连线 指向目标



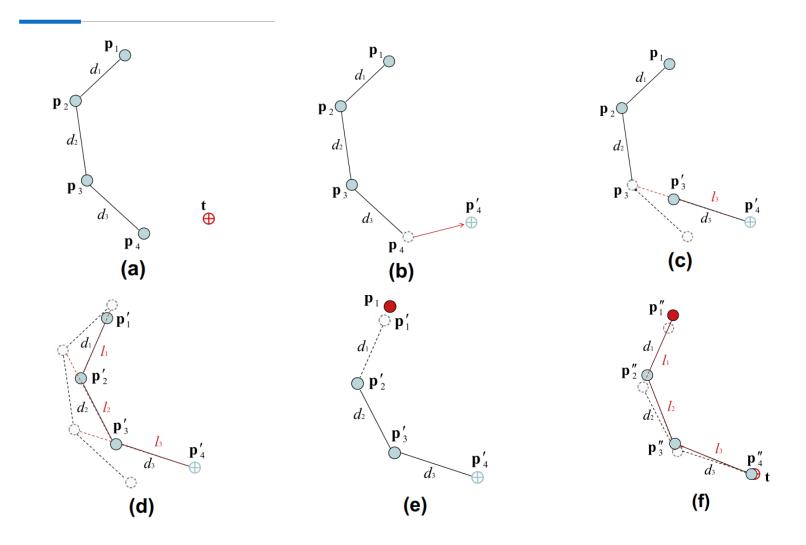
- •优点
 - •简单
 - 快

- •缺点
 - •末端关节运动较大
 - •可能收敛较慢甚至无法收敛
 - 跟踪连续目标是可能动作不稳定



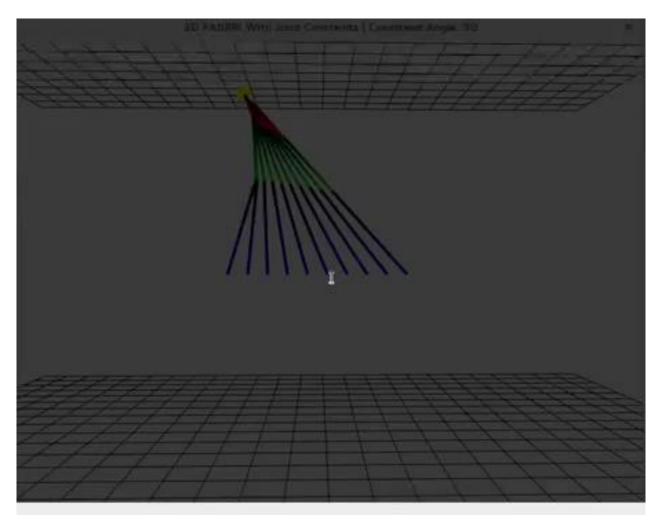
- •结合前向与后向过程的方法
- •基本思想:
 - •后向过程
 - 从末端关节开始,依次将每个关节放置在合适的位置
 - •前向过程
 - 从起点关节开始,依次修正关节的错位

Andreas Aristidou and Joan Lasenby. 2011. **FABRIK: A fast, iterative solver for the Inverse Kinematics problem**. *Graphical Models* 73, 5 (September 2011), 243–260. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1524070311000178



Andreas Aristidou and Joan Lasenby. 2011. **FABRIK: A fast, iterative solver for the Inverse Kinematics problem**. *Graphical Models* 73, 5 (September 2011), 243–260

- •优点
 - •简单快速
 - •有解时保证收敛
 - •可以处理关节约束
 - 但是不保证收敛性
- •缺点
 - •基于关节位置的方法 需要额外步骤计算关节角度
 - •不保证时间连续



FABRIK Inverse Kinematics Implementation in 3D with Joint Constraints https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dWb-ke_-JXI

基于Jacobian的方法

Jacobian-based IK Methods

一般IK问题的数值解

- 启发式方法:
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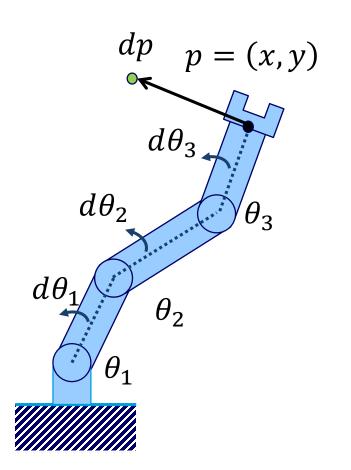
Jacobian矩阵

•末端肢体的位置可以写成转角的函数

$$p = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

•两边求导,可以得到

$$d\boldsymbol{p} = \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial \theta_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial \theta_3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d\theta_1 \\ d\theta_2 \\ d\theta_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{J} d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$



Jacobian矩阵

• 更一般的情况:

$$\mathbf{f} = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m)^T$$
 $\mathbf{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n)^T$

自由度n

$$J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \theta_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \theta_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \theta_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial \theta_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial \theta_n} \end{pmatrix} \overset{\Xi}{\Longrightarrow}$$

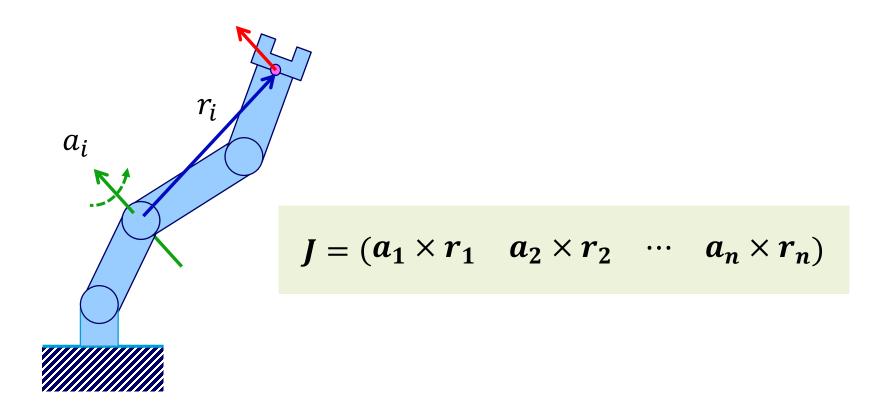
如何计算Jacobian矩阵?

- •解析求导
 - •利用pytorch/tensorflow等自动求导工具

•有限差分

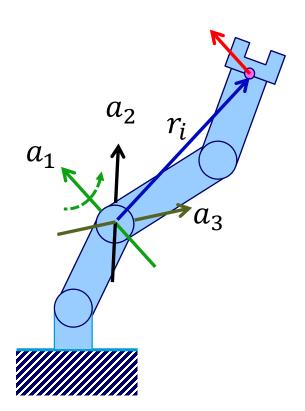
$$\boldsymbol{J}_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{f_i(\theta_1, \theta_2 \cdots, \theta_j + \varepsilon, \cdots) - f_i(\theta_1, \theta_2 \cdots, \theta_j, \cdots)}{\varepsilon}$$

•几何方法 -- 叉乘



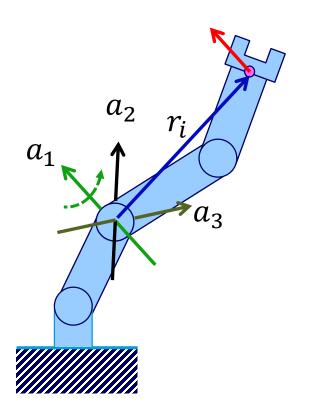
如何处理多于一个自由度的关节?

→ 可看作多个同位置的单自由度关节



如何处理多于一个自由度的关节?

→ 可看作多个同位置的单自由度关节



用欧拉角表示旋转

$$R = R_{x}(\theta)R_{y}(\varphi)R_{z}(\psi)$$

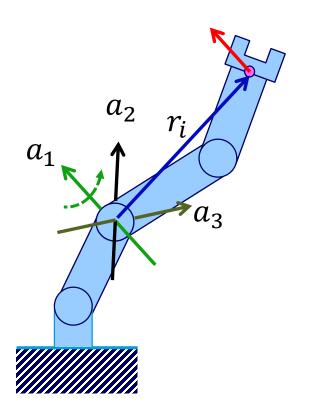
$$a_1 = e_x$$

$$a_2 = e_y$$

$$a_3 = e_z$$

如何处理多于一个自由度的关节?

→ 可看作多个同位置的单自由度关节



用欧拉角表示旋转

$$R = R_x(\theta)R_y(\varphi)R_z(\psi)$$

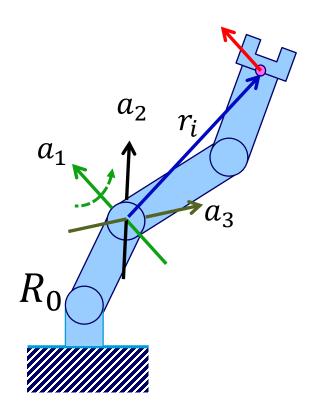
$$a_1 = e_x$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_2 = R_{x} \boldsymbol{e}_{y}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_3 = R_x R_y \boldsymbol{e}_z$$

如何处理多于一个自由度的关节?

→ 可看作多个同位置的单自由度关节



用欧拉角表示旋转

$$R = R_{x}(\theta)R_{y}(\varphi)R_{z}(\psi)$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_1 = R_0 \boldsymbol{e}_{x}$$

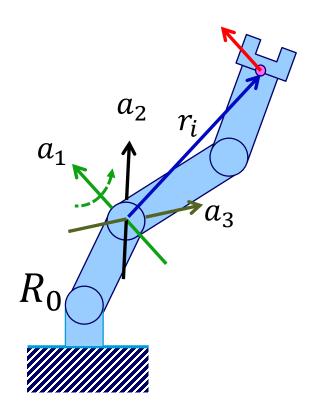
$$\boldsymbol{a}_2 = R_0 R_x \boldsymbol{e}_y$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_3 = R_0 R_{x} R_{y} \boldsymbol{e}_{z}$$

用几何方法计算Jacobian矩阵

如何处理多于一个自由度的关节?

→ 可看作多个同位置的单自由度关节



用欧拉角表示旋转

$$R = R_{x}(\theta)R_{y}(\varphi)R_{x}(\psi)$$

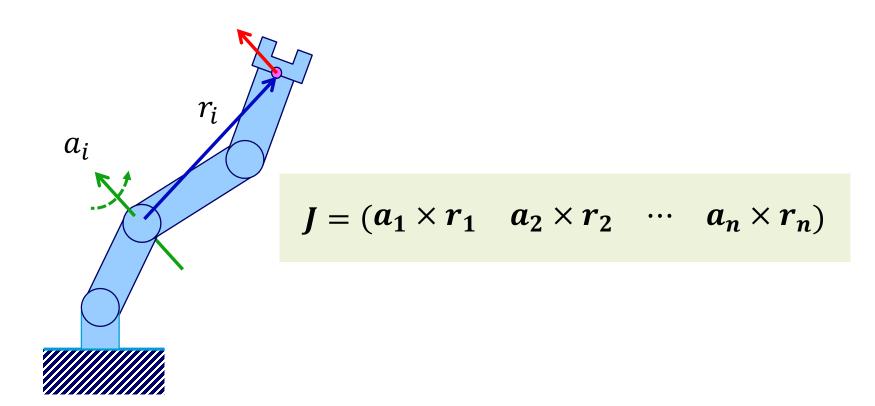
$$\boldsymbol{a}_1 = R_0 \boldsymbol{e}_{x}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_2 = R_0 R_x \boldsymbol{e}_y$$

$$\mathbf{a}_3 = R_0 R_{x} R_{y} \mathbf{e}_{x}$$

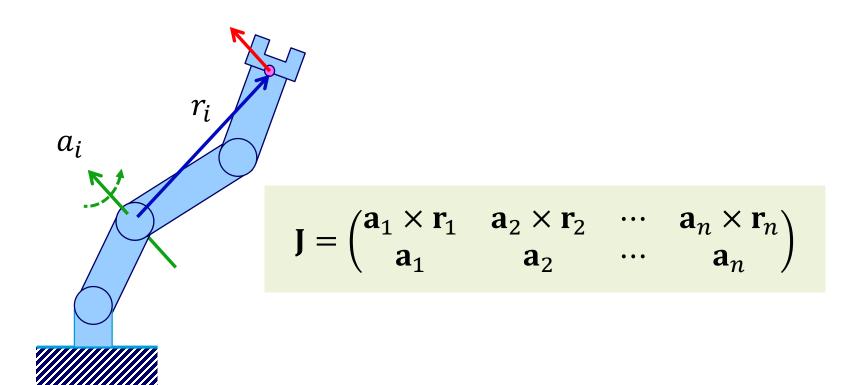
用几何方法计算Jacobian矩阵

•需要同时控制末端点朝向?



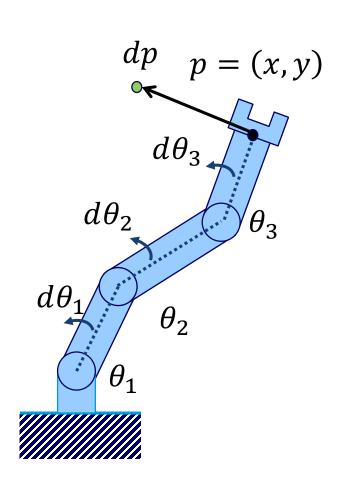
用几何方法计算Jacobian矩阵

•需要同时控制末端点朝向?



$$\mathbf{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

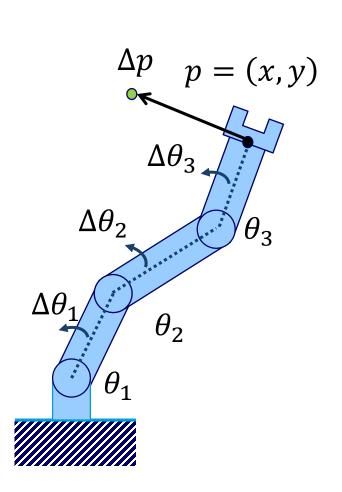
$$d\mathbf{p} = Jd\mathbf{\theta}$$



$$m{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$
 $dm{p} = Jdm{\theta}$

•线性近似 ^~~ - /^(

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$



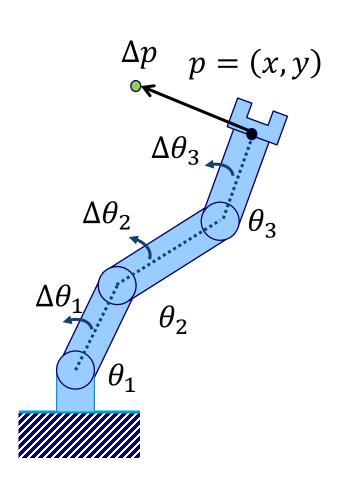
$$\mathbf{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

$$d\mathbf{p} = Jd\mathbf{\theta}$$

•线性近似

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

于是 $\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = I^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$



$$\mathbf{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

$$d\mathbf{p} = Jd\mathbf{\theta}$$

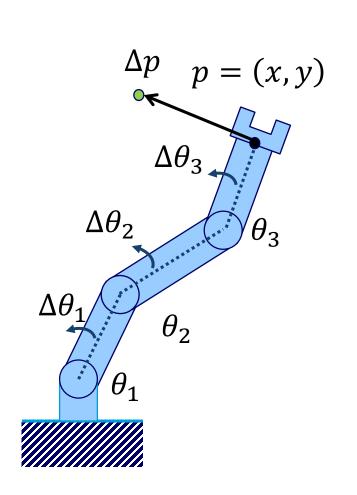
•线性近似

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

于是

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = J^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$

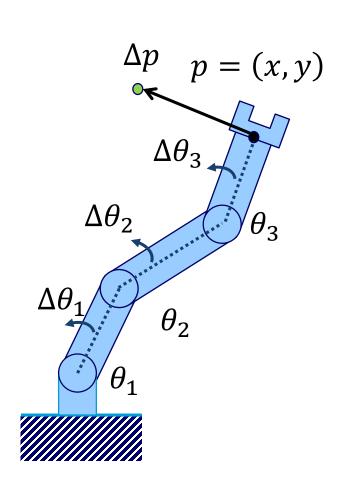
对不对?



$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$\Delta oldsymbol{p} = oldsymbol{J}$$
 $\Delta oldsymbol{ heta}$

J通常不是方阵



线性方程

Ax = b

$$a_{00}x_0 + a_{01}x_1 + \dots + a_{0n}x_n = b_0$$

$$a_{10}x_0 + a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n0}x_0 + a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$$

线性方程的解

$$Ax = b$$

- A是可逆方阵 → $x = A^{-1}b$
- •欠定/欠约束方程 → 方程数少于未知数
 - A是不可逆方阵,或者
 - A的行数少于列数

$$b = A x$$

- •过定/过约束方程 → 方程数多于未知数
 - A的行数多余列数

过约束问题的最小二乘解

$$Ax = b$$

$$b = A x$$

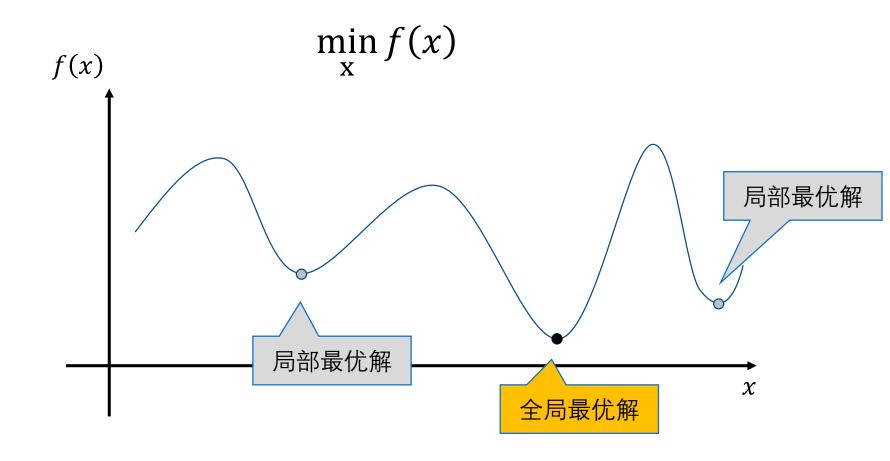
- •过约束问题通常无解
 - •即不存在 x 使 Ax = b 成立

• 转化为优化问题

$$x = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} ||Ax - b||_{2}^{2}$$

优化问题

求解变量 x 使得函数 f(x) 取得最小值



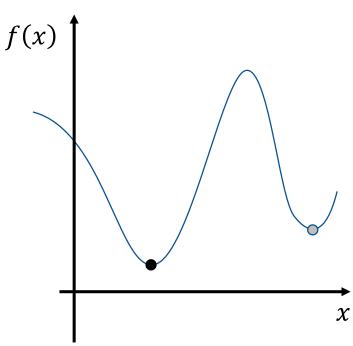
优化问题

求解变量 x 使得函数 f(x) 取得最小值

 $\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})$

极值条件

$$f'(x) = 0$$



优化问题

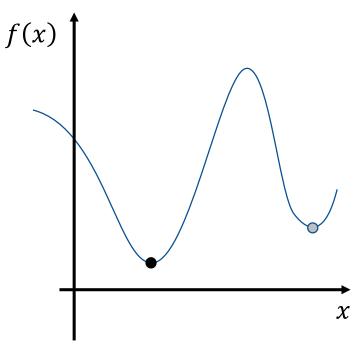
求解变量 x 使得函数 f(x) 取得最小值

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})$$

极值条件

$$f'(x)=0$$

$$f''(x) \ge 0$$



过约束问题的最小二乘解

$$Ax = b$$

$$o = A$$

•优化问题

$$\mathbf{x} = \underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|A\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_{2}^{2}$$



$$\mathbf{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \mathbf{b}$$

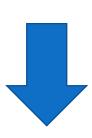
过约束问题的最小二乘解

$$Ax = b$$

$$b = A$$

•优化问题

$$\mathbf{x} = \underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|A\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_{2}^{2}$$



$$f(x) = ||Ax - b||_{b}^{2}$$

$$= ||Ax - b||^{T} ||Ax - b||_{b}^{2}$$

$$=$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = A^T A^{-1} A^T \boldsymbol{b}$$

(Moore-Penrose) Pseudoinverse

街道/产义道

(Moore-Penrose) Pseudoinverse

•过约束问题(回归拟合、最小二乘.....)

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{b}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{+}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$$

(Moore-Penrose) Pseudoinverse

•过约束问题(回归拟合、最小二乘.....)

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{b}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{b}$$

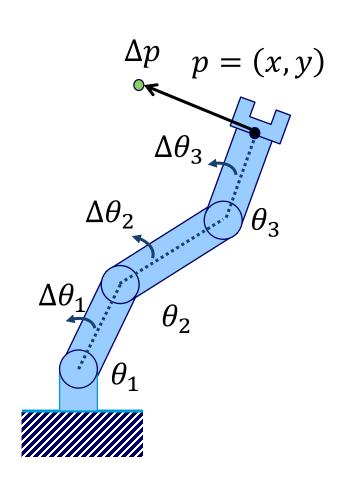
$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{+}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$\Delta oldsymbol{p} = oldsymbol{J}$$
 $\Delta oldsymbol{ heta}$

J 通常不是方阵 通常是欠约束问题



$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{x}$$

• 欠约束问题通常解不唯一

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{x}$$

- 欠约束问题通常解不唯一
- •寻找"长度"最短的解

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{x}$$

- 欠约束问题通常解不唯一
- •寻找"长度"最短的解

$$\min_{x} ||x||_{2}^{2}$$

s. t. $Ax = b$

带约束的优化问题

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})$$

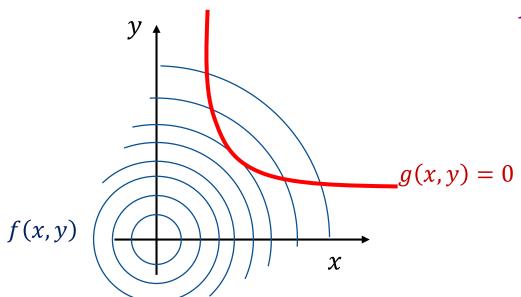
$$s.t.$$
 $g(x) = 0$ 等式约束

$$h(x) \ge 0$$
 不等式约束

带约束的优化问题

$$\min_{x} f(x)$$

$$s.t.$$
 $g(x) = 0$ 等式约束



等值上的导为0,前进方面与导致方面垂直,当于导致方面垂直,当于导致5月以为9人一样加时候,值取力

拉格朗日乘子法

$$\min_{x} f(x)$$
s.t. $g(x) = 0$

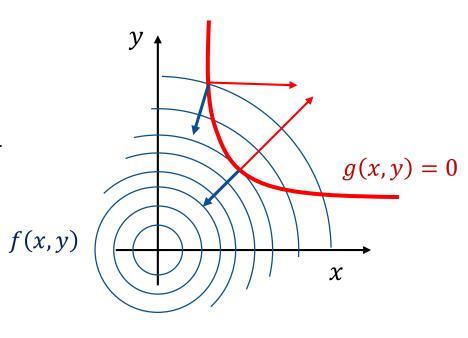
定义拉格朗日函数

$$L(x,\lambda) = f(x) + \lambda^T g(x)$$

则优化问题的极值点满足条件

$$\frac{dL}{dx} = f'^{(x)} + \lambda^T g'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\lambda} = g(x) = 0$$



$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{x}$$

•寻找"长度"最短的解

$$\min_{x} ||x||_{2}^{2}$$

s. t. $Ax = b$

•应用拉格朗日乘子法

$$x = A^T (AA^T)^{-1}b$$

$$L(x, \lambda) = xTx + \lambda^{\dagger}(Ax-b)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = xY + xTA = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}xTA$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}xTA$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = Ax - b = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{x}$$

•寻找"长度"最短的解

$$\min_{x} ||x||_{2}^{2}$$

s. t. $Ax = b$

•应用拉格朗日乘子法

$$x = A^T (AA^T)^{-1} b$$

(Moore-Penrose) Pseudoinverse

(Moore-Penrose) Pseudoinverse

- •过约束问题(回归拟合、最小二乘.....)
 - •左逆

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$$

- •欠约束问题
 - •右逆

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

$$d\mathbf{p} = Jd\mathbf{\theta}$$

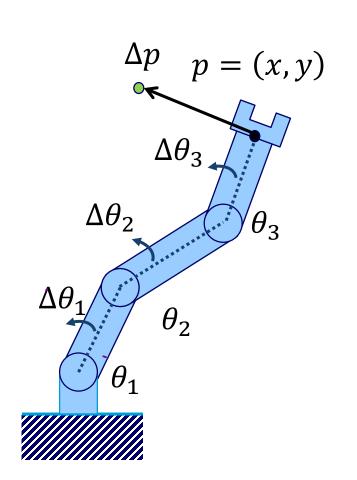
•线性近似

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$\Delta \theta = J^{-1} \Delta p$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = J^T (JJ^T)^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$

左逆?



$$\mathbf{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

$$d\mathbf{p} = Jd\mathbf{\theta}$$

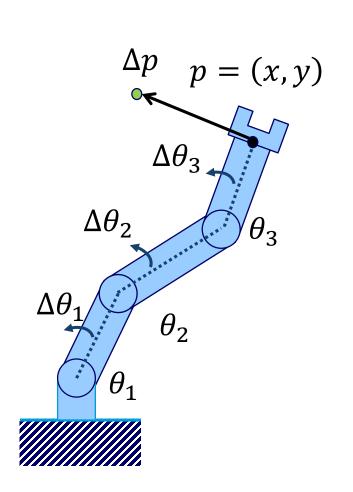
•线性近似

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

于是

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = J^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{J}^{+} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$



$$\mathbf{p} = f(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2)$$

$$d\mathbf{p} = Jd\mathbf{\theta}$$

•线性近似

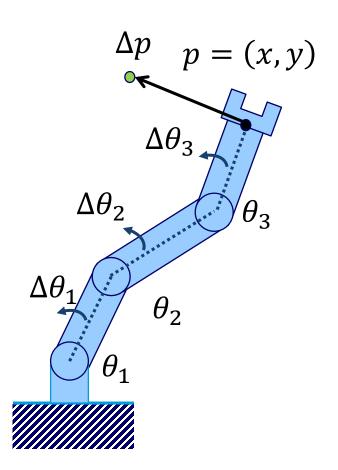
$$\Delta \boldsymbol{p} = J \Delta \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

于是

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = J^{-1} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{J}^{+} \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$

需要迭代求解



伪逆与零空间(null-space)

•欠约束问题

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{x}$$

的通解为

$$x = A^+b + (A^+A - I)z$$

其中 $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n$

- (A+A-I) 定义了 A 的零空间
- 更改 z 可以在满足约束的条件下完成其他任务

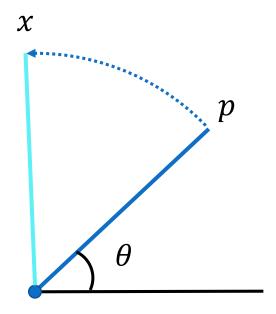
• 迭代求解

$$\Delta p = x - f(\theta)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}(\theta)$$

$$\Delta\theta = J^+ \Delta p$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$$



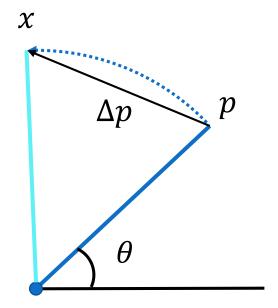
• 迭代求解

$$\Delta p = x - f(\theta)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}(\theta)$$

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$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$$



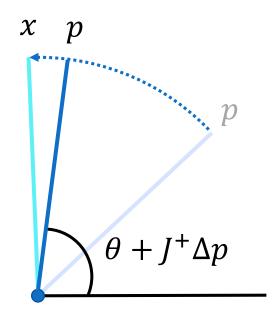
• 迭代求解

$$\Delta p = x - f(\theta)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}(\theta)$$

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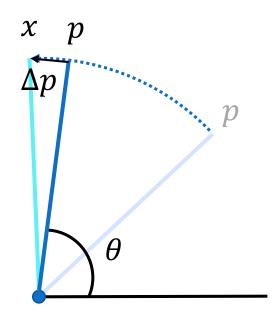
• 迭代求解

$$\Delta p = x - f(\theta)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}(\theta)$$

$$\Delta\theta = J^+ \Delta p$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$$



利用Jacobian矩阵求解IK问题

• 迭代求解

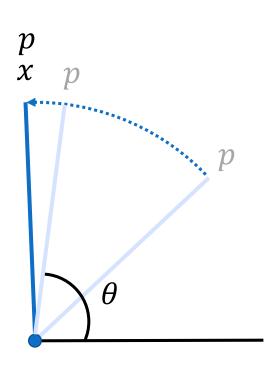
Loop 直到 $\Delta p < \varepsilon$ 或 到达最大循环次数

$$\Delta p = x - f(\theta)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}(\theta)$$

$$\Delta\theta = J^+ \Delta p$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$$



$$\mathbf{A}^+ = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$$

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$$

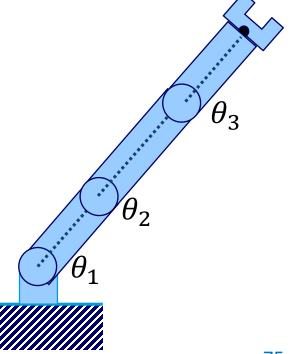
•以上计算要求 $A^T A$ 或 AA^T 可逆

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$$

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$$

•以上计算要求 $A^T A$ 或 AA^T 可逆

• 然而可能 rank(A) < min(m, n)



•利用奇异值分解(SVD)计算伪逆

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} U \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V^T$$

•利用奇异值分解(SVD)计算伪逆

$$A^+ = V \Sigma^+ U^T$$

$$A^{+} = V \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_2} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^T$$

$$\Sigma^{+}$$

 $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma$ 中非零主元取逆

•矩阵伪逆在奇异点附近有不稳定问题

$$A = U \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0001 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^T$$

$$A^{+} = V \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10000 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^{T}$$

Damped Pseudoinverse

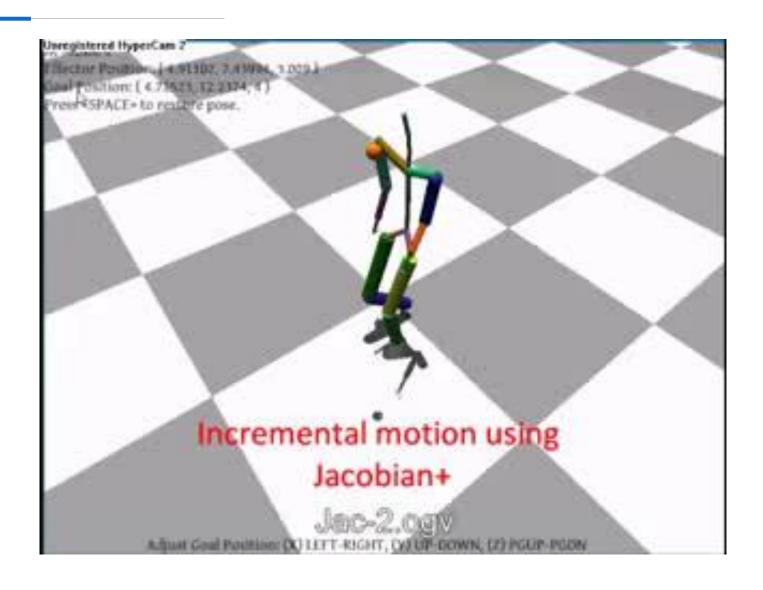
$$A^* = A^T (AA^T + \lambda^2 I)^{-1}$$

$$A^* = (A^T A + \lambda^2 I)^{-1} A^T$$

$$A^* = V \Sigma^* U^T$$

$$\Sigma^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_1^2 + \lambda^2} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_2^2 + \lambda^2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobian Pseudoinverse IK

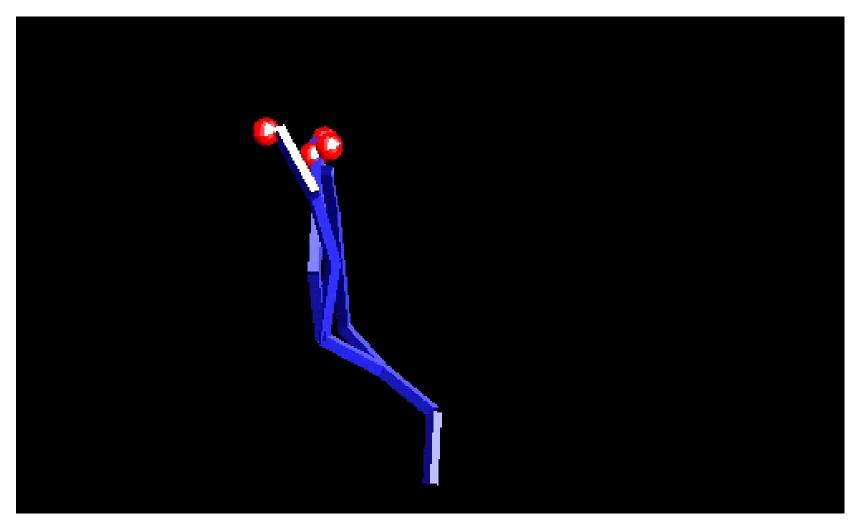


Selectively Damped Pseudoinverse

$$A^* = V \Sigma^* U^T$$

$$\Sigma^* = egin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_1^2 + \lambda_1^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \dfrac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_2^2 + \lambda_2^2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 from Σ^*

Selectively Damped Least Squares

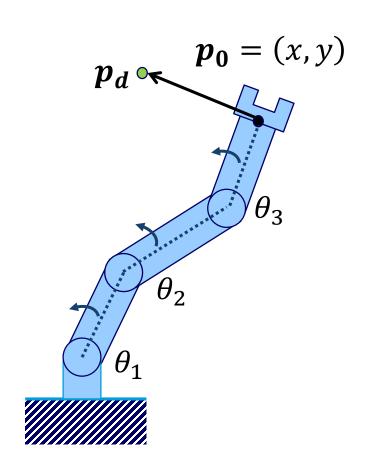


Samuel R. Buss and Jin-Su Kim. 2005. *Selectively Damped Least Squares for Inverse Kinematics*. *Journal of Graphics Tools* 10, 3 (January 2005), 37–49.

IK作为优化问题

$$\boldsymbol{p_0} = f(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)$$

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2$$



梯度

函数 $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ 的梯度

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_1} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^T = J^T$$

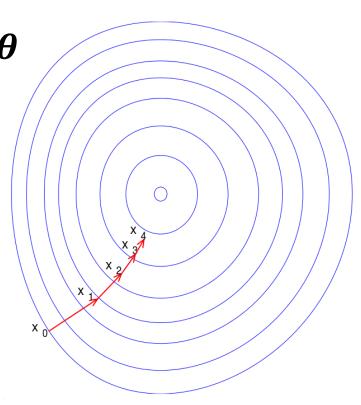
•梯度代表函数增加的方向

梯度下降法

求函数 $f(\theta): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ 的最小值

- •梯度代表函数增加的方向
- •应该向着梯度相反的方向改变 θ

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_i - \alpha \nabla f(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i)$$



IK作为优化问题

$$g(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p}_d \|^2$$

$$\nabla g^{T} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = (f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - p_{d})^{T} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow$$

$$-\Delta p^{T} \qquad J$$

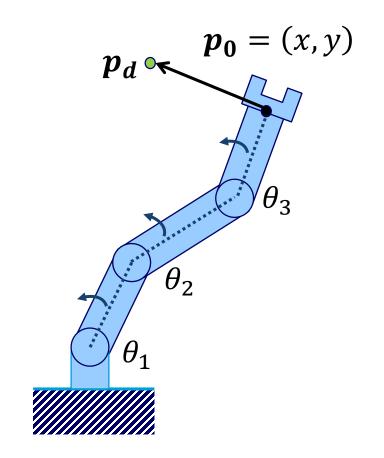
$$\nabla g = -J^T \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$

梯度下降法

$$\boldsymbol{p_0} = f(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)$$

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t - \alpha \nabla g$$
$$= \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \alpha J^T \Delta \boldsymbol{p}$$



也被称作 Jacobian Transpose 方法

Jacobian方法

- •优点
 - •基于优化问题的数值解法
 - •容易加入约束
 - •结果较为稳定

- •缺点
 - •计算量普遍较大
 - 对超参数敏感

基于数据的方法

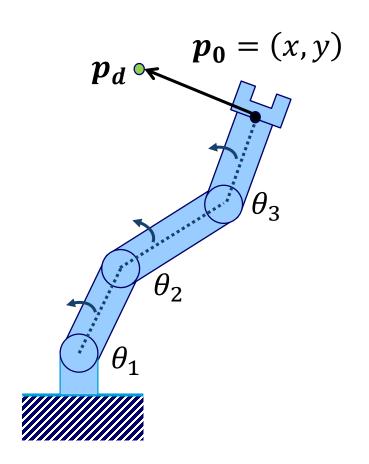
Data-driven IK

基于数据的方法

- •IK问题通常是欠约束的
- •如何确定哪些解更好
 - •自然、可信
 - •运动具有特定风格
- •利用数据来约束解的范围

•优化问题

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2$$



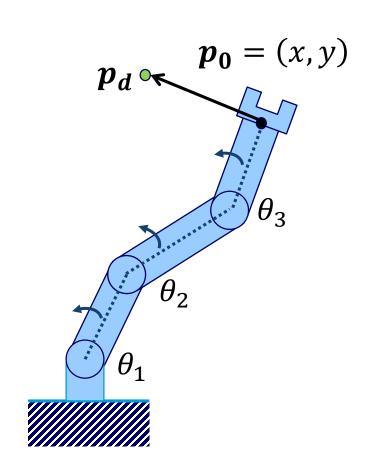
•优化问题

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2$$

•基于数据的动作统计模型

 $g(\theta|D)$

D: 动作数据集



•优化问题

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2 - w_{\mathrm{D}} g(\boldsymbol{\theta}|D)$$

D: 动作数据集

•优化问题

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2 - w_{\mathrm{D}} g(\boldsymbol{\theta} | D)$$

D: 动作数据集

• 例如:

$$g(\boldsymbol{\theta}|D) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\mu})}$$

基本上为 Gaussian

 μ, Σ 为 D 中数据的均值和方差

基于数据的方法例子

Intuitive, Interactive Human Character Posing with Millions of Example Poses

Xiaolin K. Wei and Jinxiang Chai Texas A&M University

•优化问题

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \| f(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{p_d} \|^2 - w_{\mathrm{D}} g(\boldsymbol{\theta} | D)$$

D: 动作数据集

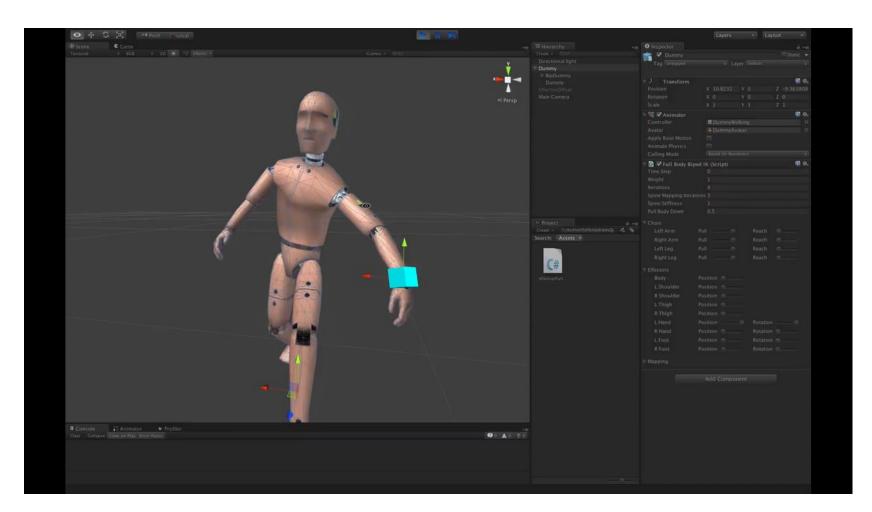
- 其他统计模型
 - Mixture of Gaussian
 - Gaussian Process
 - Neural Networks (e.g. GAN)

混合IK方法

- •针对不同部位使用不同的IK方法
 - •手臂、腿可以简化为two-link IK问题

- Maya IK handles
 - HumanlK

混合IK方法



Unity Final IK Asset

总结

- •两关节 (Two-link) IK问题的解析解
- •一般性问题的数值解
 - 启发式方法:
 - CCD, FABRIK
 - 基于Jacobian矩阵的方法
 - Jacobian inverse
 - Jacobian transpose
 - •基于数据的方法
- •没有涉及的部分
 - •有约束的IK
 - •有环结构的IK

A. Aristidou, J. Lasenby, Y. Chrysanthou, and A. Shamir. 2018. *Inverse Kinematics Techniques in Computer Graphics: A Survey.*Computer Graphics Forum 37, 6 (September 2018), 35–58

有没有问题

Any Questions?