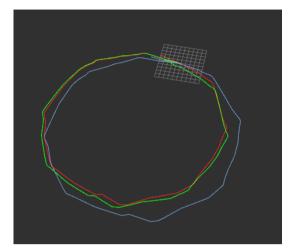
## 1. See odom\_ws 运行结果:



红色是激光里程计轨迹 蓝色是轮式里程计轨迹 绿色为纠正的轮式里程计轨迹

```
Data Cnt:2453
Data Cnt:2454
Data Cnt:2455
correct_matrix:
     0.936109     0.165245 -0.000156531
    -0.0126853     12.7127     0.000245119
     0.00197056     38.0287 -5.46413e-05
calibration over!!!!
```

上图为纠正轮式里程计的矩阵

## 2. See odom\_calib 运行结果:

J21: -0.163886 J22: 0.170575 b: 0.59796 r\_L: 0.0979974 r\_R: 0.101997

参考答案:轮间距b为0.6m左右,两轮半径为0.1m左右

3. (1) 解Ax=b可以求inverse, lldt, qr decomposition, svd

(2) 求inverse要求A invertible,并且非常耗时在工程中一般不会使用,lldt要求A positive definite, gr和svd对A没有要求

4. 目标:标定雷达和轮式里程计之间的旋转

假设: 内参已知, 传感器无平移误差, 无时间戳误差

步骤:构建最小二乘,使rx和ry为轮式里程计的信息,sx和sy为激光里程

计的信息

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{x} \\ S_{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega s \theta - s i n \theta \\ s i n \theta & \omega s \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{x} \\ r_{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{y} & r_{x} \\ -r_{x} & r_{y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s i n \theta \\ \omega s \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{x} \\ S_{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{y}^{0} & r_{x}^{0} \\ -r_{x}^{0} & r_{y}^{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s i n \theta \\ \omega s \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{x}^{0} \\ S_{y}^{0} \\ \cdots \\ S_{y}^{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{y}^{n} & r_{x}^{n} \\ -r_{x}^{n} & r_{y}^{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \qquad X \qquad b$$

$$\theta$$
 = atan (sin $\theta$ ,  $\omega$ s $\theta$ )