

## 2. 公式推导：

受阻尼因子的更新：

Marquadt 第 2 步

当该比例因子分母始终大于 0，如果：增大阻尼减小步长。

$$f_{15} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial s b_k^3} = \frac{\partial (\alpha_{b_i b_k} + b_{i b_k} t + \frac{1}{2} a s t^2)}{\partial s b_k^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial a}{\partial s b_k^3} s t^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial a s t}{\partial s b_k^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial [b_{i b_{k+1}} \otimes [\frac{1}{2} s b_k^3 s t^2]] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)}{\partial s b_k^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[ \frac{R_{b_i b_{k+1}} \otimes \frac{\partial R_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial s b_k^3} \exp[-s b_k^3 s t] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)}{\partial s b_k^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [-s b_k^3 s t] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)}{\partial s b_k^3} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial R_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \times [-s b_k^3 s t]}{\partial s b_k^3} = -\frac{1}{2} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \times (-s t)$$

从而得  $\frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial s b_k^3} = -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) s t^2 (-s t)$

第 12 步

$$g_{12} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial s n_k^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial a}{\partial s n_k^3} s t^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial a}{\partial s n_k^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial [b_{i b_{k+1}} \otimes [\frac{1}{4} s n_k^3 s t^2]] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)}{\partial s n_k^3}$$

从而得  $\frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial s b_k^3} = -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) s t^2 (-\frac{1}{2} s t)$

第 15 步 basis 为  $\frac{1}{2} s t^2$  而  $\frac{1}{4} s t^2$  为  $\frac{1}{4} s t^2$ ，已解决

## 3. 证明：

$$\Delta X_{lm} = - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{v_j^T F'^T}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j$$

$$\therefore (J^T J + \mu I) \Delta X_{lm} = - J^T F' \quad \mu \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta X_{lm} = (J^T J + \mu I)^{-1} (-F'^T)$$

对  $J^T J$  进行特征值分解有:  $J^T J = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j v_j v_j^T$

$$\text{从而 } (J^T J + \mu I)^{-1} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j v_j^T$$

$$\text{从而 } \Delta X_{lm} = - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{v_j v_j^T F'^T}{\lambda_j + \mu}$$

$$= - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{v_j^T F'^T v_j}{\lambda_j + \mu}$$

$$v_j^T F'^T = -J^T F' \text{ 转置 } \\ = F'^T v_j$$