

CH 4

Lie군 Lie대수

- 1) Lie군 Lie대수
- 2) 지수 로그 매핑
- 3) 연산(exp, 미분)
- 4) Sophus

Why

- 회전행렬 $R(SO3)$ 은 직교이면서, $\det=1$, 9개의 수를 만족시킴
제약조건이 많아 연산에 있어 복잡도 증가
따라서 대수관계를 통해 최적화 하는 과정(매핑)이 필요
이는 Transformation Matrix ($SE(3)$)에서도 똑같이 적용됨

Lie군 Lie대수

- 군 : 어떠한 집합에 대해 어떠한 연산이 닫힘성, 결합성, 항등성, 역을 만족하는 대수구조

ex) $G_S = (SO(3), *)$

$$R_n R_m = R_{nm} \in R$$

$$(R_n R_m) R_l = R_n (R_m R_l)$$

$$R_n I = R_n$$

$$R_n R_n^T = I$$

$$G_Z = (Z, +)$$

$$n + m \in Z$$

$$(n + m) + l = n + (m + l)$$

$$n + 0 = n$$

$$n + (-n) = 0$$

- Lie 군 : 해석적인 군

ex) $G_Z = (Z, +)$ (x)

$$G_S = (SO(3), *)$$
 (o)

- Lie 대수: 각 군의 local성질을 대변하는 벡터공간

Lie대수 $so(3)$

- $RR^T = I \quad (RR^T)^T = R^TR$ 에서 시작

- $a \times b = \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & -a_1 \\ -a_2 & a_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = Ab = a^\wedge b$ 로 정의

$$R(t)R^T(t) = I$$

$$R(t)\dot{R}^T(t) + \dot{R}(t)R^T(t) = 0$$

$$\left(\dot{R}(t)R^T(t)\right)^T + \dot{R}(t)R^T(t) = 0$$

$$\dot{R}(t)R^T(t) = \phi(t)^\wedge$$

Lie대수 $\mathfrak{so}(3)$

$$\dot{R}(t) = \phi(t)^\wedge R(t)$$

$$t \approx 0 \rightarrow \phi(t_0)^\wedge = \phi_0^\wedge, \quad R(0) = I$$

$$R(t) = e^{\phi_0^\wedge t} \quad (t \approx 0)$$

$$\phi \rightarrow \text{Lie대수 } (\mathfrak{so}(3))$$

$$R(t) = e^{\phi_0^\wedge t}, \quad \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{e}^\Phi \rightarrow \text{Lie대수 사이의 지수 매핑}$$

Lie대수 $se(3)$

- 동일한 방식으로 대응

$$se(3) = \xi = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)^T$$

$$\xi^\wedge = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^\wedge & \rho \\ 0^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(t) = e^{\xi_0^\wedge t} \quad (t \approx 0)$$

지수 매핑 $so3(\Phi) \rightarrow SO3(R)$

- $\Phi = \theta a^\wedge$
- $e^\Phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \Phi^n$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\theta a^\wedge)^n \quad \dots |\theta| < \pi$
 $= \cos\theta I + (1 - \cos\theta)aa^T + \sin\theta a^\wedge$
- $e^\Phi v = \cos\theta v + (1 - \cos\theta)aa^T v + \sin\theta a^\wedge v$
 $= \cos\theta v + (1 - \cos\theta)(v \cdot a)a + \sin\theta(a \times v)$
 \dots 로드리게스 회전 방정식

지수 매핑 $so3(\Phi) \rightarrow SO3(R)$

유도 과정

1) Φ 생성: $\Phi = \theta \hat{p} = \theta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -c & b \\ c & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ($a^2+b^2+c^2=1$)

ii) $\hat{p} \hat{p}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -c & b \\ c & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -c & b \\ c & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -c^2-b^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & -c^2-a^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & -a^2-b^2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} a^2-1 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2-1 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2-1 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - I$

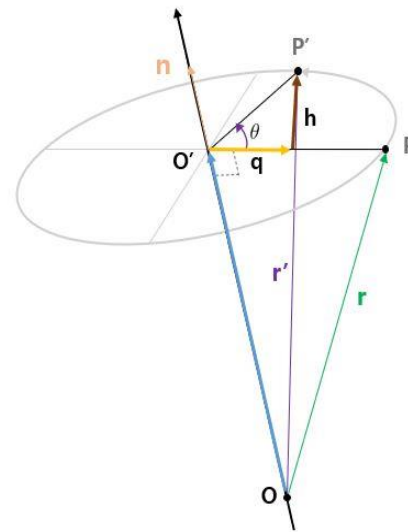
iii) $\hat{p}^T \hat{p} = \hat{p} \hat{p}^T = 0$

iv) $\hat{p}^T \hat{p} \hat{p}^T = \hat{p}^T (\hat{p} \hat{p}^T - I) = \hat{p}^T \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - \hat{p}^T = -\hat{p}^T$

2) 테일러급 $e^{\Phi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta \hat{p})^n}{n!}$
 $= I + \theta \hat{p} + \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \frac{1}{6} \theta^3 \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \frac{1}{24} \theta^4 \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \dots$
 $= \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - \frac{1}{24} \theta^4 \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \dots + \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \frac{1}{24} \theta^4 \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - \dots$
 $= \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + (\frac{1}{2} \theta^2 - \frac{1}{24} \theta^4 + \dots) \hat{p} \hat{p}^T - (1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{24} \theta^4 - \dots) \hat{p} \hat{p}^T$
 $= \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \sin \theta \hat{p} - \cos \theta \hat{p}$
 $= (1 - \cos \theta) \hat{p} \hat{p}^T + \sin \theta \hat{p} + \cos \theta I$ (3D 회전 공식)

3) $\hat{p} \hat{p}^T r = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & a & c \\ c & c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 r_1 + ab r_2 + ac r_3 \\ ab r_1 + b^2 r_2 + bc r_3 \\ ac r_1 + bc r_2 + c^2 r_3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(r \cdot p) p = (r_1 a + r_2 b + r_3 c) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 r_1 + ab r_2 + ac r_3 \\ ab r_1 + b^2 r_2 + bc r_3 \\ ac r_1 + bc r_2 + c^2 r_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{p} \hat{p}^T r = (r \cdot p) p$
 $\Rightarrow e^{\Phi} = 3D \text{ 회전 공식}$

로드리게스 회전 방정식



$$\vec{OO'} = (r \cdot n)n$$

$$q = (r - (r \cdot n)n) \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$h = \sin \theta \cdot (n \times r)$$

$$\vec{OP'} = (r \cdot n)n + (r - (r \cdot n)n) \cdot \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cdot (n \times r)$$

$$\therefore r' = \cos \theta \cdot r + (1 - \cos \theta) \cdot (r \cdot n)n + \sin \theta \cdot (n \times r)$$

로그 매핑 $SO3(R) \rightarrow so3(\Phi)$

- $\Phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} (R - I)^{n+1}$
- $R = e^{\Phi} = \cos\theta I + (1 - \cos\theta)aa^T + \sin\theta a^\wedge$
- $tr(R) = \cos\theta tr(I) + (1 - \cos\theta)tr(aa^T) + \sin\theta tr(a^\wedge)$
 $= 3\cos\theta + 1(1 - \cos\theta) + 0$
 $= 1 + 2\cos\theta$
- $Ra = 1a$ (자신의 회전 축으로 회전, $Ab = \lambda b$)
- $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-tr(R)}{2}\right)$
- $a = \text{eigen vector of } R$

지수 매핑 $se3(\xi^\wedge) \rightarrow SE3(T)$

$$\bullet \xi^\wedge = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi & \rho \\ 0^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet T = e^{\xi^\wedge} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \begin{pmatrix} \Phi & \rho \\ 0^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} R & \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} I + \left(\frac{1-\sin\theta}{\theta} \right) a a^T + \left(\frac{1-\cos\theta}{\theta} \right) a^\wedge \right) \rho \\ 0^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} R & J\rho \\ 0^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

지수 매핑 $se3(\xi^\wedge) \rightarrow SE3(T)$

유도 과정

$$4) e^{\xi^\wedge} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\Phi^\wedge \rho)^\wedge$$

$$\begin{cases} n=0 \Rightarrow I \end{cases}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow (\Phi^\wedge \rho)$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2!} (\Phi^\wedge \rho) (\Phi^\wedge \rho) = (\Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \rho)$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3!} (\Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \rho) (\Phi^\wedge \rho) = (\Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \rho) \dots$$

$$C_{1,2} \text{에 } e^{\xi^\wedge}(1,2) = \rho + \frac{1}{1!} \Phi^\wedge \rho + \frac{1}{2!} \Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \rho + \frac{1}{3!} \Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \Phi^\wedge \rho \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \Phi^\wedge \rho$$

$$C_{1,2} \text{에 } n=0 \Rightarrow I$$

$$\therefore e^{\xi^\wedge} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\Phi^\wedge \rho)^\wedge$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \Phi^\wedge & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \Phi^\wedge \rho \\ 0^\top & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} R & J\rho \\ 0^\top & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5) J = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \Phi^\wedge = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (\theta \rho^\wedge)^\wedge$$

$$= I + \frac{1}{2!} \theta^2 \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge + \frac{1}{3!} \theta^3 \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge - \frac{1}{4!} \theta^4 \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge + \frac{1}{5!} \theta^5 \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{2!} \theta - \frac{1}{4!} \theta^3 + \frac{1}{6!} \theta^5 \dots \right) \rho^\wedge + \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta} - \frac{\theta}{\theta} + \frac{1}{3!} \theta^2 - \frac{1}{5!} \theta^4 \dots \right) \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge + I$$

$$= \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\theta} \rho^\wedge + \frac{\theta-\sin\theta}{\theta} \rho^\wedge \rho^\wedge + I$$

$$= \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} I + \left(1 - \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} \right) \rho \rho^\top + \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\theta} \rho^\wedge$$

로그 매핑 $SE3(T) \rightarrow se3(\xi^{\wedge})$

- J 는 θ, a 를 통해 풀이 가능

- $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1 - \text{tr}(R)}{2}\right)$

- $a = \text{eigen vector of } R$

- $t = J\rho$

연산 exp

- $e^{\Phi_1}e^{\Phi_2} \neq e^{\Phi_1+\Phi_2}$
 $\ln(e^{\Phi_1}e^{\Phi_2}) \neq \Phi_1 + \Phi_2$
- **BCH** 공식 ($[A, B] = AB - BA$)
$$\ln(e^A e^B) = A + B + \frac{1}{2}[A, B] + \frac{1}{12}([A, [A, B]] - [B, [A, B]]) + \dots$$
- 왼쪽 곱셈 선형근사 $\Phi_2 \gg \Phi_1$
회전행렬로 생각하면, e^{Φ_2} 에 의한 회전 + e^{Φ_1} 아주 작은 회전
 $y_2 = J^{-1}(x_1)dx + y_1$
$$\ln(e^{\hat{\Phi}_1}e^{\hat{\Phi}_2})^V \approx J^{-1}(\Phi_2)\Phi_1 + \Phi_2$$
- 오른쪽 곱셈의 경우, $J_r = -J_l$

연산 미분

- $z = Tp + w$

T: 로봇의 위치, p: 점의 위치, z: 관찰, w: 노이즈

$\min J(T) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|z_i - Tp_i\|_2^2 \rightarrow$ 목적함수 J에 대해 미분이 필요

- How?

1. Lie 대수 모델 $\phi = \phi + \Delta\phi \rightarrow$ Jacobian 필요 ...복잡함

2. **섭동 모델** $\exp(\phi^{\wedge}) = \exp(\phi_1^{\wedge})\exp(\phi_2^{\wedge})$

연산 미분 - 섭동 모델 (SO3)

- 작은 회전 φ^\wedge 을 추가

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial(Rp)}{\partial\varphi} &= \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp(\varphi^\wedge) \exp(\phi^\wedge)p - \exp(\phi^\wedge)p}{\varphi} \\ &= \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{(I + \varphi^\wedge) \exp(\phi^\wedge)p - \exp(\phi^\wedge)p}{\varphi} \quad \dots \text{테일러 근사} \\ &= \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi^\wedge(Rp)}{\varphi} = \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(Rp)^\wedge \varphi}{\varphi} = -(Rp)^\wedge\end{aligned}$$

연산 미분 – 섭동 모델 (SE3)

- 작은 회전 $\delta \xi^\wedge$ 을 추가

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial(Tp)}{\partial \delta \xi} &= \lim_{\delta \xi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp(\delta \xi^\wedge) \exp(\xi^\wedge) p - \exp(\xi^\wedge) p}{\delta \xi} \\
 &= \lim_{\delta \xi \rightarrow 0} \frac{(I + \delta \xi^\wedge) \exp(\xi^\wedge) p - \exp(\xi^\wedge) p}{\delta \xi} \quad \dots \text{테일러 근사} \\
 &= \lim_{\delta \xi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta \xi^\wedge \exp(\xi^\wedge) p}{\delta \xi} \\
 &= \lim_{\delta \xi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \delta \phi^\wedge & \delta \rho \\ 0^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Rp+t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\delta \xi} \\
 &= \lim_{\delta \xi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \delta \phi^\wedge (Rp+t) + \delta \rho \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \delta \rho \\ \delta \phi \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -(Rp+t)^\wedge \\ 0^T & 0^T \end{pmatrix} = (Tp)^\odot
 \end{aligned}$$

Lie 대수 $\mathfrak{sim}(3)$

- 스케일 $s \rightarrow \sigma$ 매핑

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} sR & t \\ 0^T & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathfrak{sim}(3) = \zeta = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \sigma)^T$$

$$\zeta^\wedge = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma I + \phi^\wedge & \rho \\ 0^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\zeta^\wedge} = \begin{pmatrix} e^\sigma R & J_s \rho \\ 0^T & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(Sp)}{\partial \zeta} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -(sRp + t)^\wedge & (sRp + t) \\ 0^T & 0^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sophus

- 예제1. useSophus
- 예제2. trajectoryerror : log매핑, trans를 통해 error 를 추정