1. 补充代码,实现高斯牛顿方法对 Pose-Graph 进行优化; (6分)

```
1. 计算jacobian矩阵和error;
```

```
//TODO--Start
// Eigen::Matrix3d zij = PoseToTrans(xi).inverse() * PoseToTrans(xj);
// Eigen::Vector3d eij = TransToPose(PoseToTrans(z).inverse() * zij);
Eigen::Matrix2d RijT;
RijT \ll cos(z(2)), sin(z(2)),
       -\sin(z(2)),\cos(z(2));
Eigen::Matrix2d RiT;
RiT \ll cos(xi(2)), sin(xi(2)),
      -sin(xi(2)),cos(xi(2));
Eigen::Matrix2d dRiT;
dRiT << -sin(xi(2)), cos(xi(2)),
        -cos(xi(2)),-sin(xi(2));
ei.block(0, 0, 2, 1) = RijT * (RiT * (xj.block(0, 0, 2, 1) - xi.block(0, 0, 2, 1)) - z.block(0, 0, 2, 1));
ei(2) = xj(2) - xi(2) - z(2);
if (ei(2) > M_PI)
    ei(2) -= 2 * M_PI;
else if (ei(2) < -M_PI)
   ei(2) += 2 * M_PI;
Ai.block(0, 0, 2, 2) = - RijT * RiT;
Ai.block(0, 2, 2, 1) = RijT * dRiT * (xj.block(0, 0, 2, 1) - xi.block(0, 0, 2, 1));
Ai.block(2, 0, 1, 3) << 0, 0, -1;
Bi.setIdentity();
Bi.block(0, 0, 2, 2) = RijT * RiT;
//TODO--end
```

2. 构造H矩阵和b向量以及求解;

```
//构造H矩阵 & b向量
for(int i = 0; i < Edges.size();i++)</pre>
   //提取信息
    Edge tmpEdge = Edges[i];
    Eigen::Vector3d xi = Vertexs[tmpEdge.xi];
    Eigen::Vector3d xj = Vertexs[tmpEdge.xj];
    Eigen::Vector3d z = tmpEdge.measurement;
    Eigen::Matrix3d infoMatrix = tmpEdge.infoMatrix;
    //计算误差和对应的Jacobian
    Eigen::Vector3d ei;
    Eigen::Matrix3d Ai;
    Eigen::Matrix3d Bi;
    CalcJacobianAndError(xi,xj,z,ei,Ai,Bi);
    //TODO--Start
   b.block(3*tmpEdge.xi, 0, 3, 1) += Ai.transpose() * infoMatrix * ei;
   b.block(3*tmpEdge.xj, 0, 3, 1) += Bi.transpose() * infoMatrix * ei;
   H.block(3*tmpEdge.xi, 3*tmpEdge.xi, 3, 3) += Ai.transpose() * infoMatrix * Ai;
   H.block(3*tmpEdge.xi, 3*tmpEdge.xj, 3, 3) += Ai.transpose() * infoMatrix * Bi;
   H.block(3*tmpEdge.xj, 3*tmpEdge.xi, 3, 3) += Bi.transpose() * infoMatrix * Ai;
   H.block(3*tmpEdge.xj, 3*tmpEdge.xj, 3, 3) += Bi.transpose() * infoMatrix * Bi;
   //TODO--End
//求解
Eigen::VectorXd dx;
//TODO--Start
dx = H.colPivHouseholderQr().solve(-b);
// dx = H.llt().solve(-b);
//TODO-End
1. 更新x。
//TODO--Start
for(int j = 0; j < Vertexs.size(); ++j)</pre>
    //when j = 0, delta x = 0, I should check
   Vertexs[j](0) += dx(j*3);
   Vertexs[j](1) += dx(j*3+1);
    Vertexs[j](2) += dx(j*3+2);
   if (Vertexs[j](2) > M_PI)
        Vertexs[j](2) -= 2 * M_PI;
    else if (Vertexs[j](2) < -M_PI)</pre>
        Vertexs[j](2) += 2 * M_PI;
//TODO--End
```

三组数据运行结果如下所示:

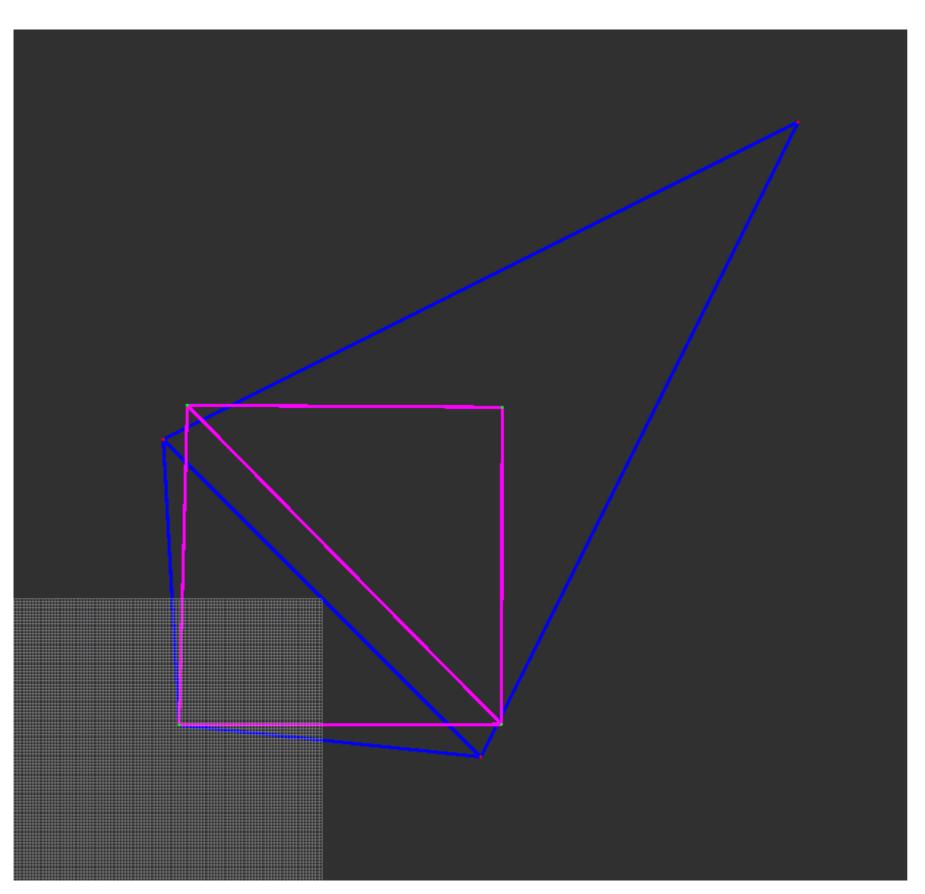
test quadrat数据集:

\$ rosrun ls_slam ls_slam

Edges:5

initError:251853
Iterations:0
Iterations:1
Iterations:2

FinalError:49356.5



intel数据集:

\$ rosrun ls_slam ls_slam

Edges:3070

initError:2.05092e+06

Iterations:0

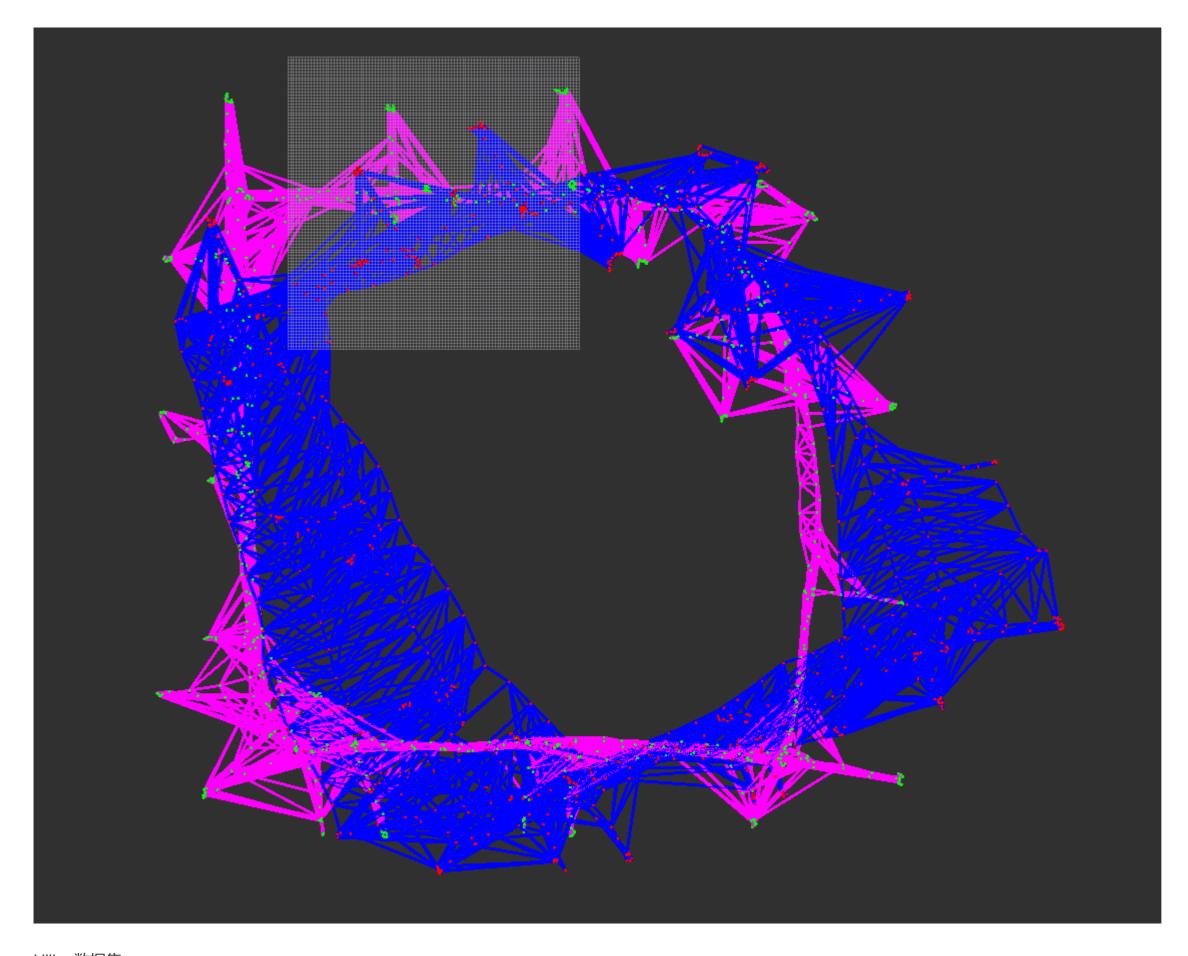
Iterations:1

Iterations:2

Iterations:3

Iterations:4

FinalError:65.402



killian数据集:

\$ rosrun ls_slam ls_slam

Edges:3995

initError:3.08592e+08

Iterations:0

Iterations:1

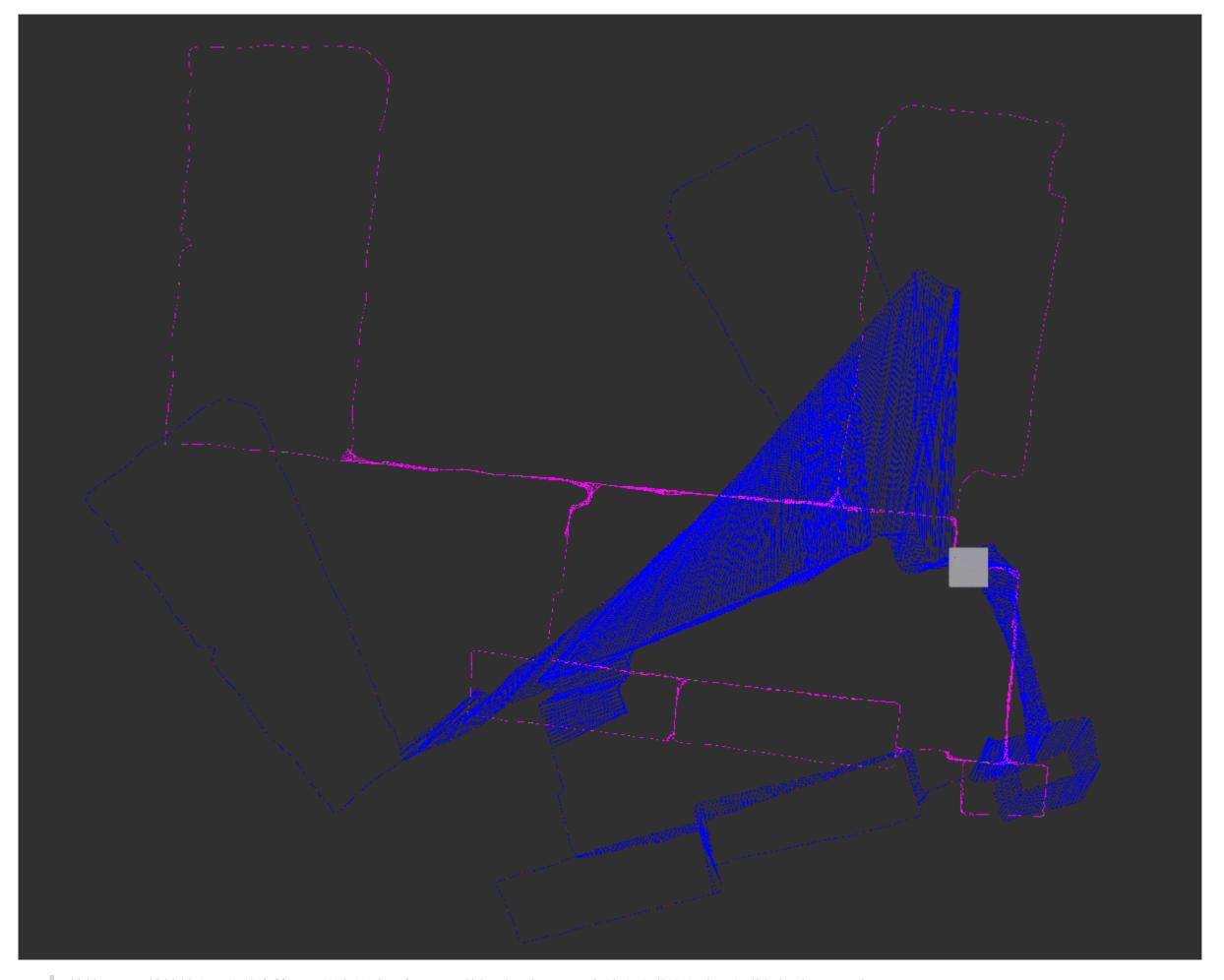
Iterations:2

Iterations:3

Iterations:4

Iterations:5

FinalError:10344.7



2. 简答题, 开放性答案: 你认为第一题的优化过程中哪个环节耗时最多? 是否有什么改进的方法可以进行加速? (2分)

```
在求解位置加入测试代码,如下:
 //求解
 Eigen::VectorXd dx;
 auto last_time = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
 //TODO--Start
 dx = H.colPivHouseholderQr().solve(-b);
 //TODO-End
 auto current_time = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
 std::cout << "solve time(ms): " << std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(current_time - last_time).count() << std::endl;</pre>
在迭代处加入测试代码, 求总耗时:
 auto last_time = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
 for(int i = 0; i < maxIteration;i++)</pre>
     std::cout <<"Iterations:"<<i<<std::endl;</pre>
     Eigen::VectorXd dx = LinearizeAndSolve(Vertexs, Edges);
     //进行更新
     //TODO--Start
     for(int j = 0; j < Vertexs.size(); ++j)</pre>
         //when j = 0, delta x = 0, I should check
         Vertexs[j](0) += dx(j*3);
         Vertexs[j](1) += dx(j*3+1);
         Vertexs[j](2) += dx(j*3+2);
         if (Vertexs[j](2) > M_PI)
             Vertexs[j](2) -= 2 * M_PI;
         else if (Vertexs[j](2) < -M_PI)</pre>
             Vertexs[j](2) += 2 * M_PI;
     //TODO--End
     double maxError = -1;
     for(int k = 0; k < 3 * Vertexs.size();k++)
         if(maxError < std::fabs(dx(k)))</pre>
             maxError = std::fabs(dx(k));
     if(maxError < epsilon)</pre>
         break;
 auto current_time = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
 std::cout << "all time(ms): " << std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(current_time - last_time).count() << std::endl;</pre>
```

以intel数据集作为测试数据集:

加入测试代码:

```
$ rosrun ls_slam ls_slam
Edges:3070
initError:2.05092e+06
Iterations:0
solve time(ms): 145168
Iterations:1
solve time(ms): 145980
Iterations:2
solve time(ms): 148969
Iterations:3
solve time(ms): 143156
Iterations:4
solve time(ms): 143954
all time(ms): 727791
FinalError:65.402
```

经过测试可知,总共迭代5次,求解过程耗时727227ms,总耗时727791ms,除求解过程其他耗时564ms,所以求解过程耗时最多。加速方法:求解过程加速,H为稀疏矩阵,可以使用eigen中的稀疏矩阵求解器进行求解;求解J矩阵加速,可以使用openmp进行多线程加速。使用稀疏矩阵求解器进行求解,修改代码如下:

```
//求解
Eigen::VectorXd dx;
auto last_time = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
//TODO--Start
Eigen::SimplicialCholesky<Eigen::SparseMatrix<double> > solver;
Eigen::SparseMatrix<double> A = H.sparseView();
dx = solver.compute(A).solve(-b);
//TODO-End
```

运行结果如下所示:

```
$ rosrun ls_slam ls_slam
Edges:3070
initError:2.05092e+06
Iterations:0
solve time(ms): 93
Iterations:1
solve time(ms): 95
Iterations:2
solve time(ms): 93
Iterations:3
solve time(ms): 94
Iterations:4
solve time(ms): 93
all time(ms): 999
FinalError:65.402
```

总共迭代5次,求解过程耗时468ms,总耗时999ms,除求解过程其他耗时531ms,求解过程耗时大大减少。

3. 学习相关材料。除了高斯牛顿方法,你还知道哪些非线性优化方法?请简述它们的原理; (2分)

除了高斯牛顿法(GN法),还有一阶(最速下降法)和二阶(牛顿法)梯度法以及列文伯格-马夸尔特算法(LM法)。 将目标函数在 x 附近进行泰勒展开,如果保留一阶梯度,那么增量的方向为:

$$\Delta x^* = -J^T(x)$$

如果保留二阶梯度信息,增量的解为:

$$H\Delta x = -J^T$$

最速下降法过于贪心,容易走出锯齿路线,反而增加了迭代次数。而牛顿法则需要计算目标函数的 H 矩阵,这在问题规模较大时非常困难,我们通常倾向于避免 H 的计算。 高斯牛顿法它的思想是将 f(x) 进行一阶的泰勒展开(请注意不是目标函数 $f(x)^2$),最终得到增量方程为:

$$J^T(x)J(x)\Delta x = -J^T(x)f(x)$$

对比牛顿法可见, 高斯牛顿法用 J^TJ 作为牛顿法中二阶 Hessian 矩阵的近似,从而省略了计算 H 的过程。然而 H 矩阵存在可能为奇异矩阵或者病态 (illcondition) 的情况,此时增量的稳定性较差,导致算法不收敛。更严重的是,就算我们假设 H 非奇异也非病态,如果我们求出来的步长 Δx 太大,也会导致我们采用的局部近似(一阶泰勒展开)不够准确,这样一来我们甚至都无法保证它的迭代收敛,哪怕是让目标函数变得更大都是有可能的。

Levenberg-Marquadt 方法在一定程度上修正了这些问题,该方法的简化形式为:

$$(H + \lambda I)\Delta x = g$$

我们看到,当参数 λ 比较小时, H 占主要地位,这说明二次近似模型在该范围内是比较好的, LM 方法更接近于 GN 法。另一方面,当 λ 比较大时, λI 占据主要地位, LM更接近于一阶梯度下降法(即最速下降),这说明附近的二次近似不够好。LM 的求解方式,可在一定程度上避免线性方程组的系数矩阵的非奇异和病态问题,提供更稳定更准确的增量 Δx 。

4. 将第一题改为使用任意一种非线性优化库进行优化 (比如 Ceres, Gtsam 或 G2o 等)。 (2分)

将第一题使用G2O进行优化,使用顶点g2o::VertexSE2,边g2o::EdgeSE2,插入代码如下:

```
double initError = ComputeError(Vertexs, Edges);
std::cout <<"initError:"<<initError<<<std::endl;</pre>
auto last time = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
typedef g2o::BlockSolver<g2o::BlockSolverTraits<3, 3>> Block; // 每个误差项优化变量维度为3,误差值维度为3
Block::LinearSolverType* linearSolver = new g2o::LinearSolverCSparse<Block::PoseMatrixType>();
Block* solver_ptr = new Block(linearSolver);
g2o::OptimizationAlgorithmGaussNewton* solver = new g2o::OptimizationAlgorithmGaussNewton( solver_ptr );
g2o::SparseOptimizer optimizer;
optimizer.setAlgorithm(solver);
for (size_t i = 0; i < Vertexs.size(); i++) {</pre>
   VertexSE2* v = new VertexSE2();
   v->setEstimate(Vertexs[i]);
   v->setId(i);
   if (i == 0) {
        v->setFixed(true);
   optimizer.addVertex(v);
for (size_t i = 0; i < Edges.size(); i++) {</pre>
    EdgeSE2* edge = new EdgeSE2();
   Edge tmpEdge = Edges[i];
    edge->setId(i);
    edge->setVertex(0, optimizer.vertices()[tmpEdge.xi]);
    edge->setVertex(1, optimizer.vertices()[tmpEdge.xj]);
    edge->setMeasurement(tmpEdge.measurement);
    edge->setInformation(tmpEdge.infoMatrix);
   optimizer.addEdge(edge);
optimizer.setVerbose(true);
optimizer.initializeOptimization();
SparseOptimizerTerminateAction* terminateAction = new SparseOptimizerTerminateAction;
terminateAction->setGainThreshold(1e-4);
optimizer.addPostIterationAction(terminateAction);
optimizer.optimize(100);
for (size_t i = 0; i < Vertexs.size(); i++) {</pre>
   VertexSE2* v = static_cast<VertexSE2*>(optimizer.vertices()[i]);
   Vertexs[i] = v->estimate().toVector();
auto current_time = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
std::cout << "all time(ms): " << std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(current_time - last_time).count() << std::endl;</pre>
double finalError = ComputeError(Vertexs, Edges);
std::cout <<"FinalError:"<<finalError<<std::endl;</pre>
```

解决编译问题后,运行如下:

```
$ rosrun ls_slam ls_slam
Edges:3070
initError:2.05092e+06
iteration= 0
                chi2= 365235.618940
                                       time= 0.00546132
                                                              cumTime= 0.00546132
                                                                                      edges= 3070
                                                                                                     schur= 0
iteration= 1
                chi2= 134.648697
                                       time= 0.00350787
                                                              cumTime= 0.00896919
                                                                                      edges= 3070
                                                                                                     schur= 0
iteration= 2
               chi2= 65.402453
                                       time= 0.00361978
                                                              cumTime= 0.012589
                                                                                      edges= 3070
                                                                                                     schur= 0
iteration= 3
                chi2= 65.402048
                                       time= 0.00415684
                                                              cumTime= 0.0167458
                                                                                     edges= 3070
                                                                                                     schur= 0
all time(ms): 28
FinalError:65.402
```

线性方程求解器设置为CSparse,同样设置为高斯牛顿方法,总共迭代4次(比我们自己的程序少迭代一次,具体原因后面有时间可以查看),总耗时28ms,总耗时比优化后的代码(999ms)再次大幅减少。