

手写VIO第二章作业讲解

主讲人 啦啦啦





作业

- 1 样例代码给出了使用 LM 算法来估计曲线 $y = \exp(ax^2 + bx + c)$ 参数 a, b, c 的完整过程。
 - ① 请绘制样例代码中 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图
 - ② 将曲线函数改成 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, 请修改样例代码中残差计算, 雅克比计算等函数, 完成曲线参数估计。
 - ③ <mark>实现其他更优秀的阻尼因子策略</mark>,并给出实验对比(选做,评优 秀),策略可参考论文^a 4.1.1 节。
- 2 公式推导,根据课程知识,完成 F,G 中如下两项的推导过程:

$$\mathbf{f}_{15} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a)] \times \delta t^2) (-\delta t)$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{12} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \mathbf{n}_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a)] \times \delta t^2) (\frac{1}{2} \delta t)$$

3 证明式(9)。

^aHenri Gavin. "The Levenberg-Marquardt method for nonlinear least squares curve-fitting problems". In: Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Duke University (2011), pp. 1–15.

纲要



- ▶第一部分: 概述
- ▶第二部分: 方法

▶第三部分:问题与挑战

作业情况



- ●T1.1: 绘制阻尼因子曲线。 涉及数据保存到文件,以及对文件内数据进行读取和操作。
- ●T1.2: 曲线函数改变。考察对残差和雅克比。
- ●T1.3:实现其他优秀更新策略。作业中相对较难的,考察对论文与代码结合的程度。1.阅读并总结论文对应步骤 2.在代码中复现
- ●T2: 考察求导内容 T3: 证明公式

纲要



- ▶第一部分: 概述
- ▶第二部分:方法

▶第三部分:问题与挑战



- ●T1.1: 找到problem.cpp中的Problem::Solve()函数, 相应代码即在该函数内。可以输出两种Lambda(也即μ)
 - 1 while (!stop && (iter < iterations))
 - 一种是在外层while中尝试的 Lambda。(所有的Lambda)
 - 1 while (!oneStepSuccess)

另一种是在 IsGoodStepInLM() == true中更新的Lambda。(使得误差下降的)



```
std::cout << "iter: " << iter << ", chi= " << currentChi_ << ", Lambda= " << currentLambda_

</rr>

std::cout << "iter: " << iter << ", chi= " << currentChi_ << ", Lambda= " << currentLambda_ << endl;

Lambda_data << "iter: " << currentChi_ << ", " << currentLambda_ << endl;

Lambda_data << iter << "," << currentChi_ << ", " << currentLambda_ << endl;

//-----// end

std::cout << "iter: " << currentLambda = " << currentLambda = " << currentLambda = " << currentLambda = " << endl;

//-----// end

std::cout << "iter: " << currentLambda = " << currentLambda = " << currentLambda = " << endl;

// end

std::cout << ", " << currentLambda = " << currentLambda = " << endl;

// end

std::cout << ", " << currentLambda = " << endl;

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std::cout << endl
```

- ●通过将需要显示的值 导入在std::ofstream等定义的变量中,(方法很多,不一一列举)保存到对应格式文件中。 用python / matlab等绘制要求图像即可。
- ●原始数据拟合可能效果较差,大家可以尝试调整数据,比如数据点个数,噪声 大小(方差),增大数据范围,迭代次数等等,直到得到一个满意的拟合结果。



T1.2: y函数改变 -> 对应改变残差函数ComputeResidual() -> 改变雅克比 Jacobian于ComputeJacobians()函数中。

$$y = ax_i^2 + bx_i + c$$
 (1)
 $err_i = ax_i^2 + bx_i + c$
 $Jacobians_i = [x_i^2, x_i, 1]$



T1.3: 策略1

$$\mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{J} + \lambda \operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{J}) \mathbf{h}_{\mathsf{Im}} = \mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}) . \tag{13}$$

$$\rho_{i}(\mathbf{h}_{lm}) = \frac{\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) - \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}_{lm})}{(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}})^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}) - (\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{J}\mathbf{h}_{lm})^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{J}\mathbf{h}_{lm})}$$

$$= \frac{\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) - \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}_{lm})}{\mathbf{h}_{lm}^{\mathsf{T}}(\lambda_{i}\mathbf{h}_{lm} + \mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{p})))}$$
if using eq'n (12) for \mathbf{h}_{lm} (15)
$$= \frac{\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) - \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}_{lm})}{\mathbf{h}_{lm}^{\mathsf{T}}(\lambda_{i}\operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{J})\mathbf{h}_{lm} + \mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{p})))}$$
if using eq'n (13) for \mathbf{h}_{lm} (16)

- 1. $\lambda_0 = \lambda_o$; λ_o is user-specified [5]. use eq'n (13) for \mathbf{h}_{lm} and eq'n (16) for ρ if $\rho_i(\mathbf{h}) > \epsilon_4$: $\mathbf{p} \leftarrow \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}$; $\lambda_{i+1} = \max[\lambda_i/L_{\downarrow}, 10^{-7}]$; otherwise: $\lambda_{i+1} = \min[\lambda_i L_{\uparrow}, 10^7]$;
- h_{lm} 即 δx ; λ_i (lambda) 即 μ 。 此时注意 δx 和 ρ 的更新策略公式与前面不同。
- 需要更新对应的 Problem::AddLambdatoHessianLM() 和 Problem::RemoveLambdaHessianLM(),以及 Problem::IsGoodStepInLM() 函数的实现方式。



T1.3: 策略2

策略2和策略3的Δx和ρ更新是一样的。

$$\left[\mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{J} + \lambda\mathbf{I}\right]\mathbf{h}_{\mathsf{lm}} = \mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}), \qquad (12)$$

$$\rho_{i}(\mathbf{h}_{lm}) = \frac{\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) - \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}_{lm})}{(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}})^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}) - (\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{J}\mathbf{h}_{lm})^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{J}\mathbf{h}_{lm})}$$

$$= \frac{\chi^{2}(\mathbf{p}) - \chi^{2}(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}_{lm})}{\mathbf{h}_{lm}^{\mathsf{T}}(\lambda_{i}\mathbf{h}_{lm} + \mathbf{J}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{p})))}$$
if using eq'n (12) for \mathbf{h}_{lm} (15)

2. $\lambda_0 = \lambda_o \max \left[\text{diag}[\mathbf{J}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{J}] \right]; \ \lambda_o \text{ is user-specified.}$ use eq'n (12) for \mathbf{h}_{lm} and eq'n (15) for ρ $\alpha = \left(\left(\mathbf{J}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{p})) \right)^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{h} \right) / \left(\chi^2 (\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}) - \chi^2 (\mathbf{p}) \right) / 2 + 2 \left(\mathbf{J}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{p})) \right)^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{h} \right);$ if $\rho_i(\alpha \mathbf{h}) > \epsilon_4$: $\mathbf{p} \leftarrow \mathbf{p} + \alpha \mathbf{h}$; $\lambda_{i+1} = \max \left[\lambda_i / (1 + \alpha), 10^{-7} \right];$ otherwise: $\lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_i + |\chi^2(\mathbf{p} + \alpha \mathbf{h}) - \chi^2(\mathbf{p})| / (2\alpha);$



T1.3: 策略2 策略2相对难些, 所以着重讲下程序的流程。

1. 计算 ρ 更新需要的 α 和 δx

$$\alpha = \frac{((J^T W(y - \hat{y}(p)))^T h)}{(\frac{(\chi^2(p+h) - \chi^2(p))}{2} + 2(J^T W(y - y^{\wedge}(p)))^T h)}$$
(2)

2. 计算 $\delta x = \delta x * \alpha$, 并更新状态。

 δx 改变 $x=x+\delta x$ 中的 x 也发生改变, 所以残差 tempChi 即 $\chi^2(p+h_{lm})$ 也要更新。

3. 计算 scale (公式15的分母),之后计算 ρ 即可

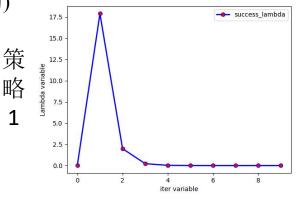
$$\rho = \frac{\chi^2(p) - \chi^2(p + h_{lm})}{h_{lm}^T(\lambda_i h_{lm} + J^T W(y - \hat{y}(p)))}$$
(3)

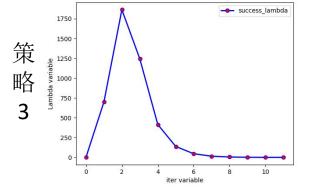
4. 按照策略2的描述,进行 λ 的相应更新即可。

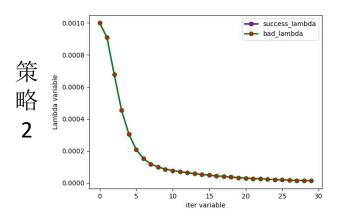


T1.3: 策略3-即原代码中所用方案。 最后,对比下不同策略,所输出阻尼因子变化(使误

差下降的)







策略1: 成功迭代次数 10/30 策略2: 成功迭代次数 30/30 策略3: 成功迭代次数 12/30

第二题



●T2:求解f15

已知:

$$egin{aligned} lpha_{b_k b_{k-1}} &= lpha_{b_i b_k} + eta_{b_i b_k} \delta t + rac{1}{2} a \delta t^2 \ a &= rac{1}{2} (q_{b_i b_k} (a^{b_k} - b^a_k) + q_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^a_k)) \ &= rac{1}{2} (q_{b_i b_k} (a^{b_k} - b^a_k) + q_{b_i b_k} \otimes \left[rac{1}{2} w \delta t
ight] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^a_k)) \ w &= rac{1}{2} ((w^{b_k} - b^g_k) + (w^{b_{k+1}} - b^g_k)) \ &= rac{1}{2} (w^{b_k} + w^{b_{k+1}}) - b^g_k \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{15} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta b_k^g} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{b_i b_k} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} (w - b_k^g) \delta t} \right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial b_k^g}$$
(9)

$$=\frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_k} exp([(w-b_k^g)\delta t]_\times)(a^{b_{k+1}}-b_k^a)\delta t^2}{\partial b_k^g}$$
(10)

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_k} exp([w \delta t]_{\times}) exp([(-J_r(w \delta) b_k^g \delta t)]_{\times}) (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial b_k^g}$$
(11)

(6)
$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} (I - [J_r(w\delta)b_k^g \delta t]_{\times}) (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial b_k^g}$$
(12)

$$(7) = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [-J_r(w\delta) b_k^g \delta t]_{\times} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\partial b_L^g}$$
(13)

$$= -\frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (-J_r(w \delta) b_k^g \delta t)}{\partial b_k^g}$$
(14)

$$= -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (-J_r(w\delta) \delta t)$$
 (15)

$$= -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (-\delta t)$$
(16)

$$= \frac{1}{4} R_{b_i b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)^{\wedge} \delta t^3$$
 (17)

第二题



●T2:求解g12

已知:

$$\alpha_{b_{k}b_{k-1}} = \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \delta t^{2}$$

$$\alpha_{b_{k}b_{k-1}} = \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \delta t^{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} w \delta t\right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b^{a}_{k}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} w \delta t\right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{a}_{k}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((w^{b_{k}} + n^{g}_{k} - b^{g}_{k}) + (w^{b_{k+1}} + n^{g}_{k+1} - b^{g}_{k}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((w^{b_{k}} + n^{g}_{k} - b^{g}_{k}) + (w^{b_{k+1}} + n^{g}_{k+1} - b^{g}_{k}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (w^{b_{k}} + w^{b_{k+1}}) - b^{g}_{k} + \frac{1}{2} n^{g}_{k} + \frac{1}{2} n^{g}_{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{g}_{k}) \delta t^{2}]_{\times} (\frac{1}{2} \delta t)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{g}_{k}) \delta t^{2}]_{\times} (\frac{1}{2} \delta t)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b^{g}_{k})^{\wedge} \delta t^{3}$$

$$(27)$$

第三题



证明:

$$(J^T J + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm} = (V\Lambda V^T + \mu I V V^T)\Delta x_{lm} = V(\Lambda + \mu I)V^T \Delta x_{lm} \quad (28)$$

$$= -J^T f = -F^{'T} \tag{29}$$

所以:
$$\Delta x_{lm} = -\frac{V^T F^{'T}}{\Lambda + \mu I} V = -\sum_{j=1}^n -\frac{v_j^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j$$
 (30)

所以:
$$\Delta x_{lm} = -V(\Lambda + \mu I)^{-1} V^T F^{'T}$$
 (31)

$$= -[v_1, v_2 \cdots v_n] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \mu} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda_2 + \mu} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{\lambda_n + \mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{bmatrix} F^{'T}$$
(32)

$$= -[v_1, v_2 \cdots v_n] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \mu} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda_2 + \mu} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{\lambda_n + \mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{bmatrix} F^{'T}$$

$$= -[v_1, v_2 \cdots v_n] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_1^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_1 + \mu} \\ \frac{v_2^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_2 + \mu} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{v_n^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_n + \mu} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(32)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{v_1^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_1 + \mu} v_1 + \frac{v_2^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_2 + \mu} v_2 + \dots + \frac{v_n^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_n + \mu} v_n\right) = -\sum_{j=1}^n -\frac{v_j^T F^{'T}}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j \quad (34)$$

在线问答







感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

