# 第3章:IMU预积分推导

### 3.1 推导前的公式

$$m{w}^{\wedge} = egin{bmatrix} w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3 \end{bmatrix}^{\wedge} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & -w_3 & w_2 \ w_3 & 0 & -w_1 \ -w_2 & w_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1.1)

$$a^{\wedge} \cdot b = -b^{\wedge} \cdot a \tag{1.2}$$

当₫是小量时

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) = \exp\left(\vec{\phi}^{\wedge}\right) \approx I + \vec{\phi}^{\wedge} \tag{1.3}$$

当 $\delta \vec{\phi}$ 是小量时

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi} + \delta \vec{\phi}) \approx \operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(J_r(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}\right) \tag{1.4}$$

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \vec{\phi}) = \operatorname{Exp}\left(\vec{\phi} + J_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}\right) \tag{1.5}$$

其中:

$$\boldsymbol{J}_r(\vec{\phi}) = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1 - \cos\left(\|\vec{\phi}\|\right)}{\|\vec{\phi}\|^2} \vec{\phi}^{\wedge} + \left(\frac{\|\vec{\phi}\| - \sin\left(\|\vec{\phi}\|\right)}{\|\vec{\phi}\|^3}\right) \left(\vec{\phi}^{\wedge}\right)^2 \tag{1.6}$$

$$\boldsymbol{J}_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi}) = \mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{\phi}^{\wedge} + \left(\frac{1}{\|\vec{\phi}\|^2} - \frac{1 + \cos\left(\|\vec{\phi}\|\right)}{2 \cdot \|\vec{\phi}\| \cdot \sin\left(\|\vec{\phi}\|\right)}\right) \left(\vec{\phi}^{\wedge}\right)^2 \tag{1}$$

当 $\vec{\phi}$ 为小量时

$$J_r(\vec{\phi}) pprox \mathbf{I}$$
 (1.8)

$$J_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi}) \approx \mathbf{I}$$
 (1.9)

$$\mathbf{R} \cdot \operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \mathbf{R}^T = \exp\left(\mathbf{R}\vec{\phi}^{\wedge}\mathbf{R}^T\right) = \operatorname{Exp}(\mathbf{R}\vec{\phi})$$
(1.10)

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}^T \vec{\phi}\right)$$
(1.11)

### 3.2 预积分

$$\mathbf{R}_{wj} = \mathbf{R}_{wi} \cdot \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_k - \mathbf{b}_k^g - \eta_k^{gd}\right) \cdot \Delta t\right) \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{j} = \mathbf{v}_{i} + \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} + \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \mathbf{R}_{wk} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{k}^{a} - \eta_{k}^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t$$
(3)

$$\mathbf{p}_{wj} = \mathbf{p}_{wi} + \sum_{\substack{k=i\\j=1}}^{j-1} \mathbf{v}_k \cdot \Delta t + \frac{j-i}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \mathbf{R}_{wk} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t^2$$

$$= \mathbf{p}_{wi} + \sum_{k=i} \left[ \mathbf{v}_k \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{R}_{wk} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t^2 \right]$$

$$(4)$$

其中:

$$\Delta t_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta t = (j-i)\Delta t \tag{5}$$

由积分引出预积分,预积分里面的每一项与起始状态无关,可以认为都是相对量,这个好处在于计算预积分时不需要考虑起始状态,值得注意的是关于速度与位置的预积分里面都包含了重力。预积分计算方式:

- 1、消除第 i 时刻对积分的影响
- 2、保留重力的影响

$$\Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \triangleq \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \mathbf{R}_{wj} = \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_k - \mathbf{b}_k^g - \eta_k^{gd}\right) \cdot \Delta t\right) 
\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \triangleq \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \left(\mathbf{v}_j - \mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right) 
= \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ik} \cdot \left(\widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_k^a - \eta_k^{ad}\right) \cdot \Delta t 
\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \triangleq \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^2\right)$$
(6)

$$=\sum_{k=i}^{j-1}\left[\Delta\mathbf{v}_{ik}\cdot\Delta t+rac{1}{2}\Delta\mathbf{R}_{ik}\cdot\left( ilde{\mathbf{f}}_k-\mathbf{b}_k^a-\eta_k^{ad}
ight)\cdot\Delta t^2
ight]$$

关于位置的预积分推到时要注意对于g的处理,其中要利用到等差数列求和的公式,公式如下:

$$\frac{j-i}{2} - \frac{(j-i)^2}{2} = -\frac{(j-i)[j-(i+1)]}{2} = -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} (k-i)$$
 (7)

### 3.3 噪声分离

目的:上面推预积分时对imu的读数会减去它的偏置与误差,其中偏置可以作为状态量去得出,但是误差是没有办法得出的,我们能做的就是拿到imu数据减去偏置后直接使用,通常的办法就是通过计算误差的方式过滤掉这部分误差,无论是优化还是滤波都跳不过一个重要的矩阵——预积分的信息矩阵(协方差矩阵的逆)由于假设了噪声是高斯白噪声,所以噪声的方差对状态方差的影响可以通过高斯分布推理过来。本节我们的目的就是推导出标定好的imu噪声对预积分的影响,也就是预积分的偏差关于噪声的式子,下一节推出协方差方差的关系。

由于**假设了噪声为高斯白噪声,也就是服从了高斯分布,因此预积分噪声同样为高斯分布**,整个过程以推导出预积分噪声的表达式为主,令 预积分的测量噪声为:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{ij}^{\Delta} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ij}^T & \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}^T & \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}^T \end{bmatrix}^T \tag{8}$$

读作"伊塔"。

下面分别对 3 个向量噪声进行推导,推导方式: 分离噪声成如下形式, 可以理解成: 真实值 = 测量值 - 误差

$$\Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \triangleq \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij} \right) \tag{3.1}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \triangleq \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \tag{3.2}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \triangleq \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \tag{3.3}$$

### 3.3.1 对于 $\Delta R_{ii}$ 项

$$\Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} = \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}\right) \Delta t - \eta_{k}^{gd} \Delta t\right)$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\approx} \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \left\{ \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}\right) \Delta t\right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(-\mathbf{J}_{r}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}\right) \Delta t\right) \cdot \eta_{k}^{gd} \Delta t\right)\right\}$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(-\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \cdot \eta_{k}^{gd} \Delta t\right)$$
(9)

注意式中假设了这段时间内偏置不变,就是一个数。对于(1)处比较好理解,利用公式(1.4)

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi} + \delta \vec{\phi}) \approx \operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(J_r(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}\right) \tag{10}$$

对于 (2) 处比较难理解, 而且要用到公式 (1.9)

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{R}^T \vec{\phi}\right) \tag{11}$$

我们先把由(1)得出的结果展开,令:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} &= \mathbf{J}_{r} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\approx} \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{i+1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i+1}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{i+2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i+2}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \cdot \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i-1}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \\ &= \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \left( \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \right)^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{i+1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i+1}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{i+2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i+2}^{gd} \Delta t \right) \cdot \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+2} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \right) \\ &\cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \mathrm{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{$$

$$\overset{(2)}{=} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \mathrm{Exp} \left( -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^T \cdot \mathbf{J}_r^k \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{gd} \Delta t \right)$$

由上面可得:

$$\operatorname{Exp}\left(-\delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}\right) = \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(-\Delta\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^T \cdot \mathbf{J}_r^k \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{gd} \Delta t\right)$$
(13)

$$\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij} = -\log \left( \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^T \cdot \mathbf{J}_r^k \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{gd} \Delta t \right) \right)$$
(14)

由于结果结构比较复杂,所以还需要接着化简。

令:

$$\xi_k = \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^T \cdot \mathbf{J}_r^k \cdot \eta_k^{gd} \Delta t \tag{15}$$

读作"克西"或"克赛", 利用公式 (5):

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}(\delta \vec{\phi}) = \operatorname{Exp}\left(\vec{\phi} + J_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}\right)$$
(16)

$$\log\left(\exp(\vec{\phi})\cdot \exp(\delta\vec{\phi})\right) = \vec{\phi} + J_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi})\cdot \delta\vec{\phi}$$
(17)

以及公式:

$$J_r^{-1}(\vec{\phi}) \approx \mathbf{I}$$
 (18)

有:

$$\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij} = -\log \left( \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{k} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\log \left( \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{i} \right) \prod_{k=i+1}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{k} \right) \right)$$

$$\approx -\left( -\xi_{i} + \mathbf{I} \cdot \log \left( \prod_{k=i+1}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{k} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= \xi_{i} - \log \left( \prod_{k=i+1}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{k} \right) \right)$$

$$= \xi_{i} - \log \left( \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{i+1} \right) \prod_{k=i+2}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{k} \right) \right)$$

$$\approx \xi_{i} + \xi_{i+1} - \log \left( \prod_{k=i+2}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\xi_{k} \right) \right)$$

$$\approx \cdots$$

$$\approx \sum_{j=1}^{j-1} \xi_{k}$$
(19)

最后推出:

$$\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^T \cdot \mathbf{J}_r^k \cdot \eta_k^{gd} \Delta t \tag{20}$$

由式可知 $\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij}$ 服从零均值的高斯分布。

# 3.3.2 对于 $\Delta { m v}_{ij}$ 项

首先要利用前面关于角度的式子(3.1)带入到 $\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}$ , 即:

$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\approx \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \right) \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\approx} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \mathbf{I} - \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik}^{\wedge} \right) \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a - \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{\approx} \sum_{k=i}^{ad} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \mathbf{I} - \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik}^{\wedge} \right) \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \cdot \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \Delta t \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{\approx} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \cdot \Delta t + \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_k^{ad} \Delta t \right]$$

(1)利用了公式(1.3) 当 $\vec{\phi}$ 是小量时:

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) = \exp\left(\vec{\phi}^{\wedge}\right) \approx I + \vec{\phi}^{\wedge} \tag{22}$$

(2)忽略了小量;

(3)利用了公式(1.2):

$$\boldsymbol{a}^{\wedge} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} = -\boldsymbol{b}^{\wedge} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} \tag{23}$$

上式令:

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \cdot \Delta t \right]$$
 (24)

$$\delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_k^{ad} \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t \right]$$
(25)

即可得出式 (3.2) ,且 $\delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}$ 拥有高斯分布的形式

$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \triangleq \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \tag{26}$$

## 3.3.3 对于 $\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}$ 项

首先要利用前面关于角度的式子(3.1)(3.2)带入到 $\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}$ ,即:

$$\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$\approx \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \right) \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \right) \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\approx} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \right) \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \mathbf{I} - \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik}^{\wedge} \right) \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right) \cdot \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(27)}{\approx} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \right) \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \mathbf{I} - \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik}^{\wedge} \right) \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \cdot \Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{=} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \Delta t^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \Delta t^{2} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t \right]$$

(1)利用了公式(1.3) 当 $\vec{\phi}$ 是小量时:

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) = \exp\left(\vec{\phi}^{\wedge}\right) \approx I + \vec{\phi}^{\wedge} \tag{28}$$

(2)忽略了小量;

(3)利用了公式(1.2)

$$\boldsymbol{a}^{\wedge} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} = -\boldsymbol{b}^{\wedge} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} \tag{29}$$

上式令:

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \Delta t^2 \right]$$
(30)

$$\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=-i}^{j-1} \left[ \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_k^{ad} \Delta t^2 \right]$$
(31)

即可得出式 (3.3) ,且 $\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}$ 拥有高斯分布的形式

$$\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \triangleq \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \tag{32}$$

### 3.4 噪声递推

上面求出了三个状态量误差的表达式,但由于式子要么是求和,要么是多积导致每次新来一个数据都需要从头计算,这给计算平台来带来资源的浪费,因此这章我们要推出误差的递推形式,即通过 $\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij-1}$ 推出 $\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}$ 。

$$\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^T \cdot \mathbf{J}_r^k \cdot \eta_k^{gd} \Delta t$$
 (4.1)

$$\delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_k^{ad} \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t \right]$$

$$(4.2)$$

$$\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_k^{ad} \Delta t^2 \right]$$

$$(4.3)$$

# 3.4.1 对于 $\delta \overset{ ightarrow}{\phi}_{ij}$ 项

$$\delta \vec{\phi}_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \Delta t$$

$$= \sum_{k=i}^{j-2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \Delta t + \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{gd} \Delta t$$

$$= \sum_{k=i}^{j-2} \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j-1} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{j-1j} \right)^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \Delta t + \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{gd} \Delta t$$

$$= \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj-1} \sum_{k=i}^{j-2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j-1}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \Delta t + \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{gd} \Delta t$$

$$= \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj-1} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ij-} + \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{gd} \Delta t$$

$$= \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj-1} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ij-} + \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{gd} \Delta t$$

$$(33)$$

## 3.4.2 对于 $\delta v_{ij}$ 项

$$\begin{split} &\delta\mathbf{V}_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_k^{ad} \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{f}}_k - \boldsymbol{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=i}^{j-2} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \eta_k^{ad} \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{f}}_k - \boldsymbol{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t \right] + \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \eta_{j-1}^{ad} \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{f}}_k - \boldsymbol{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \cdot \Delta t \\ &= \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij-1} + \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{ad} \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{f}}_k - \boldsymbol{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{ij-1} \cdot \Delta t \end{split}$$

### 3.4.3 对于 $\delta p_{ij}$ 项

$$\delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \delta \mathbf{v}_{ik} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ik} \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \mathbf{y}_k^{ad} \Delta t^2 \right] \\
= \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij-1} + \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij-1} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{j-1} - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ij-1} \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \eta_{j-1}^{ad} \Delta t^2 \tag{35}$$

总结

综上可以写出

$$\eta_{ij}^{\Delta} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \delta \vec{\phi}_{ij}^T & \delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}^T & \delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}^T \end{bmatrix}^T$$
(36)

的递推矩阵。令

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{d} = \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{gd} \right)^{T} \left( \boldsymbol{\eta}_{k}^{ad} \right)^{T} \right]^{T} \tag{37}$$

有

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{ij}^{\Delta} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{f}}_{j-1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \Delta t & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{f}}_{j-1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \Delta t^{2} & \Delta t \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{ij-1}^{\Delta} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \Delta t & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \Delta t \\ \mathbf{0} & \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \Delta t^{2} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{d}$$
(38)

有:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{ij}^{\Delta} = \mathbf{A}_{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{ij-1}^{\Delta} + \mathbf{B}_{j-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{j-1}^{d}$$
(39)

重点来了!

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}_{ij} = \mathbf{A}_{j-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{ij-1} \mathbf{A}_{j-1}^T + \mathbf{B}_{j-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\eta} \mathbf{B}_{j-1}^T$$
(40)

到此为止优化时使用的信息矩阵有了!

### 3.5 Bias更新时对预积分的影响

首先说明前面去除噪声时假设了这段时间内偏置不变,但偏置在vio算法中会作为状态量来优化,所以当通过优化后偏置会更新,这样一来如果重新计算这段时间的预积分会很浪费时间,所以本章目的是为了推出当偏置变化时直接求得新的预积分结果。

$$\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \triangleq \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}\right) \Delta t\right) \tag{5.1}$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \cdot \Delta t \right]$$
(5.2)

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \Delta t^2 \right]$$
 (5.3)

当有偏置更新时

$$\Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij} \triangleq \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\left(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \left(\mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}\right)\right) \Delta t\right) \tag{5.4}$$

$$\Delta \overline{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - (\mathbf{b}_i^a + \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a) \right) \cdot \Delta t \right]$$
(5.5)

$$\Delta \overline{\tilde{\mathbf{p}}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \overline{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - (\mathbf{b}_i^a + \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a) \right) \Delta t^2 \right]$$
(5.6)

# 3.5.1 对于 $\Delta\overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij}$ 项

**令** 

$$\mathbf{J}_r^k = \mathbf{J}_r \left( \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^g \right) \Delta t \right) \tag{41}$$

有:

$$\Delta \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij} \triangleq \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \left( \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \Delta t \right) \\
= \prod_{k=i}^{j-i} \operatorname{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t - \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \Delta t \right) \\
\approx \prod_{k=i} \left( \operatorname{Exp} \left( \left( \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \Delta t \right) \right) \\
= \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \cdot \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \Delta t \right) \\
= \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left( -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \cdot \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \Delta t \right) \right)$$
(42)

对于 (1) 处比较好理解, 利用公式 (1.4):

$$\operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi} + \delta \vec{\phi}) \approx \operatorname{Exp}(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(J_r(\vec{\phi}) \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}\right)$$
(43)

同 3.1节中

其中:

$$\mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} = \mathbf{J}_{r} \left( \left( \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta t \right) \tag{44}$$

有:

$$\Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij} \triangleq \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right)$$
(45)

因此:

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} = \sum_{\substack{k=i\\j=2}}^{j-1} \left( -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \Delta t \right) 
= \sum_{\substack{k=i\\j=2}}^{j-2} \left( -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \Delta t \right) -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \Delta t 
= \sum_{k=i} \left( -\left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j-1} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{j-1j} \right)^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \Delta t \right) -\Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj}^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \Delta t 
= \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj-1} \cdot \sum_{k=i}^{j-2} \left( -\left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{k+1j-1} \right)^{T} \mathbf{J}_{r}^{k} \Delta t \right) -\mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \Delta t 
= \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{jj-1} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} -\mathbf{J}_{r}^{j-1} \Delta t \tag{46}$$

## 3.5.2 对于 $\Delta \overline{ ilde{ ilde{\mathbf{v}}}}_{ij}$ 项

$$\Delta \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{v}}}_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - (\mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} + \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}) \right) \cdot \Delta t \right] \\
\approx \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t \right] \\
\approx \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \mathbf{I} + \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right)^{\wedge} \right) \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t \right] \\
= \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \Delta t + \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right)^{\wedge} \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \Delta t - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right)^{\wedge} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \Delta t \right] \\
\approx \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left\{ - \left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \Delta t \right) \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t \right] \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right\}$$

所以:

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} = -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} \Delta t \right)$$
(48)

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^a} = -\sum_{k=-i}^{j-1} \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \Delta t \right) \tag{49}$$

$$\Delta \overline{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}}_{ij} = \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^g + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^a} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a$$
(50)

进一步推导:

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} = -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t \right) 
= \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} - \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \cdot \left( \tilde{\mathbf{f}}_{j-1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t \right)$$
(51)

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} = -\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \Delta t \right) 
= \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \Delta t$$
(52)

# 3.5.3 对于 $\Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}}_{ij}$ 项

$$\Delta \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}}_{ij} \triangleq \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{v}}}_{ik} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - (\mathbf{b}_i^a + \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a) \right) \Delta t^2 \right] \\
= \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \underbrace{\left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} + \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^g + \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^a} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a \right) \Delta t}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^g \right) \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_k - (\mathbf{b}_i^a + \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a) \right) \Delta t^2}_{(2)} \right] }_{(2)} \tag{53}$$

对于(1)直接带入之前的结果;

对于 (2):

$$(2) \approx \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2} \sum_{k=i\atop j-1}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \mathbf{I} + \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right)^{\wedge} \right) \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) \right]$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2} \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right) - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} - \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right]$$

$$(54)$$

最后有:

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{k} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t^{2} \right] 
= \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} + \left[ \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \cdot \left( \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}_{j-1} - \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)^{\wedge} \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \Delta t^{2} \right]$$
(55)

$$\frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \left[ \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ik}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ik} \Delta t^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} + \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij-1}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij-1} \Delta t^{2} \right) \tag{56}$$

### 3.6 求残差关于状态量的雅可比

### 3.6.1 定义残差

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \vec{\phi}_{ij}} \triangleq \log \left[ \left( \Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij} \right)^{T} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \right]$$

$$= \log \left[ \left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right)^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wj} \right]$$
(57)

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta v_{ij}} \triangleq \Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} - \Delta \overline{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} (\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}) - \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)$$
(58)

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} \triangleq \Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2} \right) - \left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)$$
(59)

### 3.6.2 定义扰动

$$\mathbf{R}_{wi} \leftarrow \mathbf{R}_{wi} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \delta \vec{\phi}_i \right) \\
\mathbf{p}_{wi} \leftarrow \mathbf{p}_{wi} + \mathbf{R}_{wi} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_i \\
\mathbf{v}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{v}_i + \delta \mathbf{v}_i \\
\delta \mathbf{b}_i^g \leftarrow \delta \mathbf{b}_i^g + \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i^g \\
\delta \mathbf{b}_i^a \leftarrow \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a + \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i^a \\
\mathbf{R}_{wj} \leftarrow \mathbf{R}_{wj} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \delta \vec{\phi}_j \right) \\
\mathbf{p}_{wj} \leftarrow \mathbf{p}_{wj} + \mathbf{R}_{wj} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_j \\
\mathbf{v}_j \leftarrow \mathbf{v}_j + \delta \mathbf{v}_j$$
(60)

其中值得关注的有 $\mathbf{p}_{wi} \leftarrow \mathbf{p}_{wi} + \mathbf{R}_{wi} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_i$ ,设定位姿矩阵

$$\mathbf{T}_{wi} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{wi} & \mathbf{p}_{wi} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{61}$$

给一个右扰动

$$\delta \mathbf{T}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \mathbf{R}_i & \delta \mathbf{p}_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{62}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{wi} \cdot \delta \mathbf{T}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{wi} & \mathbf{p}_{wi} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta \mathbf{R}_{i} & \delta \mathbf{p}_{i} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{wi} \delta \mathbf{R}_{i} & \mathbf{p}_{wi} + \mathbf{R}_{wi} \delta \mathbf{p}_{i} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(63)

### 3.6.3 残差对于状态的雅可比

#### 3.6.3.1 旋转残差

对于:

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} = \log \left[ \left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^g \right) \right)^T \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \mathbf{R}_{wj} \right]$$
(64)

其中不包含 $\mathbf{p}_{wi}$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_{wj}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_i$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_j$ 以及 $\delta\mathbf{b}_i^a$ ,因此关于这些状态的雅可比矩阵都是 $\mathbf{0}$ 

下面分别推一下对于其他状态量的雅可比:

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\left(\mathbf{R}_{wi}\operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right) = \log\left[\left(\Delta\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}\right)^{T}\left(\mathbf{R}_{wi}\operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right)^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wj}\right]$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=}\log\left[\left(\Delta\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}\right)^{T}\operatorname{Exp}\left(-\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wj}\right]$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=}\log\left[\left(\Delta\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}\right)^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wj}\operatorname{Exp}\left(-\mathbf{R}_{wj}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right]$$

$$=\log\left\{\operatorname{Exp}\left[\log\left(\left(\Delta\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}\right)^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wj}\right)\right]\cdot\operatorname{Exp}\left(-\mathbf{R}_{wj}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right\}$$

$$=\log\left[\operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\right)\cdot\operatorname{Exp}\left(-\mathbf{R}_{wj}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right]$$

$$\approx\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}-\mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\right)\mathbf{R}_{wj}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}$$

$$(65)$$

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \vec{\phi}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \vec{\phi}_{i}} = -\mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \vec{\phi}_{ij}} \right) \mathbf{R}_{wj}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wi}$$

$$(66)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\left(\mathbf{R}_{wj}\operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{j}\right)\right) = \log\left[\left(\Delta\widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij}\right)^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wj}\operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{j}\right)\right]$$

$$= \log\left\{\operatorname{Exp}\left[\log\left(\left(\Delta\widetilde{\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}}_{ij}\right)^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T}\mathbf{R}_{wj}\right)\right] \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{j}\right)\right\}$$

$$= \log\left\{\operatorname{Exp}\left(\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{j}\right)\right\}$$

$$\approx \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} + \mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\right)\delta\vec{\phi}_{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta\vec{\phi}_{i}} = \mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}}\right)$$

$$(67)$$

对于 $\delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \\ &= \log \left\{ \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \right]^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wj} \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\approx} \log \left\{ \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \operatorname{Exp} \left( \mathbf{J}_{r} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \right]^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wj} \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(2)}{=} \log \left\{ \left[ \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij} \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( \mathbf{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \right]^{T} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(3)}{=} \log \left[ \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}^{T} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \right] \\ &= \log \left[ \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \operatorname{Exp} \left( \log \left( \Delta \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}^{T} \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij} \right) \right) \right] \\ &= \log \left[ \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \operatorname{Exp} \left( \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \right] \\ &\stackrel{(4)}{=} \log \left\{ \operatorname{Exp} \left( \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left[ - \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \mathbf{R}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right] \right\} \\ &\approx \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \left( \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} \right) \right) \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \\ &= \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} - \mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \right) \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \\ &= \mathbf{J}_{r}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \right) \cdot \operatorname{Exp} \left( -\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\vec{\phi}_{ij}} \right) \cdot \mathbf{J}_{r} \left( \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g} \right\}$$

#### 3.6.3.2 速度残差

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}} \triangleq \Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \left( \mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} \right) - \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{h}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{h}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)$$
(69)

其中不包含 $\mathbf{p}_{wi}$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_{wj}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}_{wj}$ , 因此关于这些状态的雅可比矩阵都是 $\mathbf{0}$ 

关于 $\delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}$ ,  $\delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}$ 可以直接得出结论

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{g}} = -\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \tag{70}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{a}} = -\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \tag{71}$$

关于 $\mathbf{v}_i$ 

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}} \left( \mathbf{v}_{i} + \delta \mathbf{v}_{i} \right) = \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \left( \mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \delta \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} \right) - \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ii}} \left( \mathbf{v}_{i} \right) - \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \delta \mathbf{v}_{i}$$
(72)

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{v}_i} = -\mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \tag{73}$$

关于 $\mathbf{v}_j$ 

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}} (\mathbf{v}_j + \delta \mathbf{v}_j) = \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T (\mathbf{v}_j + \delta \mathbf{v}_j - \mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}) - \left( \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^g} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^g + \frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^a} \delta \mathbf{b}_i^a \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ii}} (\mathbf{v}_i) + \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \delta \mathbf{v}_j$$
(74)

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{v}_i} = \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \tag{76}$$

关于 $\mathbf{R}_{wi}$ 

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\mathbf{v}_{ij}}\left(\mathbf{R}_{wi} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{R}_{wi} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right)^{T} \left(\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right) - \Delta \mathbf{\tilde{v}}_{ij}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \operatorname{Exp}\left(-\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right) - \Delta \mathbf{\tilde{v}}_{ij}$$

$$\approx \left(\mathbf{I} - \left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)^{\wedge}\right) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right) - \Delta \mathbf{\tilde{v}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right) - \Delta \mathbf{\tilde{v}}_{ij} - \left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}\right)^{\wedge} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \mathbf{r}_{\Delta\mathbf{v}_{ij}} \left(\mathbf{R}_{wi}\right) + \left[\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{v}_{j} - \mathbf{v}_{i} - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}\right)\right]^{\wedge} \cdot \delta\vec{\phi}_{i}$$

$$(77)$$

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{v}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \vec{\phi}_i} = \left[ \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \cdot (\mathbf{v}_j - \mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}) \right]^{\wedge}$$
(78)

#### 3.6.3.2 位置残差

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} \triangleq \Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij} - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2} \right) - \left( \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g} + \frac{\partial \Delta \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a} \right)$$
(79)

其中不包含 $\mathbf{v}_j$ ,  $\mathbf{R}_{wj}$ ,因此关于这些状态的雅可比矩阵都是 $\mathbf{0}$ 

关于 $\delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{g}$ ,  $\delta \mathbf{b}_{i}^{a}$ 可以直接得出结论

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{:}^{g}} = -\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{g}} \tag{80}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{i}^{a}} = -\frac{\partial \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^{a}} \tag{81}$$

关于 $\mathbf{p}_{wi}$ 

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} + \mathbf{R}_{wj} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_{j} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} + \mathbf{R}_{wj} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_{j} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2} \right) - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} \right) + \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wj} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_{j}$$
(82)

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{p}_{j}} = \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \mathbf{R}_{wj} \tag{83}$$

关于 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{wi}}$ 

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wi} + \mathbf{R}_{wi} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_{i} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{R}_{wi} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_{i} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2} \right) - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} \left( \mathbf{p}_{wi} \right) - \mathbf{I} \cdot \delta \mathbf{p}_{i}$$
(84)

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{p}_i} = -\mathbf{I} \tag{85}$$

关于 $\mathbf{v}_i$ :

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} (\mathbf{v}_i + \delta \mathbf{v}_i) = \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \left( \mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \delta \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^2 \right) - \Delta \overline{\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} (\mathbf{p}_{wj}) - \mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \Delta t_{ij} \cdot \delta \mathbf{v}_i$$
(86)

得出:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{v}_i} = -\mathbf{R}_{wi}^T \Delta t_{ij} \tag{87}$$

关于 $\mathbf{R}_{wi}$ 

$$\mathbf{r}_{\Delta\mathbf{v}_{ij}}\left(\mathbf{R}_{wi}\operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta\vec{\phi}_{i}
ight)
ight)$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{R}_{wi} \operatorname{Exp}\left(\delta \vec{\phi}_{i}\right)\right)^{T} \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2}\right) - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \operatorname{Exp}\left(-\delta \vec{\phi}_{i}\right) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2}\right) - \Delta \overline{\overline{\mathbf{p}}}_{ij}$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{\approx} \left(\mathbf{I} - \left(\delta \vec{\phi}_{i}\right)^{\wedge}\right) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2}\right) - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2}\right) - \Delta \overline{\mathbf{p}}_{ij} - \left(\delta \vec{\phi}_{i}\right)^{\wedge} \mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T}$$

$$\cdot \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{=} \mathbf{r}_{\Delta \mathbf{p}_{ij}} + \left[\mathbf{R}_{wi}^{T} \cdot \left(\mathbf{p}_{wj} - \mathbf{p}_{wi} - \mathbf{v}_{i} \cdot \Delta t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g} \cdot \Delta t_{ij}^{2}\right)\right]^{\wedge} \cdot \delta \vec{\phi}_{i}$$