VIO lesson SS3

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1 Task 2

1.1 Question 1

任务:证明下面公式

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

证明:

首先,我们写出 $\alpha_{b_ib_{k+1}}$

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

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})) \boxtimes \right) \delta t^{2}$$

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \omega \delta t} \right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})) \boxtimes \right) \delta t^{2}$$
(2)

其中,只有 ω 项与 b_k^g 有关,因此在计算偏导时,我们只需要考虑这一项。

$$f_{15} = \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{2} (\omega - \delta b_{k}^{g}) \delta t\right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a}) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

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

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial R_{b_{i}b_{k}} exp([\omega \delta t]_{\times}) exp([-J_{r}(\omega \delta t) \delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t]_{\times}) (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a}) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

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

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

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

因为, 当 ϕ 非常小的时候, 有 $J_r(\phi) \approx I$, 带入得到:

$$f15 = -\frac{1}{4}R_{b_i b_{k+1}} \cdot [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)] \times \delta t^2 \cdot (-\delta t)$$
(4)

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1.2 Question 2

任务:证明下面公式

$$g12 = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial n_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (R_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a)]_{\times} \delta t^2) (\frac{1}{2} \delta t)$$
 (5)

证明:

同样的原理,我们首先需要写出 $\alpha_{b_ib_{k+1}}$ 的表达式,其与第一问 (2) 相同。之后我们需要在表达式中找到求偏导变量的有关项,即 n_k^g 。此项与第一问类似,也只存在于 ω 当中。但是根据 ω 的表达式,与第一问的 b_k^g 稍有不同:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}((\overline{\omega}^{b_k} + n_k^g - b_k^g) + (\overline{\omega}^{b_{k+1}} + n_{k+1}^g - b_k^g))$$
(6)

则偏导可以根据此式写为

$$f_{15} = \frac{\partial \delta \alpha_{b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(\omega + \frac{1}{2}n_{k}^{g})\delta t}\right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta n_{k}^{g}}$$

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

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial R_{b_{i}b_{k}} exp([[\omega \delta t]_{\times}) exp([J_{r}(\omega \delta t) \frac{1}{2}n_{k}^{g}\delta t]_{\times})(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} exp([J_{r}(\omega \delta t) \frac{1}{2}n_{k}^{g}\delta t]_{\times})(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta n_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{R_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} \cdot [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a})\delta t^{2}]_{\times} \cdot (J_{r}(\omega \delta t) \frac{1}{2}n_{k}^{g}\delta t)}{\partial \delta n_{k}^{g}}$$

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

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

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2 Task 3

任务:证明下面公式

$$\Delta x_{lm} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\boldsymbol{v}_{j}^{T} \boldsymbol{F}^{T}}{\lambda_{j} + \mu} \boldsymbol{v}_{j}$$
(8)

证明:

已知公式

$$(\boldsymbol{J}^T \boldsymbol{J} + \mu \boldsymbol{I}) \Delta x_{lm} = -\boldsymbol{J}^T \boldsymbol{f} = -\boldsymbol{F}^{'T}$$
(9)

因为矩阵 J^TJ 是方阵,将其进行特征值分解:

$$\boldsymbol{J}^T \boldsymbol{J} = \boldsymbol{V} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{V}^T \tag{10}$$

其中 V 是是由特征列向量组成的矩阵: $V = [v_1, v_2...v_n]$,其中特征向量 v_i 已经被标准化,则矩阵 V 满足 $VV^T = I$ 和 $V^T = V^{-1}$ 。

我们对 (9) 进行处理:

$$J^{T}J + \mu I = V\Sigma V^{T} + \mu I$$

$$= V\Sigma V^{T} + \mu V I V^{T}$$

$$= V\Sigma V^{T} + V\mu I V^{T}$$

$$= V(\Sigma + \mu I)V^{T}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} v_{1} & v_{2} & \cdots & v_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1} + \mu & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n} + \mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{T} \\ v_{2}^{T} \\ \cdots \\ v_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$
(11)

对 (11) 求逆得

$$(\boldsymbol{J}^{T}\boldsymbol{J} + \mu \boldsymbol{I})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{1} & \boldsymbol{v}_{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{v}_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_{1} + \mu} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\lambda_{n} + \mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{v}_{1}^{T} \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$
(12)

带入 (9) 得到:

$$\Delta x_{lm} = -(J^{T}J + \mu I)^{-1}F^{T}$$

$$= -\left[v_{1} \quad v_{2} \quad \cdots \quad v_{n}\right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_{1} + \mu} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\lambda_{n} + \mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{T} \\ v_{2}^{T} \\ \cdots \\ v_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix} F^{T}$$

$$= -\left[v_{1} \quad v_{2} \quad \cdots \quad v_{n}\right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_{1} + \mu} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\lambda_{n} + \mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{T}F^{T} \\ v_{2}^{T}F^{T} \\ \cdots \\ v_{n}^{T}F^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\left[v_{1} \quad v_{2} \quad \cdots \quad v_{n}\right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_{1}^{T}F^{T}}{\lambda_{1} + \mu} \\ \frac{v_{2}^{T}F^{T}}{\lambda_{1} + \mu} \\ \cdots \\ \frac{v_{n}^{T}F^{T}}{\lambda_{n} + \mu} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{v_{1}^{T}F^{T}}{\lambda_{1} + \mu}v_{1} + \cdots + \frac{v_{n}^{T}F^{T}}{\lambda_{n} + \mu}v_{n}\right)$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{v_{1}^{T}F^{T}}{\lambda_{j} + \mu}v_{j}$$
(13)

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