Course6_homework_front_end

0. Summary

1. 证明

① 证明式(15)中,取 $y = u_4$ 是该问题的最优解。提示: 设 $y' = u_4 + v$,其中 v 正交于 u_4 ,证明

$$\mathbf{y} \prime^\top \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} \prime \geq \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y}$$

该方法基于奇异值构造矩阵零空间的理论。

- 由于 $\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n \times 4}$, 在观测次于大于等于两次时,很可能 \mathbf{D} 满秩, 无零空间。
- 寻找最小二乘解:

$$\min_{\mathbf{y}} \|\mathbf{D}\mathbf{y}\|_{2}^{2}, \quad s.t. \|\mathbf{y}\| = 1$$
 (14)

解法:对 $\mathbf{D}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}$ 进行 SVD:

$$\mathbf{D}^{\top}\mathbf{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \sigma_i^2 \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_j^{\top} \tag{15}$$

其中 σ_i 为奇异值,且由大到小排列, $\mathbf{u}_i,\mathbf{u}_j$ 正交。 证明:

SVD分解中 σ_i 沿对角线从大到小排列

$$(\mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{v})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{D}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{v})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{4} \sigma_{i}^{2} (\mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{v})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{i} \mathbf{u}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{v})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{4} \sigma_{i}^{2} (\mathbf{u}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathbf{v}^{\mathsf{T}}) \mathbf{u}_{i} \mathbf{u}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{v})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{4} \sigma_{i}^{2} (\mathbf{u}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{i} + \mathbf{v}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{i}) (\mathbf{u}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{u}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{v})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{4} \sigma_{i}^{2} (\mathbf{u}_{4}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{i} + \mathbf{v}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{i}) (\mathbf{u}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{u}_{4} + \mathbf{u}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{v})$$

SVD 分解中,u1~u4 构成完整的空间,且互相正交;

若v=U1,根据对称矩阵的svd分解的特征向量的正交特性,

可得: 上式等于如下:

$$\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_4^2$$

可知 $\mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{y} = \sigma_4^2$ (已知y的最优解为u4)

所以
$$\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_4^2 \geq \sigma_4^2$$

其余的v=u2,或u3,等可以类似推理;

$$\mathbf{y}'^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{y}' \geq \mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{y}$$
 得到证明;

所以y是最优解

2. Code: 三角化

Code:

```
# triangulate.cpp
           Eigen::Vector3d P est;
                                               // 结果保存到这个变量
62
63
           P est.setZero();
64
           /* your code begin */
65
           int D_rows = 2 * (end_frame_id - start_frame_id);
66
           Eigen::MatrixXd D = Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(D rows, cols: 4);
67
           for (int i = start_frame_id; i < end_frame_id;++i)</pre>
68
69
70
                Eigen::Matrix3d Rcw = camera_pose[i].Rwc.transpose();
71
                Eigen::Vector3d tcw = -Rcw * camera pose[i].twc;
                D.block( startRow: 2 * (i - start frame id), startCol: 0, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 3) .noalias()
73
                        = camera pose[i].uv(index: 0) * Rcw.block(startRow: 2, startCol: 0, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 3)
74
                          - Rcw.block( startRow: 0, startCol: 0, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 3);
75
                D.block( startRow: 2 * (i - start frame id), startCol: 3, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 1).noalias() =
76
                        camera pose[i].uv[0] * tcw.segment( start: 2, n: 1) - tcw.segment( start: 0, n: 1);
77
                D.block( startRow: 2 * (i - start frame id) + 1, startCol: 0, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 3).noalias()=
78
                        camera pose[i].uv(index: 1) * Rcw.block(startRow: 2, startCol: 0, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 3) - Rcw.block(startRow: 1, startCol: 0, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 3);
79
                D.block( startRow: 2 * (i - start frame id) + 1, startCol: 3, blockRows: 1, blockCols: 1).noalias()
80
                        = camera pose[i].uv(index: 1) * tcw.segment(start: 2, n: 1) - tcw.segment(start: 1, n: 1);
        f main
```

```
81
82
            Eigen::JacobiSVD<Eigen::MatrixXd> svd(
                    D.transpose() * D, computationOptions: Eigen::ComputeThinU | Eigen::ComputeThinV);
83
            Eigen::Vector4d lamda = svd.singularValues();
84
            std::cout << "奇异值 = " << lamda.transpose() << std::endl;
85
            if(lamda(index: 2)/lamda(index: 3)<1e-3){</pre>
86
                std::cout << "The parallax is not enough! " << std::endl;</pre>
87
88
                return -1;
89
            }
90
            Eigen::Vector4d u4 = svd.matrixU().block( startRow: 0, startCol: 3, blockRows: 4, blockCols: 1);
91
92
            if(u4( index: 3)!=0 && u4( index: 2)/u4( index: 3)>0){
93
                P_{est}(index: 0) = u4(index: 0) / u4(index: 3);
94
                P est(index: 1) = u4(index: 1) / u4(index: 3);
                P_est( index: 2) = u4( index: 2) / u4( index: 3);
95
96
97
98
            /* your code end */
99
```

运行结果:

```
(base) ep@ep-VirtualBox:/media/sf__xcloud/notes/vslam_vio/lesson_doc/course6_hw$ ./cmake-build-debug/estimate_depth
奇异值 = 468.406 7.74642 0.723255 5.30104e-16
ground truth:
    -2.9477 -0.330799 8.43792
your result:
    -2.9477 -0.330799 8.43792
```

code 中计算结果还需要除齐次坐标的最后一个元素的值,才得到正确结果;