

Course5_6_homework_solver_front_end

0. Summary


(1) 包含了 course5 和 course6 的 homework;

\$\$ Course_5_hw_solver

1. BA 求解

① 完成单目 Bundle Adjustment (BA) 求解器 problem.cc 中的部分代码。

- 完成 Problem::MakeHessian() 中信息矩阵 H 的计算。
- 完成 Problem::SolveLinearSystem() 中 SLAM 问题的求解。



```
312
313     assert(v_j->OrderingId() != -1);
314     MatXX hessian = JtW * jacobian_j;
315     // 所有的信息矩阵叠加起来
316     // TODO:: home work. 完成 H index 的填写.
317     // H.block(?,?, ?, ?).noalias() += hessian;
318     H.block(index_i, index_j, dim_i, dim_j).noalias() += hessian; // !!
319     if (j != i) {
320         // 对称的下三角
321         // TODO:: home work. 完成 H index 的填写.
322         // H.block(?,?, ?, ?).noalias() += hessian.transpose();
323         H.block(index_j, index_i, dim_j, dim_i).noalias() += hessian.transpose(); // !!
324     }
325 }
326 b.segment(index_i, dim_i).noalias() -= JtW * edge.second->Residual();
327
328
329 }
```

myslam > backend > Problem::MakeHessian

```
CMakeLists.txt × problem.cc × shared_ptr_base.h × CurveFitting.cpp × TestMonoBA.cpp × vertex_pos
Q !!
366 // SLAM 问题采用舒尔补的计算方式
367 // step1: schur marginalization --> Hpp, bpp
368 int reserve_size = ordering_poses_;
369 int marg_size = ordering_landmarks_;
370
371 // TODO:: home work. 完成矩阵块取值, Hmm, Hpm, Hmp, bpp, bmm
372 // MatXX Hmm = Hessian_.block(?, ?, ?, ?);
373 // MatXX Hpm = Hessian_.block(?, ?, ?, ?);
374 // MatXX Hmp = Hessian_.block(?, ?, ?, ?);
375 // VecX bpp = b_.segment(?, ?);
376 // VecX bmm = b_.segment(?, ?);
377 MatXX Hmm = Hessian_.block(reserve_size, reserve_size, marg_size, marg_size); // !!
378 MatXX Hmp = Hessian_.block(reserve_size, startCol: 0, marg_size, reserve_size); // !!
379 MatXX Hpm = Hessian_.block(startRow: 0, reserve_size, reserve_size, marg_size); // !!
380 VecX bpp = b_.segment(start: 0, reserve_size); // !!
381 VecX bmm = b_.segment(reserve_size, marg_size); // !!
382
383
myslam > backend > Problem::SolveLinearSystem

392 // TODO:: home work. 完成舒尔补 Hpp, bpp 代码
393 MatXX tempH = Hpm * Hmm_inv;
394 // H_pp_schur_ = Hessian_.block(?, ?, ?, ?) - tempH * Hmp;
395 // b_pp_schur_ = bpp - ? * ?;
396 H_pp_schur_ = Hessian_.block(startRow: 0, startCol: 0, reserve_size, reserve_size) - tempH * Hmp; // !!
397 b_pp_schur_ = bpp - tempH * bmm; // !!
398
399 // step2: solve Hpp * delta_x = bpp
400 VecX delta_x_pp(VecX::Zero(reserve_size));
401 // PCG Solver
402 for (ulong i = 0; i < ordering_poses_; ++i) {
403     H_pp_schur_(i, i) += currentLambda_;
404 }
405
406 int n = H_pp_schur_.rows() * 2; // 迭代次数
407 delta_x_pp = PCGSolver(H_pp_schur_, b_pp_schur_, n); // 哈哈, 小规模问题, 搞 pcg 花里胡哨
408 delta_x_.head(reserve_size) = delta_x_pp;
409 // std::cout << delta_x_pp.transpose() << std::endl;
410
411 // TODO:: home work. step3: solve landmark
412 VecX delta_x_ll(marg_size);
413 // delta_x_ll = ???;
414 delta_x_ll = Hmm_inv*(bmm-Hmp*delta_x_pp); // !!
415
416 delta_x_.tail(marg_size) = delta_x_ll;
417
418 }
419
myslam > backend > Problem::SolveLinearSystem
```

运行结果:

```

(base) root@ep-VirtualBox:/media/sf_vslam_vio/lesson_doc/hw_course5_new/cmake-build-debug# ./app/testMonoBA
cameras.size: 3; points.size: 20;
0 order: 0
1 order: 6
2 order: 12

ordered_landmark_vertices_size : 20
iter: 0 , chi= 5.35099 , Lambda= 0.00597396
iter: 1 , chi= 0.0289048 , Lambda= 0.00199132
iter: 2 , chi= 0.000109162 , Lambda= 0.000663774
problem solve cost: 78.8305 ms
makeHessian cost: 68.1854 ms

Compare MonoBA results after opt...
after opt, point 0 : gt 0.220938 ,noise 0.227057 ,opt 0.220992
after opt, point 1 : gt 0.234336 ,noise 0.314411 ,opt 0.234854
after opt, point 2 : gt 0.142336 ,noise 0.129703 ,opt 0.142666
after opt, point 3 : gt 0.214315 ,noise 0.278486 ,opt 0.214502
after opt, point 4 : gt 0.130629 ,noise 0.130064 ,opt 0.130562
after opt, point 5 : gt 0.191377 ,noise 0.167501 ,opt 0.191892
after opt, point 6 : gt 0.166836 ,noise 0.165906 ,opt 0.167247
after opt, point 7 : gt 0.201627 ,noise 0.225581 ,opt 0.202172
after opt, point 8 : gt 0.167953 ,noise 0.155846 ,opt 0.168029
after opt, point 9 : gt 0.21891 ,noise 0.209697 ,opt 0.219314
after opt, point 10 : gt 0.205719 ,noise 0.14315 ,opt 0.205995
after opt, point 11 : gt 0.127916 ,noise 0.122109 ,opt 0.127908
after opt, point 12 : gt 0.167904 ,noise 0.143334 ,opt 0.168228
after opt, point 13 : gt 0.216712 ,noise 0.18526 ,opt 0.216866
after opt, point 14 : gt 0.180009 ,noise 0.184249 ,opt 0.180036
after opt, point 15 : gt 0.226935 ,noise 0.245716 ,opt 0.227491
after opt, point 16 : gt 0.157432 ,noise 0.176529 ,opt 0.157589
after opt, point 17 : gt 0.182452 ,noise 0.14729 ,opt 0.182444
after opt, point 18 : gt 0.155701 ,noise 0.182258 ,opt 0.155769
after opt, point 19 : gt 0.14646 ,noise 0.240649 ,opt 0.14677
----- pose translation -----
translation after opt: 0 :-0.000477992 0.00115908 0.000366503 || gt: 0 0 0
translation after opt: 1 :-1.06959 4.00018 0.863877 || gt: -1.0718 4 0.866025
translation after opt: 2 :-4.00232 6.92678 0.867244 || gt: -4 6.9282 0.866025
(base) root@ep-VirtualBox:/media/sf_vslam_vio/lesson_doc/hw_course5_new/cmake-build-debug#

```

2. 滑动窗口算法

② 完成滑动窗口算法测试函数。

- 完成 Problem::TestMarginalize() 中的代码，并通过测试。


```

eLists.txt × problem.cc × shared_ptr_base.h × CurveFitting.cpp × TestMonoBA.cpp × vertex_pose.h ×
// 将 row i 移动矩阵最下面
Eigen::MatrixXd temp_rows = H_marg.block(idx, 0, dim, reserve_size);
Eigen::MatrixXd temp_botRows = H_marg.block(idx + dim, 0, reserve_size - idx - dim, reserve_size);
// H_marg.block(?, ?, ?, ?) = temp_botRows;
// H_marg.block(?, ?, ?, ?) = temp_rows;
H_marg.block(idx, 0, dim, reserve_size) = temp_botRows;////
H_marg.block(idx + dim, 0, reserve_size - idx - dim, reserve_size) = temp_rows;////

// 将 col i 移动矩阵最右边
Eigen::MatrixXd temp_cols = H_marg.block(0, idx, reserve_size, dim);
Eigen::MatrixXd temp_rightCols = H_marg.block(0, idx + dim, reserve_size, reserve_size - idx - dim);
H_marg.block(0, idx, reserve_size, reserve_size - idx - dim) = temp_rightCols;
H_marg.block(0, reserve_size - dim, reserve_size, dim) = temp_cols;

std::cout << "----- TEST Marg: 将变量移动到右下角-----" << std::endl;
std::cout << H_marg << std::endl;

/// 开始 marg : schur
double eps = 1e-8;
myslam > backend > Problem::TestMarginalize

```

```

620 // TODO:: home work. 完成舒尔补操作
621 //Eigen::MatrixXd Arm = H_marg.block(?, ?, ?, ?);
622 //Eigen::MatrixXd Amr = H_marg.block(?, ?, ?, ?);
623 //Eigen::MatrixXd Arr = H_marg.block(?, ?, ?, ?);
624 Eigen::MatrixXd Arm = H_marg.block( startRow: 0, n2, n2, m2);
625 Eigen::MatrixXd Amr = H_marg.block(n2, startCol: 0, m2, n2);
626 Eigen::MatrixXd Arr = H_marg.block( startRow: 0, startCol: 0, n2, n2);
627
628 Eigen::MatrixXd tempB = Arm * Amm_inv;
629 Eigen::MatrixXd H_prior = Arr - tempB * Amr;
630
631 std::cout << "----- TEST Marg: after marg-----" << std::endl;
632 std::cout << H_prior << std::endl;
633
634
635 }
myslam > backend > Problem::TestMarginalize

```

运行结果:

```

=====
----- TEST Marg: before marg-----
  100      -100      0
 -100  136.111 -11.1111
   0  -11.1111  11.1111
----- TEST Marg: 将变量移动到右下角 -----
  100      0      -100
   0  11.1111 -11.1111
 -100 -11.1111  136.111
----- TEST Marg: after marg-----
26.5306 -8.16327
-8.16327 10.2041
(base) root@ep-VirtualBox:/media/sf_vslam_vio/lesson_doc/hw_course5_new/cmake-build-debug#

```

3. 论文总结 H 自由度的处理方法

- 请总结论文^a：优化过程中处理 H 自由度的不同操作方式。内容包括：具体处理方式，实验效果，结论。（加分题，评选良好）

Paper 中比较了 3 种方法，结论是从计算量和准确性角度，都没有明显的差别；

Paper 种还比较了无约束和有约束时的计算结果的方差，结论是：在“无约束”的计算结果中去掉属于解空间的“假波动量”，剩下的是计算误差的“真波动量”，发现“无约束”和“有约束”的“真波动量”的方差基本上相同，并且有转换公式。

4. Code 中修改约束

- 在代码中给第一帧和第二帧添加 prior 约束，并比较为 prior 设定不同权重时，BA 求解收敛精度和速度。（加分题，评选优秀）

原始 code 中没有约束；计算结果有少量漂移；

以下 code 进行约束，fix 第 1、2 帧，结果和 gt 值相同（即 fixed）；

```
75
76 // 所有 Pose
77 vector<shared_ptr<VertexPose> > vertexCams_vec;
78 for (size_t i = 0; i < cameras.size(); ++i) {
79     shared_ptr<VertexPose> vertexCam( p: new VertexPose());
80     Eigen::VectorXd pose(x: 7);
81     pose << cameras[i].twc, cameras[i].qwc.x(), cameras[i].qwc.y(), cameras[i].qwc.z(), cameras[i].qwc.w();
82     vertexCam->SetParameters(pose);
83
84     if(i < 2) //!|
85         vertexCam->SetFixed(); //!|
86
87     problem.AddVertex(vertexCam);
88     vertexCams_vec.push_back(vertexCam);
89 }
90
91 // 所有 Point 及 edge
92 std::default_random_engine generator;
```

main

```

(base) root@ep-VirtualBox:/media/sf_vslam_vio/lesson_doc/hw_course5_new/cmake-build-debug# ./app/testMonoBA
cameras.size: 3; points.size: 20;
0 order: 0
1 order: 6
2 order: 12

ordered_landmark_vertices_size : 20
iter: 0 , chi= 5.35099 , Lambda= 0.00597396
iter: 1 , chi= 0.0282599 , Lambda= 0.00199132
iter: 2 , chi= 0.000117497 , Lambda= 0.000663774
problem solve cost: 68.1558 ms
makeHessian cost: 50.0887 ms

Compare MonoBA results after opt...
after opt, point 0 : gt 0.220938 ,noise 0.227057 ,opt 0.220909
after opt, point 1 : gt 0.234336 ,noise 0.314411 ,opt 0.234374
after opt, point 2 : gt 0.142336 ,noise 0.129703 ,opt 0.142353
after opt, point 3 : gt 0.214315 ,noise 0.278486 ,opt 0.214501
after opt, point 4 : gt 0.130629 ,noise 0.130064 ,opt 0.130511
after opt, point 5 : gt 0.191377 ,noise 0.167501 ,opt 0.191539
after opt, point 6 : gt 0.166836 ,noise 0.165906 ,opt 0.166965
after opt, point 7 : gt 0.201627 ,noise 0.225581 ,opt 0.201859
after opt, point 8 : gt 0.167953 ,noise 0.155846 ,opt 0.167965
after opt, point 9 : gt 0.21891 ,noise 0.209697 ,opt 0.218834
after opt, point 10 : gt 0.205719 ,noise 0.14315 ,opt 0.205683
after opt, point 11 : gt 0.127916 ,noise 0.122109 ,opt 0.127751
after opt, point 12 : gt 0.167904 ,noise 0.143334 ,opt 0.167924
after opt, point 13 : gt 0.216712 ,noise 0.18526 ,opt 0.216885
after opt, point 14 : gt 0.180009 ,noise 0.184249 ,opt 0.179961
after opt, point 15 : gt 0.226935 ,noise 0.245716 ,opt 0.227114
after opt, point 16 : gt 0.157432 ,noise 0.176529 ,opt 0.157529
after opt, point 17 : gt 0.182452 ,noise 0.14729 ,opt 0.1823
after opt, point 18 : gt 0.155701 ,noise 0.182258 ,opt 0.155627
after opt, point 19 : gt 0.14646 ,noise 0.240649 ,opt 0.146533
----- pose translation -----
translation after opt: 0 : 0 0 0 || gt: 0 0 0
translation after opt: 1 : -1.0718 4 0.866025 || gt: -1.0718 4 0.866025
translation after opt: 2 : -3.99917 6.92852 0.859878 || gt: -4 6.9282 0.866025

```

\$\$ course_6_hw_front_end

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

$$y'^T D^T D y' \geq y^T D^T D y$$

该方法基于奇异值构造矩阵零空间的理论。

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

$$\min_y \|Dy\|_2^2, \quad s.t. \|y\| = 1 \quad (14)$$

解法: 对 $D^T D$ 进行 SVD:

$$D^T D = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i^2 u_i u_i^T \quad (15)$$

其中 σ_i 为奇异值, 且由大到小排列, u_i, u_j 正交。

证明:

SVD分解中 σ_i 沿对角线从大到小排列

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{v})^\top \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{v}) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i^2 (\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{v})^\top \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i^\top (\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{v}) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i^2 (\mathbf{u}_4^\top + \mathbf{v}^\top) \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i^\top (\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{v}) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^4 \sigma_i^2 (\mathbf{u}_4^\top \mathbf{u}_i + \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{u}_i) (\mathbf{u}_i^\top \mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{u}_i^\top \mathbf{v})
 \end{aligned}$$

SVD 分解中, $\mathbf{u}_1 \sim \mathbf{u}_4$ 构成完整的空间, 且互相正交;

若 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}_1$, 根据对称矩阵的svd分解的特征向量的正交特性,

可得:

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

$$\text{可知 } \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} = \sigma_4^2$$

$$\text{所以 } \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_4^2 \geq \sigma_4^2$$

其余的 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}_2$, 或 \mathbf{u}_3 , 等可以类似推理;

$$\mathbf{y}'^\top \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y}' \geq \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} \quad \text{得到证明;}$$

所以 \mathbf{y} 是最优解

2. Code: 三角化

Code:

```

triangulate.cpp
62 Eigen::Vector3d P_est; // 结果保存到这个变量
63 P_est.setZero();
64 /* your code begin */
65 int D_rows = 2 * (end_frame_id - start_frame_id);
66 Eigen::MatrixX_d D = Eigen::MatrixX_d::Zero(D_rows, cols: 4);
67 for (int i = start_frame_id; i < end_frame_id; ++i)
68 {
69
70     Eigen::Matrix3d Rcw = camera_pose[i].Rwc.transpose();
71     Eigen::Vector3d tcw = -Rcw * camera_pose[i].tcw;
72     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);
81
82     Eigen::JacobiSVD<Eigen::MatrixX_d> svd(
83         D.transpose() * D, computationOptions: Eigen::ComputeThinU | Eigen::ComputeThinV);
84     Eigen::Vector4d lamda = svd.singularValues();
85     std::cout << "奇异值 = " << lamda.transpose() << std::endl;
86     if(lamda( index: 2)/lamda( index: 3)<1e-3){
87         std::cout << "The parallax is not enough! " << std::endl;
88         return -1;
89     }
90
91     Eigen::Vector4d u4 = svd.matrixU().block( startRow: 0, startCol: 3, blockRows: 4, blockCols: 1);
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);
95         P_est( index: 2) = u4( index: 2) / u4( index: 3);
96     }
97
98
99     /* your code end */

```

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

```