

第十二章: 基于优化的IMU与视觉信息融合

作业思路提示

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纲要



- > 第一部分:作业完成情况
- ▶ 第二部分:作业内容提示

作业完成情况



- 样例代码修改:
 - 尽量避免多版本代码采用注释区分的情况。
- 雅可比矩阵推导:
 - 没有问题。
- 公式证明:
 - 没有问题。

纲要



- ▶ 第一部分:作业完成情况
- ▶ 第二部分:作业内容提示

作业第一题



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。

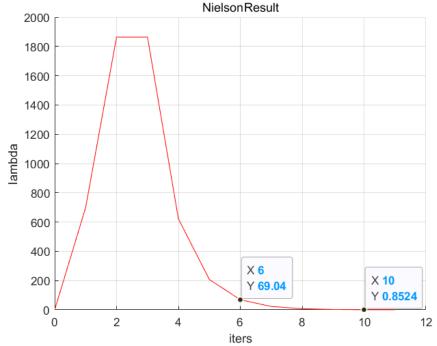
- ◆ 请绘制样例代码中 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图;
- ◆ 请将曲线函数改成 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$,修改样例代码中残差计算、 雅可比计算等函数,完成曲线参数估计;
- ◆ 实现其他更优秀的阻尼因子策略,并给出实验对比(选做,评优秀),策略可参考论文的 4.1.1 节。

作业第一题(第一问)



请绘制样例代码中 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图。

```
horizon@Horizon-MSI-PC:~/slam_ws/my_slam_code/class
Test CurveFitting start...
iter: 0 , chi= 36048.3 , Lambda= 0.001
iter: 1 , chi= 30015.5 , Lambda= 699.051
iter: 2 , chi= 13421.2 , Lambda= 1864.14
iter: 3 , chi= 7273.96 , Lambda= 1864.17
iter: 4 , chi= 284.409 , Lambda= 621.389
iter: 5 , chi= 107.978 , Lambda= 207.13
iter: 6 , chi= 102.289 , Lambda= 69.0432
iter: 7 , chi= 97.8286 , Lambda= 23.0144
iter: 8 , chi= 93.2756 , Lambda= 7.67147
iter: 9 , chi= 91.5627 , Lambda= 2.55716
iter: 10 , chi= 91.3988 , Lambda= 0.852385
iter: 11 , chi= 91.3959 , Lambda= 0.747288
problem solve cost: 18.8986 ms
  makeHessian cost: 13.4792 ms
-----After optimization, we got these parameters
0.942207 2.09414 0.96572
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
horizon@Horizon-MSI-PC:~/slam ws/my slam code/class
```



作业第一题(第二问)



请将曲线函数改成 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, 修改样例代码中残差计算、雅可比计算等函数,完成曲线参数估计。

- ◆ 修改误差计算方法;
- ◆ 修改雅可比矩阵计算方法;
- ◆ 修改样本数据生成方法。

作业第一题(第二问)



◆ 修改误差计算 方法和雅可比 矩阵计算方法

```
// 误差模型 模板参数:观测值维度,类型,连接顶点类型
    class CurveFittingEdge: public Edge
       EIGEN MAKE ALIGNED OPERATOR NEW
        CurveFittingEdge( double x, double y ): Edge(1,1, std::vector<std::string>{"abc"}) {
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           x = x;
           y = y;
        // 计算曲线模型误差
       virtual void ComputeResidual() override
           Vec3 abc = verticies [0]->Parameters(); // 估计的参数
           residual (0) = abc(0) * x * x + abc(1) * x + abc(2) - y;
                                                                      //构建残差
        // 计算残差对变量的雅克比
       virtual void ComputeJacobians() override
           Vec3 abc = verticies [0]->Parameters();
           Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 3> jaco abc; // 误差为1维, 状态量 3 个, 所以是 1x3 的雅克比矩阵
           jaco abc \ll x * x , x , 1;
           jacobians [0] = jaco abc;
        /// 返回边的类型信息
       virtual std::string TypeInfo() const override { return "CurveFittingEdge"; }
       double x ,y ; // x 值 , y 值为 measurement
```

作业第一题(第二问)



◆ 修改样本数据 生成方法

```
double a=1.0, b=2.0, c=1.0;
                                          // 真实参数值
        int N = 100;
                                            // 数据点
        double w sigma= 0.02;
                                            // 噪声Sigma值
        std::default random engine generator;
        std::normal distribution<double> noise(0.,w sigma);
        // 构建 problem
        Problem problem(Problem::ProblemType::GENERIC PROBLEM);
        shared ptr< CurveFittingVertex > vertex(new CurveFittingVertex());
        // 设定待估计参数 a, b, c初始值
        vertex->SetParameters(Eigen::Vector3d (0.,0.,0.));
        // 将待估计的参数加入最小二乘问题
        problem.AddVertex(vertex);
        // 构造 N 次观测
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
            double x = i/100.;
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            double n = noise(generator);
            // 观测 y
            double y = a*x*x + b*x + c + n;
```

作业第一题(第三问)



实现其他更优秀的阻尼因子策略,并给出实验对比(选做,评优秀), 策略可参考论文的 4.1.1 节。

◆ 第一种策略:

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: $\lambda_{i+1} = \min[\lambda_i L_{\uparrow}, 10^7]$;

作业第一题(第三问)



◆ 第二种策略:

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

作业第一题(第三问)



◆ 第三种策略:

3. $\lambda_0 = \lambda_o \max \left[\operatorname{diag}[\mathbf{J}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{J}] \right]$; λ_o is user-specified [6]. use eq'n (12) for \mathbf{h}_{lm} and eq'n (15) for ρ if $\rho_i(\mathbf{h}) > \epsilon_4$: $\mathbf{p} \leftarrow \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{h}$; $\lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_i \max \left[1/3, 1 - (2\rho_i - 1)^3 \right]$; $\nu_i = 2$; otherwise: $\lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_i \nu_i$; $\nu_{i+1} = 2\nu_i$;



公式推导, 根据课程知识, 完成 F 和 G 中如下两项的推导过程:

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

$$g_{12} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial n_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} \left(R_{b_i b_{k+1}} \left[\left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a \right) \right]_{\times} \delta t^2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \delta t \right)$$



$$f_{12} = \frac{\partial ch_{1}b_{k+1}}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}ast^{k}}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[8hib_{k}\otimes\left[\frac{1}{2}wst^{k}\right](a^{bk+1} - b_{k}^{a})\right]}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[8hib_{k}\otimes\left[\frac{1}{2}wst^{k}\right](a^{bk+1} - b_{k}^{a})\right]}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)(a^{bk+1} - b_{k}^{a})\right]}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)(a^{bk+1} - b_{k}^{a})\right]}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)(a^{bk+1} - b_{k}^{a})\right]}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\exp\left(\left[J_{r}(wst)\cdot\left(-sh_{k}^{a}st\right]_{k}\right) - R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(I + \left[-J_{r}(wst)sh_{k}^{a}st\right]_{k}\right) - R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(I + \left[-J_{r}(wst)sh_{k}^{a}st\right]_{k}\right) - R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(I + \left[-J_{r}(wst)sh_{k}^{a}st\right]_{k}\right) - R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(I + \left[-J_{r}(wst)sh_{k}^{a}st\right]_{k}\right) - R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}st^{k} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(I + \left[-J_{r}(wst)sh_{k}^{a}st\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)}{\partial sh_{k}^{2}} \frac{\partial \left[R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left[wst^{k}\right]_{k}\right)\left(R_{bib_{k}}\otimes p\left(\left$$





$$\begin{array}{lll} \underline{S_{12}} &=& \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{b,b,m+1}}{\partial S_{1}^{m}} &=& \frac{\partial \overset{\cdot}{\pm} \Delta S_{1}^{m}}{\partial S_{1}^{m}} \\ &=& \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{St^{2}} & \frac{\partial \left[\mathcal{B}_{bibk} \otimes \left[\overset{\cdot}{\pm} \overset{\cdot}{\cup} Lt \right] \left(\Delta^{bk+1} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right]}{\partial S_{1}^{m}} & \underbrace{\partial \mathcal{L}_{bk}^{m}} & \underbrace{\partial$$





根据课程知识, 证明 LM 方法求解增量的公式:

$$\Delta x_{lm} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{v_j^T F^{\prime T}}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j$$



我证LM方法的斜的 △x = -
$$\frac{M}{J=1} \frac{v_j^T F'(x)^T}{\lambda_j + \mu} v_j$$
,证明过程如下:

= org min
$$\frac{1}{2} \left\| f(x + \Delta x) \right\|^2$$

= arg min
$$\pm \| f(x) + Jax \|^2$$

= arg unin
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) + \Delta x^{T} J^{T} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta x^{T} J^{T} J \Delta x \right\}$$

可将
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x)f(x)$$
 , $F(x) = (J^{T}f(x))^{T}$. $F(x) \approx J^{T}J$



对矩阵
$$J^TJ$$
 进行特征值分解 $AJ^TJ = V \wedge V^T = [v_1 v_2 \cdots v_m] [\lambda_1 \lambda_1 \ \lambda_2 \ \lambda_1 \ v_1 \ v_2 \ v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_2 \$

= v, \, v, 7 + v= \, v, v, + ··· + v, x, m, v, , 其中対 V; = 1,····, m 都有 v, \, v, で E R M×M

其中,入;∈R'x'为J'J的器;个特征值、 v;∈R^{mx}'为对应的特征向量,且 vv' = VV = I

$$|V| = V |V| + V |V|$$





感谢各位聆听 / Thanks for Listening •

