Assignment for

Computer Science Theory for the Information Age Day 8

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Exercise 1. Read in a photo and convert it to a matrix. Perform a singular value decomposition of the matrix. Reconstruct the photo using only 10%, 25%, 50% of the singular values.

- 1. Print the reconstructed photo. How good is the quality of the reconstructed photo?
- 2. What percent of the Forbenius norm is captured in each case?

Answer.

I'm using one famous photo in image processing: the Lenna¹. But to be more interesting, I XiWenLeJianly use the full version of this image:

^{1.} The Lenna Story, http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~chuck/lennapg/



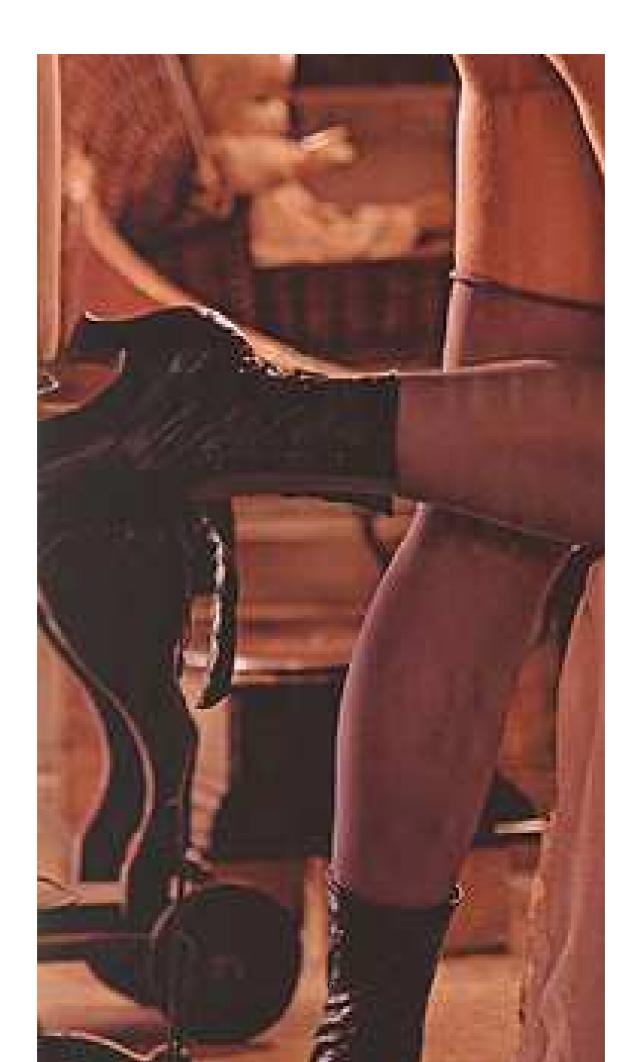
It's a color image formed in RGB. First I'm gonne convert RGB color space into **Lab** color space. As I already know what **S.V.D.** will perform to this image, the **Lab color system**² is much closer to human's true vision, and does well in photography, color identification and skintones adjustment.

The Lab color space consists of three channels: L^* for lightness, a^* for green-magenta and b^* for blue-yellow, each with a matrix. As only the L^* channel influence the sharpness and defination of the image, while the a^* and b^* channels do colors, I'll mostly process only the L^* channel matrix, and show a example for dealing with the color channels.

^{2.} CIELAB, www.hunterlab.com/appnotes/an07_96a.pdf





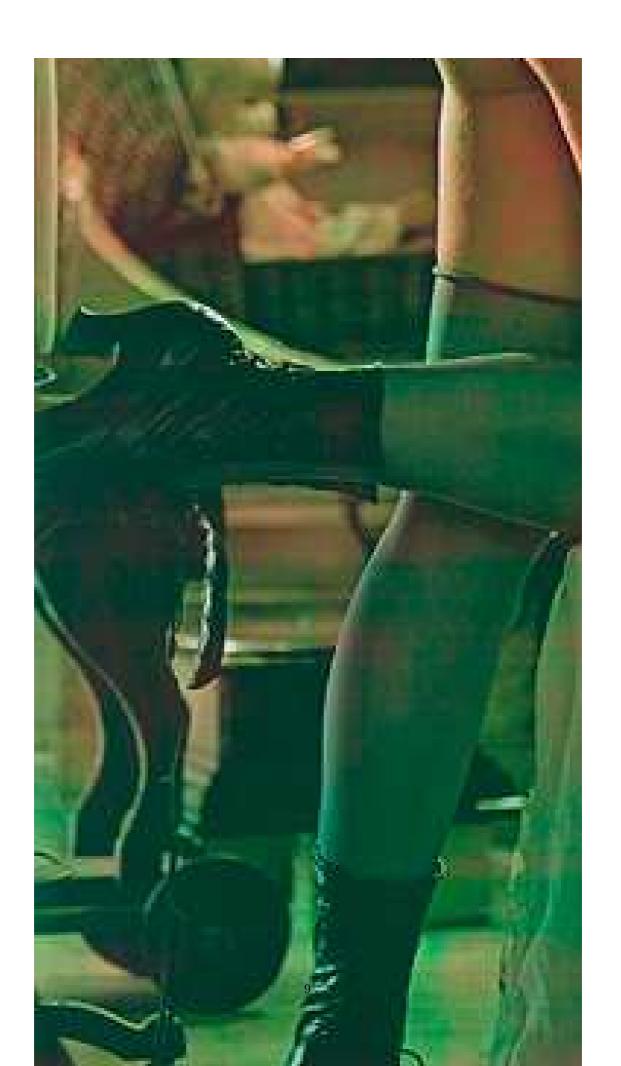


The image start to be awe some. If we go a bit further, say leave only one singular value, we have



Extremely awe some. However the colors remine perfect. As the results shows, the L^* channel keeps the sharpness and defination of the image.

Now Let's see into what if we do something to the color channel:





It seems like the quality of color channels has a rather bigger influence on the quality of the image, something like humans are more sensible to the change of colors.

Exercise 2. Computer the singlar valued decomposition of the matrix