

結果與討論:

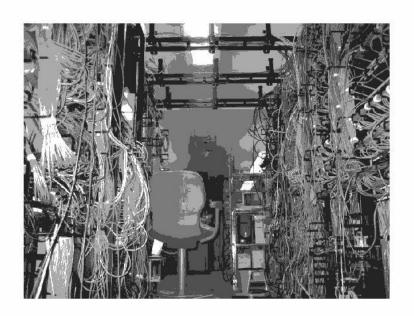
由上圖不同 K 值的 K-means 分布圖呈現,可以發現當 k = 5 時,在視覺上的效果最好,也最合理。

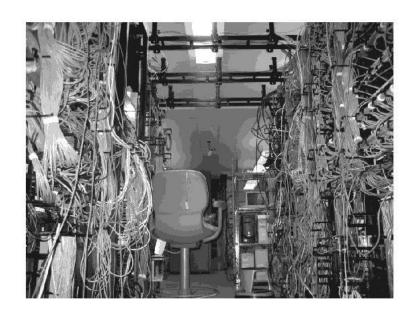
Problem 2 (k-means)

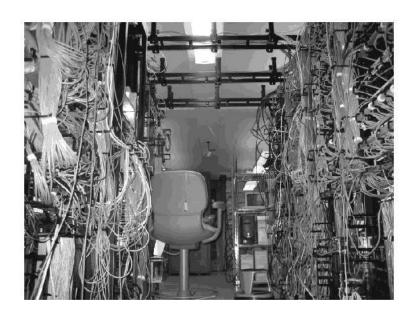
(a) Display the images after data compression using k-means clustering for different values of k = 2,5,10,15, and 20.

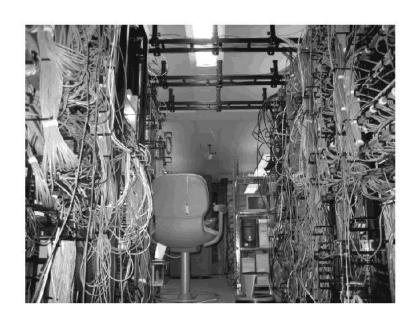
灰階影像(分別為 k=2,5,10,15, and 20)



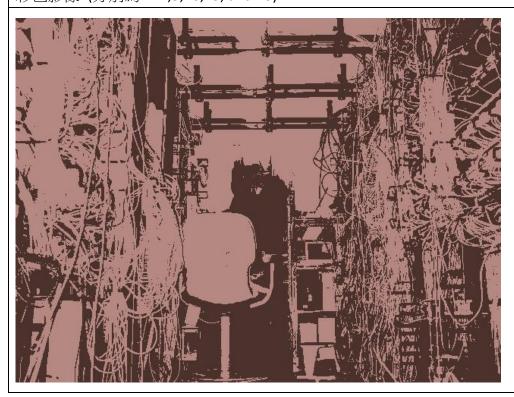




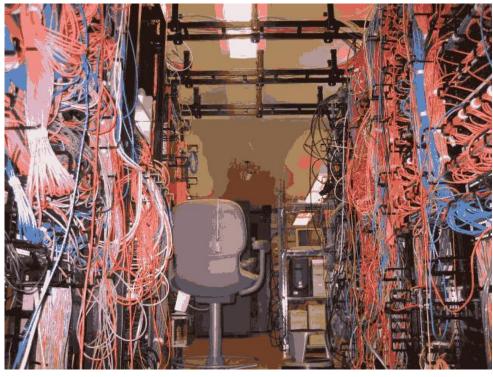


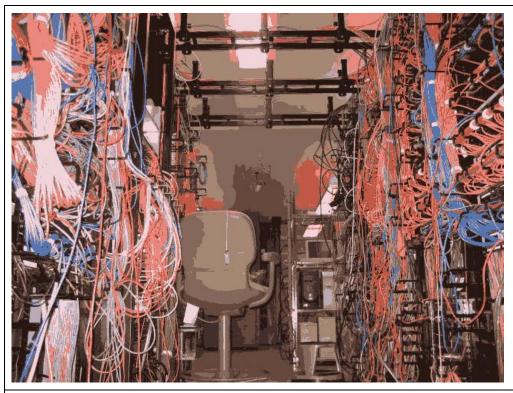


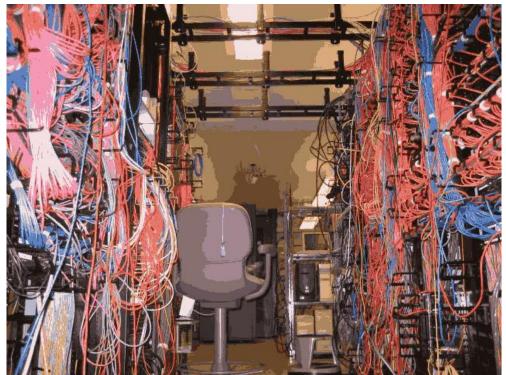
彩色影像 (分別為 k=2,5,10,15, and 20)











(b) What are the compression ratios for different values of k?

將 jpg 檔經過 k-means 分類後,再將處理過後的影像儲存成 jpg 檔,由檔案大小計算其壓縮比(如下表),可以發現彩色影像的壓縮效果並不明顯,而灰階影像的壓縮效果較好。

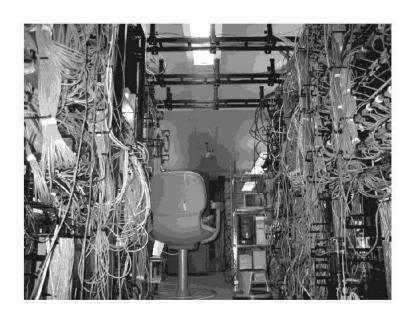
但是從色彩數量來說, k 越小的話照道理壓縮比要越大, 但是由於儲存的影

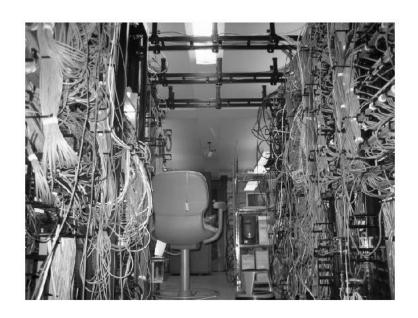
像是由 matlab 直接存成 jpg 檔案,沒有經過演算法壓縮相同顏色的區塊,因此才會使得影像儲存的大小和原始差不多。

壓縮比	原始/處理(彩色影像)	原始/處理(灰階影像)
K = 2	92.4/82.6(KB) = 1.1186	213/54.3(KB) = 3.9227
K = 5	92.4/92.4(KB) = 1	213/75.1(KB) = 2.8362
K = 10	92.4/92.8(KB) = 0.9957	213/71.0(KB) = 3
K = 15	92.4/92.3(KB) = 1.0011	213/69.9(KB) = 3.0472
K = 20	92.4/92.8 (KB)= 0.9957	213/69.4(KB) = 3.0692

(c) You will see that there is a trade-off between degree of compression and image quality. What would be a good value of k for each of the two images?

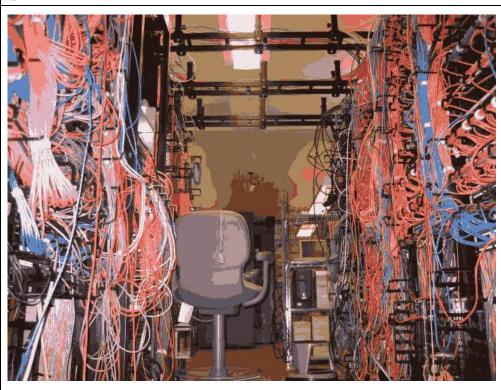
灰階:

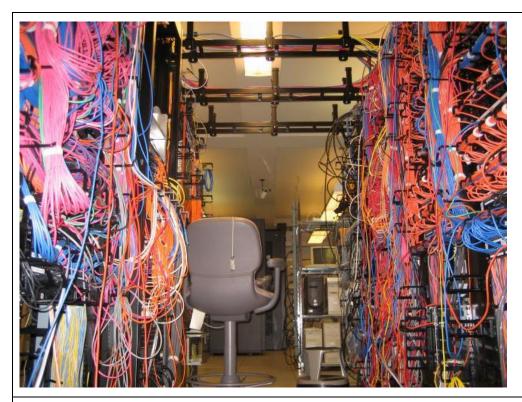




上上圖為 k=10 的時候,上圖為原圖。可以看到雖然細部的地方不太清楚,但 是整體還是可以看出是什麼東西,例如:椅子、電線。

彩色:





上上圖為 k=10 的時候,上圖為原圖。已這張圖來看,由 K-means 壓縮後,可以看出藍色和紅色電線的差別,因此我認為 k=10 有達到同時保留資訊和壓縮效果。