

DSAA - ASSIGNMENT 4

Compression and Principal Component Analysis

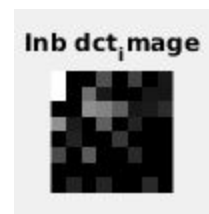
QUESTION 1

PART 1

a.)

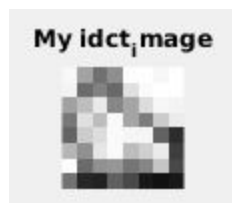
First i create a matrix of $u \cdot v$, then cos of that , multiplied by $\sqrt{2/N}$, then only the first row divided by $\sqrt{1/2}$. The matrices come out to be equal

b.)



$$\text{DCT} = F \cdot \text{image};$$

c.)



$$\text{IDCT} = \text{INV}(F) \cdot \text{IMAGE};$$

d.) Quantization is the process of reducing the number of bits needed to store an integer value by reducing the precision of the integer. Given a matrix of DCT coefficients, we can generally reduce the precision of the coefficients more and more as we move away from the DC coefficient. This is because the farther away we are from the DC coefficient, the less the element contributes to the graphical image, and therefore, the less we care about maintaining rigorous precision in its value.

<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/eroberts/courses/soco/projects/data-compression/lossy/jpeg/coeff.htm>

f.) **RMSE** : Root mean square error . Denotes how much 2 images differ.

g.) Entropy is defined as $-\sum(p \cdot \log_2(p))$, where p contains the normalized histogram counts returned from `imhist`.

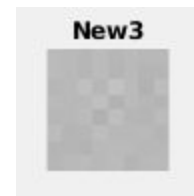
PART 2

The original images

420,45

427,298

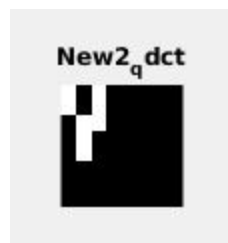
30,230



The DCT's of images



The Quantised DCT's of images



Upon quantisation most of the image blackens out. Meaning only the dc part remains.

The Reconstructed Images



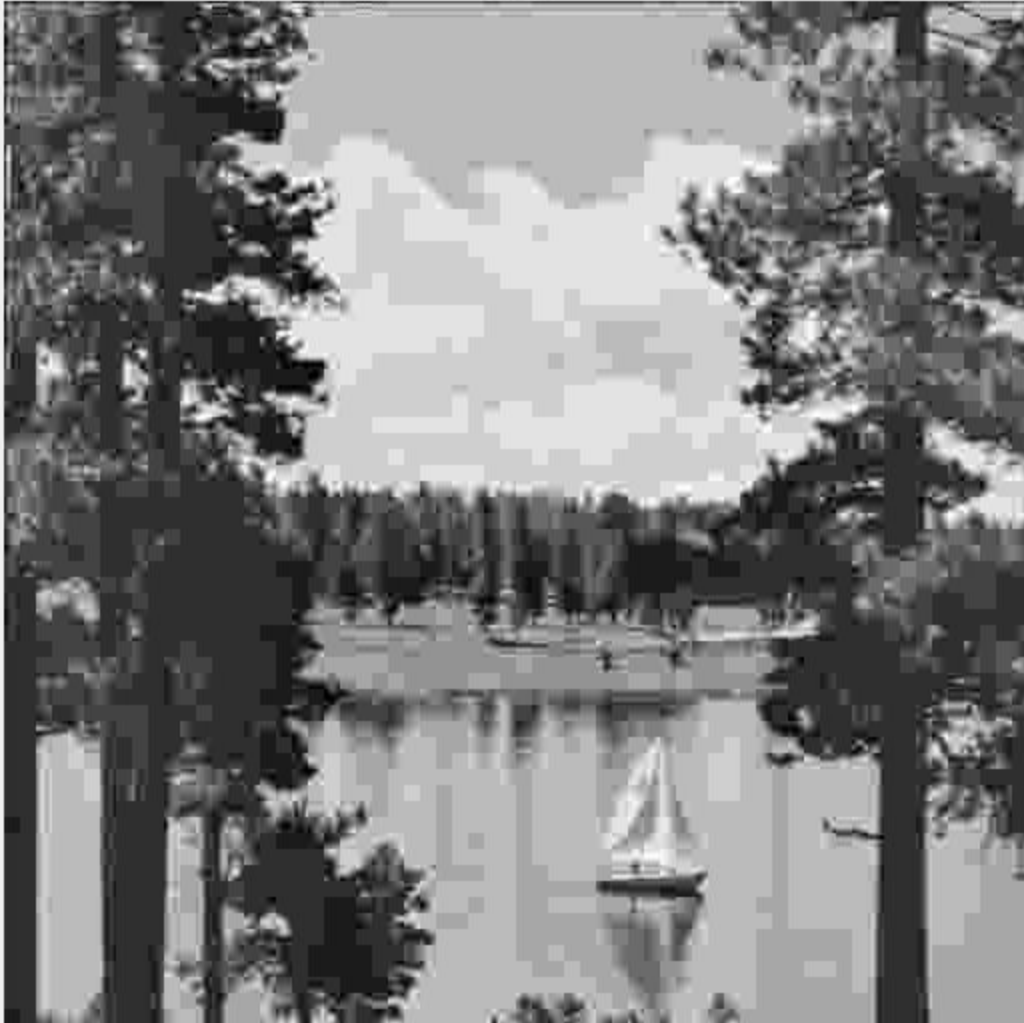
We can see that all images initially having almost similar distribution, finally leads to same reconstruction. Also we can see that the data is lost in the process. Hence lossy compression.

PART 3

Dct and Quantisation

PART 4

IDCT

 $c=10;$

IDCT

 $c = 2;$

As c increases the boundaries start to fade away. This is due to the larger compression. And many of the areas blacking out.

```
RMSE_Error  
95.2857
```

```
Value from Inbulit Entropy Function  
6.9439
```

```
Value from My_entropy  
6.9439
```