

MAT 343 Laboratory 6

```
%RAGHAV AGGARWAL  
%MAT 343
```

```
%Problem 1
```

```
A = imread ('gauss.jpg');
```

```
%Problem 2
```

```
B = double ( A (: ,: ,1));
```

```
B = B /255;
```

```
[ U S V ] = svd ( B );
```

```
size(U)
```

```
size(S)
```

```
size(V)
```

```
C = zeros ( size ( A ));
```

```
rank1 = S(1,1)*U(:,1)*V(:,1)';
```

```
C(:, :,1) = rank1;
```

```
C(:, :,2) = rank1;
```

```
C(:, :,3) = rank1;
```

```
C = max(0,min(1,C));
```

```
image ( C ) , axis image
```

```
%problem 3
```

```
r = 0;
```

```
C1 = zeros ( size ( A ));
```

```
for i = 1:10
```

```
    r = r+S(i,i)*U(:,i)*V(:,i)';
```

```
end
```

```
C1(:, :,1) = r;
```

```
C1(:, :,2) = r;
```

```
C1(:, :,3) = r;
```

```
C1 = max(0,min(1,C1));
```

```
image ( C1 ) , axis image
```

```
%problem 4
```

```
%rank 20
```

```
C2 = zeros ( size ( A ));
```

```
r = 0;
```

```
for i = 1:20
```

```
    r = r+S(i,i)*U(:,i)*V(:,i)';
```

```
end
```

```
C2(:, :,1) = r;
```

```
C2(:, :,2) = r;
```

```
C2(:, :, 3) = r;
```

```
C2 = max(0,min(1,C2));
image ( C2 ) , axis image
```

```
%rank 30
r = 0;
C3 = zeros ( size ( A ));
for i = 1:30
r = r+S(i,i)*U(:,i)*V(:,i)';
end
C3(:, :, 1) = r;
C3(:, :, 2) = r;
C3(:, :, 3) = r;
```

```
C3 = max(0,min(1,C3));
image ( C3 ) , axis image
```

```
%rank 40
r = 0;
C4 = zeros ( size ( A ));
for i = 1:40
r = r+S(i,i)*U(:,i)*V(:,i)';
end
C4(:, :, 1) = r;
C4(:, :, 2) = r;
C4(:, :, 3) = r;
```

```
C4 = max(0,min(1,C4));
image ( C4 ) , axis image
```

```
%Problem 5
%What rank-r approximation exactly reproduces the original picture?
% rank = 255
```

```
%Problem 6
%Part i
%rank-k approximation -
S(1,1)*U(:,1)*V(:,1)'+S(2,2)*U(:,2)*V(:,2)'+.....+S(k,k)*U(:,k)*V(:,k)';
%Part ii
%ratio =
%
(S(1,1)*U(:,1)*V(:,1)'+S(2,2)*U(:,2)*V(:,2)'+.....+S(k,k)*U(:,k)*V(:,k)')/22
5
```

```
%What does the compression rate represent?
% The compression rate represent that the percentage the image have been
% compressed in comparision to the original image.
```

```
% percentage = 100%
%how this percentage relates to the amount of data of the original
approximation
% when you collect all the data the picture become complete and thats when
% you will have the complete picture.

%Problem 7
%(S(1,1)*U(:,1)*V(:,1)'+S(2,2)*U(:,2)*V(:,2)'+.....+S(k,k)*U(:,k)*V(:,k)')/2
25
% k = 85
Size U
ans =
```

565 565

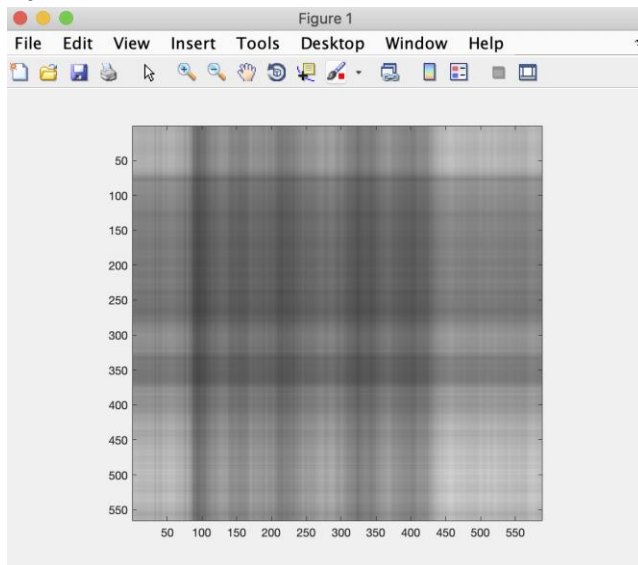
```
Size S
ans =
```

565 588

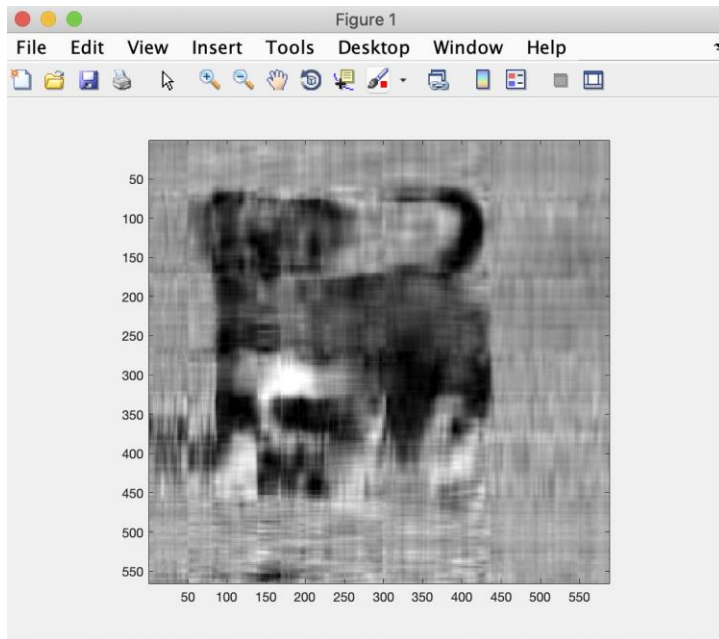
```
Size V
ans =
```

588 588

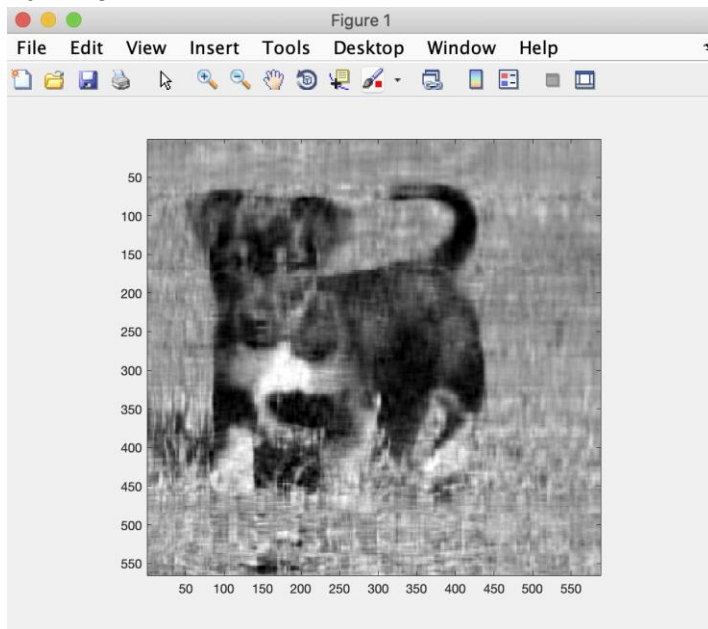
Rank 1:



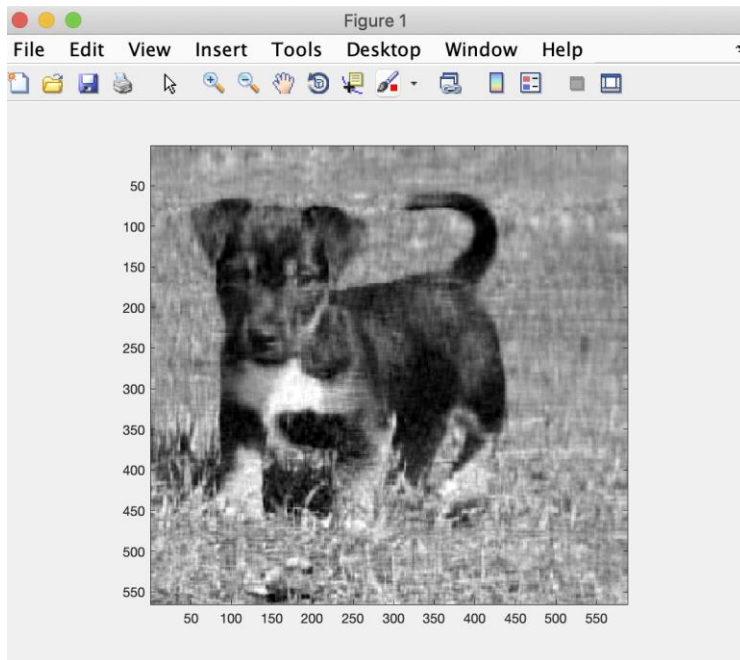
Rank 10:



Rank 20:



Rank 30:



Rank 40:

