相关信息

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作业使用了Jupyter Notebook编写,可以直接看ipynb文件

统计分析方法第三次作业

题目:使用PCA进行图像压缩

实验要求

输入一张灰度图片Lena,放大到256*256,使用PCA方法把原始图片分别按照2:1、8:1、32:1进行压缩,即压缩后的数据量为原始图片的1/2、1/8、1/32。分析压缩后的数据所含信息量大小,并比较压缩数据再经过重建后与原始图片的视觉差异。

把图像分割成很多块16*16,把每个小图像块看成不同的样本点,一个小图像块内每个像素是样本点的不同维度。

压缩率计算: 16*16=256维度,压缩率为原始的1/2,即变成128维度。图片重新生成,是利用128维度重构图片块16*16,重构如上。、

实验原理

PCA简单来讲,就是把n个高维的压缩成n个低维的向量。PCA可以用于提取关键变量、或者是有损的压缩,PCA也是一种常用的降维方法。

以2:1的压缩率为例,实验流程如下:

- 1. 把Lena的图片分成很多块16*16,把每一个方块看成一个样本,把每个样本看成256维的向量
- 2. 用PCA算法把每个样本点从256维压缩到128维,把这个数据存好,和PCA的均值和其他信息都存好
- 3. 用PCA的均值和其他信息,把每个样本点从128维还原256维向量
- 4. 把每个样本点的256维向量还原成16*16的方块,并把方块拼接好,就是还原图像了
- 5. 然后比较不同的结果

实验过程

读入图片

```
import numpy as np
from scipy import ndimage
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image
from sklearn import decomposition
from scipy import linalg
```

```
1 | original_image = ndimage.imread('原始图片.bmp')
```

测试一下自己写PCA和sklearn的PCA

先定义参数

```
block_size = 16
n_components = 8
```

sklearn里面的PCA

```
1
    def ratio(n_components, block_size):
 2
        return n_components / block_size ** 2
 4
    def CompresseImageSKL(original_image, block_size, n_components):
 5
        original_block = []
        for x_start in range(0, original_image.shape[0], block_size):
 6
 7
            for y_start in range(0, original_image.shape[1], block_size):
 8
                temp =
    original_image[x_start:x_start+block_size,y_start:y_start+block_size]
 9
                original_block.append(temp.flatten())
                  print(x_start, y_start, len(original_block)-1)
10
11
        pca = decomposition.PCA(n_components=n_components)
12
        pca.fit(original_block)
13
        compressed_data = pca.transform(original_block)
14
        return compressed_data, pca
15
16
    def DecompresseImageSKL(compressed_data, pca, block_size, n_components,
    image_shape, image_dtype):
17
        rebuild_block = pca.inverse_transform(compressed_data)
18
        rebuild_image = np.empty(image_shape, dtype=image_dtype)
        for x_start in range(0, image_shape[0], block_size):
19
20
            for y_start in range(0, image_shape[1], block_size):
                index = int(x_start*(image_shape[0]/block_size**2)+y_start/block_size)
21
22
                  print(x_start, y_start, index)
23
                temp = rebuild_block[index]
24
                temp = temp.reshape((block_size, block_size))
25
                 rebuild_image[x_start:x_start+block_size,y_start:y_start+block_size] =
    temp
26
        return rebuild_image
```

```
compressed_data_skl, pca = CompresseImageSKL(original_image, block_size,
n_components)
```

```
rebuild_image_skl = DecompresseImageSKL(compressed_data_skl, pca, block_size,
n_components, original_image.shape, original_image.dtype)
```

自己写的PCA

```
# 把x降维到n_components维
2
   def TransformPCA(x, n_components):
3
       mean = np.mean(x, axis = 0)
4
       x -= mean #归—化
       cov = np.cov(x, rowvar = False) #算方差
5
6
       evals, evecs = linalg.eigh(cov)
7
       idx = np.argsort(evals,)[::-1] #[::-1]是逆序
8
       evecs = evecs[:,idx]
9
       evals = evals[idx]
10
       result = np.dot(x, evecs)
       # 返回的结果不仅仅要用压缩的数据,还有有平均值等其他信息
11
12
       return result[:,:n_components], mean, evecs[:,:n_components].transpose((1,0))
13
14
   # 把压缩完的数据还原到原来的空间中
15
    def InverseTransformPCA(transformed_x, mean, components):
16
        result = np.dot(transformed_x, components) + mean
17
       return result
```

```
def CompresseImageMine(original_image, block_size, n_components):
 1
 2
        original_block = []
 3
        for x_start in range(0, original_image.shape[0], block_size):
 4
            for y_start in range(0, original_image.shape[1], block_size):
 5
                temp =
    original_image[x_start:x_start+block_size,y_start:y_start+block_size]
 6
                original_block.append(temp.flatten())
 7
                  print(x_start, y_start, len(original_block)-1)
 8
        compressed_data, mean, components = TransformPCA(original_block, n_components)
9
        return compressed_data, mean, components
10
    def DecompresseImageMine(compressed_data, mean, components, block_size,
11
    n_components, image_shape, image_dtype):
        rebuild_block = InverseTransformPCA(compressed_data, mean, components)
12
13
        rebuild_image = np.empty(image_shape, dtype=image_dtype)
14
        for x_start in range(0, image_shape[0], block_size):
            for y_start in range(0, image_shape[1], block_size):
15
16
                index = int(x_start*(image_shape[0]/block_size**2)+y_start/block_size)
17
                  print(x_start, y_start, index)
                temp = rebuild_block[index]
18
19
                temp = temp.reshape((block_size, block_size))
20
                rebuild_image[x_start:x_start+block_size,y_start:y_start+block_size] =
    temp
21
        return rebuild_image
```

```
compressed_data_mine, mean, components = CompresseImageMine(original_image,
block_size, n_components)
```

```
rebuild_image_mine = DecompresseImageMine(compressed_data_mine, mean, components,
block_size, n_components, original_image.shape, original_image.dtype)
```

比较一下两个结果

sklearn里面的PCA压缩完的数据 (compressed_data_skl) 如下:

```
1
        array([[ 5.47891115e+02, 1.80701988e+01, -1.47846261e+01, ...,
2
                 2.92474416e+00, 6.93805081e+00, -1.51620881e+01],
3
               [ 4.93071535e+02, 2.08687213e+01, 7.84115769e+00, ...,
                 2.24578069e+00, -4.90866032e+00, -1.00276103e+01],
4
               [ 6.57395653e+02, -7.98980053e+01, 7.64529934e+00, ...,
6
                -1.21135484e+01, -9.22611483e+00, -1.88017700e+01],
7
               [-4.00833210e+02, -2.75172149e+02, 1.71258086e+02, ...,
8
9
                -8.50753606e+01, -1.75960014e+01, 1.77691367e+01],
               [-5.92625912e+02, 3.47935159e+02, -1.94571072e+02, ...,
10
11
                 2.24281039e+01, 2.90303622e+01, 1.50628433e+01],
               [-9.51385260e+02, -1.32151881e+02, 1.55709061e+02, ...,
12
                 3.49835285e+01, 5.36024847e+00, -7.54452652e-01]])
13
```

自己写的PCA压缩完的数据(compressed_data_mine)如下:

```
1
        array([[-5.47891115e+02, -1.80701988e+01, 1.47846261e+01, ...,
                -2.92474258e+00, 6.93805088e+00, 1.51622465e+01],
2
3
               [-4.93071535e+02, -2.08687213e+01, -7.84115769e+00, ...,
                -2.24578283e+00, -4.90865931e+00, 1.00275660e+01],
4
               [-6.57395653e+02, 7.98980053e+01, -7.64529934e+00, ...,
5
6
                 1.21135456e+01, -9.22611652e+00, 1.88016834e+01],
7
               [ 4.00833210e+02, 2.75172149e+02, -1.71258086e+02, ...,
8
9
                 8.50753598e+01, -1.75960006e+01, -1.77692915e+01],
               [ 5.92625912e+02, -3.47935159e+02, 1.94571072e+02, ...,
10
11
                -2.24281044e+01, 2.90303598e+01, -1.50627753e+01,
               [ 9.51385260e+02, 1.32151881e+02, -1.55709061e+02, ...,
12
                -3.49835323e+01, 5.36025001e+00, 7.54346863e-01]])
13
```

sklearn里面的PCA重构的图片矩阵元素 (rebuild_image_skl) 如下:

自己写的PCA重构的图片矩阵元素 (rebuild image mine) 如下:

可以看到,我自己写的PCA和sklearn里面的PCA压缩之后的数据是一样的,只不过恰好互为相反值,但是这个其实没什么影响,毕竟找到的主成分都是一样的。而且,两种方法重构出来的图片都是一样的。证明自己写的PCA没错。

```
plt.imshow(original_image, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(rebuild_image_skl, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
plt.imshow(rebuild_image_mine, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```

用自己写的PCA分别按照2:1、8:1、32:1进行压缩

```
1 def compute_n_components(ratio, block_size):
2 return int(block_size**2 / ratio)
```

```
for ratio in [2, 8, 32, 128]:
1
2
       n_components = compute_n_components(ratio, block_size)
3
       compressed_data, mean, components = CompresseImageMine(original_image,
   block_size, n_components)
       rebuild_image = DecompresseImageMine(compressed_data, mean, components,
4
   block_size, n_components, original_image.shape, original_image.dtype)
5
       print('ratio = ', 1 / ratio)
6
       plt.imshow(rebuild_image, cmap='gray')
7
       plt.show()
8
       Image.fromarray(rebuild_image).save('ratio_%d.bmp'%ratio)
```

原图就可以看成是压缩比是1:1的情况

```
1 | Image.fromarray(original_image).save('ratio_1.bmp')
```

压缩比是1:1,就是原图:



压缩比是2:1,即ratio = 0.5时候的效果:



压缩比是8:1,即ratio = 0.125时候的效果:



压缩比是32:1,即ratio = 0.0078125时候的效果:



实验结果分析

可以看到,随着压缩比的增大,图片越来越不清晰,细节也损失得越来越多了。当2:1的时候,图片基本上没太大的变化,除了头发这些细节,基本上和原图没区别。当8:1的时候明显可以看出来,图片被压缩了,头发、眼睛等地方和原图有明显的区别,但是背景、大面积的皮肤这些地方还没有明显的变化。当32:1的时候,图片信息丢失十分严重,连个圆形的眼珠都找不到了,仅有背景能大概保持原样,而且能够明显看到每个方块之间的边界。这说明了图片有比较多的冗余信息,而且当压缩的时候,细节多的地方先出现偏差,细节少的地方变化不大。

相关问题

- 1. 在压缩的时候,压缩完的向量不应该用浮点型存储的(浮点比较耗空间),压缩完的向量应该要用图片举证元素的相同格式存(uint8),这样的压缩在存储空间上才比较像样。
- 2. 在实际使用当中,不仅仅要存好压缩之后的数据(就是128维的数据),还要存放PCA的均值和其他信息,而 这些信息也需要一定的空间,所以实际的压缩效率没那么高。