Transformaty: cosinusowa i falkowa

Obrazy Kot



Kot2



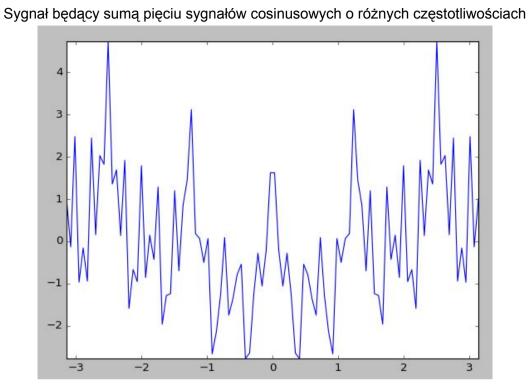
Jezioro



Drzewo

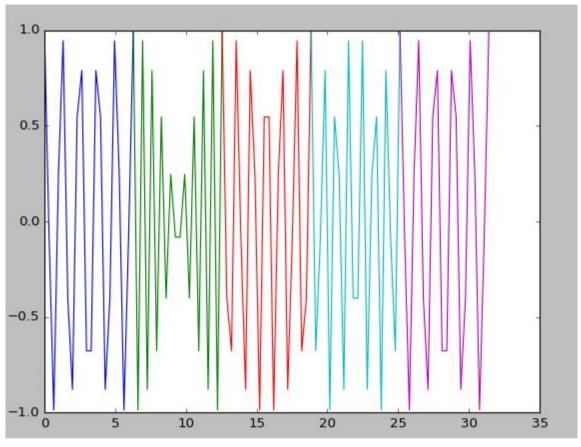


Porównanie FT i WT w 1D



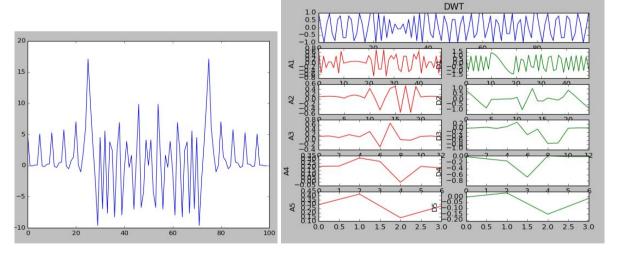
Transformacja FT Transformacja WT

Sygnał złożony z pięciu sygnałów



Transformacja FT

Transformacja WT



5. Kompresja obrazu

Stopień kompresji:

```
ratio = float(uncompressed_size) / float(image_size)
Błąd kompresji
err = np.sum((uncompressed - compressed) ** 2)
err = err/float(uncompressed.shape[0] * uncompressed.shape[1])
```

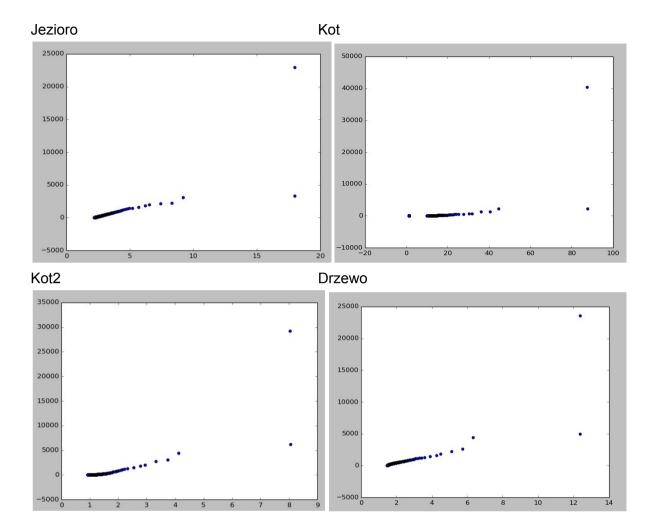
Transformacja cosinusowa

Do pokazania transformacji cosinusowej użyłam co czwartego zrekonstruowanego obrazu

Kot2



Zależność stopnia kompresji od błędu kompresji



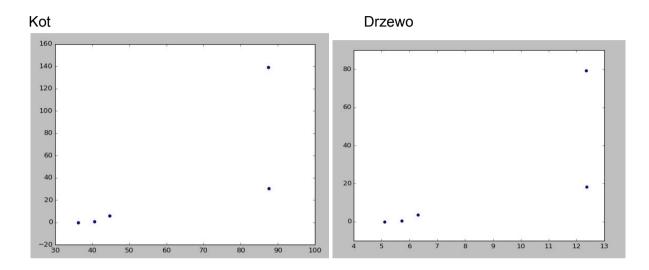
Transformacja falkowa

```
cA, cR = pywt.dwt2(imArray, wavename)
cAA, cAR = pywt.dwt2(cA, wavename)
cAAA, cAAR = pywt.dwt2(cAA, wavename)
cAAAA, cAAAR = pywt.dwt2(cAAA, wavename)
cAAAAA, cAAAAR = pywt.dwt2(cAAAA, wavename)

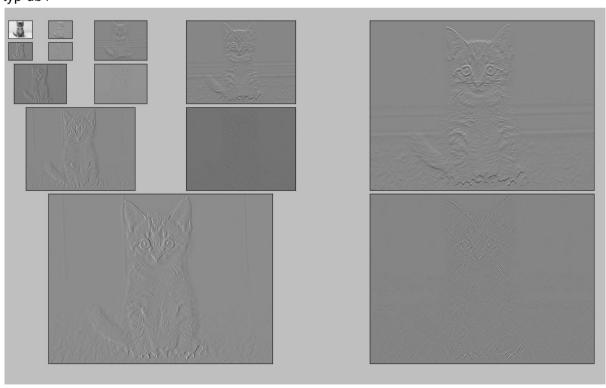
pywt.idwt2((cAAAAA, cAAAAR), wavename, 'smooth')
pywt.idwt2((cAAAA, cAAAR), wavename, 'smooth')
pywt.idwt2((cAAA, cAAR), wavename, 'smooth')
pywt.idwt2((cAAA, cAAR), wavename, 'smooth')
ipywt.idwt2((cAA, cAR), wavename, 'smooth')
ipywt.idwt2((cA, cR), wavename, 'smooth')
```

Aby porównać błąd kompresji obrazu oryginalnego i odtworzonego konieczna była zmiana wielkości macierzy opisującej obraz:

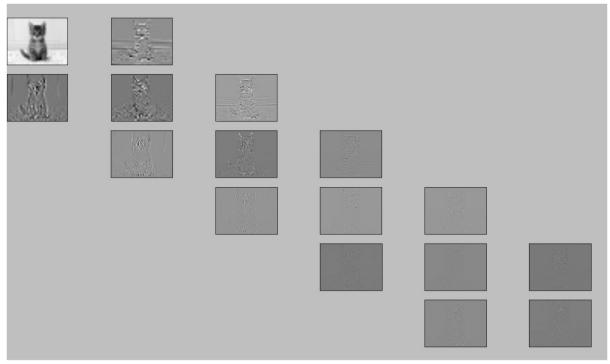
new_image = cv2.resize(images[i],imArray.shape)
new_image = np.transpose(new_image)



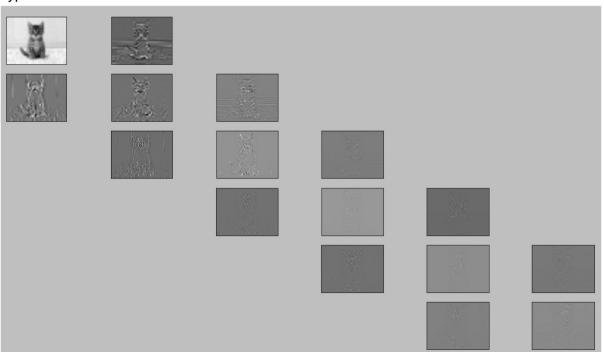
Dekompozycja kota typ db1



Typ sym2



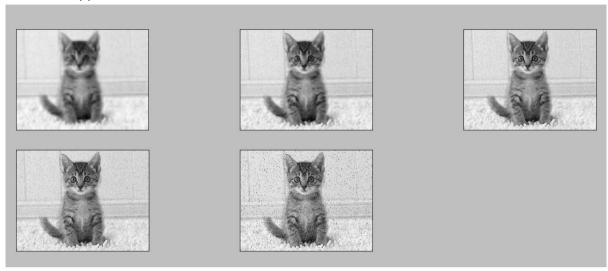
Typ: coif1



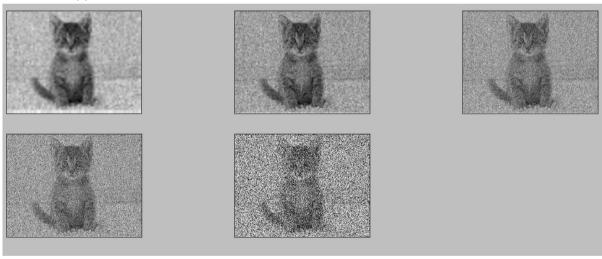
6. Usuwanie szumu

skimage.util.random_noise(imArray, mode='s&p', amount =0.8)

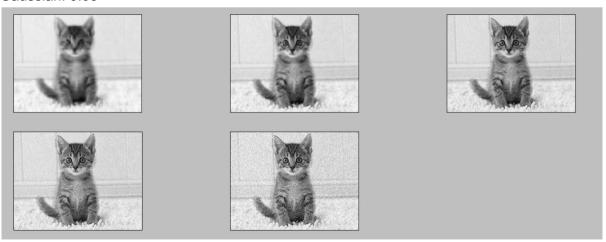
Salt and Pepper: 0.05



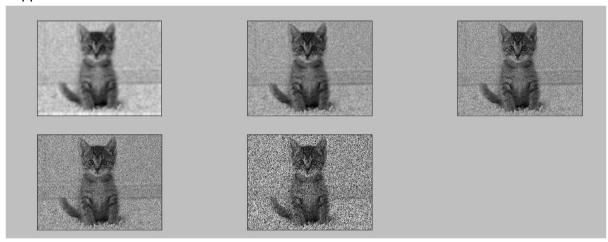
Salt and Pepper 0.8



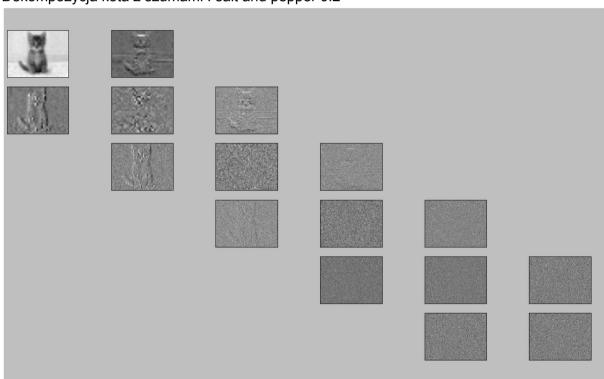
Gaussian: 0.05



Pepper: 0.4



Dekompozycja kota z szumami : salt and pepper 0.2



Jezioro Salt and Pepper: 0.3

