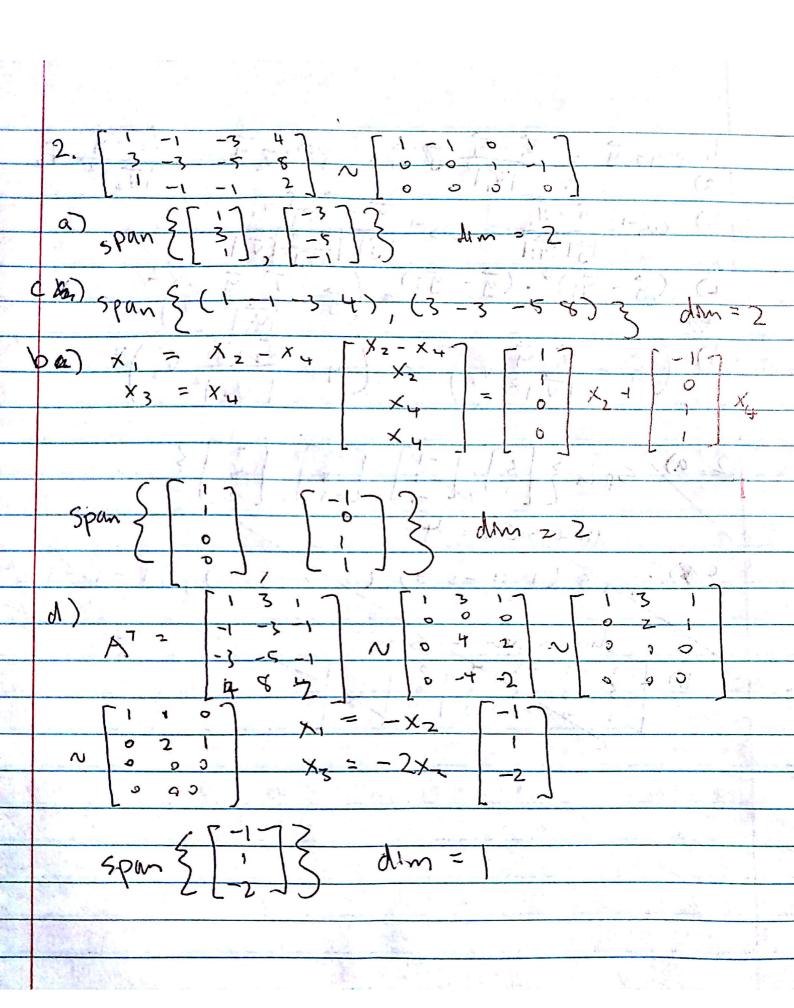
1. 
$$proj \vec{q}, \vec{y} = \vec{v}, \vec{y} = \vec{v}, \vec{y}$$

a)  $roj \vec{q}, \vec{y} = \vec{v}, \vec{y}$ 

b)  $cos^{-1} \vec{y} \cdot \vec{y}; = cos^{-1} |\vec{y}| |\vec{v}| |\vec{y}| |$ 

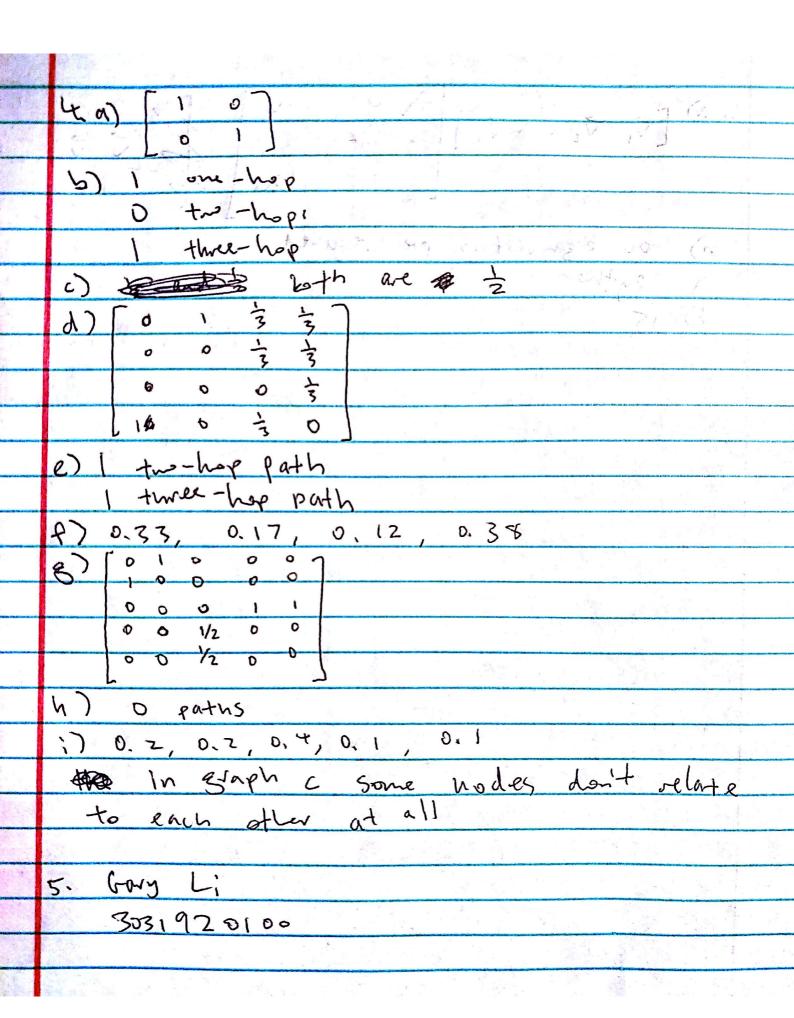


3. a) [v, v<sub>2</sub> ...v<sub>i</sub>] [x, o ...o] [v, v<sub>2</sub> ...v<sub>i</sub>] T

b) 400 ergan rectors are required

c) ipython

d) 15



### **EE16A Homework 4**

# **Image Compression**

```
In [1]: %pylab inline
```

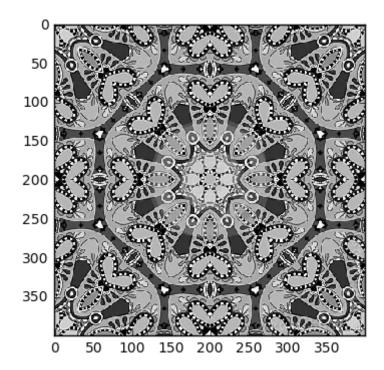
Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
from scipy import ndimage as nd
from scipy import misc
from scipy import io
```

#### Part b

```
In [23]: #Load Pattern Image
   pattern = np.load('pattern.npy')
   plt.imshow(pattern, cmap='gray', interpolation='nearest')
```

Out[23]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x110b27eb8>



Use the command shape

(http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.ndarray.shape.html) to find the dimensions of the image. How many eigenvalues do you expect?

Run the code below to find the eigenvector and eigenvalues of pattern and sort them in descending order (first eigenvalue/vector corresponds to the largest eigenvalue)

```
In [28]: eig_vals, eig_vectors = np.linalg.eig(pattern)
    idx = (abs(eig_vals).argsort())
    idx = idx[::-1]
    eig_vals = eig_vals[idx]
    eig_vectors = eig_vectors[:,idx]
    print(np.shape(pattern))
(400, 400)
```

#### Part c

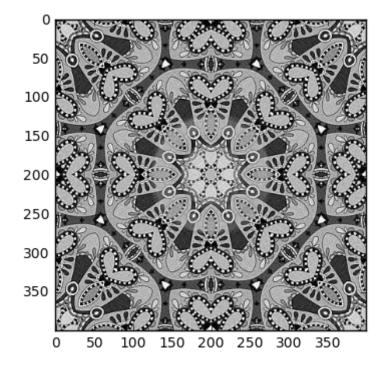
Find the pattern approximation using 100 largest eigenvalues/eigenvectors.

- Index into above variables to choose the first 100 eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
- You can use the command <u>np.outer</u>
   (<a href="http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.outer.html">http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.outer.html</a>) to find the outer product of two vectors

```
In [29]: rank = 100
S = np.zeros(pattern.shape)
for i in range(rank):
    vec_i = eig_vectors[:,i] # i-th largest eigenvector
    val_i = eig_vals[i] # i-th largest eigenvalue
    S += np.outer(np.outer(vec_i, val_i), vec_i.T)

plt.imshow(S, cmap='gray', vmin=0, vmax=255)
```

Out[29]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x111c552e8>



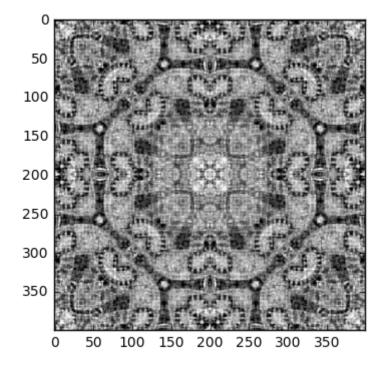
#### Part d

Find the pattern approximation using 50 largest eigenvalues/eigenvectors

```
In [36]: rank = 15
S = np.zeros(pattern.shape)
for i in range(rank):
    vec_i = eig_vectors[:,i] # i-th largest eigenvector
    val_i = eig_vals[i] # i-th largest eigenvalue
    S += np.outer(np.outer(vec_i, val_i), vec_i.T)

plt.imshow(S, cmap='gray', vmin=0, vmax=255)
```

Out[36]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1171ddc50>



## Paths of a Surfer

```
In [22]: # There is no required ipython component, but you may wish to use iPython for
         B = np.array([[0, 1, 1/3, 1/3],
                        [0, 0, 1/3, 1/3],
                        [0, 0, 0, 1/3],
                        [1, 0, 1/3, 0]])
         vbi = np.array([1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4])
         print(np.dot(B, np.dot(B, np.dot(B, np.dot(B, np.dot(B, np.dot(B,
         C = np.array([[0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
                       [1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                       [0, 0, 0, 1, 1],
                       [0, 0, 1/2, 0, 0],
                       [0, 0, 1/2, 0, 0]])
         vci = np.array([1/5, 1/5, 1/5, 1/5, 1/5])
         final = np.dot(C, vci)
         for _ in range(100):
             final = np.dot(C, final)
         print(final)
         [ 0.33373554  0.1663576
                                   0.12448983 0.37541703]
```

[ 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.1]

In [ ]: