作业 2

第一题:

- 8. (a) What are the advantages of Adaptive Huffman Coding compared to the original Huffman Coding algorithm?
 - (b) Assume that Adaptive Huffman Coding is used to code an information source S with a vocabulary of four letters (a, b, c, d). Before any transmission, the initial coding is a = 00, b = 01, c = 10, d = 11. As in the example illustrated in Fig. 7.8, a special symbol NEW will be sent before any letter if it is to be sent the first time.

Figure 7.18 is the Adaptive Huffman tree after sending letters **aabb**. After that, the additional bitstream received by the decoder for the next few letters is 01010010101.

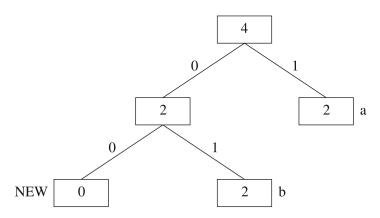


Fig. 7.18 Adaptive Huffman tree

- i. What are the additional letters received?
- ii. Draw the adaptive Huffman trees after each of the additional letters is received.
- (a) 部分(40%),要求给出完整的回答
- (b) i部分(20%),要求给出推导的过程,缺少过程,将扣除一半的分值。
- (c) ii 部分(40%),要求给出推导的过程,缺少过程,将扣除一半的分值。

第二题:

. You are given a computer cartoon picture and a photograph. If you have a choice of using either JPEG compression or GIF, which compression would you apply for these two images? Justify your answer.

(必须使用本作业提供的图片(动物卡通图片和动物照片),其他图片无效)

理论原因分析部分(40%),给出你做出选择的原因的解释,包括不同格式图像数据、不同格式图像的编码方法等对比。

程序实现部分(40%): 仅要求实现 JPEG 的压缩算法,需要独立编程实现 JPEG 压缩过程的

重要模块(如颜色转换+色度二次采样,二维 DCT 变换,量化, DPCM 和 游长编码, 熵编码等),附上源代码(编程软件不限);GIF 图像格式可直接用现有软件。

结果对比部分(20%): JPEG 和 GIF 图像格式的视觉效果和压缩效果比较(包括压缩率的比较和失真度的比较,各占 10%)。

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