

## 2018 Fall Advance Digital Image Processing Homework #2-2

EE 245765

Advisor: 電子所 高立人

106368002 張昌祺 Justin, Chang-Qi Zhang

justin840727@gmail.com

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### Problem 2 Zooming and Shrinking (C/C++)

- a. Zooming the image with ratio 2:1 raw-column replication. Compare the output with lena512.raw. (Figure, 10%; Discussion, 5%)

**Ans**

In Figure 1, it is very clear to describe how row-col-replication works to achieve rooming image. Scale step, we multiply row index an column index with scale factor (2 in this case). Row and column replication are simply duplicate the row  $i$  and column  $j$  to row  $i + 1$  and column  $j + 1$ .

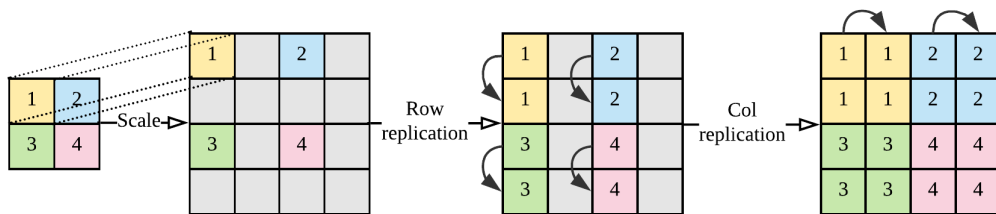


Figure 1: Concept of row-col replication.

Figure two shows the row-col replication result on .



(a) Concept of row-col replication.



(b) Concept of row-col replication.

- b. Shrinking the image with ratio 1:2 raw-column deletion. Check your result with or without blurring (using Xnview) your input image before shrinking. (Figure, 10%; Discussion, 5%)

**Ans**

- c. Zooming the image with ratio 2.3 using both nearest-neighboring and bilinear interpolation. Discuss the difference in the output images. (Figure, 10%; Discussion, 5%)

**Ans**

### **Problem 3 Isopreference test (C/C++)**

Experiment the isopreference test on lena\_256.raw and baboon\_256.raw images with your programs developed in Problems 1 & 2. Do your experiments and observations match the textbook description? Discuss it. (Discussion, 20%)

**Ans**

### **References**

- [1] Wikipedia. *Mean squared error*[online].  
Available from World Wide Web: ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean\\_squared\\_error](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_squared_error)).
- [2] Wikipedia. *Peak signal-to-noise ratio*[online].  
Available from World Wide Web:  
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peak\\_signal-to-noise\\_ratio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peak_signal-to-noise_ratio)).