## lab1\_v4

## October 16, 2023

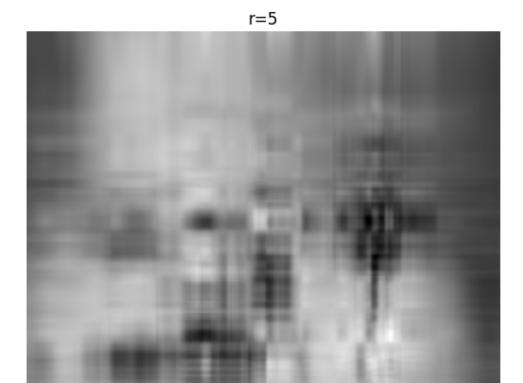
```
[1]: from matplotlib.image import imread
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

#załadowanie i konwersja do szar.
A = imread('4.webp')
X = np.mean(A,-1)

img = plt.imshow(X)
img.set_cmap('gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



(600,)







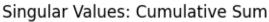
r=100

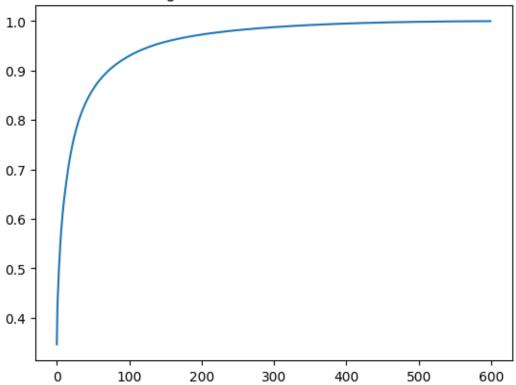


## r=650



```
[3]: plt.figure(1)
  plt.plot(np.cumsum(np.diag(S))/np.sum(np.diag(S)))
  plt.title('Singular Values: Cumulative Sum')
  plt.show()
```





```
[6]: U, S, VT = np.linalg.svd(X,full_matrices=False)
     S = np.diag(S)
     bestR = 50
     bestX = None
     bestInfo = 0
     for r in range(50, 200):
         # Obraz dla tego r
        Xapprox = U[:,:r]@S[0:r,:r]@VT[:r,:]
         bestR += 1
         # Sprawdamy jaki jest %
         percentage = (np.cumsum(np.diag(S))/np.sum(np.diag(S)))[r]
         if percentage > 0.90:
             bestInfo = percentage
             bestX = Xapprox
             break
     plt.figure(1)
     img = plt.imshow(bestX)
     img.set_cmap('gray')
```

r=73



Dla r = 73 uzyskano 90.05698801650786% informacji (pierwsza wartość powyżej 90%).

[]: