576 Fall22 HW1

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Q1-1

>

original data	quantized data
1.8	1.75
2.2	2.25
2.2	2.25
3.2	3.25
3.3	3.25
3.3	3.25
2.5	2.5
2.8	2.75
2.8	2.75
2.8	2.75
1.5	1.5
1	1
1.2	1.25
1.2	1.25
1.8	1.75
2.2	2.25
2.2	2.25
2.2	2.25
1.9	2
2.3	2.25
1.2	1.25
0.2	0.25
-1.2	-1.25
-1.2	-1.25
-1.7	-1.75
-1.1	-1
-2.2	-2.25
-1.5	-1.5

-1.5	-1.5
-0.75	-0.7
0	0.1
1	0.9

## Q1-2

> 32 symbols \* 5 bits/symbol = 160 bits

## Q2-1

Given YUV 4:2:0 and 12 bits per channel, bits per pixel is  $4 (Y)^*12$  bits +  $1(U)^*12$  bits +  $1(V)^*12$  bits / 4 pixels = 18 bits/pixel

bit rate of HD camera with YUV 4:2:0 is 1920(W) \* 1080(H) \* 24 (Hz) \* 18 bits/pixel = 895,795,200 bits/sec = 111,974,400 bytes/sec

the max bit rate the disk can accept safely is 12 Mbytes/sec = 12,000,000 bytes/sec

111,974,400 bytes/sec -(compression)-> 12,000,000 bytes/sec

the minimal compression rate should at least greater than > 111,974,400/12,000,000 = 9.3312

## Q2-2

the total pixel change from 1920 \* 1080 to 352 \* 288, so the compression rate can scale down with the same ratio

9.3312 \* (352 \* 288)/(1920 \* 1080) = 0.456192

> since minimal compression rate is less than 1, we can simply set compression rate as 1

## Q2-3

1920 \* 1080 is 16:9 and its pixel aspect ratio is 1 352 \* 288 is image aspect ratio is 11:9

According to Lecture 2 slide p.45, the pixel aspect ratio becomes

> (1920/11)/(1080/9) = 16/11

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circumference = diameter * pi = 0.4244 * pi m
car speed 36 km/hr = 36000 m/ 3600 s = 10 m/s
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the original rotation speed = (10 m/s) / (0.4244\*pi m) = 7.5 rotations/sSince 24 FPS > 2 \* 7.5 rotations/s, there is no aliasing introduced. > we can still see the original rotation speed: 7.5 rotations/s

Q3-2

8 FPS < 2 \* 7.5 rotations/s according to http://195.134.76.37/applets/AppletNyquist/Appl\_Nyquist2.html > The perceived alias frequency = |7.5- k\*8| = 0.5 rotations/s, let k=1

Q3-3 180 km/hr = 180000 m/3600 s = 50 m/s 2 \* 50/(pi \* x) <= 24 FPS 50/(12 \* pi) <= x > 1.33 m <= x