Q5

September 30, 2020

[153]: import numpy as np
from scipy import linalg
from PIL import Image
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

[154]: image = Image.open('CMU_Grayscale.png')
image

[154]:



[155]: def svd_compress_image(compression_ratio):

Given a greyscale image of size m*n, this returns the compressed SVD_{\sqcup} \hookrightarrow matrices Uc, sc, Vhc made from U,s,Vh such that:

- * U@S@Vh = image
- * Uc@Sc@Vhc approximately equals image
- * The total number of numbers in Uc, sc, and Vhc is as close to $_$ $_$ compression_ratio*m*n as possible without exceeding it

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Inputs:
   ____
   * compression_ratio: a number in (0,1.0] indicating the size fraction of \Box
→ the original image that compressed image data should be
   Returns:
   * Uc,sc,Vhc: as described above (note: sc is an array of singular values,_{\sqcup}
\rightarrownot the zero-filled matrix Sc)
   * compressed size: the total number of numbers stored in the Uc, sc, and Vhc
   * actual compression: actual compression ratio achieved, should be \leq_{\perp}
\hookrightarrow compression ratio
   * compressed_image: the reconstructed post-compression image. Note: since_{\sqcup}
\hookrightarrow this will have the same dimensions as the given image, it will not be \sqcup
\hookrightarrow reduced in size. That's the job of Uc, sc, and Vhc.
   Compression Theory:
   If, for an m*n image, we choose to keep ns singular value modes, we'll need \Box
\hookrightarrow to keep track of:
   m*ns numbers in the first ns columns of U,
   ns singular values
   and n*ns numbers in the first ns rows of Vh.
   Thus, for a compression ratio of R, we want to store only only R*m*n_{\perp}
\hookrightarrow numbers,
   \hookrightarrow following:
   R*m*n = m*ns + ns + n*ns = (m+1+n)*ns -> ns = floor(R*m*n/(m+n+1)).
   assert compression ratio > 0.0 and compression ratio <= 1.0, 'Invalidu
⇔compression ratio.'
   mat = np.asarray(image) # convert to array
   (m,n) = mat.shape
   original_size = m*n # original number of numbers being tracked
   U,s,Vh = linalg.svd(mat) # perform svd
   ns = int(compression_ratio*m*n/(m+n+1)) # determine number of modes to keep_{\bot}
→and ensure we come in slightly under target size rather than slightly over
   ns = ns if ns > 0 else 1
   # Keep only ns most important modes:
   Uc = U[:,0:ns]
   sc = s[0:ns]
   Vhc = Vh[0:ns,:]
   # Reconstruct compressed image:
   Sc = np.zeros((ns,ns))
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for i in range(ns):
    Sc[i, i] = sc[i]
compressed_image = Image.fromarray(np.array(Uc@Sc@Vhc, dtype=np.uint8))

compressed_size = Uc.size + sc.size + Vhc.size
actual_compression = compressed_size/m/n
assert actual_compression <= compression_ratio, 'Compression failed.'

return Uc,sc,Vhc, compressed_size, actual_compression, compressed_image</pre>
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[164]: perform_compression_trial(0.5)

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Attempted to compress image of size 810000 down to 50.0%. Achieved final image size of 403340 with compression to 49.8% shown below.



[165]: perform_compression_trial(0.1)

####

Attempted to compress image of size 810000 down to 10.0%. Achieved final image size of 80668 with compression to 10.0% shown below.



[166]: perform_compression_trial(0.05)

####

Attempted to compress image of size 810000 down to 5.0%. Achieved final image size of 39396 with compression to 4.9% shown below.



[]: