

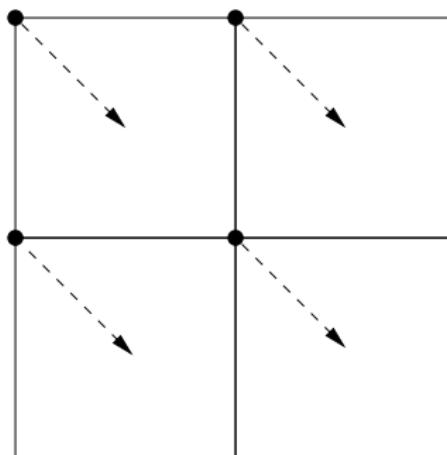
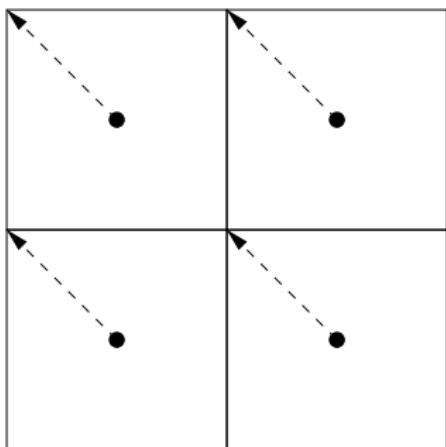
Adaptive hp -FEM in image compression



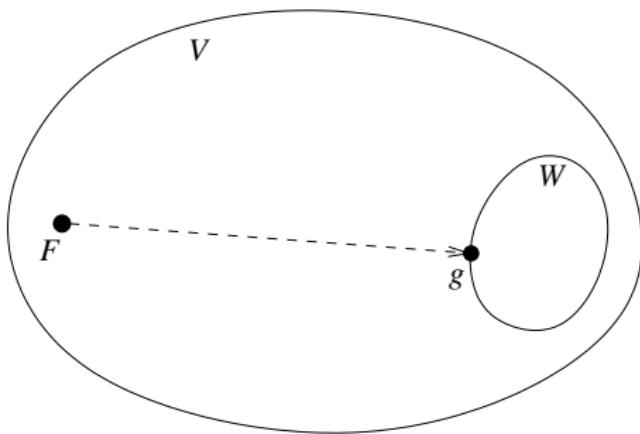
Image = pixel-wise constant function.

Making it continuous

Piecewise-bilinear approximation:



Hilbert space setting



V ... large Hilbert space (for example, L^2 or H^1).

$W \subset V$... piecewise-polynomial subspace.

$F \in V$... raw image.

$g \in W$... (unknown) best approximation of F in W .

Best approximation problem

Best approximation = orthogonal projection:

$$(F - g, v_i)_V = 0 \quad \text{for all } v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N, \quad N = \dim(W).$$

Express

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^N y_j v_j.$$

Thus we obtain

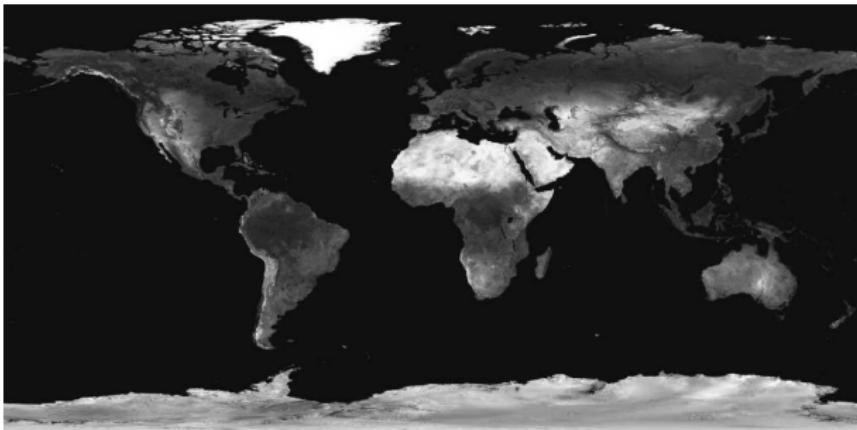
$$\sum_{j=1}^N \underbrace{(v_j, v_i)_V}_{a(v_j, v_i)} y_j = \underbrace{(F, v_i)_V}_{l(v_i)} \quad \text{for all } v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N.$$

Discrete problem in matrix form:

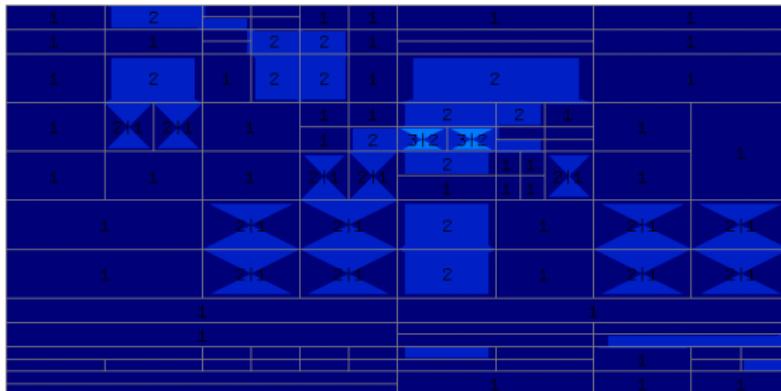
$$MY = b.$$

Mass matrix M is SPD, well conditioned.

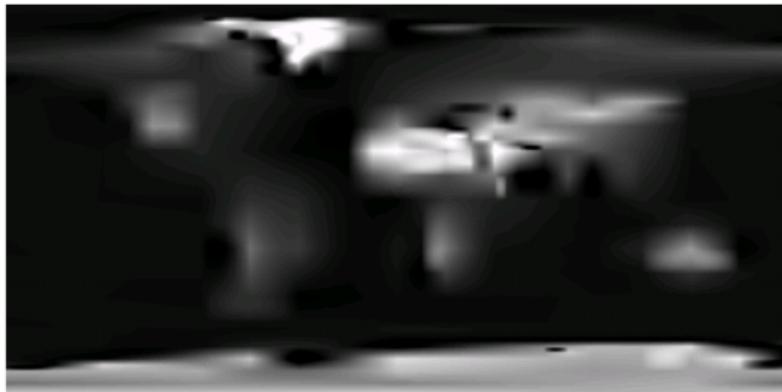
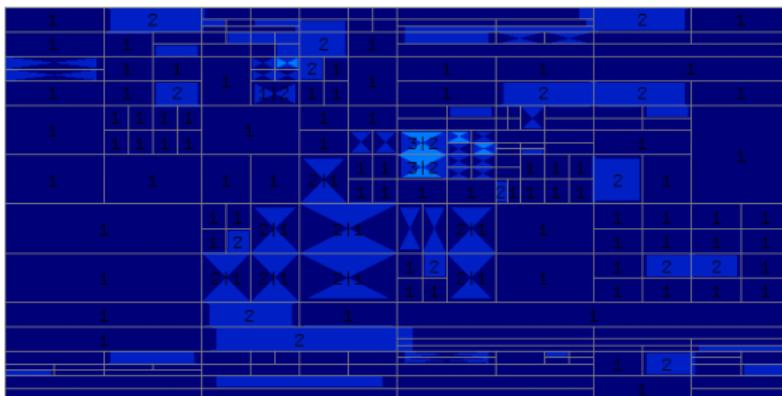
Satellite Image of Earth



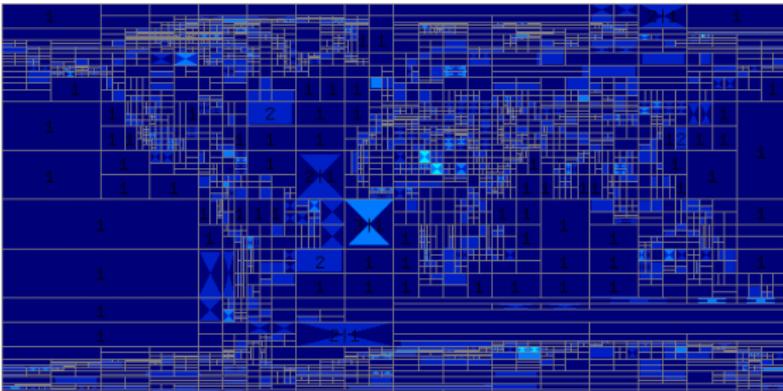
dof = 148, err = 0.2617



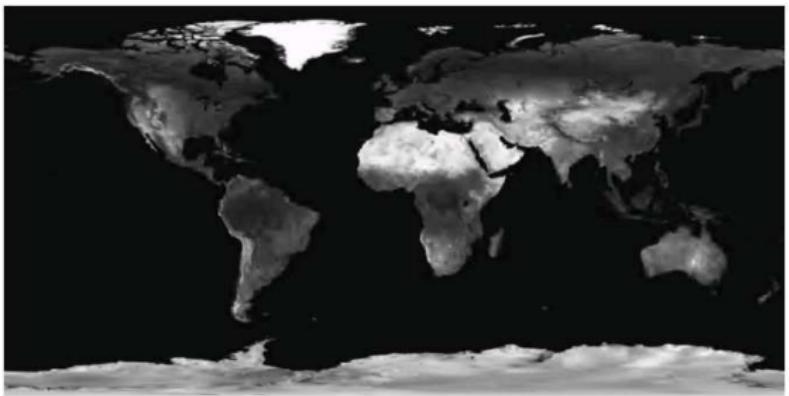
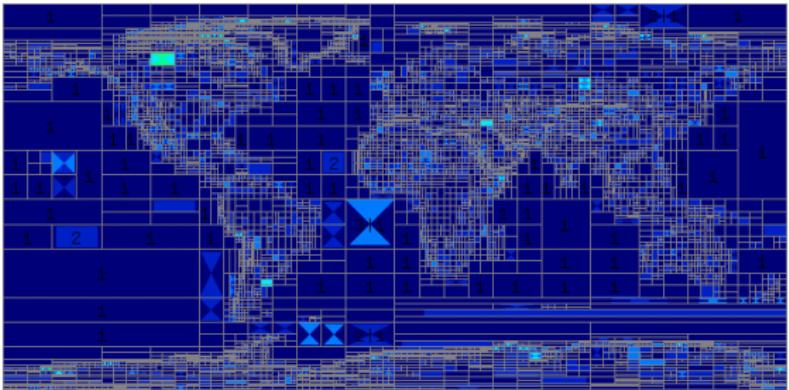
dof = 419, err = 0.182095



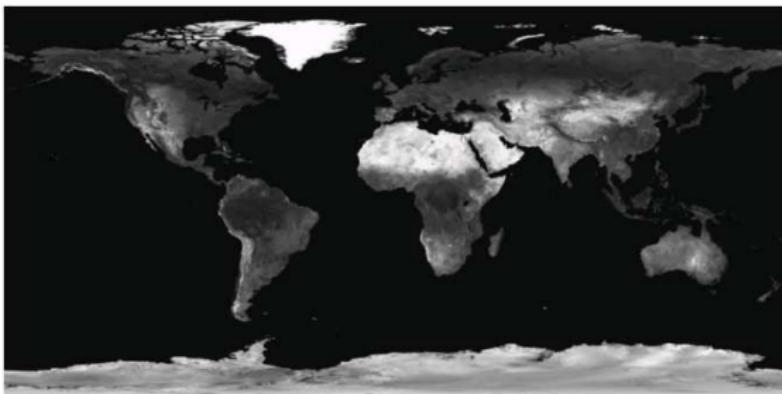
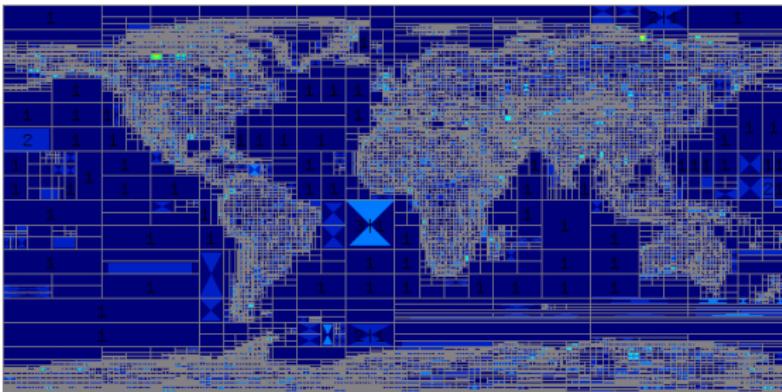
dof = 3778, err = 0.063895



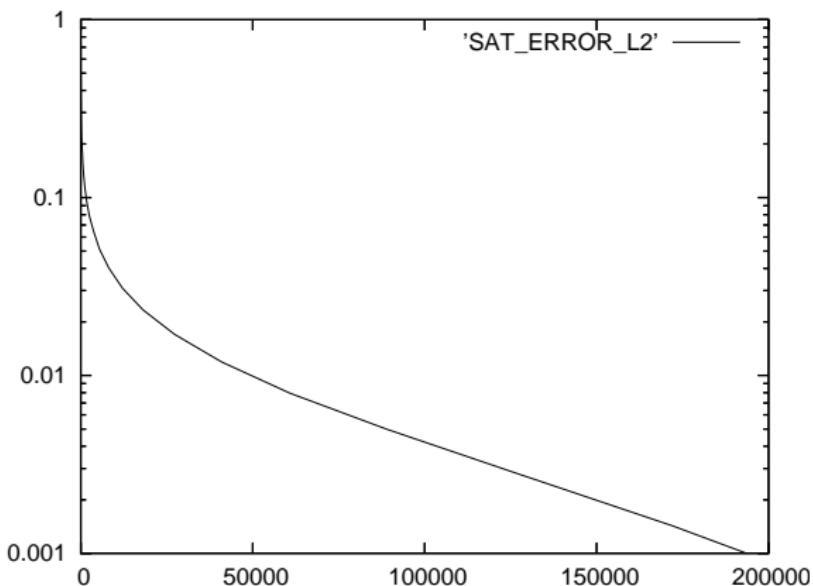
dof = 12125, err = 0.030938



dof = 40901, err = 0.011916



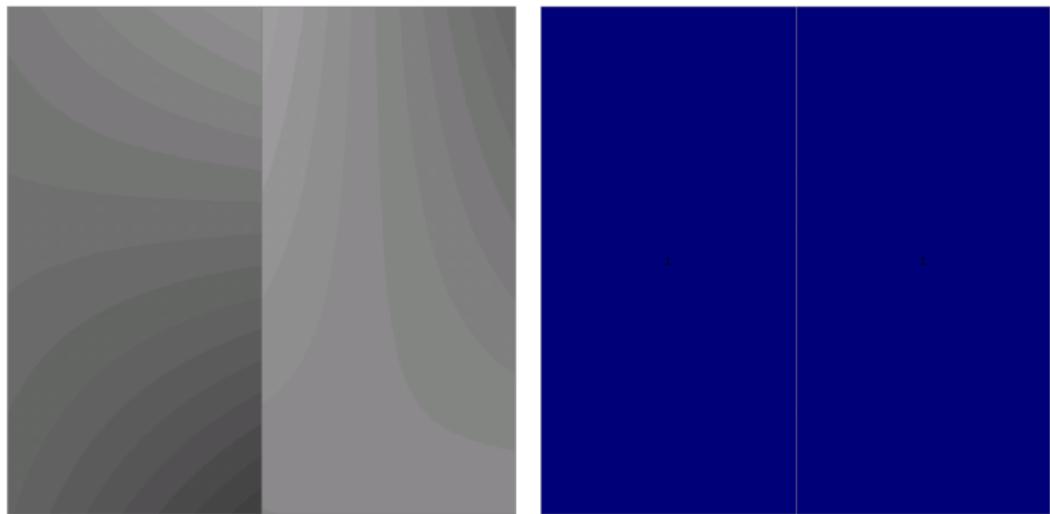
Convergence in L^2 -norm



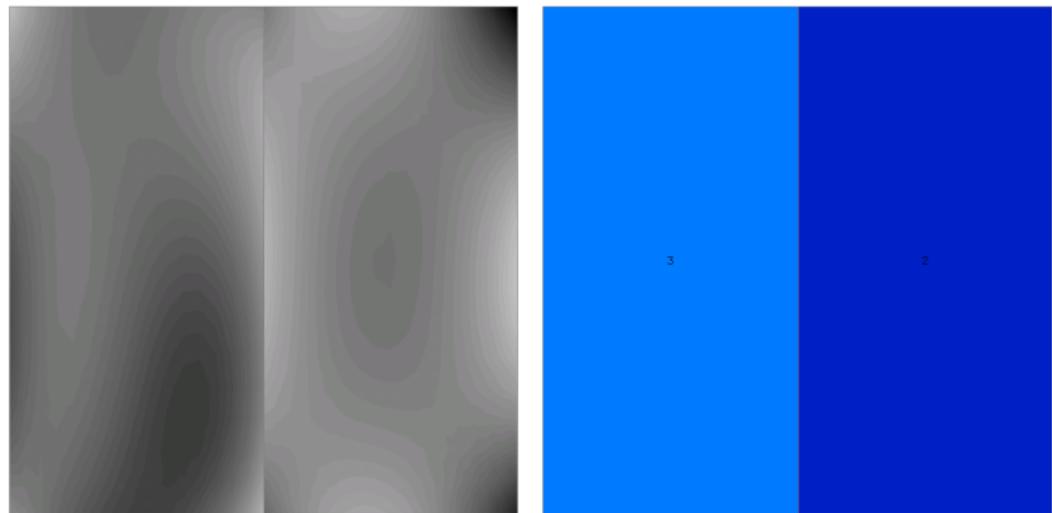
Example: Lena



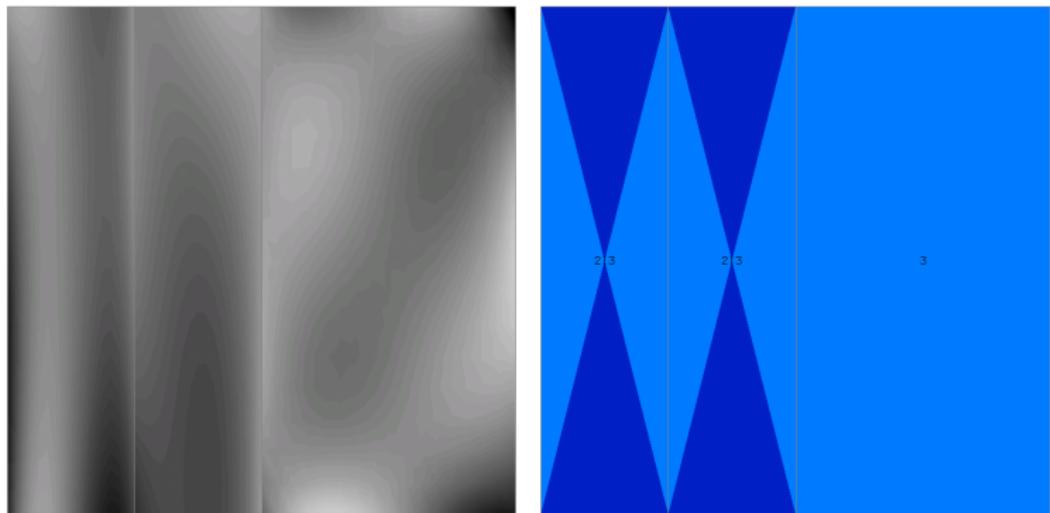
Step 1 (dof=8, err=0.331940)



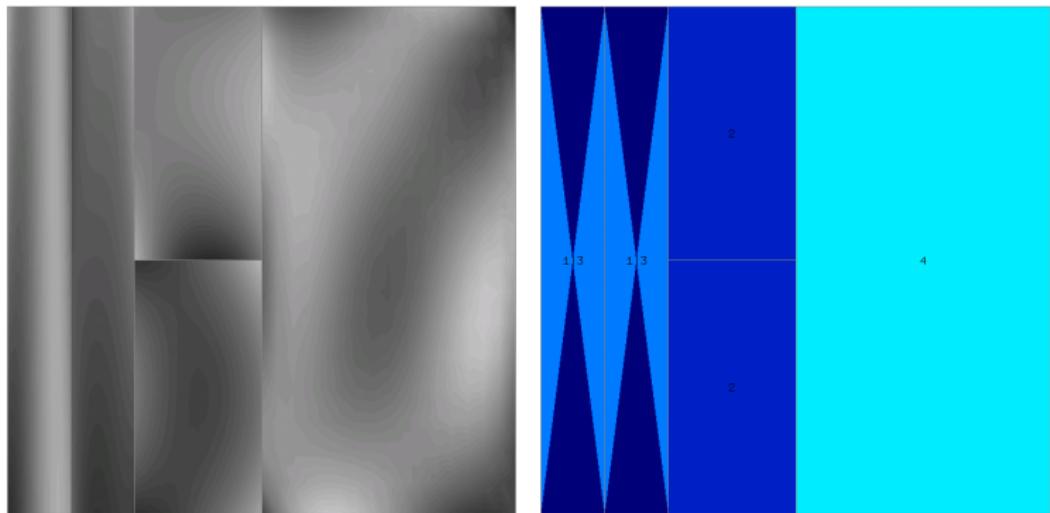
Step 2 (dof=25, err=0.303916)



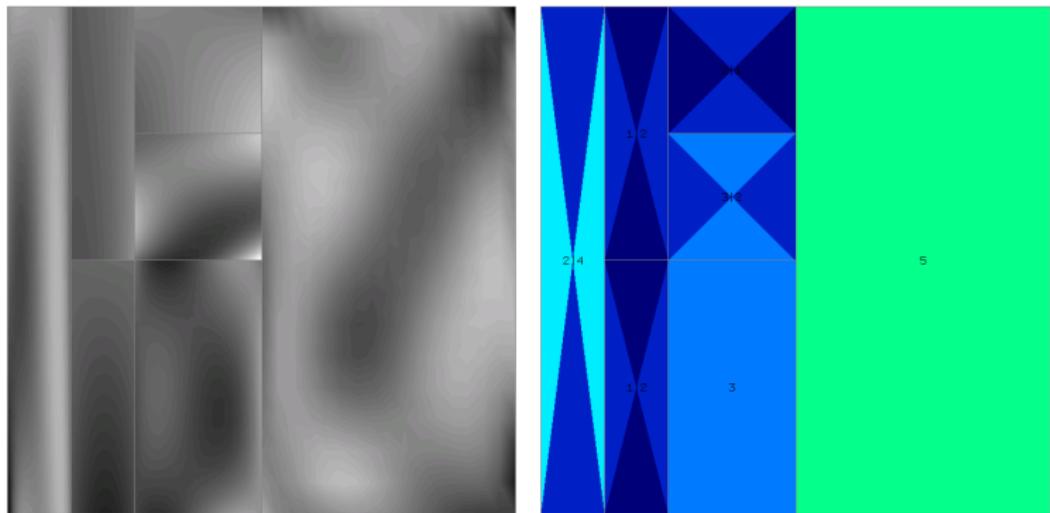
Step 3 (dof=40, err=0.281455)



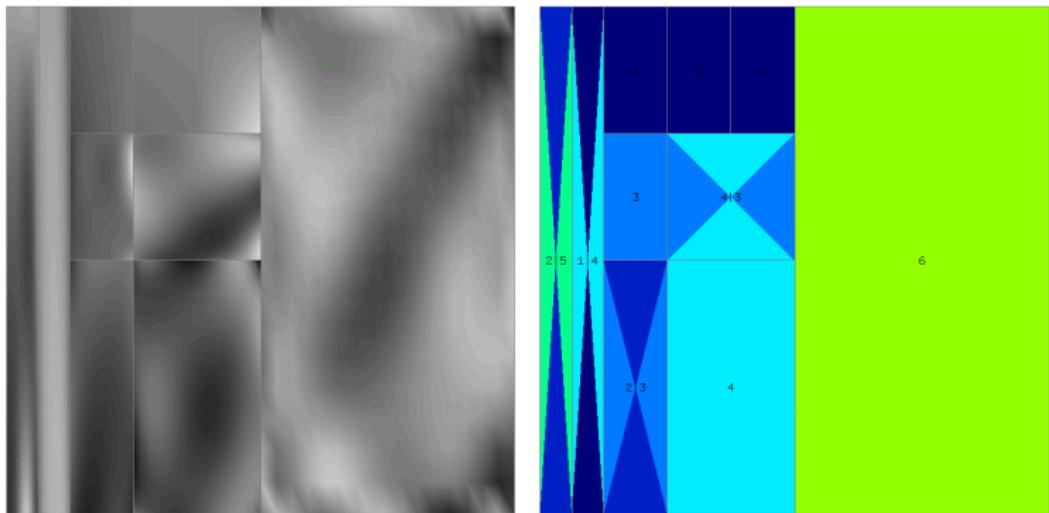
Step 4 (dof=59, err=0.259902)



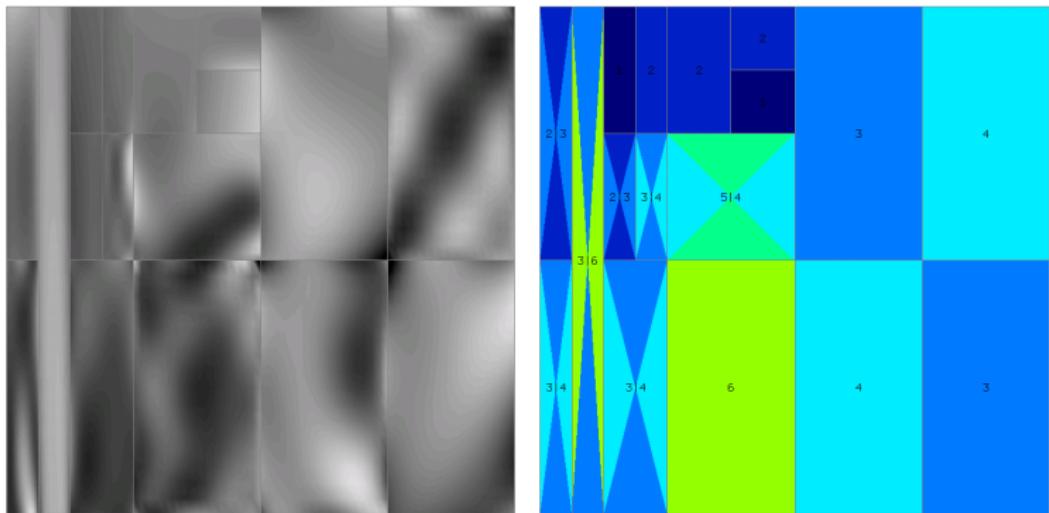
Step 5 (dof=97, err=0.241367)



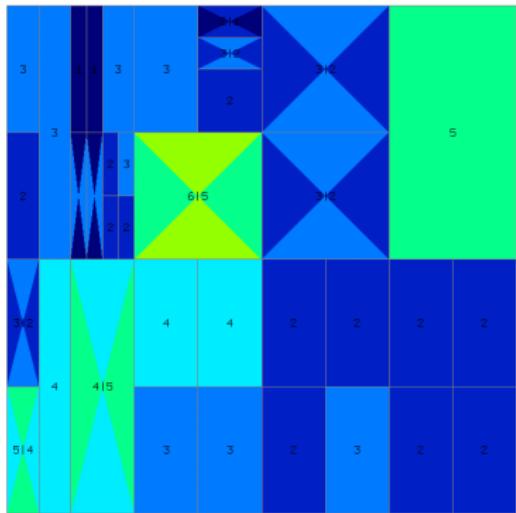
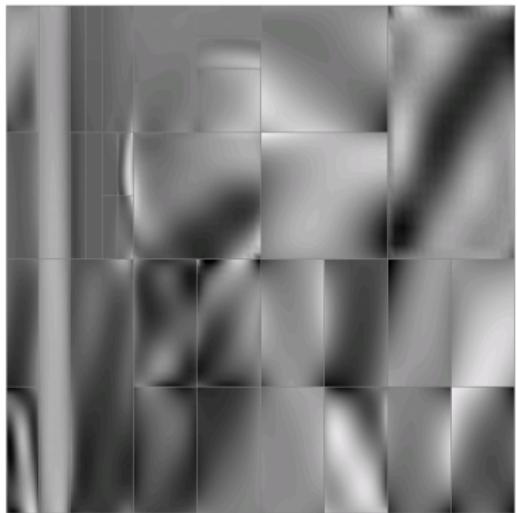
Step 6 (dof=162, err=0.226622)



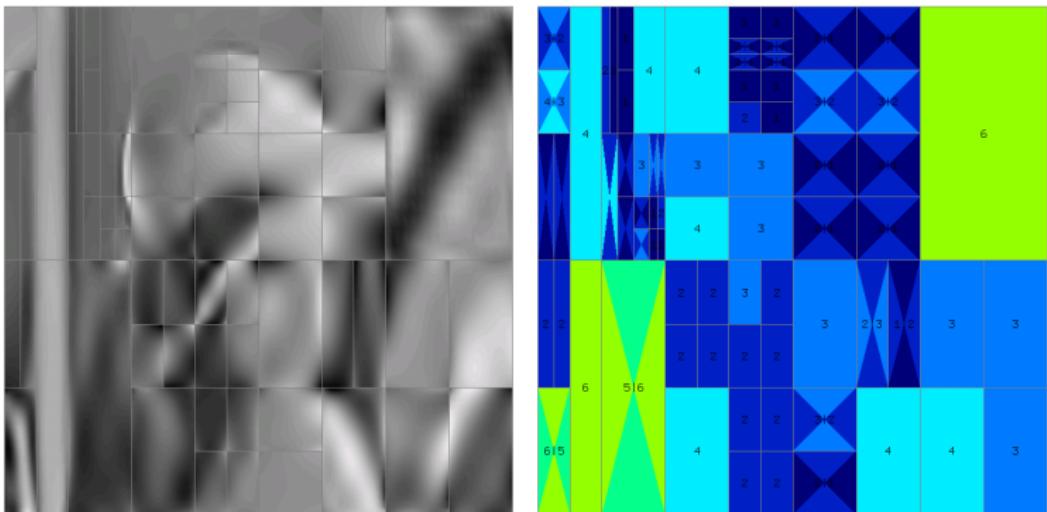
Step 7 (dof=308, err=0.203519)



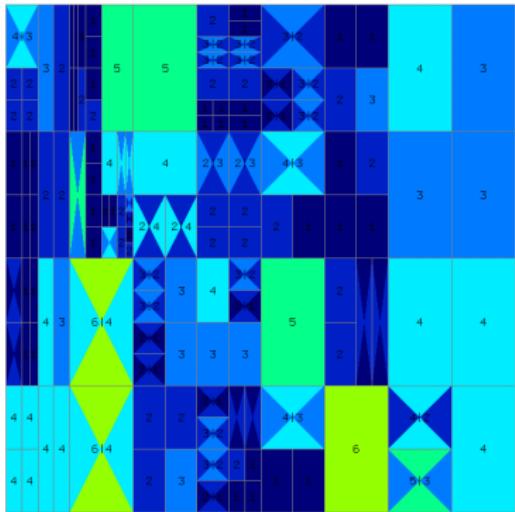
Step 8 (dof=527, err=0.173636)



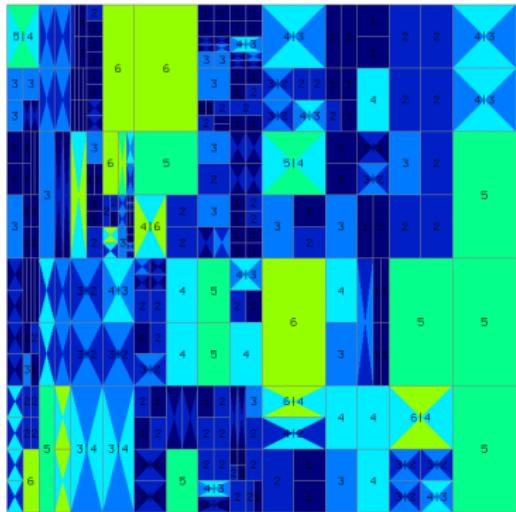
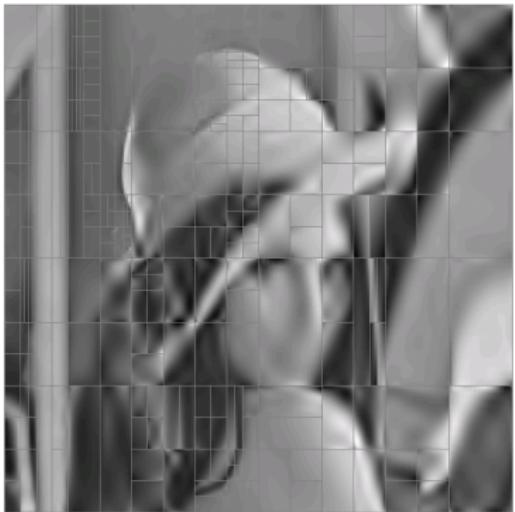
Step 9 (dof=922, err=0.153029)



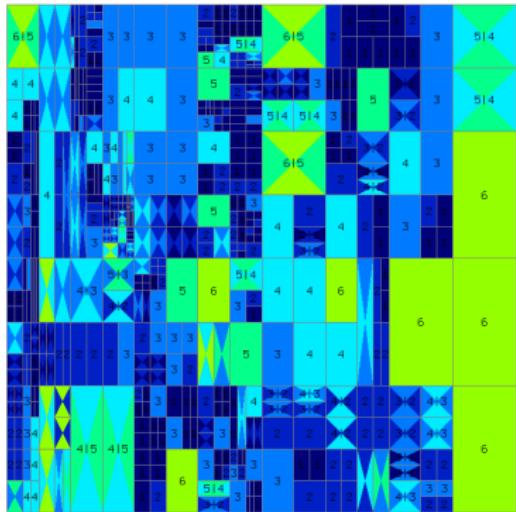
Step 10 (dof=1658, err=0.134793)



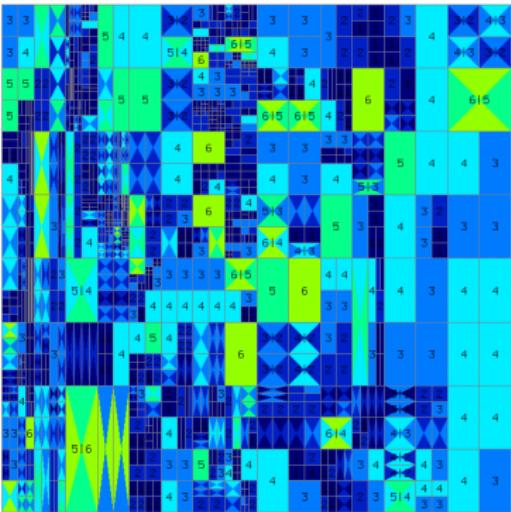
Step 11 (dof=3093, err=0.114705)



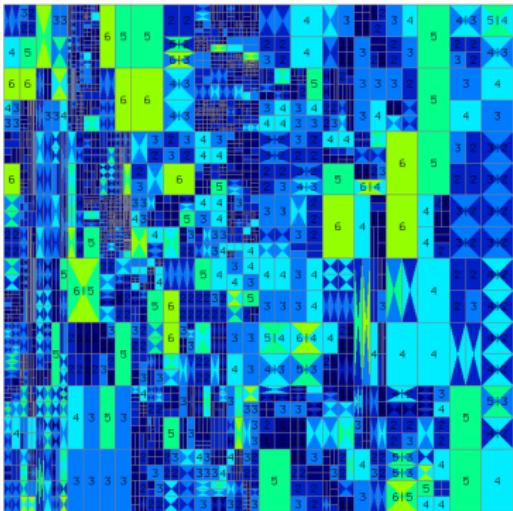
Step 12 (dof=5786, err=0.098427)



Step 13 (dof=11230, err=0.082684)



Step 14 (dof=21437, err=0.069197)



Step 15 (dof=30560, err=0.058156)

