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• ” • •

Embercadero C++ Builder XE. ++

RGB – YCbCr,

RGB, YCbCr.

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- . - ,

, [4].

[1-3].

- : . « » ,

(-) - : ,

() , [5].

• - .

RGB-
 16,7
 RGB (Red-
 Green-Blue)
 1931

2^{24}
 16,7
 RGB (Red-

RGB.
 YUV, YIQ
 YCbCr

RGB
 , . .

RGB

[6].

Y

R, G B

$$Y = k_r R + k_g G + k_b B,$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= k_r R + k_g G + k_b B, \\ Cb &= B - Y, \\ Cr &= R - Y, \\ Cg &= G - Y. \end{aligned}$$

RGB. Cb+Cr+Cg

Cr.
 YCbCr Cb Cr
 RGB

Y, . .

RGB YCbCr,

RGB.

:

$$\begin{cases} Y = k_r R + (1 - k_b - k_r)G + k_b B \\ C_b = \frac{0,5}{1 - k_r} (B - Y) \\ C_r = \frac{0,5}{1 - k_r} (R - Y) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R = Y + \frac{1 - k_r}{0,5} C_r \\ G = Y - \frac{2k_b(1 - k_b)}{1 - k_b - k_r} C_b - \frac{2k_r(1 - k_r)}{1 - k_b - k_r} C_r \\ B = Y + \frac{1 - k_b}{0,5} C_b \end{cases}$$

k_g

$$k_g + k_r + k_b = 1,$$

G
Cb Cr Y.
ITU-T

$$k_b = 0,114$$

$$k_r = 0,229.$$

(International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication sector) -

$$Y = 0,299R + 0,587G + 0,114B;$$

$$Cb = 0,564(B - Y);$$

$$Cr = 0,713(R - Y);$$

$$R = Y + 1,402Cr;$$

$$G = Y - 0,344Cb - 0,714Cr;$$

$$B = Y + 1,772Cb.$$

JPG-
YCrCb

. Y -

-

Cr Cb

Cr Cb

Y.

Y.
YCrCb

$N \times N$ (. 1,

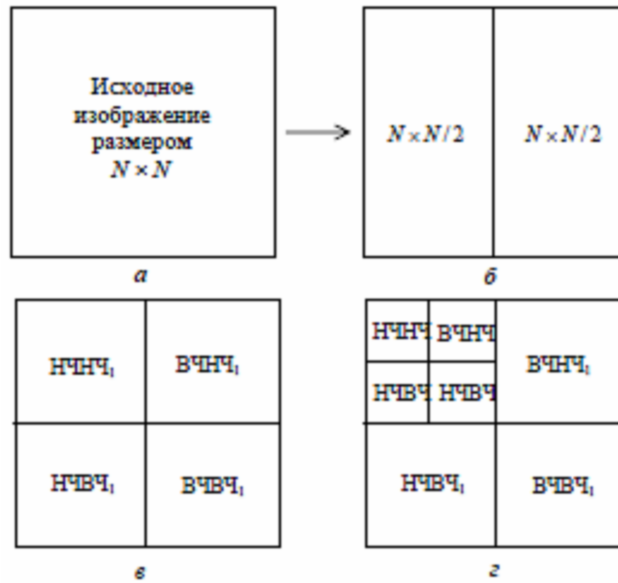
).

$$\begin{pmatrix} N \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}.$$

(. 4,).

$N/2 \times N/2$ (. 1,): (. 1,) . .



(²) ()): (1, 1, 1, 1)

1.

, . .



2 -

:

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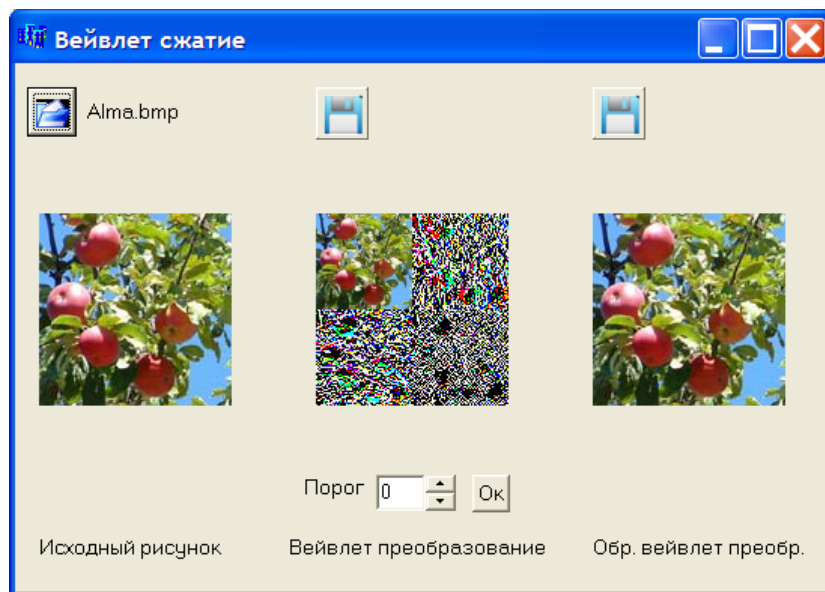
() ,

[7].

(D4)

3.

++
Embercadero C++Builder XE,
Windows XP, Windows 8.



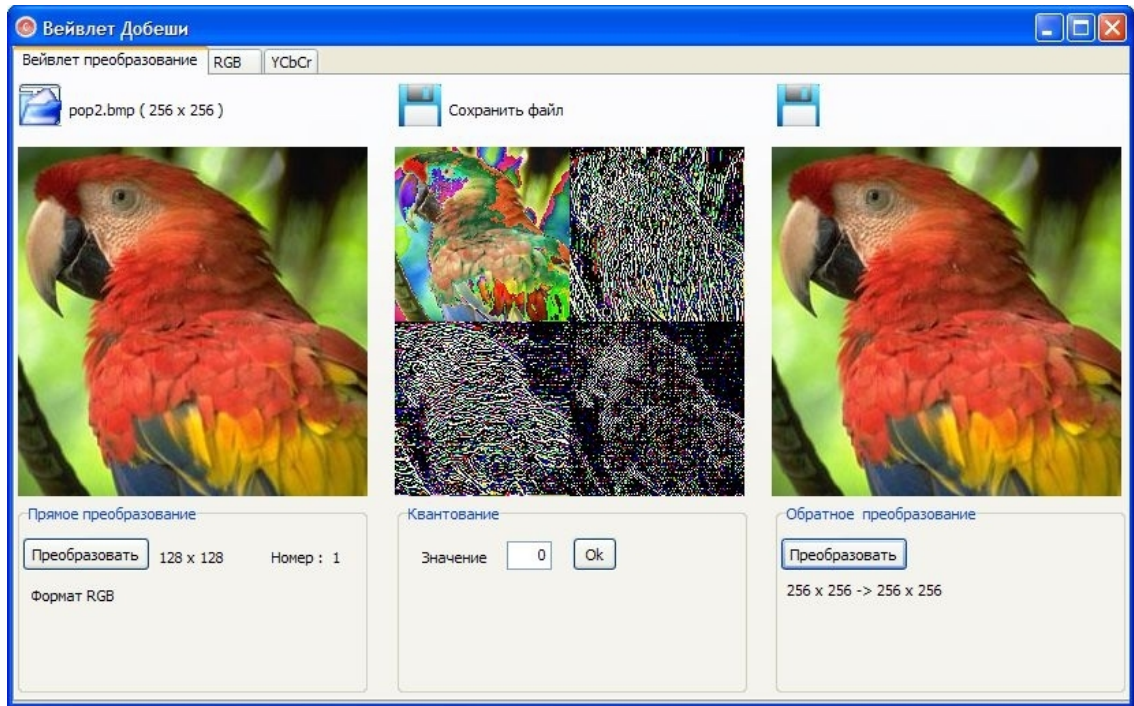
3 -

(

4.).

RGB

YCbCr.



4 -

bmp.

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2.

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- 1) « » (hard thresholding): $w \rightarrow w_t = \begin{cases} 0, & |w| \leq \lambda, \\ w, & |w| > \lambda. \end{cases}$
- 2) « » (soft thresholding): $w \rightarrow w_t = \begin{cases} 0, & |w| \leq \lambda, \\ \text{sign}(w)(|w| - \lambda), & |w| > \lambda. \end{cases}$
- λ - (threshold value),

1
2.

1 -

	RGB			YCbCr		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	35-40	38-42	40-45	37-42	40-42	43-45
128	45-50	52-55	57-60	47-52	55-57	57-60
255	70-75	78-80	82-85	70-75	78-80	82-85

2 -

	RGB			YCbCr		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	38-40	38-42	42-47	37-42	40-42	43-48
128	45-52	54-56	58-61	47-52	56-58	58-62
255	70-75	78-80	82-85	70-75	78-80	82-85

()

(,).

1. . – .: ” - , 2012. – . 124-135
 2. .- . .- .: , 2007. – . 165-177
 3. ” ” .- .: , 2002. – . 243-261
 4. : .: , 2005. – . 486-502
 5. .- .: , 2003. – . 35-37
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 7. .- : « » , 2001. – . 214-225
-
- . Embercadero C++ Builder XE ++
- . RGB YCbCr

Summary

This article describes the results of the compression of color image by the wavelets Haar and Daubechies. The program description in C ++, developed in an integrated environment Embercadero C ++ Builder XE is given. For removing high-frequency data, the conventional algorithms of luminal cutoff wavelet – coefficients were used. The results of image compression, in RGB and YcbCr formats, by the wavelets Haar and Daubechies are given in the tables.