

DISKRET KOSINUS O'ZGARTIRISHLAR VA ULARNING QO'LLANILISHI

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Annotatsiya: *Maqolada diskret kosinus o'zgartirishlar to'g'risida tushunchalar va ularning signallarni qayta ishlashda qo'llanilishi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berilgan bo'lib, video axborotlarni hamda tasvirlarni siqishda ishlatiladigan uslublaridan oily ta'lim talabalariga tushunarli bo'lishi uchun soddalashtirilgan ko'rinishda aniq misollar yordamida bayon qilingan.*

Ma'lumki diskret kosinus o'zgartirishlardan (DKO') korrelyatsiya va o'ramni hisoblashni tezlashtirishlarda va spektr tahlilida foydalaniladi. Bundan tashqari bu usullardan ma'lumotlarni siqish, misol uchun ovozni yoki tasvirni uzatish, elektrokardiogramma va elektroensenogramma kabi meditsina signallarini yozish uchun ham foydalaniladi.

Shuningdek DKO'dan tasvir va nusxalarni tanishda ham foydalaniladi. Buning natijasida signallarni uzatish uchun kodlashda talab etiladigan "bit" lar soni kamayadi, bu esa o'z navbatida signal uzatish tezligini oshiradi hamda nisbatan tor polosali aloqa kanallaridan samarali foydalanish imkoniyatini yaratadi, shu bilan bir qatorda nusxalarni tanishni ham osonlashtiradi.

Yuqoridagi aytilgan amallarni bajarishda Furiye diskret kosinus o'zgartirishdan (FDKO') foydalaniladi. Umuman olganda FDKO' Furiye diskret almashtirishining haqiqiy qismidan iborat, chunki Furiye qatori haqiqiy va juft qismi faqat kosinusoidal tashkil etuvchilardan iborat bo'lib, misol uchun kuchlanishning diskret qiymatlaridan foydalanilganda ma'lumotlar haqiqiy bo'ladi, ularni ikki marta ko'p qilish uchun ularga aks tashkil etuvchilarini qo'shish kerak bo'ladi.

Furiye diskret o'zgartirishi (FDO') quyidagicha ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_n e^{\frac{-2\pi ink}{N}}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (1)$$

Ushbu o'zgartirishning haqiqiy qismi DKO'ni bildiradi

$$X_x(k) = \text{Re}[X(k)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi kn}{N}\right), k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (2)$$

Bu DKO'ning xususiy ko'rinishi. DKAning umumiy ko'rinishi quyidagicha aniqlanadi

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_n \cos \left[\frac{2\pi kn + k\pi}{2N} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_n \cos \left[\frac{\pi k(2n+1)}{2N} \right], k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (3)$$

Odatda tasvirlarni siqishda DKO' quyidagi ko'rinishda beriladi:

$$X(k) = \alpha(k) \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X(n) \cos \left\{ \frac{\pi k(2n+1)}{2N} \right\}, 0 \leq k \leq N-1 \quad (4)$$

Ushbu ifoda har xil chastotalarga va har xil kattaliklardagi sinusoidalarning yig'indisi ko'rinishidagi tasvirni gavdalantiradi [1, 2, 3]. Odatiy tasvirlar uchun ushbu ifoda shunday xususiyatiga egaki, tasvir haqidagi vizual mazmunli ma'lumotlarning aksariyati bunda bir nechta DKO' koeffitsiyentlarida jamlangan. Shuning uchun u ko'pincha tasvirni siqish ilovalarida qo'llaniladi.

Ushbu ifodadagi $\alpha(k)$ quyidagi qiymatlarni qabul qiladi:

$$\alpha(k) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}}, & k = 0 \text{ bo'lganda} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}}, & k \neq 0 \text{ bo'lganda} \end{cases}$$

Endi quyidagi misolni ko'rib chiqamiz:

Bizga quyidagi ko'rinishdagi bazaviy funksiya $f(n)$ berilgan bo'lsin

0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.65	0.27	-0.27	-0.65
0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.5
0.27	-0.65	0.65	-0.27

Ushbu jadvalning satr va ustunlaridagi qiymatlar quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

Jadvalning 4x4 ekanligini e'tiborga olib, n- ning to'rtta qiymatida k- ning ham to'rtta qiymatini hisoblaymiz.

$$\alpha(k) = 0 \text{ bo'lganda } \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = 0,5 \text{ ga teng ekanligidan } n=0, 1, 2, 3 \text{ va}$$

$k=0$ qiymatlarda $f(k, n)=0,5$ ga teng.

$k \neq 0$ bo'lganda

Ya'ni $k=1$ uchun

$$n=0, f(1, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 0 + 1)}{2 \cdot 4} \right] = 0,65$$

$$n=1, f(1, 1) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 1 + 1)}{2 \cdot 4} \right] = 0,27$$

$$n=2, f(1, 2) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 2 + 1)}{2 \cdot 4} \right] = -0,27$$

$$n=3, f(1, 3) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 3 + 1)}{2 \cdot 4} \right] = -0,65$$

k=2 uchun

$$n=0, f(2, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 0 + 1) \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 4} \right] \approx 0,5$$

$$n=1, f(2, 1) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 1 + 1) \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 4} \right] \approx -0,5$$

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k=3 uchun

$$n=0, f(3, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 0 + 1) \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right] \approx 0,27$$

$$n=1, f(3, 1) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \cos \left[\frac{\pi(2 \cdot 1 + 1) \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right] \approx -0,65$$

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Yuqorida ta’kidlaganimizdek bazaviy funktsiyani qanday hosil bo’lishini ko’rib chiqdik. Endi Ushbu bazaviy funktsiyani istalgan birorta rasamning matritsa shaklida olibgan diskret qiymatlariga ko’paytiramiz. Natijada siqilayotgan ya’ni uzatilayotgan rasmning oraliq natijasi hosil bo’ladi.

DKO’	rasm		oraliq natija																																																	
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>0.65</td><td>0.27</td><td>-0.27</td><td>-0.65</td></tr> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>-0.5</td><td>-0.5</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>0.27</td><td>-0.65</td><td>0.65</td><td>-0.27</td></tr> </table>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.65	0.27	-0.27	-0.65	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.27	-0.65	0.65	-0.27	×	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	=	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Endi ushbu uzatilayotgan rasmning oraliq natijasini transponirlangan DKO’ matritsasiga ko’paytiramiz natijada rasamning siqilgan ko’rinishi ya’ni obrazi hosil bo’ladi.

DKO’	rasm		rasmning obrazi																																																	
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Rasmning ushbu siqilgan ko’rinishi maxsus xalaqitbardosh kodlar yordamida kodlanib telekommunikatsiya uzatish tizimlari orqali qabul qilish manzillariga elektr signali yoki optik signal ko’rinishda (uzatish tizimining tuzilishiga mos holda) uzatilishi mumkin.

Qayta tiklash jarayoni quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi: Transponirlangan DKO' matritsaga uzatilgan signal ya'ni rasmning obrazi ko'paytiriladi. Buning natijasida qabul qilingan signalning oraliq natijasi olinadi.

DKO'		uzatilgan rasm		obrazi oraliq natija																																																
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Ushbu qabul qilingan signalning oraliq natijasi bazaviy funksiya f(n) ga ko'paytiriladi. Natijada siqib uzatilgan rasm dastlabki original holatiga qayta tiklanadi.

Oraliq natija		DKO'		qayta tiklangan rasm																																																
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Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki diskret kosinus o'zgartirishlar videoaxborotlarni hamda rasmlarni siqishda juda yaxshi natija berishi ma'lum bo'ldi. Buning natijasida uzatilayotgan axborotning uzatish tezligi ancha ortadi, bu esa telekommunikatsiya tizimlaridagi aloqa uzatish kanallaridan samarali foydalanishga olib keladi.

Yana shuni ta'kidlash joizki DKO' lar haqiqiy qimmatli ma'lumotlarni olish uchun haqiqiy arifmetikani o'ichiga oladi hamda yuqori energetik siqish amalga oshiriladi.

ADABIYOTLAR:

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