

### Lossless compression using frame prediction

Linear predictive coding

- The signal to be encoded is  $\mathbf{x} = [x_0 \dots x_{n-1}]^T$ .
- For each sample  $x_i$  we also know a regressor vector  $\psi_i$  of size  $m$  (however some entries of  $\psi_i$  may be irrelevant).
- Linear prediction is obtained by
 
$$\hat{x}_i = \psi_i^T \mathbf{w},$$

where the data matrix is  $\Psi = [\psi_0 \dots \psi_{n-1}]^T$

- The vector of predictions  $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = [\hat{x}_0 \dots \hat{x}_{n-1}]^T$  is given
- The prediction residuals are forced to be integer valued linear predictions  $\hat{x}_i$  to their nearest integer,  $[\hat{x}_i]$ , and hence the prediction residual vector  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = [\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}]^T$  is
 
$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \mathbf{x} - [\hat{\mathbf{x}}] = \mathbf{x} - [\Psi \mathbf{w}];$$
- The encoder will transmit the parameter vector  $\mathbf{w}$  and the residuals  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ , for lossless reconstruction.

### Processing with compressed image: Compressed domain approach

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    graph TD
      A((Compressed Image)) --> B[Entropy Decoding]
      B --> C((Alternative Representation))
      C --> D[Processing in the domain of Alternative Representation]
      D --> E((Processed Output in Alternative Representation))
      E --> F[Entropy Encoding]
      F --> G((Output Image in the Compressed Form))
  
```

J. Mukhopadhyay, "Image and video processing in the compressed domain", CRC Press, 2011.

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