

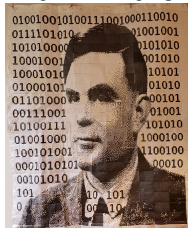
# Pixel Art

**Pascal Lafourcade**

pascal.lafourcade@uca.fr



19 Avril 2023



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# Mosaïque romaine



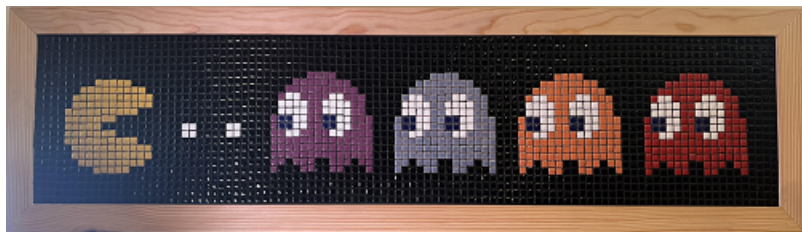
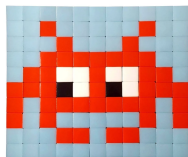
La chasse au lièvre : Mosaïque de Thysdrus

# L'art de la mosaïque





# Mosaïque et Pixel Art



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## Première image numérisée 5 × 5 cm, 1957

Walden le fils de Russell Kirsch.



$176 \times 176 = 30\,976$  pixels

L'une des "100 photographies qui ont changé le monde"  
Life magazine

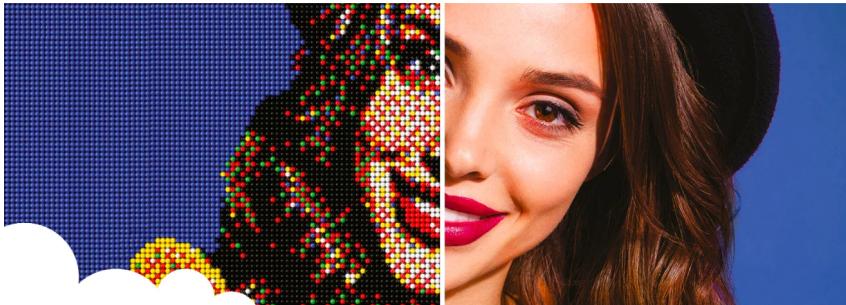
# Russell Kirsch (1929 - 2020)

Ingénieur au NIST



Inventeur du Pixel et du scanner

## Contraction de “*Picture element*”



- ▶ noir et blanc : un bit ;
- ▶ 16 couleurs (standard VGA) : 4 bits ;
- ▶ 256 couleurs : 8 bits (1 octet) ;
- ▶ 1024 couleurs : 10 bits ;
- ▶ 65 536 couleurs : 16 bits ;
- ▶ 16 777 216 couleurs (true colors) : 24 bits.

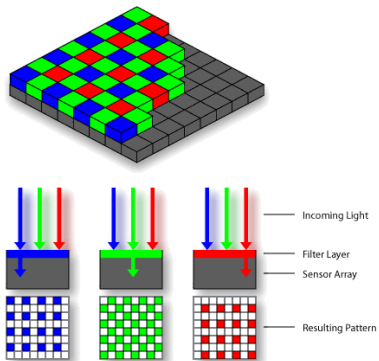
# Raw format



256 couleurs : 8 bits (1 octet)

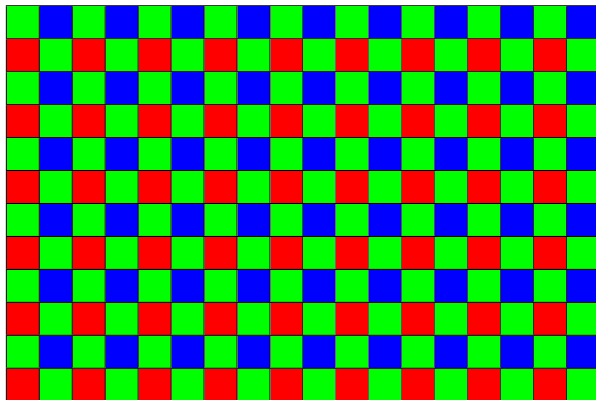
1024 couleurs : 10 bits ;

# Raw format



Matrice de Bayer

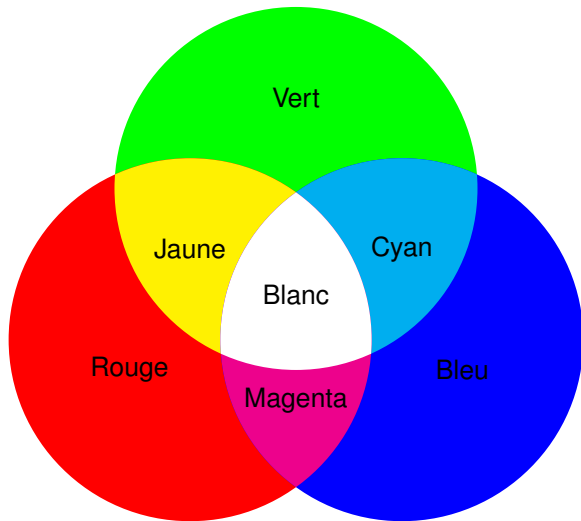
## Matrice de Bayer 18 par 12



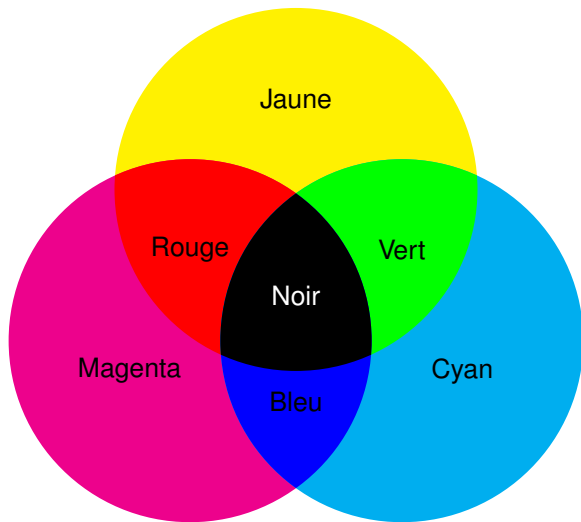
Moyenne sur 9 cellules, donne la valeur RVB du pixel



# Couleurs : Synthèse additive (lumière)



## Couleurs : Synthèse soustractive (peinture)

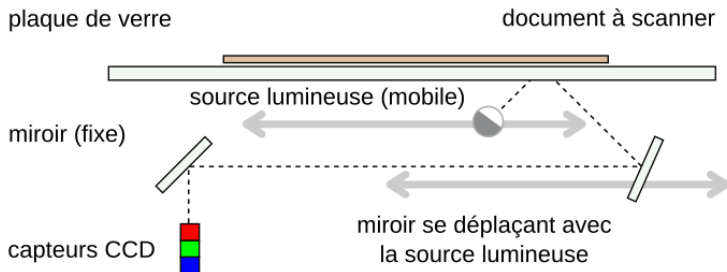


# Le premier télécopieur (fax), 1969



Mesure de la qualité en dpi (dot per inch)

# Scanner à plat, 1990



## Autres scanners



Scanner à défilement, à plat, à tambours.

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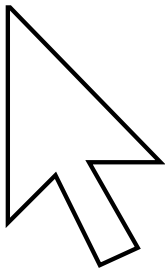
Cryptographie

Jeux et Pixel art

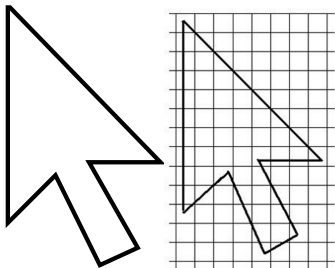
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# Du continu au discret au numérique

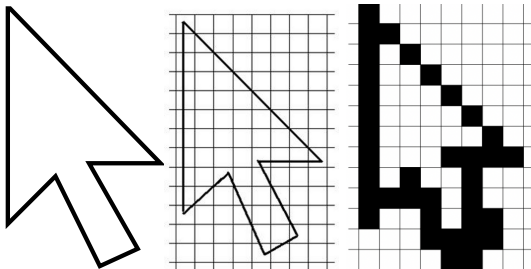


## Du continu au discret au numérique

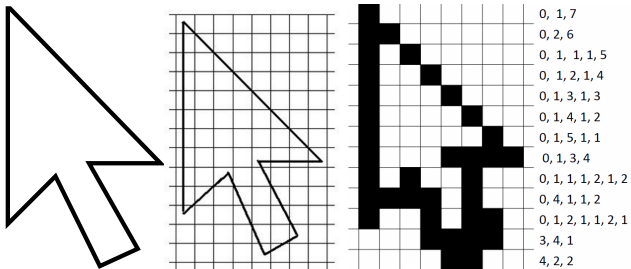




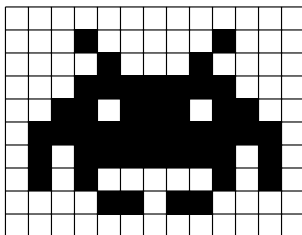
# Du continu au discret au numérique



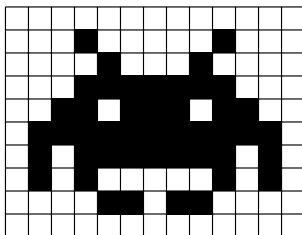
# Du continu au discret au numérique



## Encodage à vous de jouer (STYX $10 \times 13$ )



# Encodage à vous de jouer (STYX $10 \times 13$ )



13

3,1,5,1,3

4,1,3,1,4

3,7,3

2,2,1,3,1,2,2

1,11,1

1,1,1,7,1,1,1

1,1,1,1,5,1,1,1,1

4,2,1,2,4

13

## Décodage $7 \times 7$

7

1,5,1

2,1,1,1,2

2,1,1,1,2

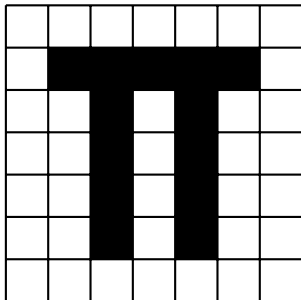
2,1,1,1,2

2,1,1,1,2

7

# Décodage $7 \times 7$

7  
1,5,1  
2,1,1,1,2  
2,1,1,1,2  
2,1,1,1,2  
2,1,1,1,2  
7



# Formats d'images



*Image vectorielle*

*Image matricielle*

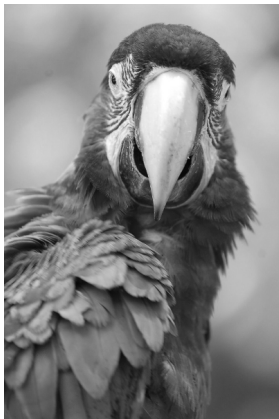
BMP, TIFF, GIF, JPEG **OU** JPG, PNG, PBM, PGM, PPM ...







# Coco en Gris



P2

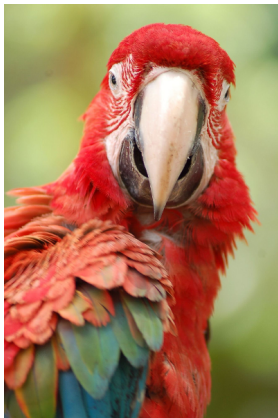
400

603

255

178 178 180 181 182 182 180 182 183 184 184 185 187 186

# Coco en Couleur



P3

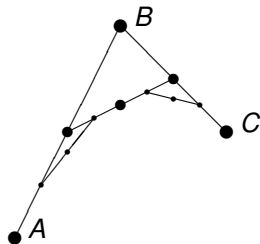
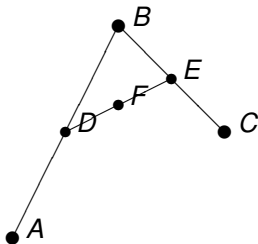
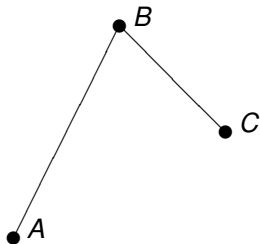
400

603

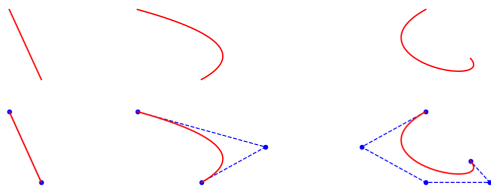
255

174 185 114 174 186 115 176 188 117 177 188 117 178 189

# Images vectorielles : Pierre Bézier



# Courbes de Bézier, formule explicite



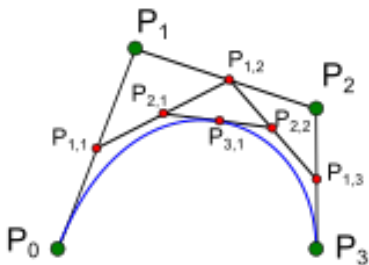
$$F_{P_0, \dots, P_N}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} t^k (1-t)^{N-k} P_k$$

Les *polynômes de Bernstein* d'ordre  $N$  :

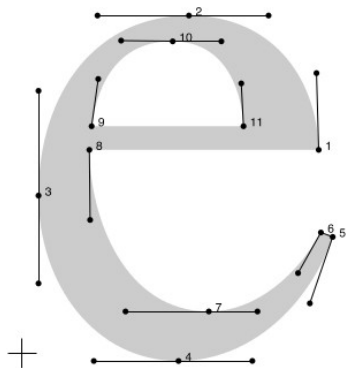
$$\forall k = 0 \dots N, \quad B_k^{(N)}(t) = \binom{N}{k} t^k (1-t)^{N-k}$$

$$F_{P_0, \dots, P_N}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^N B_k^{(N)}(t) P_k$$

# Casteljau



# Caractère « e » en postscript



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# Cryptographie visuelle

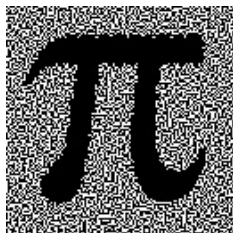
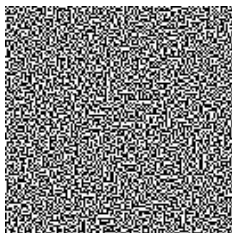
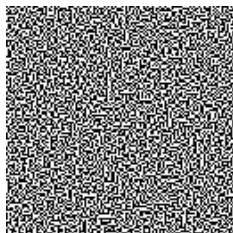
Moni Naor et Adi Shamir en 1994

A large, bold, black Greek letter pi ( $\pi$ ) is centered on the page. The symbol is rendered in a classic serif font, with a thick, horizontal top bar and a curved bottom that tapers to a point on the right side.

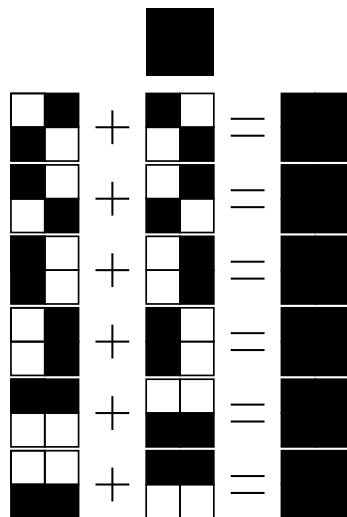
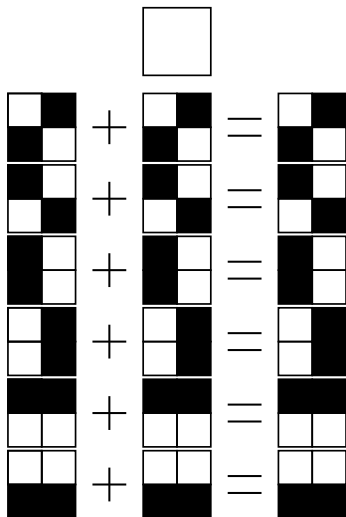
# Cryptographie visuelle

Moni Naor et Adi Shamir en 1994

$\pi$



# Cryptographie visuelle



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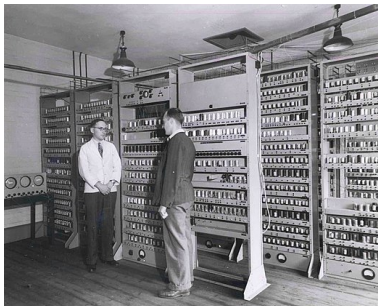
Cryptographie

**Jeux et Pixel art**

Illusions

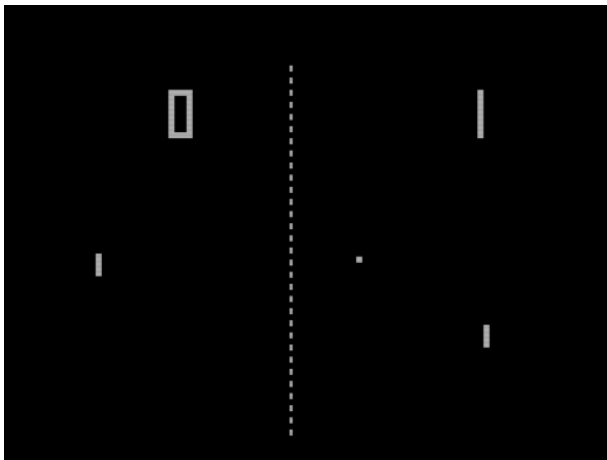
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# Premier Jeu vidéo graphique : OXO 1952



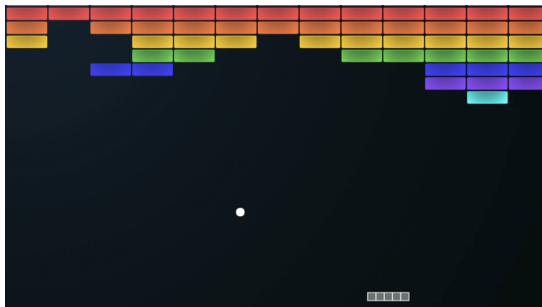
Inventé par Britannique Alexander S. Douglas

# Jeu d'arcade : Pong, Atari 1972



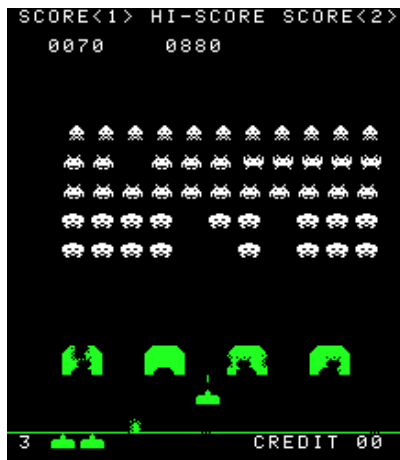
Par Allan Alcorn

# Breakout, Atari 1976



Par Nolan Bushnell

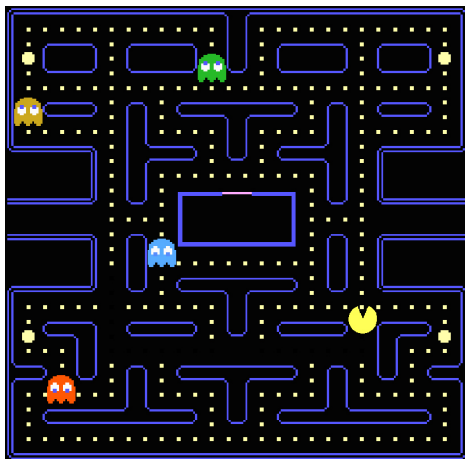
# Space Invaders par Taito en 1978



Par Tomohiro Nishikado

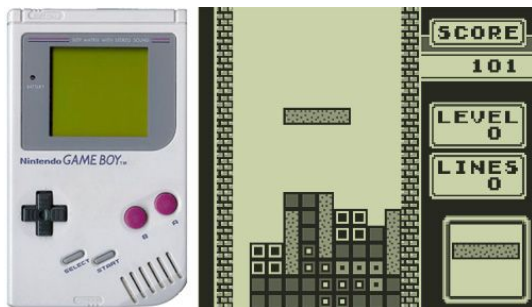


# Pac-Man, Namco 1980



Par Tōru Iwatan

# Tetris, 1984



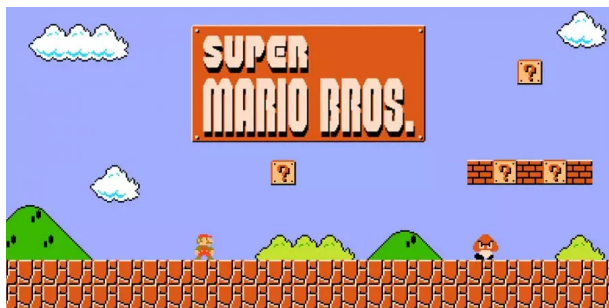
Par Alekseï Pajitnov

# Donkey Kong, Nintendo en 1985



Gunpei Yokoi et Shigeru Miyamoto

# Super Mario Bros, Nintendo en 1985



Par Shigeru Miyamoto

# The Legend of Zelda, Nintendo 1986



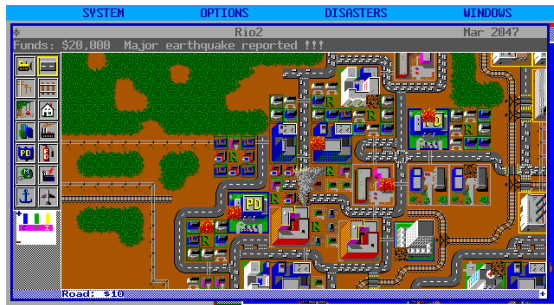
Par Shigeru Miyamoto et Takashi Tezuka

## Sonic, Sega en 1991



Par Naoto Ōshima, Yuji Naka, Hirokazu Yasuhara

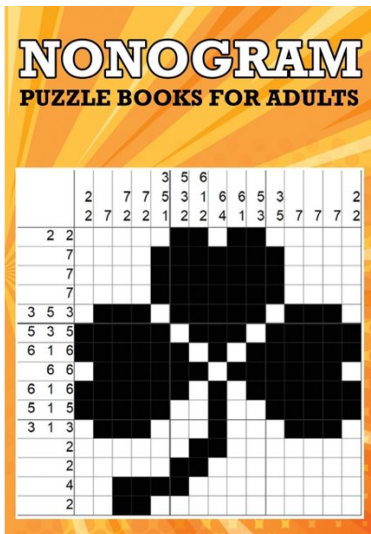
# SimCity, 1989



Par Will Wright

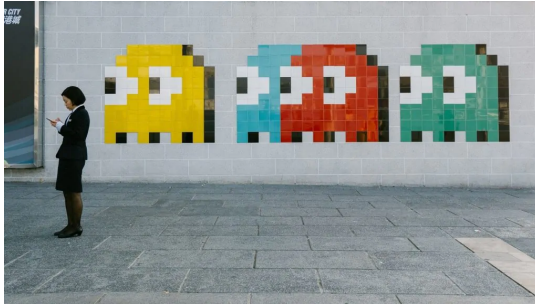
Jeu sur Amiga, Amstrad CPC, Atari ST, Commodore 64, DOS et Mac OS, en 1990 sur ZX Spectrum et enfin en 1991 sur Amiga CDTV, Super Nintendo et Windows 3.x.

# Tomographie : Hanjie, Nonogram, Picross...

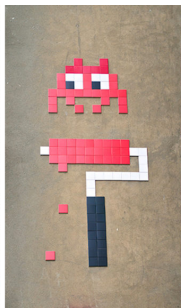




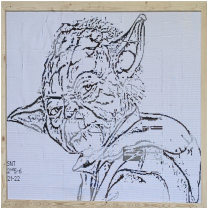
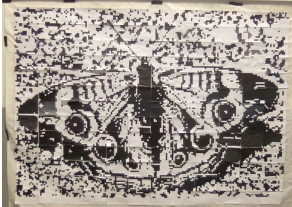
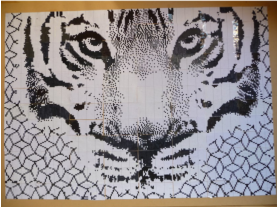
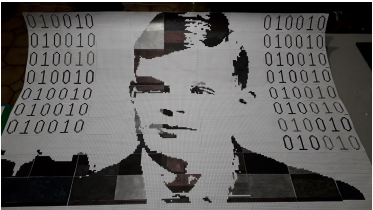
# Real Life ...



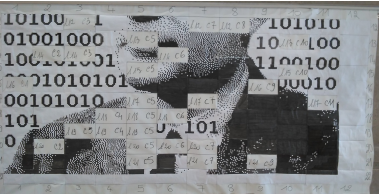
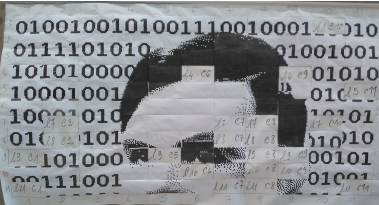
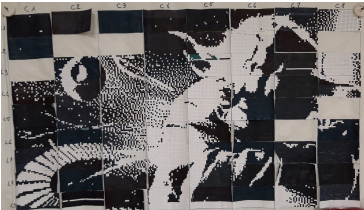
# Real Life ...



# Posters



# Posters



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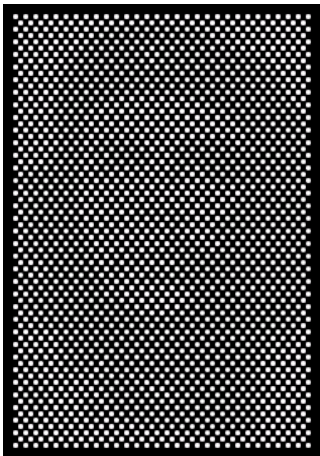
Cryptographie

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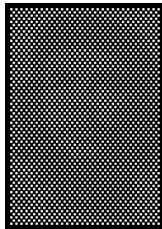
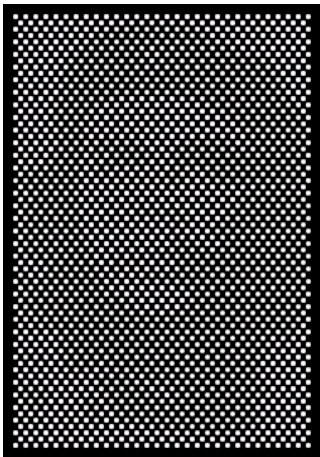
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## Qui est-ce ? by Calv, 2009



## Qui est-ce ? by Calv, 2009



# My Wife and My Mother-in-Law, 1915 William Ely Hill





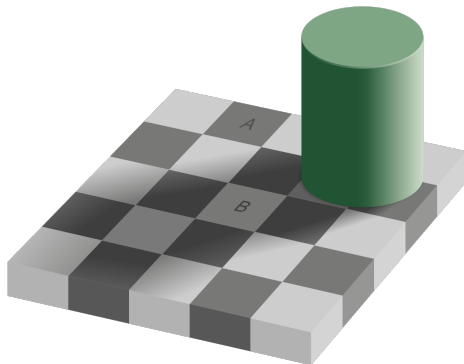
MIT, 2009

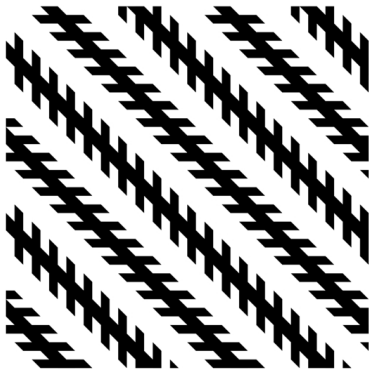


MIT, 2009

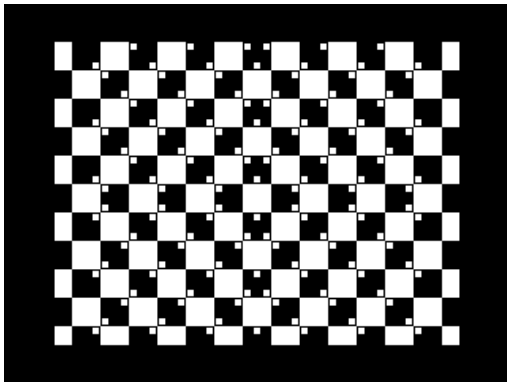


# Échiquier d'Adelson

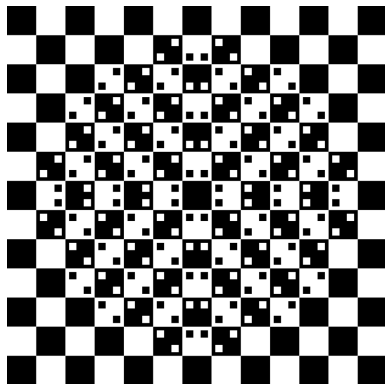




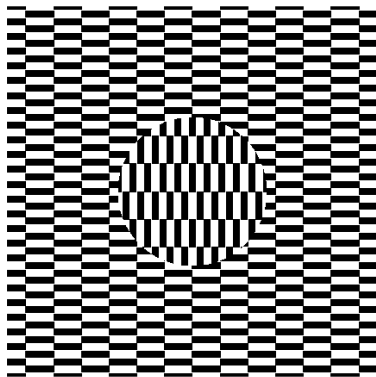
Forever 14, 2013



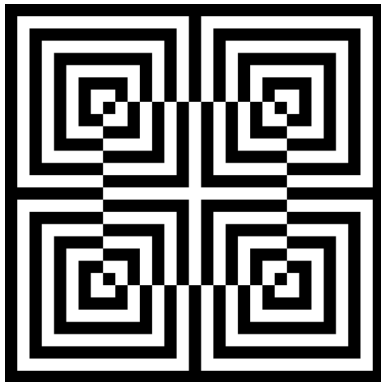
# Hall checker, 2020



# L'illusion d'Ouchi et la perception du mouvement



# Mouvement





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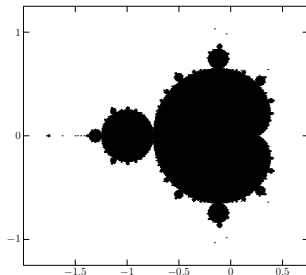
**Conclusion**

# Conclusion



« Une formule peut être très simple  
et créer un univers d'une complexité infinie. »  
Benoît Mandelbrot, 2010.

$$\begin{cases} z_0 = 0 \\ z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c \end{cases}$$



Une fractale est un moyen de voir l'infini.

Merci de votre attention !

Derrière les images numériques se cachent des pixels !



`pascal.lafourcade@uca.fr`