images N, for instance, takes four values, for instance, 1, 4, 9, and 25 that are square numbers. When the N is 1, the size of the image displayed in the image reproduction area **27** becomes the largest. The size of the image displayed in the image reproduction area **27** becomes smaller as the number of images N increases. When plural images (reduced images) are displayed in the image reproduction area **27**, the images are arranged in a square matrix.

[**0035**] In the speed gear table **32**, the number of images N and the frame change interval T are determined such that the number of images displayed per unit time, for instance, one minute (hereinafter referred to as a frame display rate) increases with the increase of the gear number (see FIG. **3**). In the speed gear table **32**, some of the gear numbers have the same number of images displayed in one frame. In that case, the frame change interval T is reduced as the gear number increases so as to increase the frame display rate.

[**0036**] In FIG. **4**, the slide bar **28** has tick marks corresponding to the gear numbers in the speed gear table **32**. A tick mark S**0** at the center of the slide bar **28** corresponds to the gear number GN**0**, and a tick mark S**11** at the right end of the slide bar **28** corresponds to the gear number GN**11**. Tick marks S**4**, S**7**, and S**10** labeled with numbers correspond to the gear numbers GN**4**, GN**7** and GN**10**. For instance, when the slider **31** is moved to the right, the number of images displayed in one frame increases every time the slider **31** reaches the tick mark with number. Tick marks S**1**, S**2**, and S**3** between the tick marks S**0** and S**4** correspond to the gear numbers GN**1**, GN**2**, and GN**3**. Tick marks S**5** and S**6** between the tick marks S**4** and S**7** correspond to the gear numbers GN**5** and GN**6**. The tick marks S**8** and S**9** correspond to the gear numbers GN**8** and GN**9**.

[**0037**] Likewise, the tick marks S**21** to S**31** on the left side of the tick mark S**0** correspond to the gear numbers GN**1** to GN**11**. When the slider **31** is moved to the right side of the tick mark S**0**, the images are reproduced in normal order from the beginning according to, for instance, a file name or the like. On the contrary, when the slider **31** is moved to the left side of the tick mark S**0**, the images are reproduced in inverse order to the above.

[**0038**] Next, the operation of the present invention is described. In FIG. **5**, the image data stored in the memory card **16** is read by the memory card reader **17** and stored in a specified directory in the memory device **14**. When the image reproduction program is executed, the image reproduction window output section **18** generates the image reproduction window **25**, which is then displayed on the monitor **13**.

[**0039**] The image reproduction window **25** is divided into the folder display area **26**, the image reproduction area **27**, and the operating area **29**. In the folder display area **26**, the user selects the folder icon coupled to the directory with the desired image data. In the operating area **29**, in an initial state, the slider **31** is at the tick mark S**0**, that is, the center position of the slide bar **28**. The image reproduction window output section **18** obtains the gear number GN**0** from the position of the slider **31** and makes reference to the speed gear table **32**. The image reproduction window output section **18** reads the number of images N and the frame change interval T from the speed gear table **32**. If the slider **31** is kept at the tick mark S**0**, the image reproduction is in a pausing state in which one image is kept displayed as one frame without changing over to the next frame in the image reproduction area **27**.

[**0040**] When the operation is performed to move the slider **31** to the right, the displacement amount is detected by the slider detection section **19**. The image display reproduction window output section **18** makes reference to the detected displacement amount and moves the slider **31** accordingly. The image reproduction window output section **18** converts the position of the slider **31** into the corresponding gear number and makes reference to the speed gear table **32**. The image reproduction window output section **18** reads the number of images N to be displayed in the image reproduction area **27** and the frame change interval T of the corresponding gear number from the speed gear table **32**. Thereby, the image reproduction window output section **18** reproduces one frame having the N numbers of images in the image reproduction area **27** for T seconds. If the slider **31** is not moved during T seconds, the next N numbers of images are read and arranged in a matrix. This next frame is then displayed for T seconds, and the slide show is continued.

[**0041**] In FIG. **6**, in the speed gear table **32**, the frame display rate increases as the displacement amount of the slider **31** increases in the right direction. To search the intended image from the plurality of images, the user only needs to move the slider **31** to select the most easily viewable display configuration.

[**0042**] For instance, when the slider **31** is moved to the tick mark S**1**, frames each of which has one large-size image are reproduced at the frame change intervals of 4 seconds. When the slider **31** is moved to the tick mark S**2**, the number of the image displayed in one frame is not changed, but the frame change interval is changed to two seconds. When the slider **31** is moved to the tick mark S**4**, 4 images arranged in the matrix are displayed in one frame in the image reproduction area **27** at the frame change intervals of 4 seconds. When the slider **31** is moved to the tick mark S**6**, the number of images displayed in one frame is not changed, but the frame change interval is changed to 2.5 seconds. When the slider is moved to the tick mark S**7**, 9 images are displayed in one frame at the frame change intervals of 5 seconds.

[**0043**] As described above, the number of images displayed per unit time (the frame display rate) is increased as the slider **31** is moved away from the tick mark S**0** on the slide bar **28**. Further, at the tick marks between the tick marks S**4** and S**7**, and those between the tick marks S**7** and S**10**, only the frame change interval T is shortened while the number of images N displayed in one frame is remained the same. In other words, when the slider **31** is moved slowly from the tick mark S**0**, the changeover of the frames becomes gradually faster while one image is displayed in each frame. When the frame change interval T reaches a minimum value, the number of images N in one frame is increased to 4, and at the same time, the frame change interval T is increased. When the slider **31** is further moved to the right, the frame change interval T is gradually shortened while the number of images N in one frame remains at 4. When the frame change interval T reaches a minimum value, the number of images N in one frame is increased to 9, and at the same time, the frame change interval T is increased. When the slider **31** is further moved to the right, the frame change interval T is shortened while the number of images N in one frame remains at 9, and so on. Note that when the slider **31** is moved to the left of the tick mark S**0**, the frame display rate increases in the same manner as above. However, the images are reproduced in the inverse order. The user can adjust the frame display rate and select the most easily viewable display configuration by moving the slider **31** while viewing the images in accordance with