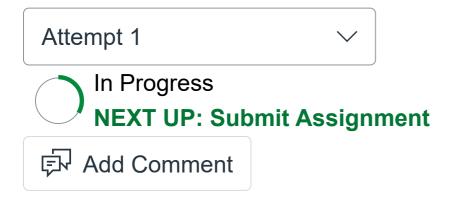
Coding #03: Z-Transforms

10 Points Possible

2025/9/17



Unlimited Attempts Allowed

2025/9/10 to 2025/9/24

∨ Details



Case File #3: The Trail

Situation:

The suspects have gone dark — but our sensors caught a faint signal trail during the car chase. Unfortunately, the readings are corrupted by noise and dropouts. If we don't track this trail in real-time, we lose them.

Our analysts have extracted the measurements using get_trail.p.

```
z = get_trail('#######")
```

Replace ###### with your **UFID** to retrieve your mission data:

The data we receive (z) is a noisy, dropout-ridden observation of the *true hidden trail* (x). Our job is to design **real-time filters** to

estimate the true path as it unfolds.

Key Constraint:

All solutions must be implemented as **difference equations** (real-time updates). Do **not** use built-in convolution or filtering functions (conv, filter, movmean, etc.).

You will implement three separate filters, each as its own MATLAB function.

Required Tools

```
get_trail function: get trail.p
```

(https://ufl.instructure.com/courses/540008/files/99726592?wrap=1)

(https://ufl.instructure.com/courses/540008/files/99726592/download)

Problem 1: Running Average Filter

You will implement a 3-point running average filter.

Function signature:

```
function y = running_average_filter(x0,x1,x2)
```

Inputs

- xo : Most recent input sample (current).
- x1 : Previous input sample.
- x2 : Input sample two steps ago.

Output

y : Filtered output (scalar).

Notes:

This filter estimates the current trail point by averaging the most recent three observations. It is the simplest real-time smoother.

Problem 2: Integrator-Type Filter

You will implement a first-order recursive filter.

Function signature:

```
function y = integrator_filter(x,y0,a2)
```

Inputs

- ∘ x : Current input sample (scalar).
- ∘ yo : Previous output sample (scalar).
- ∘ a2 : Filter parameter, chosen by you (0 < a2 < 1).

Output

y : Current output sample (scalar).

Notes:

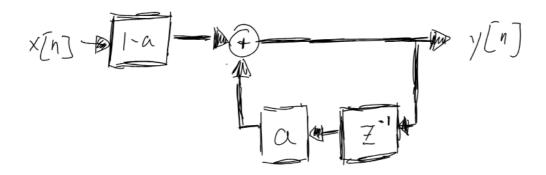
- The value of [a2] is chosen by "guess and check" to make the filtered signal look good when plotted.
- Think of this filter as a *weighted integrator* that blends past estimates with new information.

Block diagram (conceptual):

Input x goes into a weighted summer with the delayed output
yo

• The summer produces the new y.

Building blocks in the z-domain:



You must construct the filter's update equation using only these building blocks.

Problem 3: Adaptive Filter

You will implement an adaptive filter that learns to correct itself in real-time.

Function signature:

function [y,s] = adaptive_filter(x,y0,s0,a3)

Inputs

- ∘ 😠 : Current input sample (scalar).
- yø : Previous output sample (scalar).
- so : Previous slope estimate (scalar).
- □ a3 : Filter parameter, chosen by you (0 < a3 < 1).

Outputs

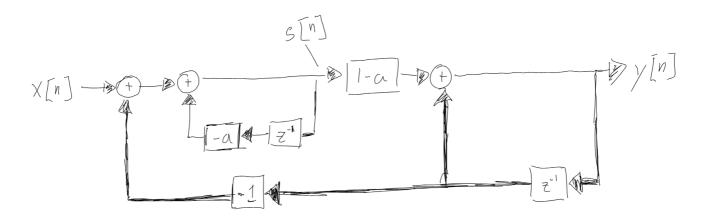
y : Current output sample (scalar).

s : Updated slope estimate (scalar).

Notes:

- This filter predicts the trail's next value, compares it against the actual measurement, and then corrects itself using an adaptive slope term.
- Again, a3 should be tuned by visual inspection of your plots.

Building blocks in the z-domain:



Your task is to connect these blocks to form the adaptive filter update.

Submission Instructions

• Submit your three functions as:

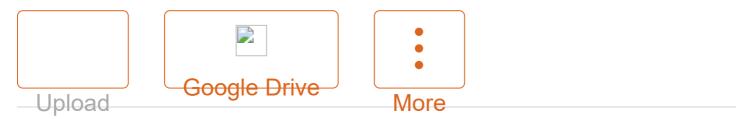
```
running_average_filter.mintegrator_filter.madaptive_filter.m
```

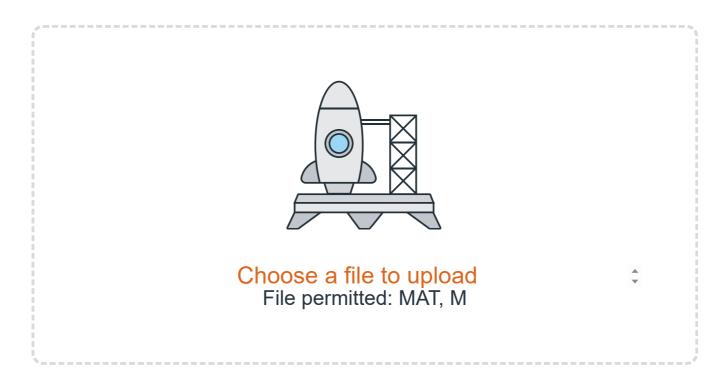
Submit your results in a single .mat file (filename is not important, but for consistency, you may use case3_results.mat).

This .mat | file should contain the variables:

- y_avg : Output of the running average filter.
- y_int : Output of the integrator filter.
- y_adapt : Output of the adaptive filter.
- a2 : a value chosen for Problem 2.
- a3 : a value chosen for Problem 3.

Choose a submission type





or

□ Canvas Files