Lab9: Process reconstruction free from any constraints and assumptions

Team1: Dmitry Shadrin and Eugenii Israelit, Skoltech

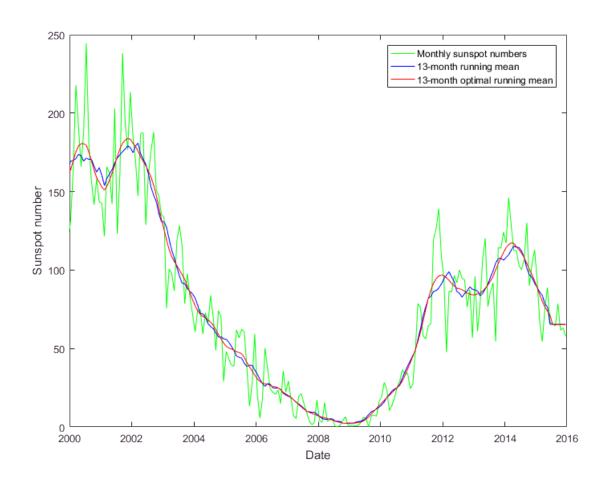
```
clc; clear; close all;
Data = importdata('sunspot.mat');

SunSpots = Data(:,4);
Time = Data(:,3);

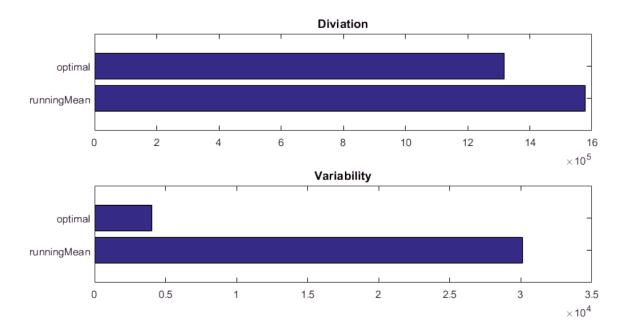
SmoothSunSpots = smooth(SunSpots, 13)';
optimalSmoothedSunSpot = smoothOptimal(SunSpots, 0.01);

figure ('position', [0, 0, 800, 600]);
plot(Time, SunSpots, 'green')
hold on
plot(Time, SmoothSunSpots, 'blue')
plot(Time, optimalSmoothedSunSpot, 'red')

lg = legend('Monthly sunspot numbers', '13-month running mean', '13-month optimal running mean'
ylabel('Sunspot number')
xlabel('Date')
axis([2000 2016 0 250])
```



```
runningMeanDiviation = calcDiviation(SmoothSunSpots, SunSpots);
runningMeanVariation = calcVariability(SmoothSunSpots);
optimalDiviation = calcDiviation(optimalSmoothedSunSpot, SunSpots);
optimalVariation = calcVariability(optimalSmoothedSunSpot);
dataVariability = calcVariability(SunSpots);
figure ('position', [0, 0, 800, 400]);
label = cell(1,3);
label{1}='runningMean'; label{2}='optimal'; label{3}='original Data';
subplot(2,1,1)
barh([runningMeanDiviation; optimalDiviation ])
title('Diviation')
set(gca,'yticklabel', label)
subplot(2,1,2)
barh([runningMeanVariation optimalVariation])%+ dataVariability
title('Variability')
set(gca,'yticklabel', label)
```



Conclusion: "Optimal Smoothing" method provides less Diviation and Variability comparing with "13-months running mean method"

```
function smoothedArr = smoothOptimal(Arr, beta)
    d2 = ones(11, 1);
    d1 = [-2; -4*ones(10, 1); -2];
    d0 = [1+beta; 5+beta; (6+beta)*ones(9,1); 5+beta; 1+beta];
    A = diag(d0) + diag(d1, -1) + diag(d1, 1) + diag(d2, -2) +
 diag(d2, 2);
    A_{inv} = inv(A);
    smoothedArr = zeros(length(Arr),1);
    smoothedArr(1:6) = mean(Arr(1:6));
    for i = 7:length(Arr) - 6
        smoothedArr(i) = beta * A_inv(7,:) * Arr(i-6:i+6);
    end
    smoothedArr(end - 5 : end) = mean(Arr(end - 5 : end));
end
Not enough input arguments.
Error in smoothOptimal (line 5)
    d0 = [1+beta; 5+beta; (6+beta)*ones(9,1); 5+beta; 1+beta];
```

Published with MATLAB® R2016a