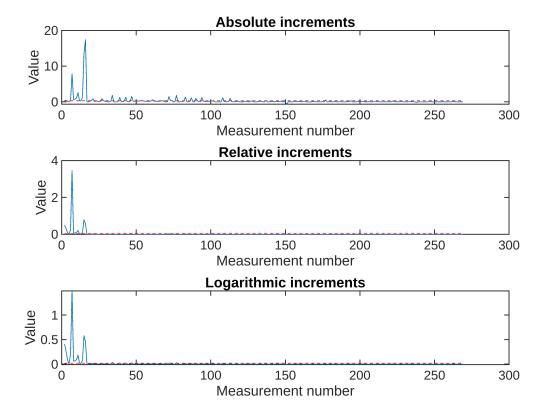
```
% Load the data
load('Ukraine Explorer Inputs Prod - RefugeesSeries [matlab].mat')
data = Dane;
```

```
% Calculate the absolute, relative and logarithmic increments
absolute_increments = diff(data);
relative_increments = diff(data) ./ data(1:end-1);
logarithmic_increments = diff(log(data));
% Calculate mean and std
absolute mean = mean(absolute increments);
absolute_std = std(absolute_increments);
relative_mean = mean(relative_increments);
relative_std = std(relative_increments);
logarithmic_mean = mean(logarithmic_increments);
logarithmic_std = std(logarithmic_increments);
% Plot the results
figure;
% Absolute increments
subplot(3,1,1);
measurement
hold on;
plot([2,length(data)],[absolute_mean,absolute_mean],'r--'); % Plot the mean
jbfill(2:length(data), absolute_mean + absolute_std, absolute_mean -
absolute_std, 'r', 'r', true, 0.2);
hold off;
title('Absolute increments');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Value');
% Relative increments
subplot(3,1,2);
measurement
hold on;
plot([2,length(data)],[relative_mean,relative_mean],'r--'); % Plot the mean
jbfill(2:length(data), relative_mean + relative_std, relative_mean -
relative_std, 'r', 'r', true, 0.2);
hold off;
title('Relative increments');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Value');
```

```
% Logarithmic increments
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(2:length(data), logarithmic_increments); % Start from the second
measurement
hold on;
plot([2,length(data)],[logarithmic_mean,logarithmic_mean],'r--'); % Plot the
mean
jbfill(2:length(data), logarithmic_mean + logarithmic_std, logarithmic_mean
- logarithmic_std, 'r', 'r', true, 0.2);
hold off;
title('Logarithmic increments');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Value');
```



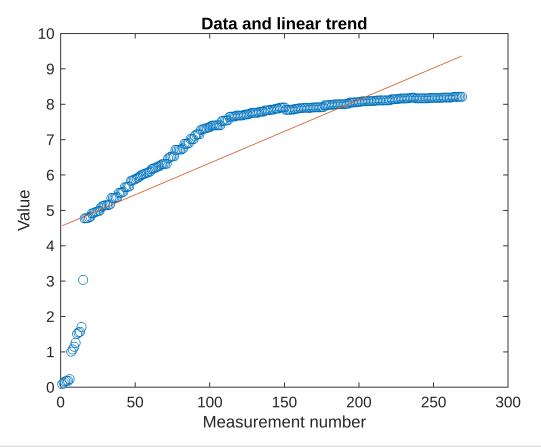
```
% Get the measurement numbers (assuming constant time intervals between
measurements)
measurement_numbers = 1:length(data);

% Perform linear trend approximation
p = polyfit(measurement_numbers,data,1);

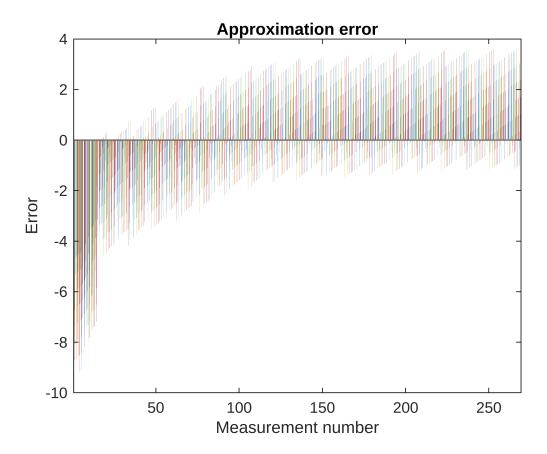
% Calculate the approximated data
approx_data = polyval(p,measurement_numbers);
```

```
% Calculate the approximation error
error = data - approx_data;

% Display the original data and the linear trend
figure;
plot(measurement_numbers, data, 'o');
hold on;
plot(measurement_numbers, approx_data, '-');
hold off;
title('Data and linear trend');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Value');
```

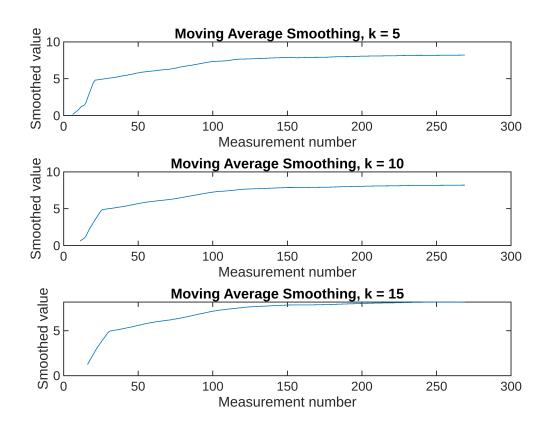


```
% Display the approximation error
figure;
bar(error)
title('Approximation error');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Error');
```



```
k_{values} = [5, 10, 15];
lineStyles = ['-', '--', ':'];
colors = ['r', 'g', 'b'];
smoothed_dataset = cell(1,length(k_values)); % Preallocate cell array for
storing smoothed data
figure; % For individual plots
% Apply moving average smoothing for each k
for i = 1:length(k_values)
    k = k_values(i);
    % Preallocate smoothed data array with NaN
    smoothed_data = nan(size(data));
    % Calculate moving average for each data point
    for j = (k+1):length(data)
        smoothed_data(j) = mean(data((j-k):j));
    end
    % Save smoothed_data to cell array
    smoothed_dataset{i} = smoothed_data;
```

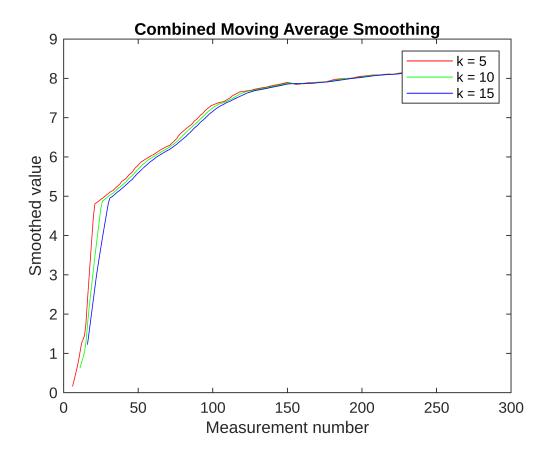
```
% Plot the smoothed data
subplot(length(k_values), 1, i);
plot(smoothed_data);
title(['Moving Average Smoothing, k = ' num2str(k)]);
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Smoothed value');
end
```



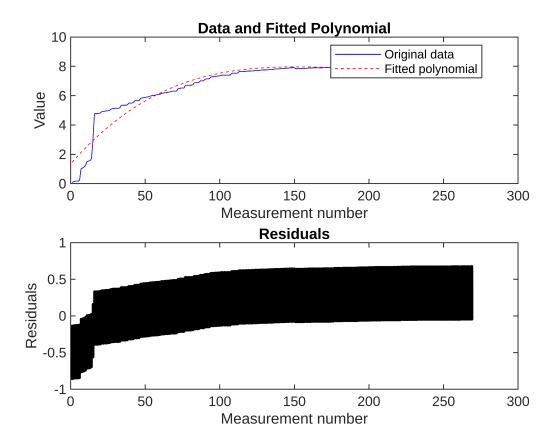
```
figure; % For combined plot

for i = 1:length(k_values)
        % Plot the smoothed data on combined graph
        plot(smoothed_dataset{i}, 'LineStyle', lineStyles(i), 'Color',
colors(i));
        hold on;
end

hold off;
title('Combined Moving Average Smoothing');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Smoothed value');
legend('k = 5', 'k = 10', 'k = 15');
```



```
% Fit a polynomial of degree 3 to the data
x = 1:length(data);
p = polyfit(x, data, 3);
fitted_data = polyval(p, x);
% Calculate the residuals
residuals = data - fitted_data;
% Plot the original data, the fitted data and the residuals
figure;
subplot(2, 1, 1);
plot(x, data, 'b-', x, fitted_data, 'r--');
title('Data and Fitted Polynomial');
legend('Original data', 'Fitted polynomial', 'Location', 'best');
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Value');
subplot(2, 1, 2);
plot(x, residuals, 'k.');
title('Residuals')
xlabel('Measurement number');
ylabel('Residuals');
```



Zadanie 5

Metoda redniej ruchomej (punkt 3)

- Widzimy, e zwi kszanie wartoci k powoduje, e wykres staje si coraz bardziej gładki. Nie s to jednak du e zmiany i prawdopodobnie trzebaby skorzysta z wi kszej warto ci parametru k, w celu uzyskania lepszego efektu,
- Wida równie, e wraz ze wzrostem liczby pomiarów, krzywe coraz bardziej zbiegaj do siebie,

Metoda wielomianowa (punkt 4)

- Wykres aproksymacji wielomianowej pokazuje, e wielomian 3. stopnia pasuje dobrze do ogólnego trendu danych i jest w stanie z dosy dobrym przybli eniem odda dynamik wzrostu warto ci,
- Widzimy równie, e krzywa jest du o bardziej gładka, co lepiej oddaje ogólny, długoterminowy trend, ale pomija zmienno w niewielkim przedziale czasowym (dla bliskich sobie pomiarów),
- Wykres residuów pokazuje jednak, e wielomian nie modeluje idealnie zmian w zbiorze danych i aproksymowane warto ci w zauwa alny sposób odbiegaj od warto ci rzeczywistych,

Porównanie

• **Reagowanie na zmiany w danych**: Metoda redniej ruchomej usuwa mniejsze fluktuacje danych oraz szum, ale, im wi ksza warto *k*, tym bardziej wypłaszczony wykres otrzymamy. Wielomian, z drugiej

strony, jeszcze mniej przypomina rzeczywisty wykres zbioru danych, ale du o lepiej modeluje ogólny trend,

• **Zastosowanie**: rednia ruchoma nadaje si w wi kszym stopniu do redukcji szumów (generalnego wygładzania) w danych, natomiast wielomian, do badania trendów nieliniowych,