

Contents

- [A](#)
- [Now applying for L = 20](#)
- [B](#)
- [Bootstrapping](#)

```
% Endsem CH5440
% Ojas Phadake - CH22B007

clc;
clear all;
close all;

load arx.mat
```

A

Scaling appropriately the measurements:

```
ymeass = ymeas/stdey;
umeass = umeas/stdeu;

L = 10; % lag
nsamples = 1024;

ZL = [];
for i = L+1:-1:1
    ZL = [ZL ymeass(i:nsamples+i-L-1)];
end
for i = L+1:-1:1
    ZL = [ZL umeass(i:nsamples+i-L-1)];
end
[u s v] = svd(ZL/sqrt(nsamples-L), 'econ');
lambda = diag(s).^2;

% Hypothesis test
alpha = 0.05;
nvar = size(ZL,2);
tau = zeros(nvar-2,1);
crit = zeros(nvar-2,1);
for d = nvar-1:-1:2
    nu = (d-1)*(d+2)/2;
    nprime = nsamples-nvar - (2*nvar+11)/6;
    lbar = mean(lambda(nvar-d+1:end));
    tau(d-1) = nprime*(d*log(lbar)-sum(log(lambda(nvar-d+1:end))));
    crit(d-1) = chi2inv(1-alpha,nu);
end

disp(table(crit, tau))

% Hypothesis testing
flag = 1;
d = nvar-2;
dest = 1;

while flag
    if ( tau(d) > crit(d) )
        d = d-1;
        if ( d < 2)
            flag = 0;
        end
    else
        dest = d + 1;
        flag = 0;
    end
end
```

```

end

d1 = dest;
eta1 = L - d1 + 1;

% Last PCA applied using known eta
Zeta1 = [];
for i = eta1+1:-1:1
    Zeta1 = [Zeta1 ymeass(i:nsamples+i-eta1-1)];
end
for i = eta1+1:-1:1
    Zeta1 = [Zeta1 umeass(i:nsamples+i-eta1-1)];
end
[u s v] = svd(Zeta1/sqrt(nsamples-eta1),'econ');
theta1 = v(:,end)';
theta1(1:eta1+1) = theta1(1:eta1+1)/stdey;
theta1(eta1+2:end) = theta1(eta1+2:end)/stdeu;
theta1 = theta1/theta1(1);

```

crit	tau
5.9915	0.0034248
11.07	0.54265
16.919	0.86741
23.685	1.1445
31.41	5.828
40.113	10.784
49.802	16.382
60.481	25.254
72.153	211.49
84.821	3810.1
98.484	6408.8
113.15	8481.4
128.8	10273
145.46	11718
163.12	12792
181.77	13730
201.42	14635
222.08	15493
243.73	16332
266.38	17184

Now applying for L = 20

```

fprintf("Now carrying out the same for L = 20. ")
L = 20; % Modified lag

ZL = [];
for i = L+1:-1:1
    ZL = [ZL ymeass(i:nsamples+i-L-1)];
end
for i = L+1:-1:1
    ZL = [ZL umeass(i:nsamples+i-L-1)];
end
[u s v] = svd(ZL/sqrt(nsamples-L),'econ');
lambda = diag(s).^2;

% Hypothesis test
alpha = 0.05;
nvar = size(ZL,2);
tau = zeros(nvar-2,1);
crit = zeros(nvar-2,1);
for d = nvar-1:-1:2
    nu = (d-1)*(d+2)/2;
    nprime = nsamples-nvar - (2*nvar+11)/6;

```

```

    lbar = mean(lambda(nvar-d+1:end));
    tau(d-1) = nprime*(d*log(lbar)-sum(log(lambda(nvar-d+1:end))));
    crit(d-1) = chi2inv(1-alpha,nu);
end

disp(table(crit, tau))

% Hypothesis testing
flag = 1;
d = nvar-2;
dest = 1;

while flag
    if ( tau(d) > crit(d) )
        d = d-1;
        if ( d < 2)
            flag = 0;
        end
    else
        dest = d + 1;
        flag = 0;
    end
end

d = dest;
eta = L - d + 1;

fprintf("We get the value of eta as %0.1d", eta);
fprintf("\nThis means that the system depends on the memory of inputs and outputs of the last 2 time instants. ")

% Last PCA applied using known eta
Zeta = [];
for i = eta+1:-1:1
    Zeta = [Zeta ymeass(i:nsamples+i-eta-1)];
end
for i = eta+1:-1:1
    Zeta = [Zeta umeass(i:nsamples+i-eta-1)];
end
[u s v] = svd(Zeta/sqrt(nsamples-eta),'econ');
theta = v(:,end)';
theta(1:eta+1) = theta(1:eta+1)/stdey;
theta(eta+2:end) = theta(eta+2:end)/stdeu;
theta = theta/theta(1);

fprintf("\nThe obtained coefficient vector is: ")
disp(theta)
fprintf("\nThus we notice that considering the lag as 10 and 20 gave different values of eta.\n")

fprintf("*****")

```

Now carrying out the same for L = 20.

crit tau

5.9915	0.050355
11.07	8.0547
16.919	12.433
23.685	15.847
31.41	19.42
40.113	26.532
49.802	32.862
60.481	46.097
72.153	60.371
84.821	75.831
98.484	90.645
113.15	108.6
128.8	127.98
145.46	149.53
163.12	170.53
181.77	199.78

201.42	234.46
222.08	266.79
243.73	532.47
266.38	4768.5
290.03	7927.5
314.68	11493
340.33	14270
366.98	16731
394.63	18990
423.27	20879
452.92	22462
483.57	23802
515.22	24975
547.87	25986
581.51	26973
616.16	27989
651.81	28891
688.45	29831
726.1	30691
764.75	31592
804.4	32470
845.04	33278
886.69	34033
929.33	34856

We get the value of eta as 7

This means that the system depends on the memory of inputs and outputs of the last 2 time instants.

The obtained coefficient vector is: Columns 1 through 7

1.0000 1.4350 1.3663 0.3725 -0.4855 -0.9946 -0.5913

Columns 8 through 14

-0.1439 -0.0603 -2.0450 -2.0657 -1.5427 0.5462 1.5785

Columns 15 through 16

2.0306 0.7632

Thus we notice that considering the lag as 10 and 20 gave different values of eta.

B

```
fprintf("For L = 10:\n")
fprintf("We get the value of eta as %0.1d", eta1);
fprintf("\nThis means that the system depends on the memory of inputs and outputs of the last 2 time instants. ")
fprintf("\nThe obtained coefficient vector is: ")
disp(theta1)

fprintf("For L = 20:\n")
fprintf("We get the value of eta as %0.1d", eta);
fprintf("\nThis means that the system depends on the memory of inputs and outputs of the last 2 time instants. ")
fprintf("\nThe obtained coefficient vector is: ")
disp(theta)
```

For L = 10:

We get the value of eta as 2

This means that the system depends on the memory of inputs and outputs of the last 2 time instants.

The obtained coefficient vector is: 1.0000 -0.5456 -0.2360 0.0236 -1.9700 1.8937

For L = 20:

We get the value of eta as 7

This means that the system depends on the memory of inputs and outputs of the last 2 time instants.

The obtained coefficient vector is: Columns 1 through 7

1.0000 1.4350 1.3663 0.3725 -0.4855 -0.9946 -0.5913

Columns 8 through 14

-0.1439 -0.0603 -2.0450 -2.0657 -1.5427 0.5462 1.5785

Columns 15 through 16

2.0306 0.7632

Bootstrapping

```
nboot = 100;
nsub = 700;

[N, nvar] = size(Zeta1); % 1019, 12
theta1 = zeros(nboot,nvar);

for i = 1:nboot
    ind = randperm(N);
    Zsub = Zeta1(ind(1:nsub),:);
    [u s v] = svd(Zsub/sqrt(nsub),'econ');
    theta1(i,:) = v(:,end)';
    theta1(i,:) = theta1(i,+)/theta1(i,1); % Normalize theta vector so that first coefficient is unity
end

% Find mean and std of theta elements

thetamean = mean(theta1);
thetastd = std(theta1);
theta1 = thetamean - 2*thetastd;
thetau = thetamean + 2*thetastd;
ind = 1:1:6;

fprintf("\nThe 95% confidence intervals using bootstrapping are as follows for L=10:\n")
to_show = table(ind', theta1', thetau');
disp(to_show);

nboot = 100;
nsub = 700;

[N, nvar] = size(Zeta);
theta = zeros(nboot,nvar);

for i = 1:nboot
    ind = randperm(N);
    Zsub = Zeta(ind(1:nsub),:);
    [u s v] = svd(Zsub/sqrt(nsub),'econ');
    theta(i,:) = v(:,end)';
    theta(i,:) = theta(i,+)/theta(i,1); % Normalize theta vector so that first coefficient is unity
end

% Find mean and std of theta elements

thetamean = mean(theta);
thetastd = std(theta);
theta1 = thetamean - 2*thetastd;
thetau = thetamean + 2*thetastd;
ind = 1:1:16;

fprintf("\nThe 95% confidence intervals using bootstrapping are as follows for L=20:\n")
to_show = table(ind', theta1', thetau');
disp(to_show);
```

The 95	Var1	Var2	Var3
--------	------	------	------

1	1	1
2	-0.88614	-0.28085
3	-0.35811	-0.1413
4	-0.01954	0.046789
5	-1.1972	-1.1223
6	0.79451	1.5234

The 95	Var1	Var2	Var3
1	1	1	
2	-12.036	14.004	
3	-22.898	23.196	
4	-18.56	17.671	
5	-12.535	11.266	
6	-6.6497	4.8388	
7	-18.683	19.271	
8	-5.1176	5.2988	
9	-0.42507	0.39247	
10	-1.9694	-0.362	
11	-16.202	14.926	
12	-22.795	23.314	
13	-11.935	13.353	
14	-12.658	13.961	
15	-8.1518	9.8859	
16	-25.16	23.785	