```
% Submitted By:
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% 18EE35014
```
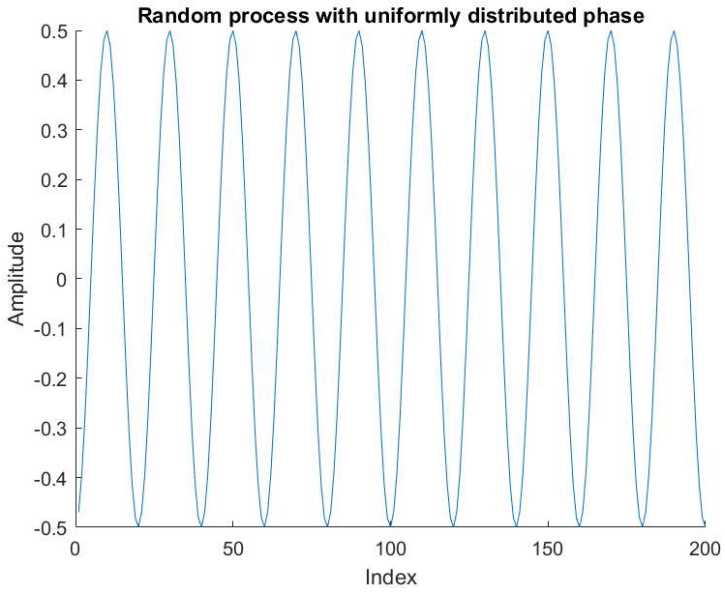
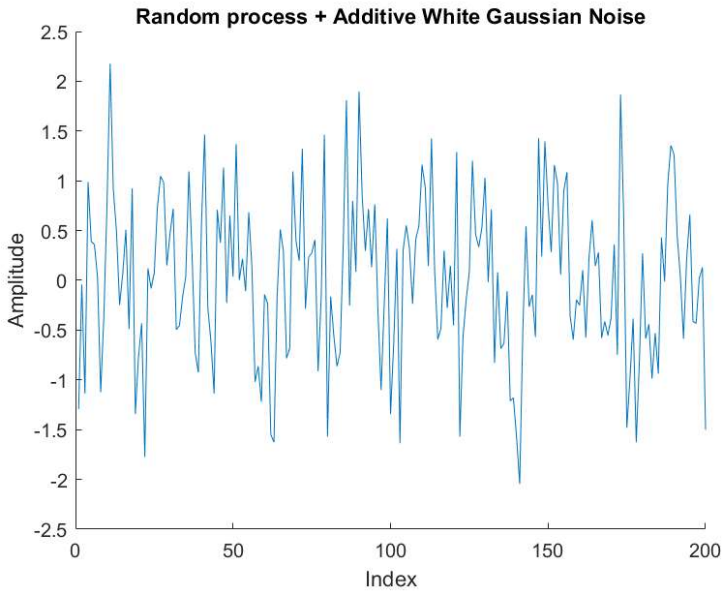

```
close all;
clear all;
clc;
```

```
%% Data generation

A = 0.5;        % Amplitude of random process
f_0 = 0.05;      % Frequency
w = 2*pi*f_0;    % Getting Angular Frequency

indices_arr = 1:200;      % Indices for recording relaization
N = numel(indices_arr);   % Storing number of elements in indices

y = random_prcoess(A, w, indices_arr); % Getting the desired signal
                              % for above parameters

% Plotting the Amplitude of the above random process
figure(1)
hold on;
plot(y)
title('Random process with uniformly distributed phase')
ylabel('Amplitude')
xlabel('Index')
hold off;
```




```
%% Noise Addition

var = 0.5;                  % Setting Noise variance
v = sqrt(var)*randn(1, N);  % Adding Gaussian noise

% Mixing Signal and Noise
x = y + v;

% Plotting parameters of the random process
figure(2)
hold on;
plot(x)
title('Random process + Additive White Gaussian Noise')
ylabel('Amplitude')
xlabel('Index')
hold off;
```



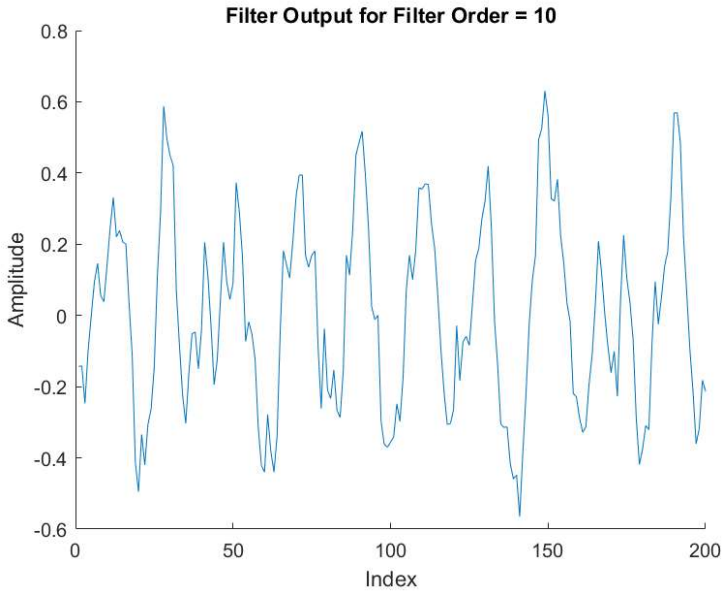

```
err = rms(x - y)^2;         % Mean Squared Error
disp("Initial mean squared error = "+num2str(err));
```

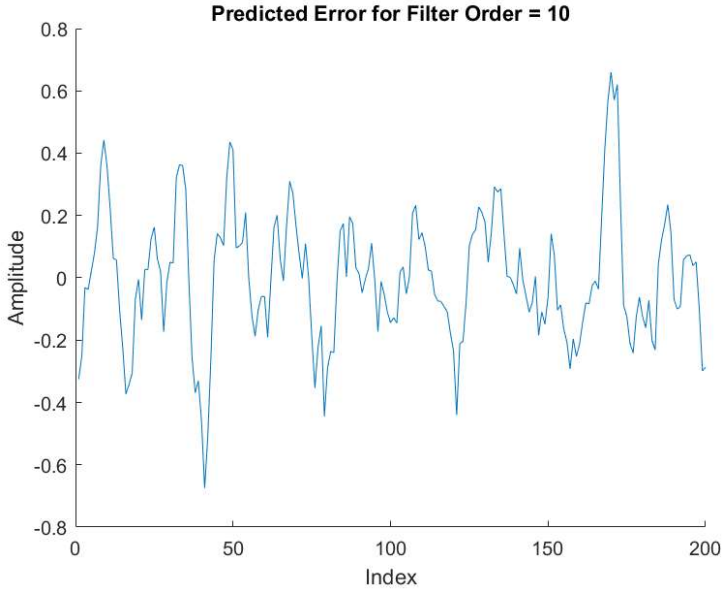
```
Initial mean squared error = 0.50127
```

```
%% Weiner-Hopf Filter Implementation

filter_orders = [10 15 20];   % Array containing the filter orders

mean_squared_error_arr = [];  % Array for storing the mean squared errors

for order = filter_orders
    wiener_weights = wiener_filter(A, var, w, order, order);    % Obtaining optimum weights (from function defined below)

    % Convolution with filter coefficients
    y_hat = zeros(1, N);      % Generating an array for storing the convultionized signal
    for n=1:N
        if n < order
            % If the order is greater than number of samples, we will have
            % to append zeros in front of the signal to make the sample
            % size equal to n for convoluation
            x_w = [zeros(1, order-n), x(1:n)].';    % Window having n elements of x (signal) (making
        else
            x_w = x(n-order+1:n).';                 % Window having n elements of x (signal)
        end
        % Calculating the convolutionized result for current sample and
        % storing it
        y_hat(n) = conj(wiener_weights)'*flipud(x_w);   % y_hat(n) = sum over k(wH(k) * x(n-k))
    end


    err_sig = y - y_hat;                                        % Computing error signal
    error = rms(y(order:N)-y_hat(order:N))^2;                   % Calculating Mean Squared Error
    mean_squared_error_arr = [mean_squared_error_arr; error];   % Sotring the mean squqared error
    disp("Mean squared error with filter order "+num2str(order)+" = "+num2str(error));

    % Plotting y(n)
    figure
    hold on;
    plot(y_hat);
    title("Filter Output for Filter Order = "+num2str(order));
    ylabel('Amplitude');
    xlabel('Index');
    hold off;

    % Plotting the preicted error for this filter order
    figure
    hold on;
    plot(err_sig);
    title("Predicted Error for Filter Order = "+num2str(order));
    ylabel('Amplitude');
    xlabel('Index');
    hold off;
```

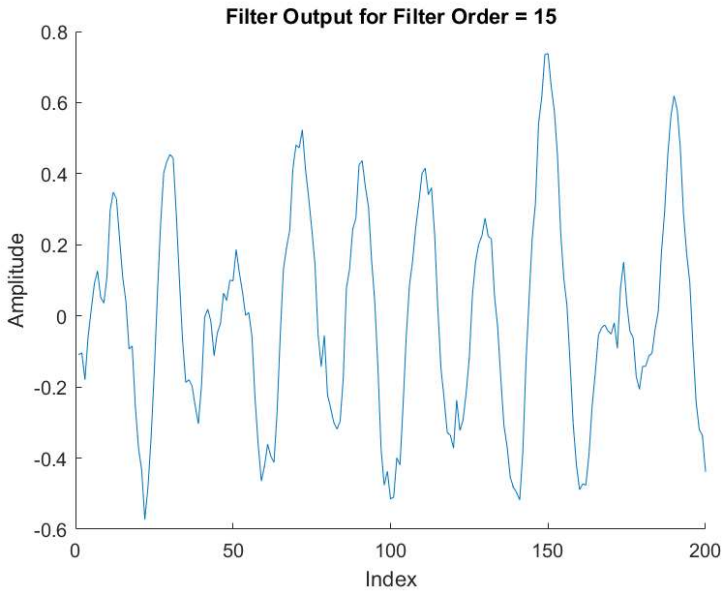
```
end
```

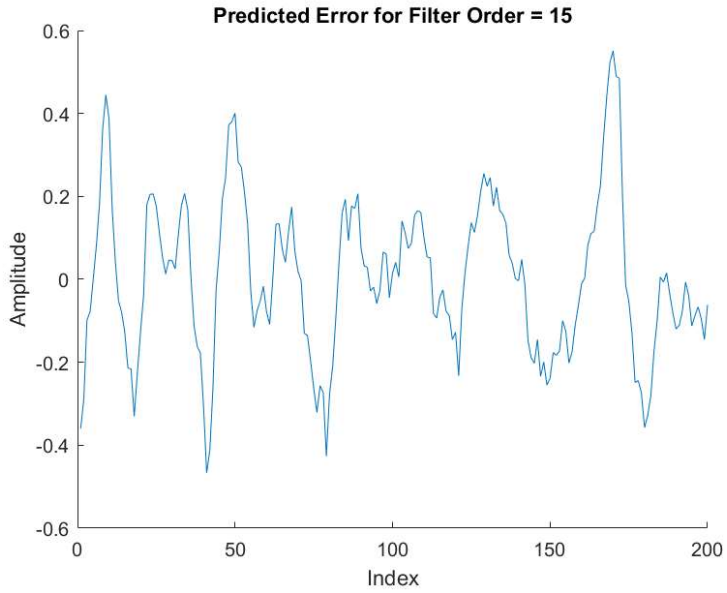
```
Mean squared error with filter order 10 = 0.042915
```



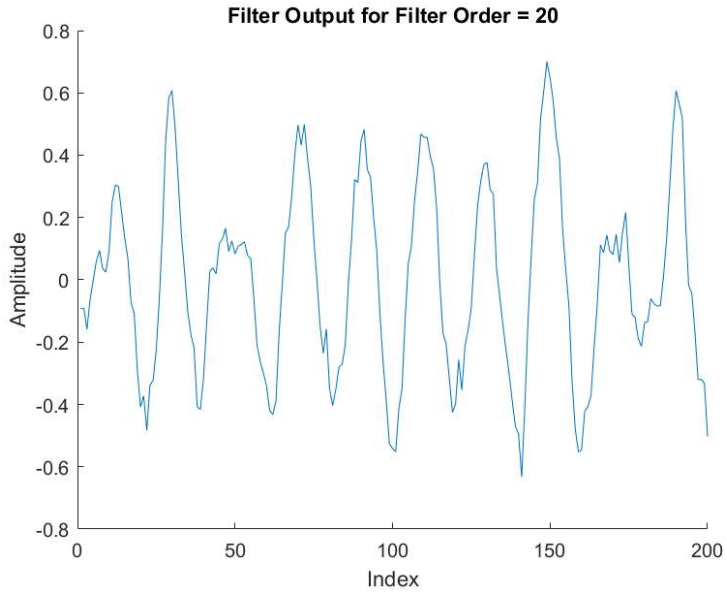


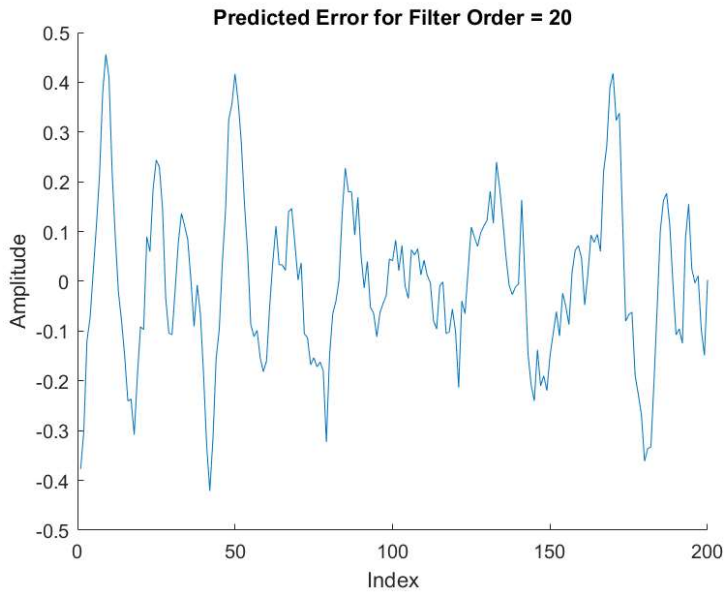

```
Mean squared error with filter order 15 = 0.034537
```





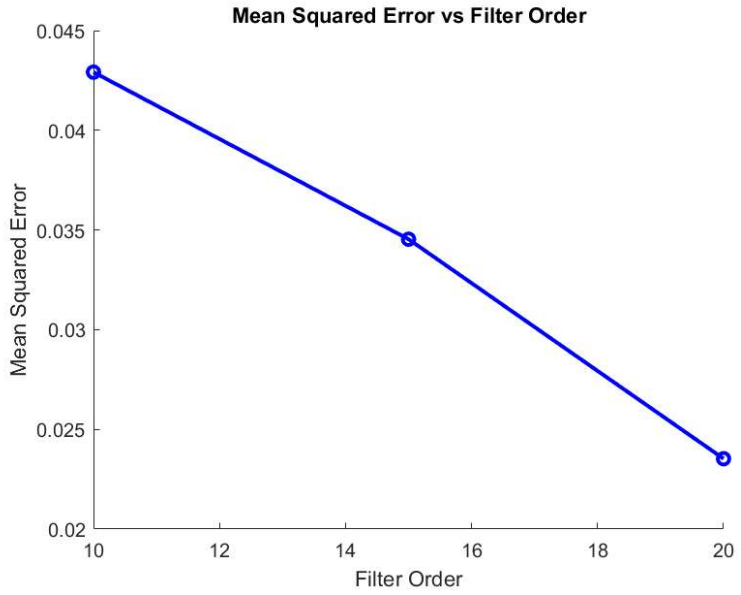

```
Mean squared error with filter order 20 = 0.02353
```






```
% Plotting the means squared error
figure
hold on
plot(filter_orders, mean_squared_error_arr, 'bo-', 'LineWidth', 2)
title('Mean Squared Error vs Filter Order')
xlabel('Filter Order')
ylabel('Mean Squared Error')
```

```
hold off
```




```
disp("It can be seen that as the filter order is increasing, the mean sqaured error is decreasing.");
```

```
It can be seen that as the filter order is increasing, the mean sqaured error is decreasing.
```

Functions

```
function y = random_prcoess(A, w0, n_arr)
    % Generate random process
    N = numel(n_arr);
    phi = 2*pi*rand();      % Uniformly distributed phase
    y = A*cos(n_arr.*w0+ones(1,N).*phi);
end

function w = wiener_filter(A, var, w, M, N)
    % Implementing Wiener-Hopf equation

    % This function Generate optimum Wiener filter weights by solving Wiener-Hopf matrix equation

    % Obtain the theoretical autocorrelation
    auto = [0.5*(abs(A)^2) + var, zeros(1, N-1)];
    for i=2:N
        auto(1, i) = 0.5*cos((i-1)*w)*(abs(A)^2);
    end

    % Obtain the theoretical crosscorrelation
    cross = [0.5*(abs(A)^2), zeros(1, N-1)];
    for i=2:N
        cross(1, i) = 0.5*cos((1-i)*w)*(abs(A)^2);
    end

    p = cross(N-(M-1):N);               % Obtain top M values of crosscorrelation
    toeplitz_row = auto(N-(M-1):N);     % Obtain top M values of autocorrelation

    R = toeplitz(toeplitz_row);         % Generate toeplitz matrix

    w = R\p.';                          % Obtain optimum Weiner-Hopf filter
end
```