



Jacob Dunn <jacobdunn@oakland.edu>

Problem Solving 5

2 messages

Jacob Dunn <jacobdunn@oakland.edu>
To: cadenadams@oakland.edu

Mon, Dec 5, 2022 at 4:05 PM

Caden,

Attached is our final version of Problem Solving 5 which is ready for submission. Please respond to this email to confirm your contribution to this exercise and that you agree it is ready for submission.

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Jacob Dunn

 **PS5.docx**
813K

Caden Adams <cadenadams@oakland.edu>
To: Jacob Dunn <jacobdunn@oakland.edu>

Mon, Dec 5, 2022 at 4:12 PM

Hi Jacob,

I agree with all of the information in the word document, go ahead and submit it.

Caden Adams
[Quoted text hidden]

A:

i.

Sensor Value	First Derivative	Second Derivative
21		
	4	
25		0
	4	
29		0
	4	
33		1
	5	
38		1
	6	
44		-12
	-6	
38		10
	4	
42		0
	4	
46		0
	4	
50		0
	4	
54		

It makes more sense to use the first derivative since the values are more consistent for this derivative. If the first derivative is $<$ or > 4 then noise.

ii.

Sensor Value	First Derivative	Second Derivative
176		
	15	
191		2
	17	
208		2
	19	
227		2
	21	
248		2
	23	
271		-9
	14	
285		6
	20	
305		2
	22	
327		2
	24	
351		2
	26	
377		

It makes more sense to use the second derivative since the values are more consistent for this derivative. If the second derivative is $<$ or > 2 then noise.

B:

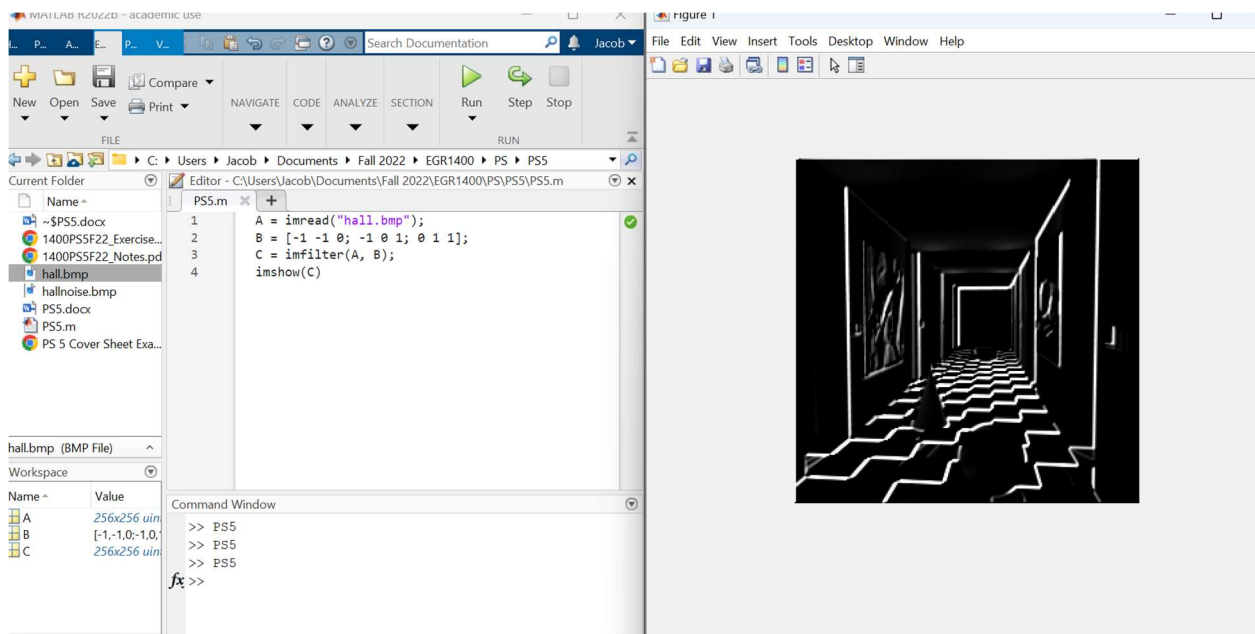
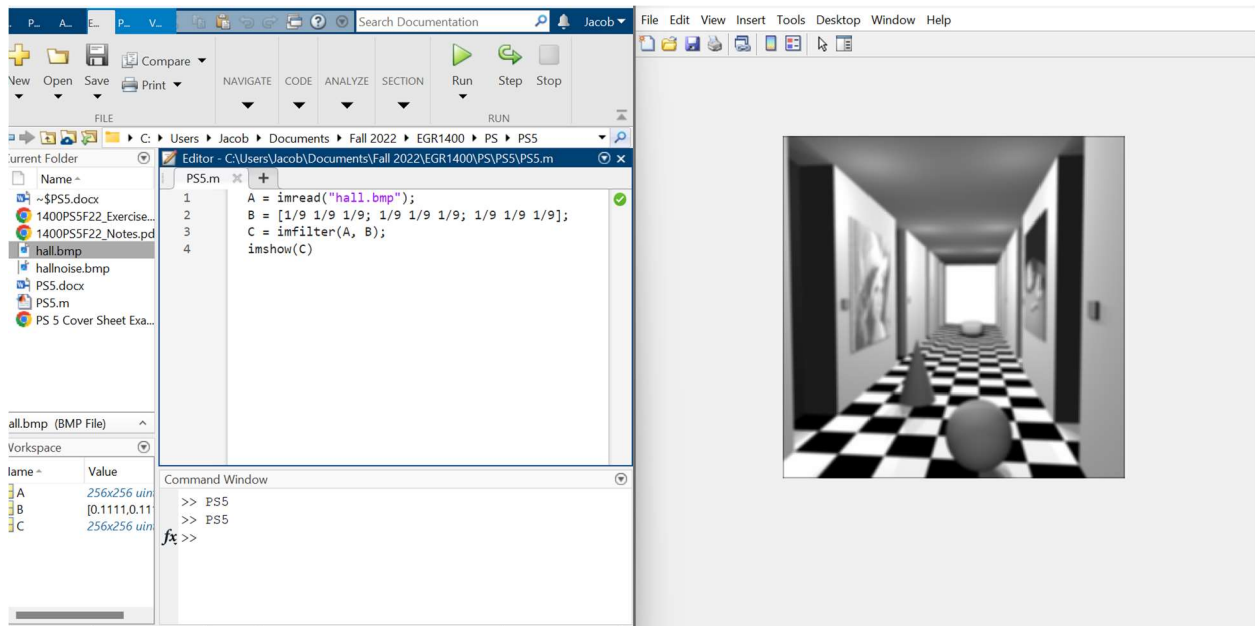
35	43	46	24	21	13
43	53	59	38	34	22
43	58	61	42	34	24
22	39	43	44	35	24
19	35	36	37	28	20
14	24	27	26	21	13

Example calculation for row 2 column 5:

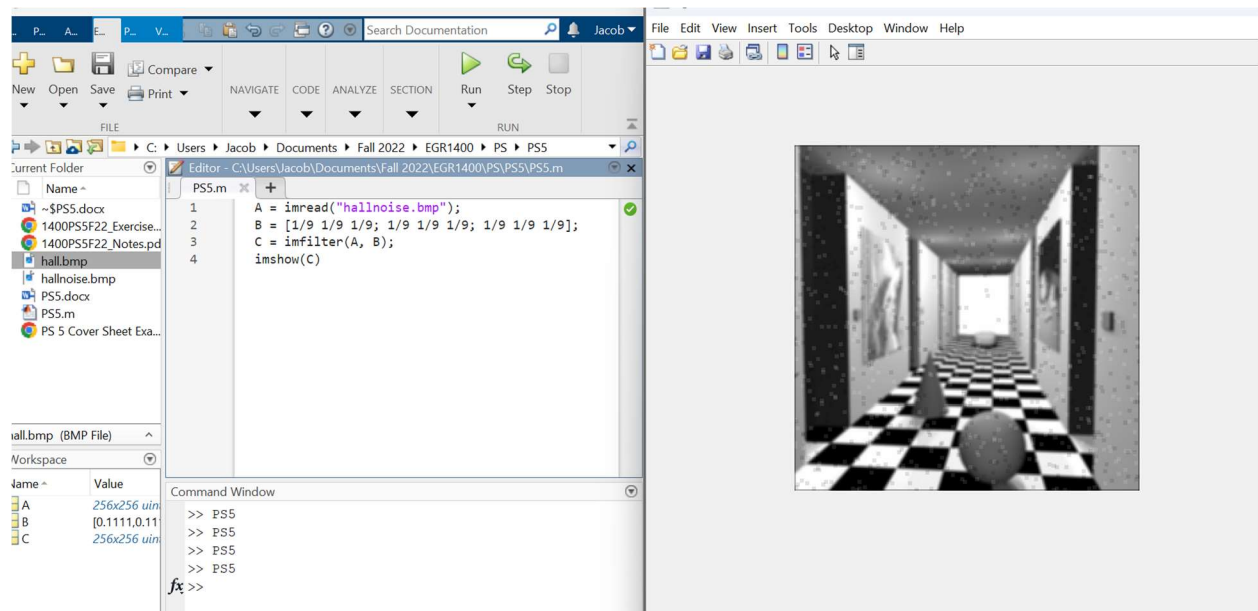
$$20 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 28 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 55 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 64 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 66 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 22 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 21 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 35$$

After the mean filter was applied, the noise was reduced to values more consistent with the rest of the table. The black and white noise are now gone.

C:



D:



E:

