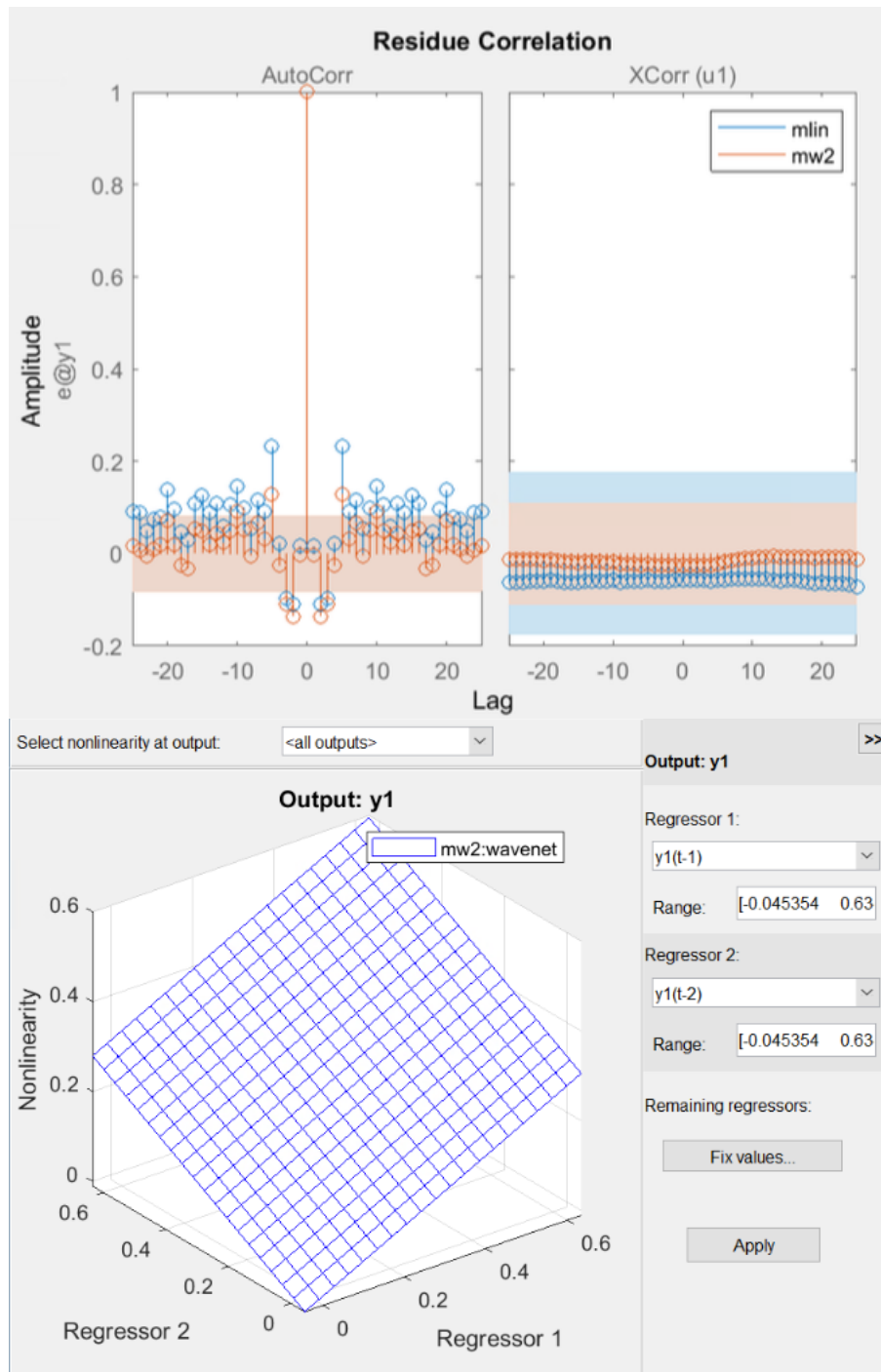
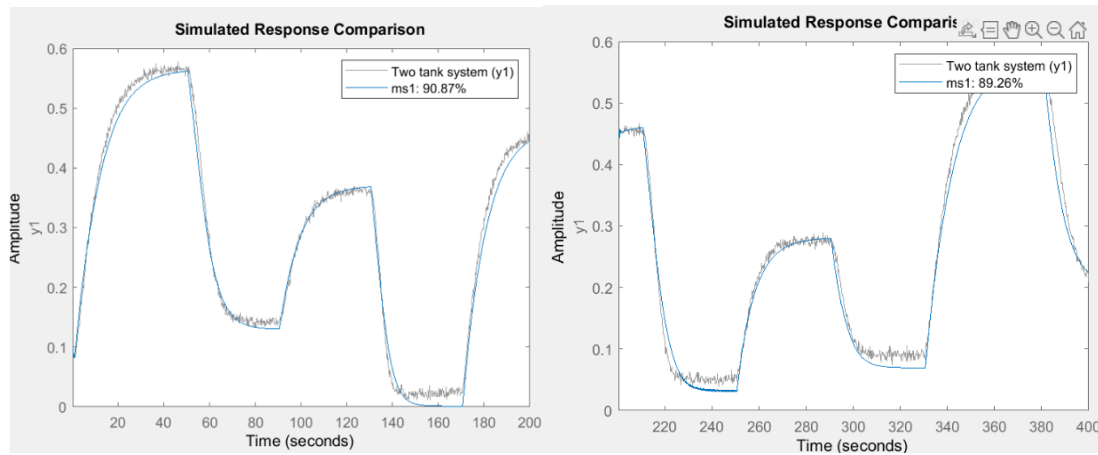
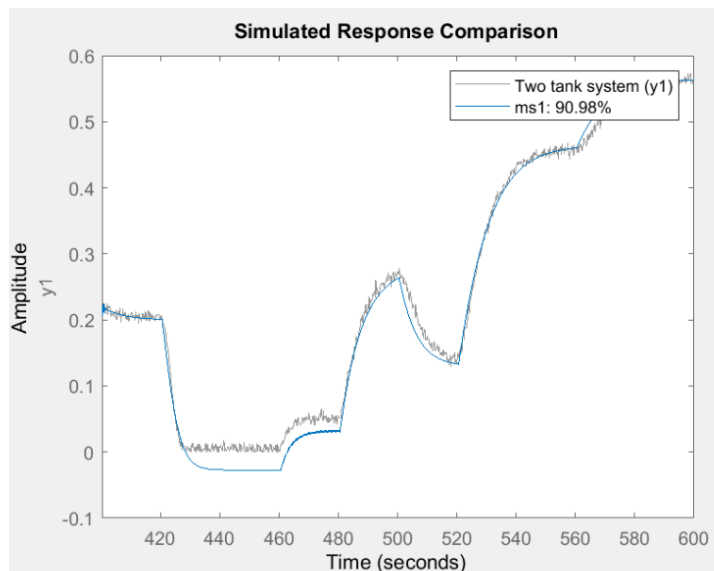


The top left: comparison of z_1 , mw1 and mw2, top right: comparison of z_1 , mlin and mw2, under left: comparison of z_2 , mlin and mw2, under right: comparison of z_3 , mlin and mw2.

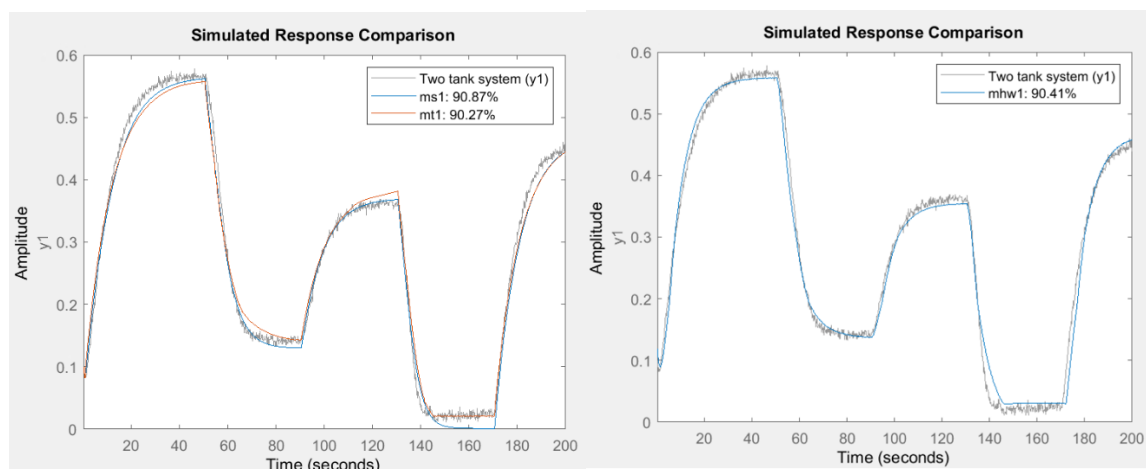




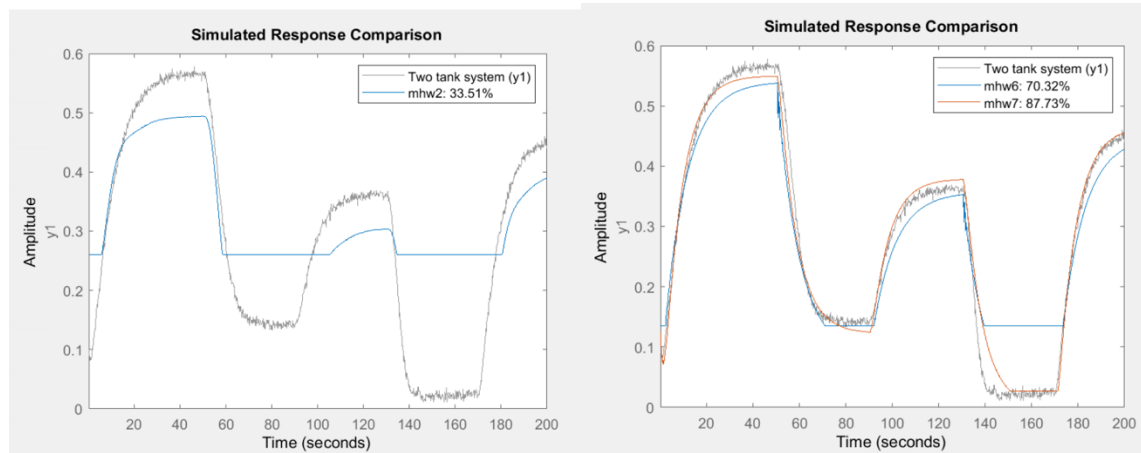
Left: comparison of ms1 and z_1 , right: comparison of ms1 and z_2



Comparison of ms1 and z_3

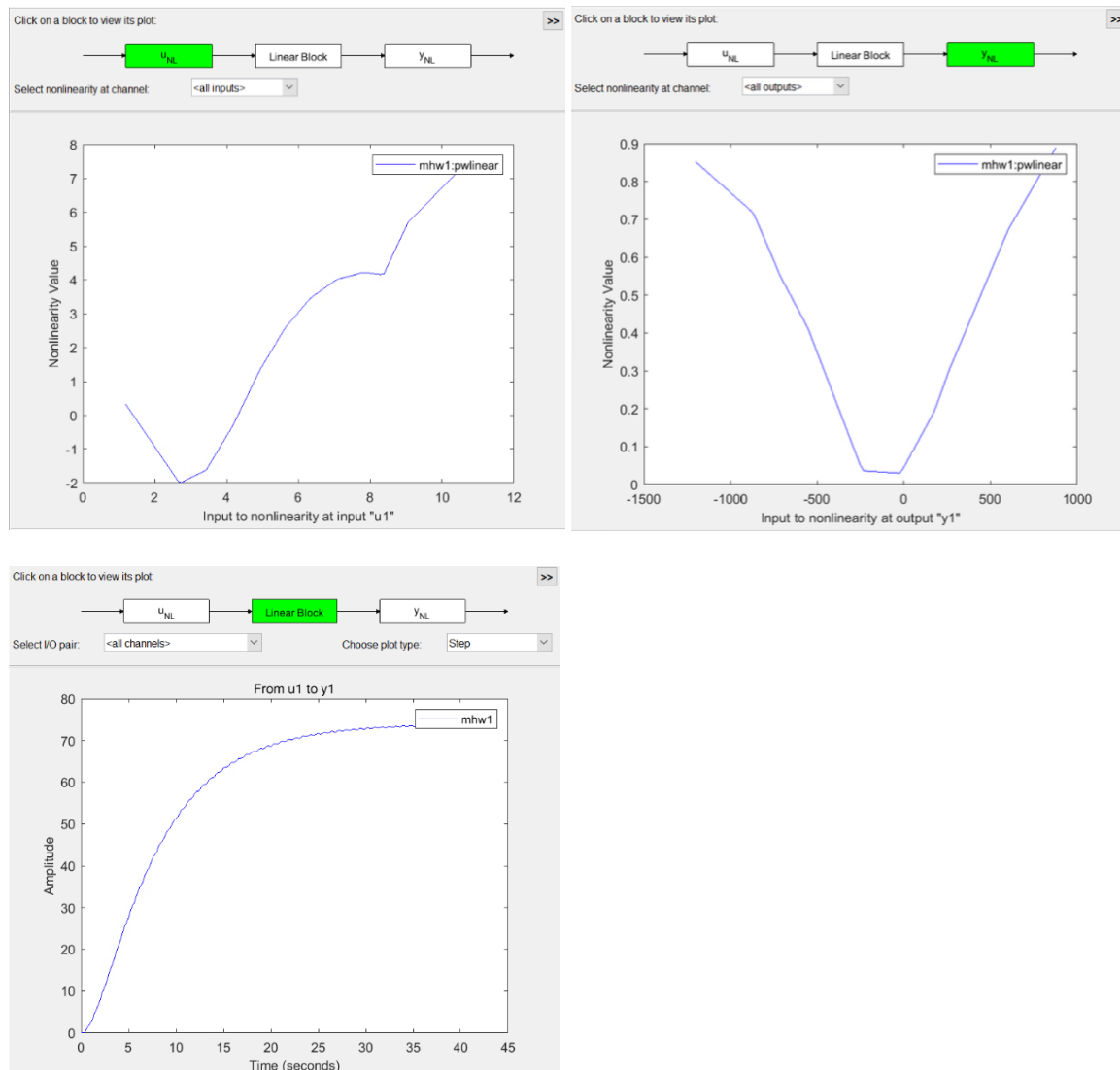


Left: comparison of ms1, mt1 and z1, right: comparison of mhw1 and z1

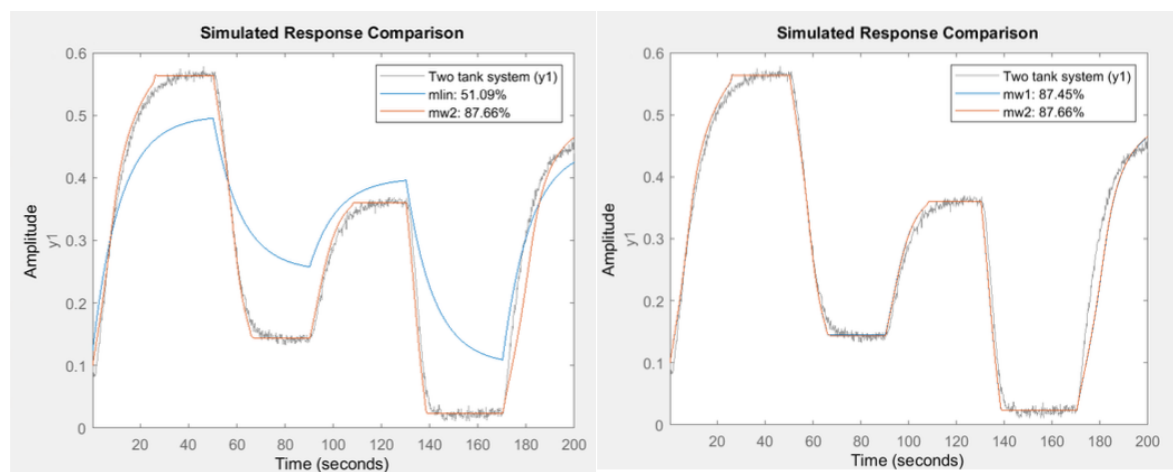


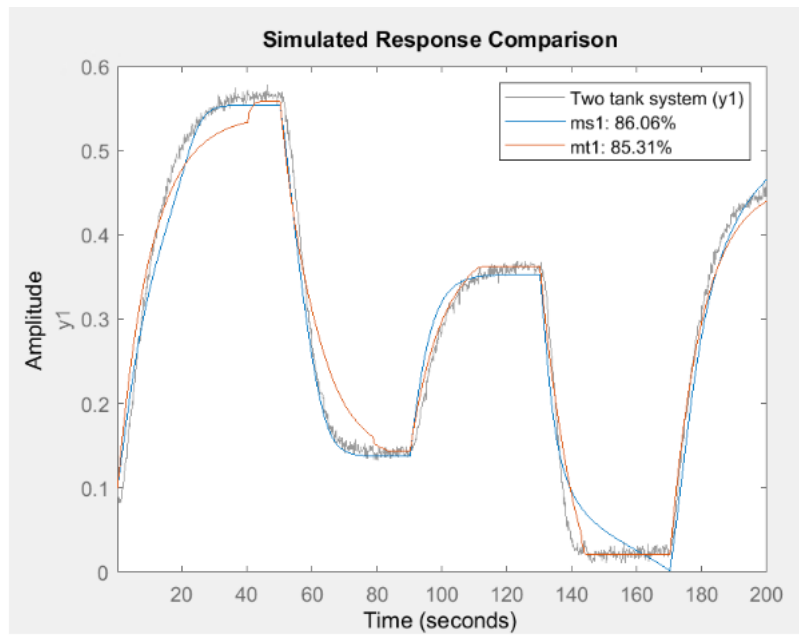
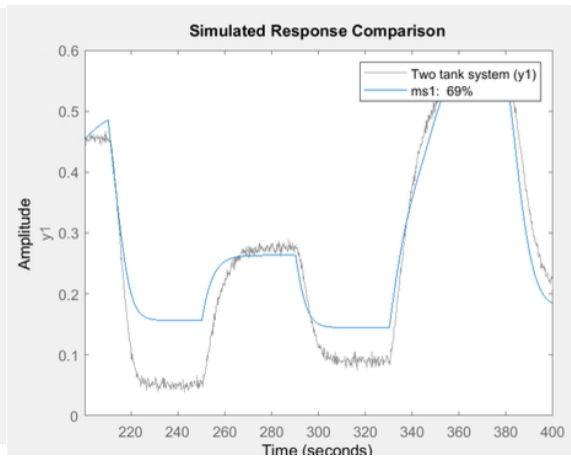
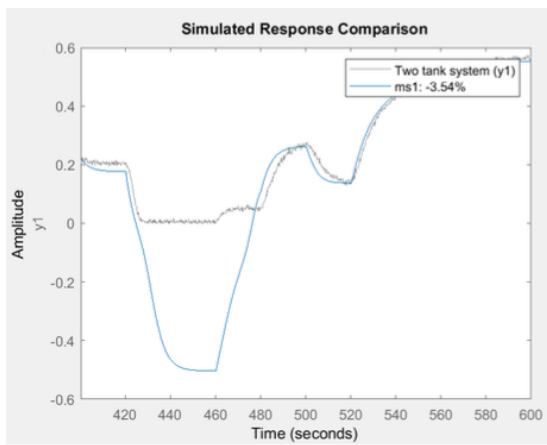
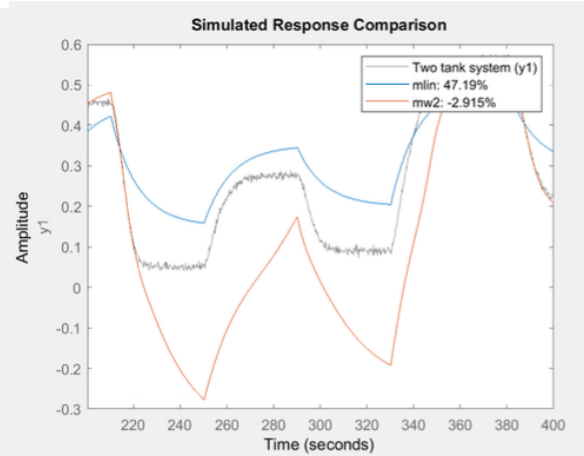
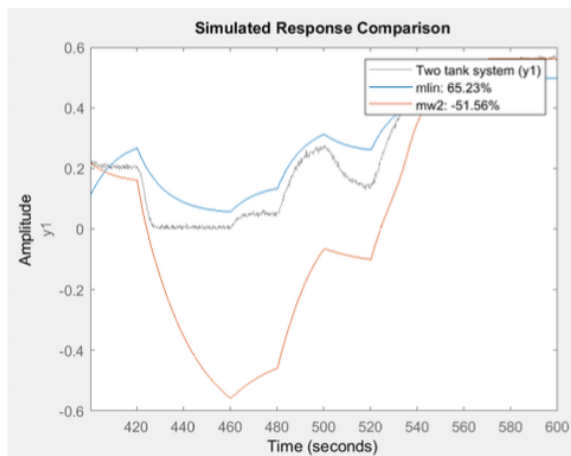
Left: comparing mhw2 and z1, right: comparing mhw6, mhw7 and z1.

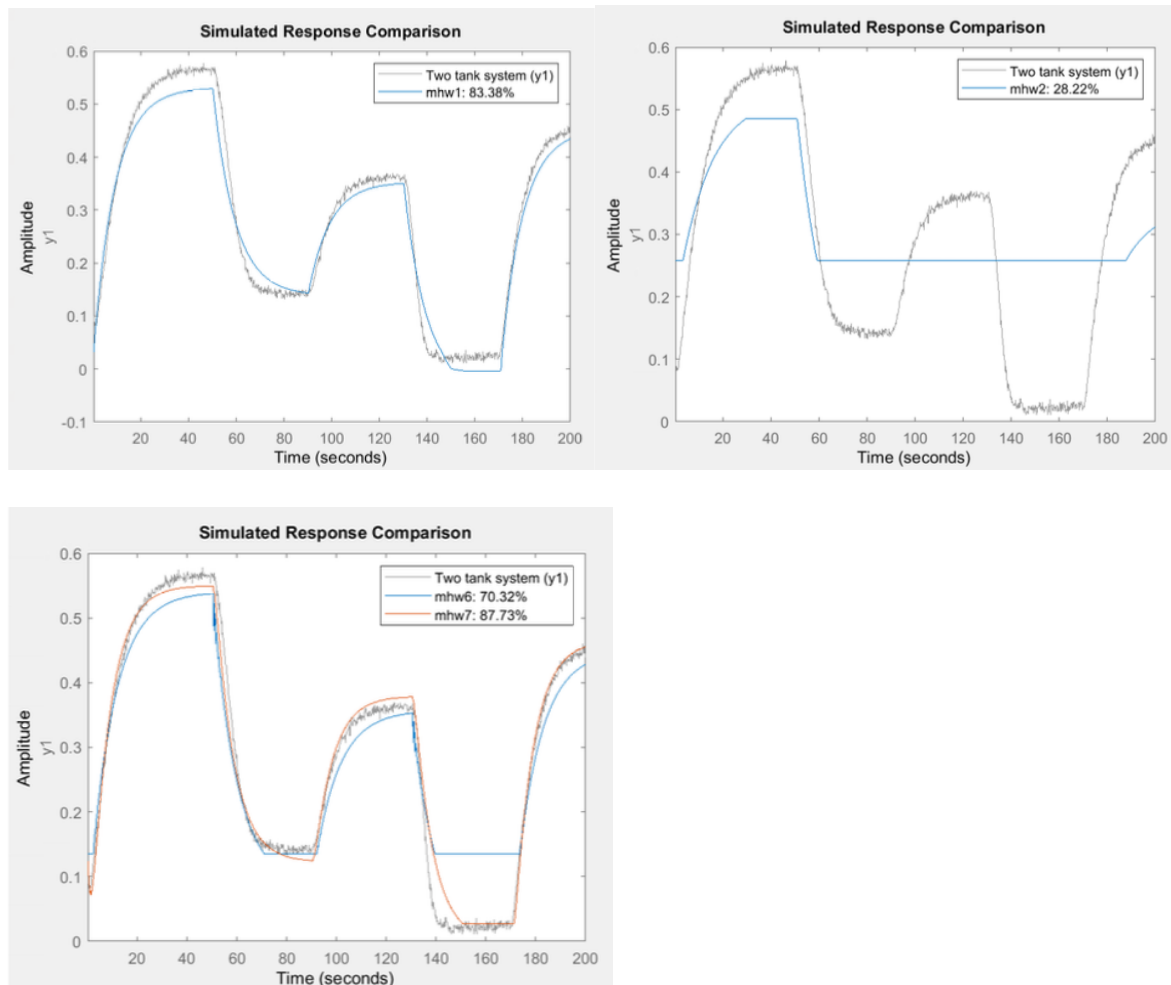
Hammerstein-Wiener:



10.3: The complexity of the model is now reduced as described in the assignment text on BB.





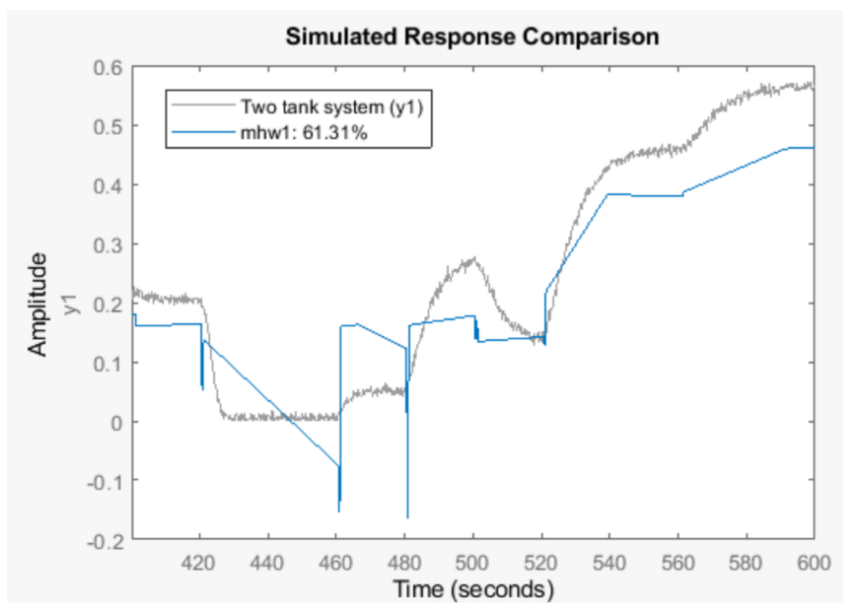
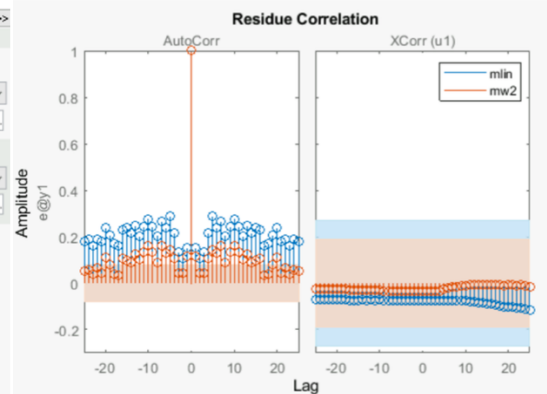
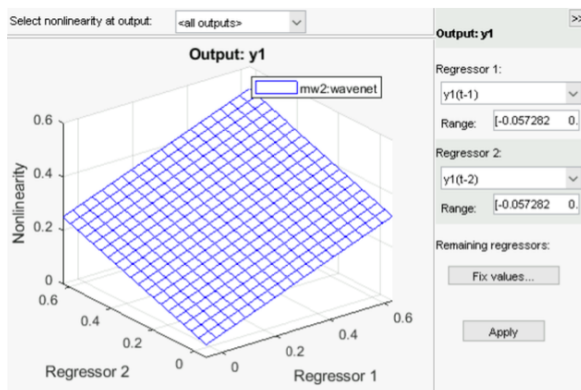
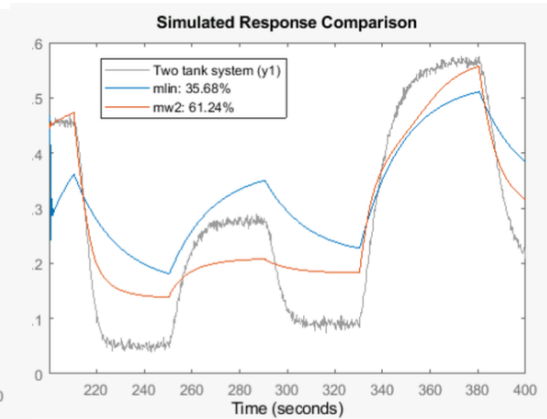
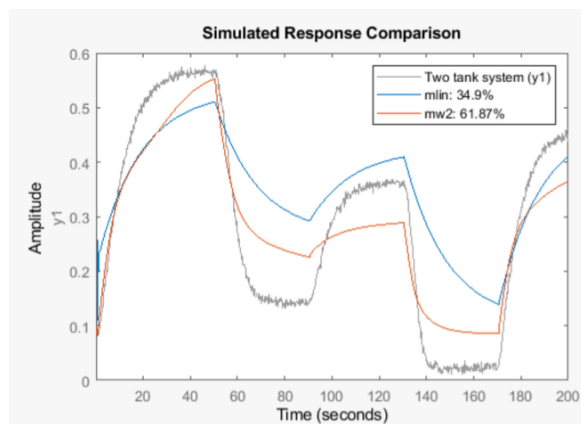


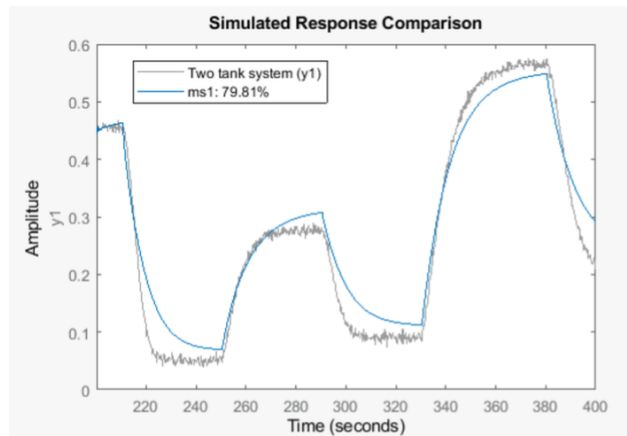
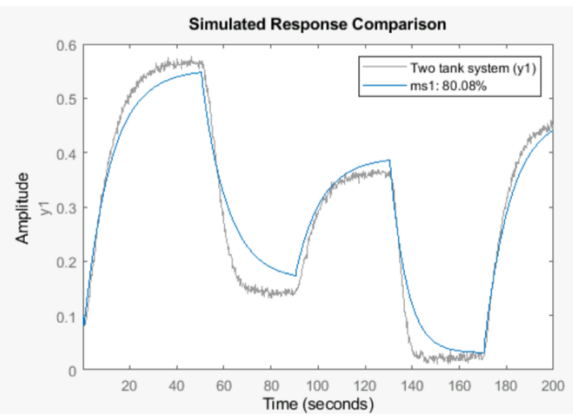
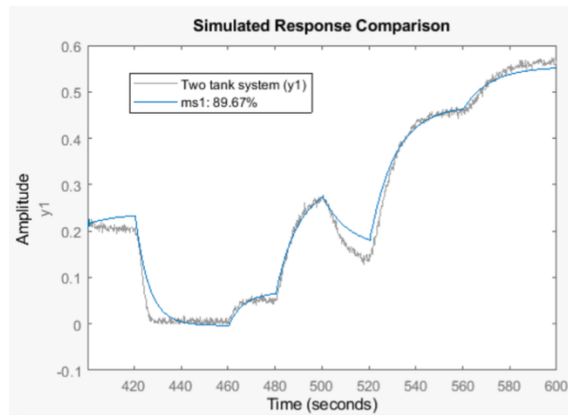
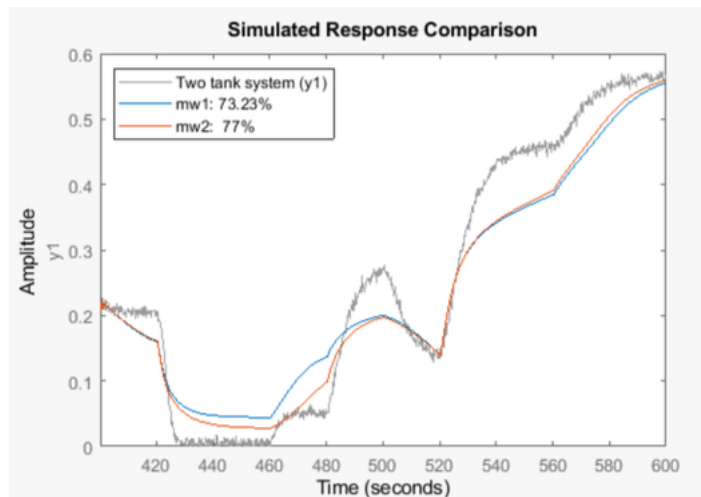
By using the regressors selection $nn = \{1,1,1\}$ and retuning some of the values one can see that the effects are:

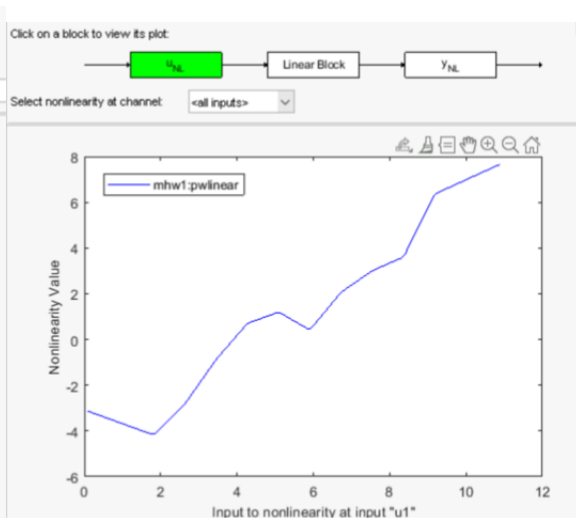
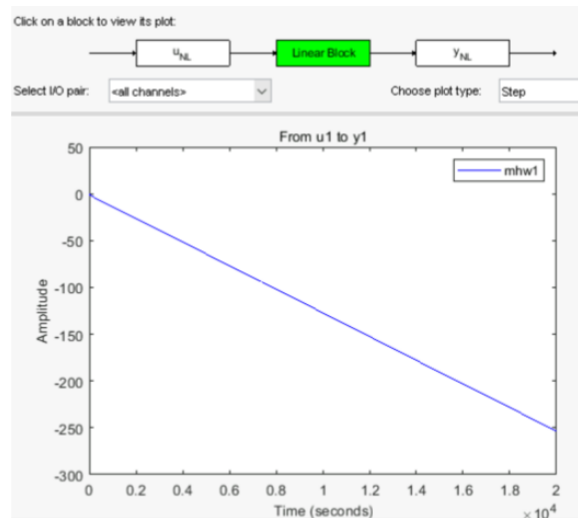
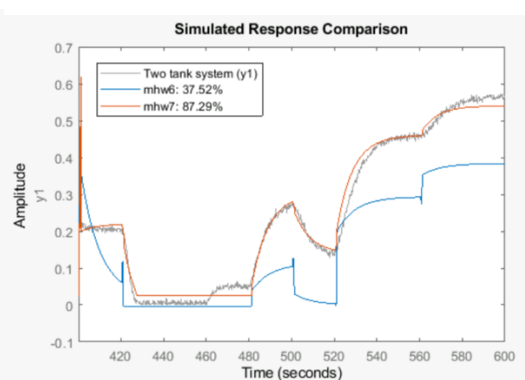
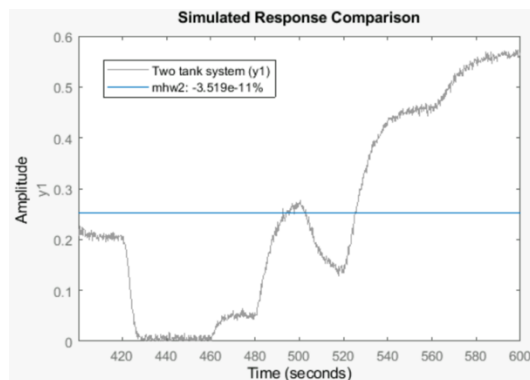
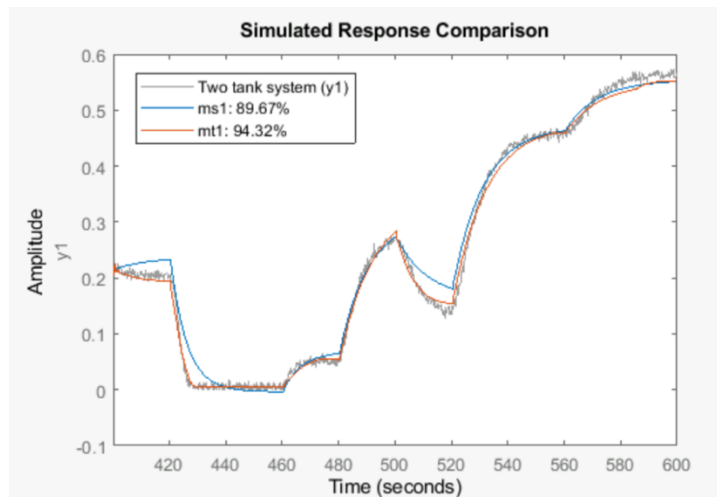
- Not the best results for mwh2 and mlin for higher complexity models, this is due to the simplification of the model
- The rest of the estimators seem to estimate the true response quite well, despite of the simplifications.
- The Hammerstein Wiener model seems more robust to the simplification of the model

10.4: Back to $nn = \{5,1,3\}$, using z3 as training and z1 as validation2, what happens?

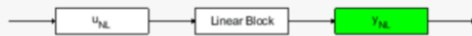
The plots below shows that the performance of the system implemented in 10.2 performs better than the system in this assignment. This could be due to the estimation scheme not being as similar to the validation scheme, and thus the performance is not as good.







Click on a block to view its plot:



Select nonlinearity at channel:

