Based on the coefficients of the Wiener filter, the model appears to be of order 33; the 60-tap LMS filter was able to converge on the correct solution with a very small MSE (-100dB). Due to the logarithmic scale, the convergence was linear in the log sense, meaning convergence in an exponentially-decaying manner, as expected for the LMS algorithm.

Also as expected, the final convergence vacillated about the Wiener filter solution, but in a very small fashion. Adjustment of the step size would show that any variation less than or greater than the normalized step size would slow down the convergence rate (but with better misadjustment) or speed up convergence (at the expense of a higher ending MSE).

The KLT LMS filter solution yielded a much faster convergence (almost half the time of the normalized LMS), even though the final MSE was the same at about -100dB.

The RLS filter solution was overall the best in terms of convergence speed and final MSE (though obviously the most computationally-expensive to implement). At a lambda forgetting factor of 0.99, convergence was an order of magnitude better than the NLMS, but ended with a higher squared deviation at -85dB, or higher than the original NLMS. At 0.998, convergence was better than both the NLMS and KLT (converged at 2500 iterations, vs. 5000 for KLT and 10000 for NLMS), and ended with the same -100dB squared deviation. Finally, at 0.9995, the convergence was between the KLT and NLMS, but had a lower ending squared deviation at -110dB. Again, the tradeoff of minimum MSE/squared deviation vs. convergence speed is evident in the plots.