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clear;	
clc;	
close all;	

definition

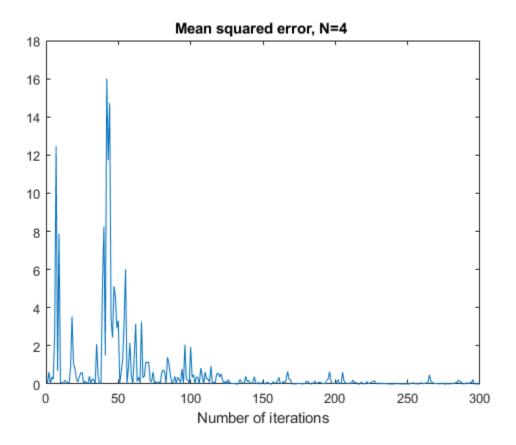
d: desired signal N: length of filter M: length of input signal alpha: learning rate e: errors w: weights of filter p: power of input signal l: noise amplitude d_t : corrupted desired signal

Mohammad Javad Amin 401211193 Problem 1, exercise 3

part a

```
N = 4;
k=5;
m_error=zeros(1,M);
% calulate mu max for N=4
p= inputs*inputs'/M;
 alpha_max=2/(2*N*p);
 disp('mu max for N=4 and is :');
 disp(alpha_max);
 alpha_int = alpha_max*ones(1,N);
for i=1:k
    [w,cost]=VSLMS(inputs,d,N,alpha_int,M,alpha_max);
    m_error=m_error+cost;
end
m_error=m_error/5;
disp("weights for N=4 :");
disp(w');
figure
plot(m_error);
```

```
title('Mean squared error, N=4 ');
xlabel('Number of iterations');
mu max for N=4 and is:
    0.2569
```



part b

```
N = [2,3,5,7,10];
for i=N
    alpha_max=2/(3*i*p);
    disp(['mu max for N=',num2str(i)]);
    disp(alpha_max);

m_error=zeros(1,M);
    alpha_int = alpha_max*ones(1,i);

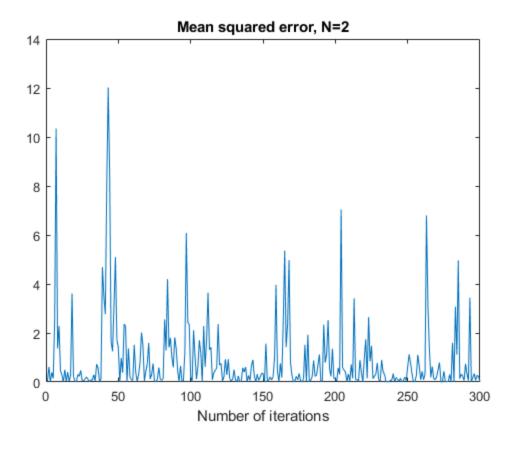
for g=1:k
    [w,cost]=VSLMS(inputs,d,i,alpha_int,M,alpha_max);
    m_error=m_error+cost;
end
    m_error=m_error/5;

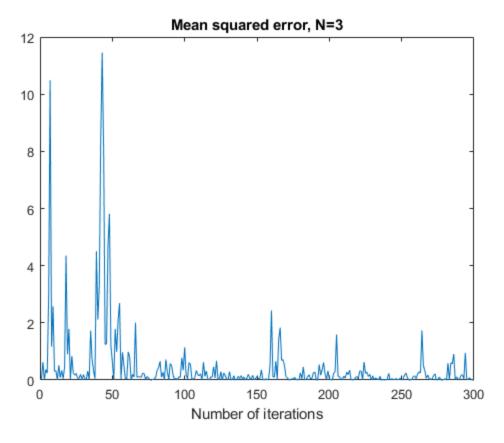
disp(['weights forand N=',num2str(i),':']);
    disp(w');
```

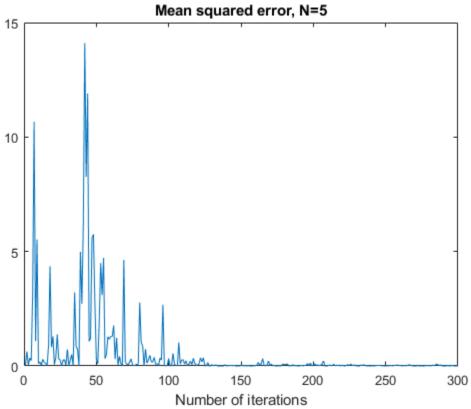
```
figure
    plot(m_error);
    title(['Mean squared error, N=',num2str(i)]);
    xlabel('Number of iterations');
end
mu max for N=2
    0.3426
weights for and N=2:
    1.1586
   -1.4484
mu max for N=3
    0.2284
weights for and N=3:
   0.9770
   -1.4907
    0.7232
mu max for N=5
    0.1370
weights for and N=5:
   1.0528
   -1.3784
    0.7723
   -0.3360
    0.2132
mu max for N=7
    0.0979
weights for and N=7:
   0.9747
   -1.4083
    0.6421
   -0.3809
   0.1769
   -0.1393
    0.0343
mu max for N=10
    0.0685
weights for and N=10:
    0.9938
   -1.3925
   0.7112
   -0.3387
    0.1860
   -0.0982
```

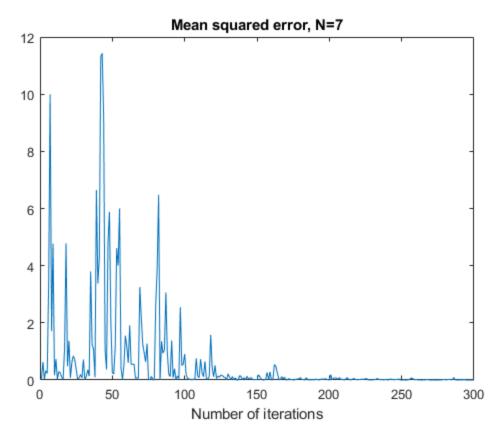
3

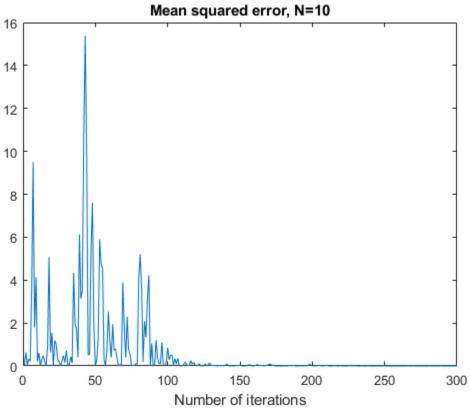
0.0571 -0.0157 0.0401 -0.0091











part c

```
1 = [0.1, 0.3, 1];
N = 4;
v = randn(1,300);
k=5;
% calulate mu max for N=4
p= inputs*inputs'/M;
alpha_max=2/(3*N*p);
disp('mu max for N=4 and is :');
disp(alpha_max);
for g=1
    m_error=zeros(1,M);
    d_t=d+g*v;
    for i=1:k
        [w,cost]=VSLMS(inputs,d_t,N,alpha_int,M,alpha_max);
        m_error=m_error+cost;
    end
    m_error=m_error/5;
    disp(['weights for N=4 and l=',num2str(g), ': ']);
    disp(w')
    figure
    plot(m_error);
    title(['Mean squared error, N=4 and l=', num2str(g),' : ']);
    xlabel('Number of iterations');
disp(" The VSLMS is more quicker than LMS algorithm ")
mu max for N=4 and is :
    0.1713
```

VSLMS algorithms

```
function[w,cost,J_min,J_inf]=VSLMS(inputs,d,N,alpha,M,mu_max)
% e : error
% u_temp : because LMS run when the first sample arrive, we put M-1 zeros in
beging of inputs, if whe don't put this zeros we must wait to m sample arrive
    u_temp=[zeros(1,N-1),inputs];
    e=zeros(1,M);
    w=zeros(1,N);
    g = ones(1,N);
    g_past = ones(1,N);
    mu_min=le-6;
    p=5;
    alpha_past=alpha;
```

```
for i=N:M
        u=u_temp(i:-1:i-N+1);
        y=dot(w,u);
        e(i-N+1)=d(i-N+1)-y;
        for j=1:N
            g(j)=e(i-N+1)*u(j);
            if sign(g(j))==sign(g_past(j))
                alpha(j)=p*alpha_past(j);
            else
                alpha(j)=alpha_past(j)/p;
            end
            if alpha(j)>mu_max
                alpha(j)= mu_max;
            end
            if alpha(j)<mu_min</pre>
                alpha(j)= mu_min;
            end
            w(j) = w(j) + alpha(j)*g(j);
        end
        g_past=g;
        alpha_past=alpha;
    end
    cost=e.^2;
    J_min=min(cost);
    J_{inf=sum(cost(M-19:M))/20;}
end
weights for N=4 :
    0.9031
   -1.4056
    0.7621
   -0.3698
```

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