

3η Γραπτή Σειρά

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Άσκηση 3.1

$$r_x[0] = 1.2$$

$$r_x[1] = 0.75$$

$$r_x[2] = 0.6$$

$$r_x[3] = 0.5.$$

a) Αρχικούς $E_{min}^{(0)} = r_x[0] = 1.2$.

Tεργ_i i=1

$$\kappa_1 = -\frac{r_x[1]}{E_{min}^{(0)}} = -0.625.$$

$$\alpha_1^{(1)} = -\kappa_1 = 0.625.$$

$$E_{min}^{(1)} = (1 - \kappa_1^2) E_{min}^{(0)} = 0.7312.$$

Tεργ_i i=2

$$\kappa_2 = -\frac{r_x[2] - \alpha_1^{(1)} r_x[1]}{E_{min}^{(1)}} = -0.1795$$

$$\alpha_2^{(2)} = -\kappa_2 = 0.1795.$$

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} = \alpha_1^{(1)} + \kappa_2 \alpha_1^{(1)} = 0.5128.$$

$$E_{min}^{(2)} = (1 - \kappa_2^2) E_{min}^{(1)} = 0.7076.$$

Tάξην $i=3$

$$x_3 = \frac{r_x[3] - \alpha_1^{(2)} r_x[2] - \alpha_2^{(2)} r_x[1]}{\alpha_3^{(2)}} = -0.0815$$

$$\alpha_3^{(3)} = -x_3 = 0.0815.$$

$$\alpha_1^{(3)} = \alpha_1^{(2)} + x_3 \alpha_2^{(2)} = 0.4982$$

$$\alpha_2^{(3)} = \alpha_2^{(2)} + x_3 \alpha_1^{(2)} = 0.1377$$

Συνεπώς, $LPC = \{\alpha_1^{(3)}, \alpha_2^{(3)}, \alpha_3^{(3)}\} = \{0.4982, 0.1377, 0.0815\}$
και $PARCOR = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = \{-0.625, -0.1795, -0.0815\}$.

$$\beta) \alpha_1 = \alpha_1^{(4)} = -0.3775$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_2^{(4)} = -0.23$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_3^{(4)} = 0.4825$$

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_4^{(4)} = 0.6$$

Τρέχουσε τον αλγόριθμο
αντίστοιχα.

Tάξην $i=4$

$$\alpha_4^{(4)} = -x_4 \Rightarrow x_4 = -0.6$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1^{(4)} = \alpha_1^{(3)} + x_4 \alpha_3^{(3)} \\ \alpha_2^{(4)} = \alpha_2^{(3)} + x_4 \alpha_2^{(3)} \\ \alpha_3^{(4)} = \alpha_3^{(3)} + x_4 \alpha_1^{(3)} \end{array} \right.$$

Αντικαθιστώντας την $\$$ με σχέση στην β :

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3^{(3)} = \alpha_3^{(4)} - x_4 (\alpha_1^{(4)} - x_4 \alpha_3^{(3)})$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3^{(3)} = \frac{\alpha_3^{(4)} - x_4 \alpha_1^{(4)}}{1 - x_4^2} = 0.24$$

Antidiagonals onto the (1) \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1^{(3)} = \alpha_1^{(4)} - x_4 (\alpha_3 - x_3 \alpha_1^{(3)})$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1^{(3)} = \frac{\alpha_1^{(4)} - x_4 \alpha_3}{1 - x_3^2} = -0.1375.$$

Now obtain $i=2$ example $\alpha_2^{(3)} = \frac{\alpha_2^{(4)}}{x_2 + 1} = -0.575$.

Taken $i=3$

$$\alpha_3^{(3)} = -x_3 \Rightarrow x_3 = -0.21.$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1^{(3)} = \alpha_1^{(2)} + x_3 \alpha_2^{(2)} \\ \alpha_2^{(3)} = \alpha_2^{(2)} + x_3 \alpha_1^{(2)} \end{cases}$$

Observe the previous procedure,

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} = \frac{\alpha_1^{(3)} - x_3 \alpha_2^{(3)}}{1 - x_3^2} = -0.4375 \times 0.4$$

$$\alpha_2^{(2)} = \alpha_2^{(3)} - x_3 \alpha_1^{(2)} = -0.75.$$

Taken $i=2$

$$\alpha_2^{(2)} = -x_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0.75.$$

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} = \alpha_1^{(1)} + x_2 \alpha_2^{(1)} \Rightarrow \alpha_2^{(2)} = (x_2 + 1) \alpha_2^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1^{(1)} = \frac{\alpha_2^{(2)}}{x_2 + 1} = -0.25$$

Taken $i=1$

$$x_1 = -\alpha_1^{(1)} = 0.25$$

$$\text{PARCOP} = \{0.25, -0.75, -0.21, -0.6\}.$$

Aσκηση 3.2

$$d[n] = 0.6d[n-1] + w[n]$$

a) Από την σειράνυση του βιβλίου *Wiener* σε
3.6.2 γίνεται

$$r_d[x] = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{1-\alpha^2} \alpha^{|x|} = \frac{0.6}{0.64}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) w[n] &= w[0] + w[1] z^{-1} \\ \Rightarrow w[n] &= w[0] \delta[n] + w[1] \delta[n-1] \end{aligned}$$

Οι βέντιοσι συντελεστές που νοηταν από την
wiener-Hopf

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_x[0] & r_x[1] \\ r_x[1] & r_x[0] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w[0] \\ w[1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{dx}[0] \\ r_{dx}[1] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{dx}[x] = r_x[x]$$

Επειδή το ~~d[n]~~ και $w[n]$ είναι αυτοχέτως
& ισοχειλι:

$$r_x[n] = r_d[n] + r_v[n] = \frac{0.6}{0.64} + \delta[n].$$

$$\text{Έτσι } r_x[0] = 2.5625 \text{ και } r_x[1] = 0.9375$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2.5625 & 0.9375 \\ 0.9375 & 2.5625 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w[0] \\ w[1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15625 \\ 0.9375 \end{bmatrix}$$

Evinia aw

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax+by = d \\ bx+ay = e \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} abx + b^2y = db \\ abx + a^2y = de \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^2 - a^2) y = bd - ae.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{bd - ae}{b^2 - a^2} \neq 0$$

$$x = \frac{a - by}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow w[s] = \frac{r_x[1]r_{dx}[0] - r_x[0]r_{dx}[1]}{(r_x[1])^2 - (r_x[0])^2} = 0.1669$$

$$x \text{as } w[0] = \frac{v_{0x}[0] - v_x[1]w[1]}{v_x[0]} = 0.548$$

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$$f_{\text{filter}} = r_d[0] - \sum_{n=0}^1 w[n] r_d[n] = \underline{\underline{0.5497}}$$

$$8) W(z) = \omega[0]I + \omega[1]z^{-1} + \omega[2]z^{-2}.$$

$$w[n] = w[0]\delta[n] + w[1]\delta[n-1] + w[2]\delta[n-2]$$

Οι βέντισοι αντεπεξέργαση τηρούνται σε
δύο νομίσματα Wiener-Hopf εξισώσεων

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_x[0] & r_x[1] & r_x[2] \\ r_x[1] & r_x[0] & r_x[1] \\ r_x[2] & r_x[1] & r_x[0] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w(0) \\ w(1) \\ w(2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{dx}[0] \\ r_{dx}[1] \\ r_{dx}[2] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Output, } v_x[n] = v_d[n] + v_r[n] = \frac{(0.6)^n}{0.64} + d[n]$$

$$r_{dx}[n] = r_{d1}[n] = \frac{(0.6)^{ln 1}}{0.64}.$$

$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2.5625 & 0.9375 & 0.5625 \\ 0.9375 & 2.5625 & 0.9375 \\ 0.5625 & 0.9375 & 2.5625 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w(0) \\ w(1) \\ w(2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5625 \\ 0.9375 \\ 0.5625 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 5.$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{21} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 6.8125.$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 1. \text{ Q7.5}$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \cancel{0.00000015} \quad 0.5625.$$

$$= 0 \quad w[0] = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = 0.525$$

$$w[1] = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} = 0.050, 15$$

$$w_2 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_1} = 0.045.$$

$$y_{f,r_3} = r_d[0] - \sum_{n=0}^2 w[n] r_d[n] = 0.545$$

δ) Για την χρονοσειρά οεπόχριστη $h[n]$ και συνάρτηση μεταφοράς $H_{nc}(z)$ του ~~τηλε~~ παραλλαγτού wiener φίλτρου ωκεανού

$$h[n] * v_x[n] = r_{dx}[n], H_{nc}(z) = \frac{P_{dx}(z)}{P_x(z)}$$

Επομένως, αφού τα $d[n]$ και $v[n]$ είναι αυτοσχετικοί και αποτελούν

$$P_{dx}(z) = P_d(z), P_x(z) = P_d(z) + P_v(z),$$

και επειδή το φειδιό των $d[n]$ είναι

$$r_d[n] = \frac{0.6}{0.64} z^{-1} \rightarrow P_d(z) = \frac{1 - 0.6z^{-1}}{(1 - 0.6z^{-1})(1 - 0.6z)} \quad | |z| < 1/0.6$$

(It οξείαν απεδειχθεί στη σειρά 2).

η συνάρτηση μεταφοράς προκύπτει.

$$H_{nc}(z) = \frac{P_{dx}(z)}{P_x(z)} = \frac{P_d(z)}{P_d(z) + P_v(z)} \\ = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.6z^{-1})(1 - 0.6z)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (1 - 0.6z^{-1})(1 - 0.6z)} = \frac{1}{1 + 1 - 0.6z - 0.6z^{-1} + 0.6^2}$$

$$2.36 - 0.6z - 0.6z^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow H[n]$

$$H_{nc}(z) = \frac{z}{0.6z^2 - 2.36z + 0.6} = \frac{z}{0.6(z-3.66)(z-0.27)}$$

$$= -\frac{z}{0.6(3.66-0.27)} \left(\frac{1}{z-3.66} - \frac{1}{z-0.27} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2.034} \left(\frac{1}{1-3.66z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-0.27z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{nc}[n] = \frac{(3.66)}{2.034} u[n-1] + \frac{(0.27)}{2.034} u[n]$$

$$\tilde{g}_{nc} = r_d[0] - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_d(e^{j\omega}) H(e^{j\omega}) d\omega.$$

$$= r_d[0] - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_x(e^{j\omega}) H(e^{j\omega}) d\omega$$

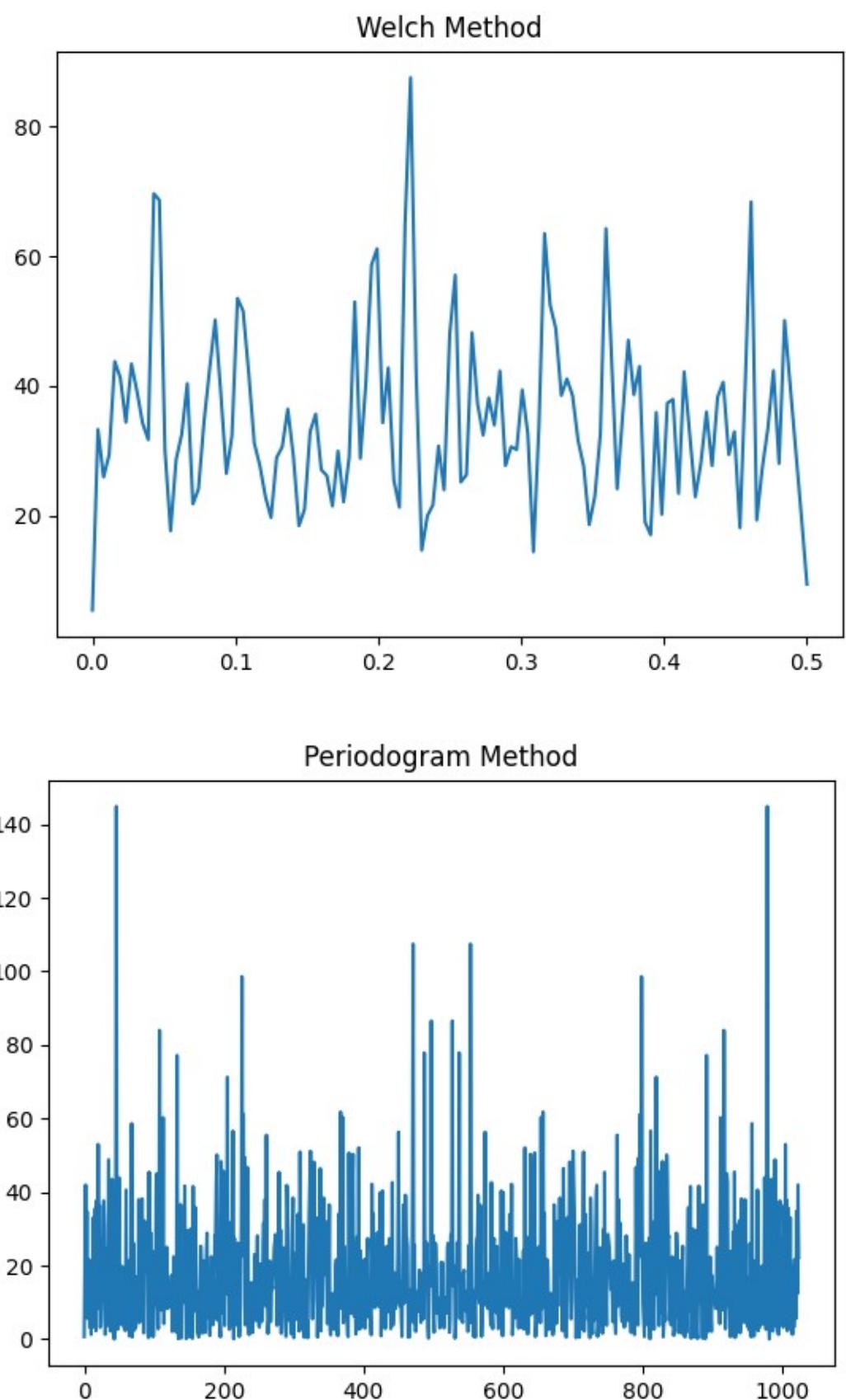
$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_v(e^{j\omega}) H(e^{j\omega}) d\omega.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_v(e^{j\omega}) H(e^{j\omega}) d\omega$$

$$= \sigma_w^2 h_{nc}[0] = 0.5.$$

Порядок ошибки $\pi w s$ $\tilde{g}_{nc} < \tilde{g}_{fir,3} < \tilde{g}_{fir,2}$.

3.3)



`var_per = 288.99486880110186`

`var_welch = 176.21710419633456`

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.signal import welch
import statistics
```

```
figure_counter = 0
omega1 = 0.4 * np.pi
omega2 = 0.5 * np.pi
omega3 = 0.8 * np.pi
```

```
N = 1024
```

```
n = np.arange(N)
```

```
phi1 = np.random.uniform(0.0, 2*np.pi, size=N)
phi2 = np.random.uniform(0.0, 2*np.pi, size=N)
```

```
x = (
    3 * np.cos(omega1 * n + phi1)
    + np.sin(omega2 * n + phi2)
    + 5 * np.sin(omega3 * n + phi2)
    + np.random.randint(1)
)
```

```
f, welch = welch(x , window='hamming')
```

```
per = 1/N * np.abs(np.fft.fft(x)) ** 2
```

```
var_per = statistics.variance(per)
var_welch = statistics.variance(welch)

file = open('variances.txt', 'w+')
file.write(
    'var_per = ' + str(var_per)
    + '\n' + 'var_welch = ' + str(var_welch)
)
file.close()

# Figures
figure_counter += 1
plt.figure(figure_counter)
plt.title('x[n]')
plt.plot(n,x)

figure_counter += 1
plt.figure(figure_counter)
plt.title('Welch Method')
plt.plot(f, welch)
plt.savefig('welch.png')

figure_counter += 1
plt.figure(figure_counter)
plt.title('Periodogram Method')
plt.plot(n, per)
plt.savefig('periodogram.png')

plt.show()
```

Aoknow 3.4)

a) $J = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n - a_n e\|^2$

Tíkai van exóptiké endoxikotikus θéldoupe

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial a_n} = 0 \text{ kér } \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial a_n^2} > 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial a_n} = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - a_n e) (-e) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - a_n e) e = 0.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N (a_n - x_n e) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n e.$$

$$\Rightarrow N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n e$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \langle x_n, e \rangle = e^T x_n = x_n^T e.$$

b) $J_s = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n - a_n e\|$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - a_n e)^T (x_n - a_n e)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^T x_n - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n e^T x_n - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^T a_n e + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n e^T a_n e.$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n\|^2 - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (e^T x_n)(e^T x_n) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^T e e^T x_n + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n^2.$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n\|^2 - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|a_n e\|^2 - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^T x_n e + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|a_n e\|^2$$

$$= -e^T \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n x_n^T \right) e + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n\|^2.$$

5) Η προσέξτε αυτά τα όψη σε PCA ταξιδίων
 $p=1$

δ) Οπιζόντας τινάκα X ίσην θα έχει ως
 σπειρικής τα x_n τότε $R_x = \frac{1}{N} X^T X$

Κανουμε τηρη ΣVD με $p=1$ προκειμένου να
 ελαχιστοποιηθεί το λόθος προσέξτε
 Εποι,

$$X = U \Sigma V^T \Rightarrow R_x = \frac{1}{N} V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T$$

$$\Rightarrow R_x = \frac{1}{N} V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T$$

ίσην τη σημερινής τινάκας

$$\Rightarrow R_x = \frac{1}{N} V \Sigma^2 V^T = V \frac{\Sigma^2}{N} V^T$$

Για να ελαχιστοποιηθεί το λ οπιζόται να
 αυτοθετεί ο όποιος $e^T R_x e$ ίσην $R_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n x_n^T$
 Εποι, πρέπει να ενδεικουμε $e = v_1$
 ίσην v_1 είναι το πρώτον αντίστροφο της μεγαλύτερης
 σπειρικής

$$\text{Όποτε } v_1 = e \text{ και } a_n = x_n^T v_1$$

$$e) X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 18 & -6 & 3 \\ -6 & 12 & -5 \\ 3 & -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = Q_X \cdot N = Q_X \cdot 4.$$

To calculate the coefficients own
measured values the formula $a = 5.805$ gives to

$$e = [2.818 \quad -1.952 \quad 1]^T$$

$$[a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3 \quad a_4]^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.818 \\ -1.952 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.866 \\ 10.674 \\ -1.952 \\ 13.224 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.5)

περισπωμένη
καπελάκι

Οι σχέσεις που προκύπτουν είναι οι εξής:

- 1) $x(n) - x_{\text{περισπωμένη}}(n) = d(n)$
- 2) $d_{-}(n) + x_{\text{περισπωμένη}}(n) = x_{\text{καπελάκι}}(n)$
- 3) $x_{\text{περισπωμένη}}(n) = x_{\text{καπελάκι}}(n - 1)$
- 4) $d_{\text{καπελάκι}}(n) = 1 \text{ if } d(n) \geq 0 \text{ else } 0$

Για να λύσω την άσκηση έφτιαξα 1 scriptaki σε python που του περνάω τον πίνακα x (μαζί με τις αρχικές συνθήκες που μας δίνονται και υπολογίζει το αποτέλεσμα

x: [0 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 7 9 0 0 0 0]

x_perispomeni: [0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3]

d: [0, 0, -1, 0, -1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, -6, -5, -4, -3]

d_kapelo: [1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1]

c: [0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1]

x_kapelo: [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2]

```
import numpy as np

def d_kapelos(d_n):
    if d_n >= 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return -1

x = np.array([0,0,1,1,1,1,2,4,5,7,9,0,0,0,0])
d = []
x_kapelo = [0]
d_kapelo = []
x_perispomeni = []
c = []

for n in range(1, len(x)):
    d_value = x[n] - x_kapelo[n-1]
    d_fun = d_kapelos(d_value)

    d.append(d_value)
    d_kapelo.append(d_fun)

    x_kapelo.append(d_fun + x_kapelo[n-1])
    x_perispomeni.append(x_kapelo[n-1])

    if d_fun == 1:
        c.append(0)
    else:
        c.append(1)
```

```
print("x: ", x[1:])
print("x_perispomeni: ", x_perispomeni)
print("d: ", d)
print("d_kapelo: ", d_kapelo)
print("c: ", c)
print("x_kapelo: ", x_kapelo[1:])
```