

$\{X(t)\}$ normal process med vrf = 0 och kvf

$$401. \quad r(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 - |\tau| & \text{då } |\tau| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{annars} \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V(X(t)) = r(0) = 1 \\ \text{normal process} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{alla } X(t) \in N(0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{varmed } P(X(t) > 2) &= 1 - \Phi(2) \\ &= 0.02275 \end{aligned}$$

$X(t) + X(t + \frac{1}{2})$ lin. komb. av $\{X(t)\}$

så normalfördelad

$$E(X(t) + X(t + \frac{1}{2})) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(X(t) + X(t + \frac{1}{2})) &= V(X(t)) + 2C(X(t), X(t + \frac{1}{2})) + \\ &\quad + V(X(t + \frac{1}{2})) \\ &= 1 + 2 \cdot (1 - \underbrace{|t + \frac{1}{2} - t|}_{\frac{1}{2}}) + 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

dvs $X(t) + X(t + 1) \in N(0, \sqrt{3})$ så

$$P(X(t) + X(t + 1) > 2) = 1 - P\left(\frac{X(t) + X(t + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{3}} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \underbrace{\Phi(1.1547)}_{\approx 0.876} = 0.124 \quad [\text{halvvägs}(0.8749, 0.8770)]$$

$X(t) \perp X(t + 1)$ så $V(X(t) + X(t + 1)) = 1 + 1 = 2$

varmed $X(t) + X(t + 1) \in N(0, \sqrt{2})$ så

$$P(X(t) + X(t + 1) > 2) = 1 - \underbrace{\Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}_{\approx 0.921} = 0.079$$

402. $\{X(t)\}$ stationär (med kof $r_X(\tau)$) ^{normalprocess}

$$Y(t) = X(t) - 0.4 X(t-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_Y(s,t) &= C(X(s) - 0.4 X(s-2), X(t) - 0.4 X(t-2)) \\ &= C(X(s), X(t)) - 0.4 C(X(s), X(t-2)) - \\ &\quad - 0.4 C(X(s-2), X(t)) + 0.16 C(X(s-2), X(t-2)) \\ &= r_X(t-s) - 0.4 r_X(t-2-s) - 0.4 r_X(t-(s-2)) + \\ &\quad + 0.16 r_X(t-2-(s-2)) \\ &= 1.16 r_X(\tau) - 0.4 (r_X(\tau-2) + r_X(\tau+2)) \\ &\quad \text{där } \tau = t-s \end{aligned}$$

$$X(t) \text{ stationär} \Rightarrow m_X(t) = m_X \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m_Y(t) = m_X - 0.4 m_X = 0.6 m_X$$

Alltså är $\{Y(t)\}$ svagt stationär.

Dessutom är $X(t)$ normalprocess så

$Y(t)$ (lin. komb. av $X(t)$) också normalpr.
oh därmed {svagt stationär normalpr.}

\Rightarrow strikt stationär.

$\{X(t)\}$ stationär normal pr. med

$$m(t) = 0$$

$$403, \quad r(\tau) = \frac{2 + \tau^2}{1 + \tau^2}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2}(X(1) + X(3)) + 1 < X(2)\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{X(1)}{2} - X(2) + \frac{X(3)}{2} < -1\right)$$

$$\text{Låt } Y = \frac{X(1)}{2} - X(2) + \frac{X(3)}{2}$$

Da är $Y \in N(\mu, \sigma)$ (ty lin. komb. av komponenter ur normalprocess).

$$\mu = E(Y) = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = V(Y)$$

$$= C\left(\frac{X(1)}{2} - X(2) + \frac{X(3)}{2}, \frac{X(1)}{2} - X(2) + \frac{X(3)}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}r(0) - \frac{1}{2}r(1) + \frac{1}{4}r(2) -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2}r(-1) + \underline{r(0)} - \frac{1}{2}r(1) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4}r(-2) - \frac{1}{2}r(-1) + \underline{\frac{1}{4}r(0)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2+0}{1+0} + (-1-1) \frac{2+1}{1+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2+4}{1+4}$$

$$= 3 - 3 + \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{varmed } P(Y < -1) = \Phi\left(\frac{-1-0}{\sqrt{3/5}}\right) =$$

$$= 0.0985$$

lim $r(\tau) = 1 \Rightarrow$ långa pos. beroenden.
 $\tau \rightarrow \infty$

404

 $\{Y(t)\}$ W-process med

$$m(t) = 0, \quad r(s, t) = \min(s, t)$$

d.v.s.
standard
W-process

$$\text{Låt } Z(t) = \frac{Y(t) - Y(t/2)}{\sqrt{t}} \quad t > 0$$

a) Fördelning för $Z(t)$

$$E(Z(t)) = E\left(\frac{Y(t) - Y(t/2)}{\sqrt{t}}\right) = 0$$

$$V_Z(s, t) = C\left(\frac{Y(s) - Y(s/2)}{\sqrt{s}}, \frac{Y(t) - Y(t/2)}{\sqrt{t}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}\sqrt{t}} \left(C(Y(s), Y(t)) - C(Y(s), Y(t/2)) - C(Y(s/2), Y(t)) + C(Y(s/2), Y(t/2)) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{st}} \left(\min(s, t) - \min(s, \frac{t}{2}) - \min(\frac{s}{2}, t) + \min(\frac{s}{2}, \frac{t}{2}) \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} s \leq \frac{t}{2}: \frac{1}{\sqrt{st}} \left(s - s - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{s}{2} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{t}{2} < s \leq t: \frac{1}{\sqrt{st}} \left(s - \frac{t}{2} - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{s}{2} \right) = \frac{s - \frac{t}{2}}{\sqrt{st}} \\ t < s \leq 2t: \frac{1}{\sqrt{st}} \left(t - \frac{t}{2} - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) = \frac{t - \frac{s}{2}}{\sqrt{st}} \\ s > 2t: 0 \end{cases}$$

speciellt $V(Z(t)) = r(t, t) = \frac{1}{2}$ så $Z(t) \in N(0, \sqrt{1/2})$ b) Ej svagt stat. ty kvf ej
fn av $s-t$.

405 / $\{X_t\}$ hagelbrus med

intensitet λ

impulsfkn $g(x) = \begin{cases} kx & 0 < x < a \\ 0 & \text{annars} \end{cases}$
(strömpulsfkn)

Bestäm vvf och kvf.

Från ex 12 i boken har vi Campbells formuler

$$\begin{cases} m(t) = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) dt \\ r(\tau) = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) g(t-\tau) dt \end{cases}$$

vvf $m(t) = \lambda \int_0^a kt dt = \lambda k \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^a = \lambda k \frac{a^2}{2}$

kvf $r(\tau) = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{g(t)}_{\neq 0 \text{ då } t \in (0, a)} \underbrace{g(t-\tau)}_{\neq 0 \text{ då } t-\tau \in (0, a) \text{ dvs } t \in (\tau, a+\tau)} dt$

$\neq 0$ då $u \in (\tau, a)$ $0 < \tau < a$
 $u \in (0, a+\tau)$ $-a < \tau < 0$

$0 < \tau < a$:

$$= \lambda \int_{\tau}^a kt \cdot k(t-\tau) dt$$

$$= \lambda k^2 \int_{\tau}^a (t^2 - \tau t) dt$$

$$= \lambda k^2 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \tau \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_{\tau}^a$$

$$= \lambda k^2 \left(\frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^2 \tau}{2} - \left(\frac{\tau^3}{3} - \frac{\tau^3}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \lambda k^2 (2a^3 - 3a^2 \tau + \tau^3)$$

$$-a < \tau < 0:$$

$$r(\tau) = \lambda \int_0^{a+\tau} k t \cdot k(t-\tau) dt$$

$$= \lambda k^2 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \tau \frac{t^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= \lambda k^2 \left(\frac{(a+\tau)^3}{3} - \tau \frac{(a+\tau)^2}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \lambda k^2 \left(2(a^3 + 3a^2\tau + 3a\tau^2 + \tau^3) - 3\tau(a^2 + 2a\tau + \tau^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \lambda k^2 \left(\underline{2a^3} + \underline{6a^2\tau} + \underline{6a\tau^2} + 2\tau^3 - \underline{3a^2\tau} - \underline{6a\tau^2} - 3\tau^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \lambda k^2 \left(2a^3 + 3a^2\tau - \tau^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \lambda k^2 \left(2a^3 - 3a^2(-\tau) + (-\tau)^3 \right)$$

varmed $r(\tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6} \lambda k^2 (2a^3 - 3a^2|\tau| + |\tau|^3) & \text{då } |\tau| < a \\ 0 & \text{annars} \end{cases}$

406) Totala strömmen vid t är

$$X(t) = \sum_n g(t - \tau_n)$$

$g(s) = 0$ för $s < 0$ dvs då $t < \tau_k$
så $X(t)$ endast beroende av
emissioner före tiden t .

Från Ex 12 i boken har vi

Campbells formuler

$$m(t) = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) dt$$

$$r(\tau) = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) g(t - \tau) dt$$

vuf $m(t) = 10^4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 10^{-2} e^{-t} dt$

$$= 100 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= 100 \left[-e^{-t} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= 100 \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (-e^{-R} - (-e^0))$$

$$= 100 (0 + 1) = 100$$

$$\text{kvf} \quad r(\tau) = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{g(t)}_{\substack{\neq 0 \text{ om} \\ t > 0}} \underbrace{g(t-\tau)}_{\substack{\neq 0 \text{ om} \\ t > \tau}} dt$$

$$= 10^4 \int_{\max(0, \tau)}^{\infty} 10^{-2} e^{-t} 10^{-2} e^{-(t-\tau)} dt$$

$$= 1 \cdot e^{\tau} \int_{\max(0, \tau)}^{\infty} e^{-2t} dt$$

$$= e^{\tau} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \right]_{\max(0, \tau)}^{\infty}$$

$$= e^{\tau} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2R} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2 \max(0, \tau)} \right) \right)$$

$$= e^{\tau} \frac{1}{2} e^{-2 \max(0, \tau)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\tau - 2 \max(0, \tau)}$$

$\tau - 2\tau = -\tau \text{ om } \tau > 0$
 $\tau - 0 = \tau \text{ om } \tau < 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-|\tau|}$$

Eftersom $X(t) = \sum g(t - \tau_k)$

och $E(X(t)) = 100$ medan varje strömpuls bidrar med $\leq 10^{-2}$ (intensiteten)

måste summan innehålla ≥ 10000 termer

\Rightarrow CGS: $X(t+1) - X(t) \in N(\mu, \sigma)$ där

$$\mu = E(X(t+1) - X(t)) = 100 - 100 = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = V(X(t+1) - X(t)) = C(X(t+1) - X(t), X(t+1) - X(t)) =$$

$$= r(0) - r(1) - r(-1) + r(0) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= 1 - e^{-1} \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{1 - e^{-1}} \text{ så}$$

$$P(X(t+1) - X(t) > 2) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2-0}{\sqrt{1-e^{-1}}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(2.516) = 0.006$$

407. $r(s, t) = E(X_s X_t) - E(X_s)E(X_t)$

$$\left\{ E(X_t) = E(z_t z_{t-1}) = E(z_t)E(z_{t-1}) = 0 \right\}$$

$$= E(z_s z_{s-1} z_t z_{t-1})$$

$$= \begin{cases} E(z_t^2 z_{t-1}^2) & t=s \\ E(z_{t+1} z_t^2 z_{t-1}) & t=s-1 \\ E(z_{t-1}^2 z_{t-2} z_t) & t=s+1 \\ E(z_{t+2} z_{t+1} z_t z_{t-1}) & t=s-2 \\ 0 & |t-s| \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \underbrace{E(z_t^2)}_1 \underbrace{E(z_{t-1}^2)}_1 & t=s \\ 0 & t \neq s \end{cases}$$

varmed X_s och X_t okorrelerade!

Är då $X_s \perp X_t$? I så fall måste

t. ex. $X_t^2 \perp X_{t+1}^2 \Rightarrow C(X_t^2, X_{t+1}^2) = 0$

Men $C(X_t^2, X_{t+1}^2) =$

$$= E(X_t^2 X_{t+1}^2) - E(X_t^2)E(X_{t+1}^2) =$$

$$= E(z_{t+1}^2 z_t^4 z_{t-1}^2) - E(z_t^2 z_{t-1}^2)E(z_{t+1}^2 z_t^2)$$

$$= \underbrace{E(z_{t+1}^2)}_1 \underbrace{E(z_t^4)}_3 \underbrace{E(z_{t-1}^2)}_1 - \underbrace{E(z_t^2)}_{=1^2=1} \underbrace{E(z_{t-1}^2)}_1 \underbrace{E(z_{t+1}^2)}_1$$

$$= 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

Alltså $X_s \perp X_t$ ej oberoende då $s \neq t$