

EXAM FOR RANDOM PROCESSES, 5 POINTS/7.5 ECTS

January 4, 2005, 9 am – 1 pm

Max number of points: 30.

Halmstad University grading bounds: 12p \Rightarrow grade 3, 18p \Rightarrow grade 4, 24p \Rightarrow grade 5.

ECTS bounds: 12p \Rightarrow grade E, 15p \Rightarrow grade D, 18p \Rightarrow grade C, 21p \Rightarrow grade B, 24p \Rightarrow grade A.

Allowed aids: Sheet of formulae attached to the exam, calculator and Mathematics Handbook: Beta.

Examiner: Eric Järpe (035-16 76 53).

For each problem a *complete* solution should be given. All solutions should be thoroughly presented. Each solution should start at the top of a new sheet of paper. Only one solution a sheet. The proper solutions will be available on the internet at

<http://www.hh.se/staff/erja> \rightarrow Teaching \rightarrow Random processes \rightarrow 050104: Solution

1. Assume that $\{X_t\}$ is a weakly stationary process with cvf r_X , and that $r_X = G$ where G is the Fourier transform of g . Show that the spectral density function of $\{X_t\}$ is $R_X = g$. (3p)
2. Show that a weakly stationary Gaussian process is strongly stationary. (3p)
3. Suppose $\{X_t\}$ is a weakly stationary process with $m_X = 1$ and spectral density function $R_X(f) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}e^{-|f|}}$.
 - (a) Determine the cvf $r_X(\tau)$. (2p)
 - (b) Assuming that $\{X_t\}$ is a Gaussian process, calculate the probability $P(X_t + X'_t \leq 5)$. (4p)
4. Let $r_X(\tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\delta_k(\tau)}{2^{|\tau|}}$ be the cvf of the weakly stationary process $\{X_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$.
 - (a) Calculate $R_X(0)$. (4p)
 - (b) Suppose that $\{X_t\}$ is filtered with the response function $h(t) = \delta_c(t)$ (where $c \in \mathbb{R}$) resulting in the output process $\{Y_t\}$. Calculate the cvf r_Y . (4p)
5. Let $\{X_t\}$ be an $MA(q)$ process defined by $X_t = \sum_{k=0}^q (-1)^k \epsilon_{t-k}$ where $\sigma_\epsilon^2 = 1$.
 - (a) Calculate the cvf r_X . (4p)
 - (b) What kind of process $\{Y_t\}$ is achieved by letting $Y_t = X_t + X_{t-1}$. (3p)
 - (c) Calculate the spectral density function R_Y in the case when $q = 99$. (3p)

GOOD LUCK!