

# EXAM FOR RANDOM PROCESSES, 7.5 ECTS

December 20, 2008, 9.00 am – 1.00 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:** Summary of formulae attached to the exam, calculator and Math. Handbook: Beta.

**Examiner:** Eric Järpe (035-16 76 53, 0702-822 844).

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://dixon.hh.se/erja>  $\rightarrow$  Teaching  $\rightarrow$  Random processes  $\rightarrow$  Previous exams

1. Assume  $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  is distributed according to the multivariate normal distribution. Show that if  $C(X_i, X_j) = 0$  for all  $i \neq j$ , then  $X_i$  is independent of  $X_j$  for all  $i \neq j$ . (4p)
2. Suppose  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$  is a Poisson process with parameter  $\lambda = 2$ . Calculate
  - (a)  $E(X_t + 2X_{t+1})$ , (3p)
  - (b) the covariance function of  $\{X_t\}$ . (4p)
3. Let  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$  be a Gaussian process with expectation function  $m(t) = 1$  and covariance function  $r(\tau) = e^{-2|\tau|}$ . Determine
  - (a)  $V(X_t)$ , (2p)
  - (b)  $P(X_{t+1} - X_t > 1)$ , (4p)
  - (c) the spectral density function of  $\{X_t\}$ . (3p)
4. Suppose  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  is an  $AR(1)$  process. Determine the value of the parameter  $\sigma_\epsilon^2$  if  $V(X_t) = \sigma_X^2 = 1$  and  $a_1 = -1/4$ . (5p)
5. Assume that the process  $\{X_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$  is filtered with the impulse response  $\delta'(t)$ . What is the output signal? (5p)  
*Hint: For the delta function  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta'(u)f(u) du = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(u)f'(u) du$ . Use this!*

*GOOD LUCK!*