

SOLUCIONES HOJA DE PROBLEMAS 6

1. a) $\eta_Y(t)=0$, $R_Y(t_1, t_2)=\frac{1}{2} R_X(t_1, t_2)\cos(\Omega_0(t_1-t_2)) \Rightarrow R_Y(\tau)=\frac{1}{2} R_X(\tau)\cos(\Omega_0\tau)$
 b) $\mathbf{Y}(t)$ estacionario s.a.

2. a) $\eta_Y(t)=1-2F_X(a)$, $R_Y(t_1, t_2)=1-4F_X(a)+4F_X(a, a; t_1-t_2) \Rightarrow R_Y(\tau)=1-4F_X(a)+4F_X(a, a; \tau)$
 $\mathbf{Y}(t)$ estacionario en s.a.
 $f_Y(y; t)=F_X(a)\delta(y+1)+(1-F_X(a))\delta(y-1)$ no depende de $t \Rightarrow \mathbf{Y}(t)$ estacionario 1^{er} orden
 b) $C_Y(\tau)=4F_X(a, a; \tau)-4F_X^2(a)$ $\text{Var}[\mathbf{Y}(t)]=C_Y(\tau=0)=4F_X(a, a; 0)-4F_X^2(a)$
 máximo para $a=\text{mediana de } \mathbf{X}$

3. $\eta_X(t)=\eta_A + \eta_B t = \frac{1}{2}(a_0+a_1) + \frac{1}{2}(b_0+b_1)t$
 $R_X(t_1, t_2)=\frac{(a_0^2+a_1^2+a_0a_1)}{3} + t_1t_2\frac{(b_0^2+b_1^2+b_0b_1)}{3} + (t_1+t_2)\frac{(a_0+a_1)(b_0+b_1)}{4}$
 $C_X(t_1, t_2)=\frac{(a_1-a_0)^2}{12} + t_1t_2\frac{(b_1+b_0)^2}{12} = \sigma_A^2 + t_1t_2\sigma_B^2$
 No es estacionario. No es ergódico

4. a) $f_Z(z; t) = f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}\left(1 - e^{-z/b}\right) & 0 < z < a \\ \frac{e^{-z/b}}{a}\left(e^{a/b} - 1\right) & a < z < \infty \end{cases}$
 b) $C_{YZ}(t_1, t_2) = R_Y(t_1, t_2) + \eta_Y\eta_X \Rightarrow C_{YZ}(\tau) = R_Y(\tau) - \eta_Y^2 \Rightarrow \mathbf{Y}(t), \mathbf{Z}(t)$ conjuntamente est. s. a.

5. a) $\eta_X(t) = \eta_X = 0$, $R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(\tau) = (A^2/2)\cos(\Omega_0\tau)$
 b) $M_T = (A/T\omega_0)\sin(\Omega_0T)\cos(\phi) \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} M_T = 0 = \eta_X \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(t)$ ergódico respecto a la media
 $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} A_T(\tau) = (A^2/2)\cos(\Omega_0\tau) = R_X(\tau) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(t)$ ergódico respecto a la autocorrelación
 c) $\eta_Y(t) = \eta_Y = A^2/2$, $R_Y(t_1, t_2) = R_Y(\tau) = (A^4/8)(2 + \cos(2\Omega_0\tau))$
 d) $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} M_T = A^2/2 = \eta_Y \Rightarrow \mathbf{Y}(t)$ ergódico respecto a la media
 $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} A_T(\tau) = (A^4/8)(2 + \cos(2\Omega_0\tau)) = R_Y(\tau) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(t)$ ergódico respecto a autocorrelación
 e) $S_Y(\Omega) = \text{TF}[R_Y(\tau)] = (A^4/8)(4\pi\delta(\Omega) + \pi\delta(\Omega+2\Omega_0) + \pi\delta(\Omega-2\Omega_0))$

6. a) $\hat{X}(t_1 + \tau) = aX(t_1) + b$, con $a = \frac{R_X(\tau) - \eta_X^2}{R_X(0) - \eta_X^2} = \frac{C_X(\tau)}{C_X(0)}$ y $b = \eta_X(1 - a)$
 b) $\text{Error}_{\text{mínimo}} = \text{Var}[X(t_1 + \tau)](1 - r_X^2(t_1, t_1 + \tau)) = (C_X^2(0) - C_X^2(\tau))/C_X(0)$

7. a) $\eta_X(t) = \eta_X = \eta$, $R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(\tau) = (\sigma^2 + \eta^2)e^{-|\tau|/T}$, $C_X(\tau) = (\sigma^2 + \eta^2)e^{-|\tau|/T} - \eta^2$
 $\mathbf{X}(t)$ Estacionario s.a. y Estacionario orden 2
 b) $S_X(\Omega) = (\sigma^2 + \eta^2) \frac{2T}{1 + (\Omega T)^2}$

8. a) $\eta_X(t) = \eta_X = 0$, $R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(\tau) = (A^2/2)E[\cos(\Omega\tau)] \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(t)$ Estacionario s.a.
 b) $S_X(\Omega) = (A^2/2)\pi[f_\Omega(\Omega) + f_\Omega(-\Omega)]$

9. $\eta_X(t) = \eta_X = 0$, $R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(\tau) = \sigma^2 \cos(\Omega_0\tau) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(t)$ Estacionario s.a.
 $f_X(x; t) = g_t(A, B)$ depende de $t \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(t)$ No Estacionario orden 1

10. a) $R_X[m] = \sigma^2 \delta[m]$, $S_X(\omega) = \sigma^2$

b) $\mathbf{Y}[n]$ es $N(0, \sqrt{a_0^2 + a_1^2}) \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(a_0^2 + a_1^2)}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(a_0^2 + a_1^2)}} \quad -\infty < y < \infty$

c) $R_{XY}[m] = a_0 \delta[m] + a_1 \delta[m+1]$

d) $R_Y[m] = (a_0^2 + a_1^2) \delta[m] + a_0 a_1 \delta[m+1] + a_0 a_1 \delta[m-1]$

$S_Y(\omega) = (a_0^2 + a_1^2) + 2 a_0 a_1 \cos(\omega)$

11. a) $R_{XW}(0) = 1 - e^{-at_0}$, $R_{ZW}(0) = 1 - e^{-at_0} + a$, $R_W(0) = 1 - e^{-at_0} + a/2$

b) $S_W(\Omega) = \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(\Omega t_0)}{\Omega} + 1 \right) \frac{a^2}{a^2 + \Omega^2}$

c) $a = \ln(2t_0)/t_0$

12. a) $\eta_Y = \eta_X H(0) = 0$, $\sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_X^2 \int_0^\infty h^2(\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{2a}$

b) $R_{YY}(\tau) = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{2a} e^{-a|\tau|}$, $S_{YY}(\Omega) = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{a^2 + \Omega^2}$

c) $\hat{\mathbf{Z}}(t) = -a\mathbf{Z}(t - t_0)$, $\text{error}_{\min} = \infty$