BRUNO BORGES DE SOUZA LISTA 5 Exercício 24.1

Termon
$$h_z = R_{\theta} h_{t-1}$$
, $R_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$

1. Se calcularmos os autorealores de Ro, termos:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta - \lambda & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \implies \lambda^2 - 2\lambda \cos \theta + (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 0$$

=>
$$\lambda = \cos\theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2\theta - 1} = \cos\theta \pm i \sin\theta$$

Os autorealores sú recream reais se sen $\theta=0$. $\theta=\pi t$ ou $\theta=0$. Mas para qualquer outro valor que notacionemos, os autorealores serão imaginários.

2. Isto jai i explicado no exemplo 24.3. Jai temos que $h_{\pm}=R_0h_{\pm-1}$, Ro metriz de transição; para a metriz de emissão, pagamos a projeção tal que $V_{\pm}=[1\ 0]h_{\pm}$. Os elementos V_{\pm} , $\pm=1,...,7$ descrerzem uma renáide.

3. Temos:

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{t} = R_{11} \chi_{t-1} + R_{12} \gamma_{t-1} & \text{ou } \chi_{t+1} = R_{t1} \chi_{t} + R_{12} \gamma_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1} & \downarrow_{0} \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t-1} = \chi_{t} - R_{11} \chi_{t-1} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t+1} = R_{11} \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} (R_{21} \chi_{t-1} + R_{22} \gamma_{t-1}) \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} + R_{12} & \rightarrow \chi_{t} \\ \gamma_{t} = R_{12} & \rightarrow$$

4. Como $h_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{bmatrix}$, numa senvide $V_t = x_t$. Como prodernos expressor X_t em função de X_{t-1} e X_{t-2} , daí teria $V_t = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{x_t}}_{t-1} x_t}_{t-1} + \underbrace{y_t}_{t-1}}_{t-1}$ com so coficientes AR dado em função dos elementos de R_θ .

5. A rolução de $\dot{x} = - 2 \times i \times (4) = C_2 rem (+ ta) + C_1 cos (+ \sqrt{A})$, o que também e uma remaide. A equação de diferenças de regunda ordem encontrada na etapa 3 dá rolução em tempo discreto enquanto $\dot{x} = - 2 \times da'$ a rolução em tempo dos remaide.