

## PRACTICAL-4(A)

- Aim :- Check whether the process is Covariance stationary or not.
- Problem :- Let  $X_t = A_1 + A_2 t$  where  $A_i \sim U(a, b)$  such that  $E(A_i) = 0$  &  $V(A_i) = 1$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ . Verify if the process is cov. stationary?

- Theory :-

A second order process or a covariance stationary process  $(X_t); [X(t), t \in T]$  is stationary if its mean  $\mu_x$  is independent of time &  $C(s, t)$  is  $\mu_x$  of time difference  $|t - s|$ .

If for arb.  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$  the joint dist<sup>n</sup> x.v.

$$[X(t_1), X(t_2), \dots, X(t_n)] \text{ and } [X(t_1+h), X(t_2+h), \dots, X(t_n+h)]$$

are same for all  $h > 0$  then it is said to be strictly stationary.

- Calculation :-

$$X_t = A_1 + A_2 t$$

$$\& A_i \sim U(a, b)$$

$$\text{So Mean} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Also, } E(A_i) = 0$$

$$\text{So } \frac{a+b}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{So } a = -b$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{(a-b)^2}{12}$$

$$\text{Also, } V(A_i) = 1$$

$$\text{So } \frac{(a-b)^2}{12} = 1 \Rightarrow (a-b)^2 = 12$$

$$\text{So, } 4b^2 = 12$$

$$b^2 = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$b = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$X(t) = A_1 + A_2 t \quad \Rightarrow \quad V(t) = 1 + t^2$$

$$X(s) = A_1 + A_2 s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } \text{Cov}(s, t) &= \text{Cov}[X(s), X(t)] \\ &= E[X(s), X(t)] - \underbrace{E[X(s)] E[X(t)]}_0 \\ &= E[X(s), X(t)] \\ &= E[(A_1 + A_2 s)(A_1 + A_2 t)] \\ &= E[A_1^2 + A_1 A_2 s + A_1 A_2 t + A_2^2 s t] \end{aligned}$$

$A_1$  &  $A_2$  are independent &  $V(A_i) = 1$

$$\text{So, } \boxed{\text{Cov}(s, t) = 1 + st}$$

• Result :-

As can be seen from the Covariance table,  $V(t)$  keeps increasing as the value of  $t$  increases.

So Variance is not independent of the value of  $t$ .

So, the Process is not Covariance stationary.



## PRACTICAL-4(b)

- Problem :- Consider the process;

$X(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$ , where  $A$  &  $B$  are selected such that  $\text{mean} = 0$  &  $\text{var} = 1$ ,  $\omega$  is a +ve const.  
Check whether the process is Cov. stationary or not.

- Calculation :-

$$X(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$$

$$\text{mean} = 0$$

$$X(s) = A \cos \omega s + B \sin \omega s$$

$$\text{Cov}(s, t) = \text{Cov}[X(s), X(t)]$$

$$= E[X(s), X(t)] - E[X(s)] E[X(t)]$$

$$= E[(A \cos \omega s + B \sin \omega s)(A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t)]$$

$$= E[A^2 \cos \omega s \cos \omega t + A B \cos \omega s \sin \omega t + B A \sin \omega s \cos \omega t + B^2 \sin \omega s \sin \omega t]$$

$$= \cos \omega t \cos \omega s + \sin \omega t \sin \omega s$$

$$= \cos(\omega t - \omega s)$$

$$\text{So, Cov}(s, t) = \boxed{\cos(|t-s|\omega)}$$

- Result :-

As can be seen from the Cov. table,  $V(t)$  is almost equal to 1. So it is independent of the time  $t$ .

Also, the Cov. fn<sup>n</sup> is fn<sup>n</sup> of  $|s-t|$ .

So, the process is Covariance stationary.