

Assume V_1, V_2, \dots is a sequence of i.i.d. independent of another sequence of i.i.d. W_0, W_1, \dots , $\mathbf{E}V_1 = \mathbf{E}W_0 = 0$, $\mathbf{E}(V_1^2) = \mathbf{E}(W_0^2) = 1$. Consider

$$X_n = aX_{n-1} + \varepsilon V_n, n \geq 1$$

and

$$Y_n = X_n + \delta W_n, n \geq 0.$$

1. Assume $X_0 \sim N(0, 1)$, W_0, W_1, \dots , V_1, V_2, \dots are independent, $V_1 \sim N(0, 1)$, $W_0 \sim N(0, 1)$. Simulate $X_n, Y_n, \hat{X}_n, 0 \leq n \leq N$, for

a) $N = 200, a = 0.9, \varepsilon = 0.3, \delta = 1$; b) $N = 200, a = 0.8, \varepsilon = 0.9, \delta = 2$;

Plot on the same graph $X_n, Y_n, \hat{X}_n, 0 \leq n \leq N$;

Plot the error $P_n, 0 \leq n \leq N$.

2. Assume X_0, W_0, W_1, \dots , V_1, V_2, \dots are independent and discrete, $\mathbf{P}(V_1 = \pm 1) = \mathbf{P}(W_1 = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\mathbf{P}(X_0 = 1) = 1$. Simulate $X_n, Y_n, \hat{X}_n, 0 \leq n \leq N$, for

$N = 200, a = 0.9, \varepsilon = 0.3, \delta = 1$;

Plot on the same graph $X_n, Y_n, \hat{X}_n, 0 \leq n \leq N$;

Plot the error $P_n, 0 \leq n \leq N$.