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Ejercicio 1 Sea  $\{Y_t, t \geq 0\}$  un proceso estocástico donde  $Y_t \stackrel{d}{=} X e^{-t}$ ,  $\forall t \geq 0$  y  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .

Calcule: 1) La esperanza

$$m_Y(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{E}[Y_t]$$

2) La varianza  $\sigma_Y^2(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Var}[Y_t]$

3) La función de autocovarianza

$$R(t, s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)$$

4) El coef. de correlación  $\text{corr}(Y_t, Y_s)$ .

5) ¿Es  $\{Y_t, t \geq 0\}$  un proceso estacionario?

Solución 1)  $m_Y(t) = \mathbb{E}[X e^{-t}] = e^{-t} \mathbb{E}[X] = \mu e^{-t}$ .  $\neq \text{cte}$

$\Rightarrow$  no es estacionario 5) ✓  
(no es est. débil  $\Rightarrow$  tampoco es est. estricto.).

$$2) \sigma_Y^2(t) = \text{Var}[Xe^{-t}] = e^{-2t} \text{Var}[X] \\ = \sigma^2 e^{-2t}$$

$$3) \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{E}[(Y_t - m_Y(t))(Y_s - m_Y(s))]$$

Definamos un proceso centrado

$$\overset{\circ}{Y}_t = Y_t - m_Y(t) \stackrel{(1)}{=} Xe^{-t} - \mu e^{-t} = \overset{\circ}{X}e^{-t}$$

donde  $\overset{\circ}{X} = X - \mu$ , es decir  $\overset{\circ}{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) = \text{Cov}(\overset{\circ}{Y}_t, \overset{\circ}{Y}_s) = \mathbb{E}[\overset{\circ}{Y}_t \overset{\circ}{Y}_s]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[\overset{\circ}{X}e^{-t} \overset{\circ}{X}e^{-s}] = e^{-(t+s)} \mathbb{E}[\overset{\circ}{X}^2]$$

$$= \sigma^2 e^{-(t+s)}$$

pues  $\mathbb{E}[\overset{\circ}{X}^2] = \text{Var} \overset{\circ}{X} = \sigma^2$

! depende de t y s,

$$4) \text{corr}(Y_t, Y_s) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)}{\sigma_Y(t) \sigma_Y(s)} =$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{\sigma^2 e^{-(t+s)}}{\sigma e^{-t} \cdot \sigma e^{-s}} = 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

5) Ya respondí mos ;

1° : la esper.  $\neq$  cte

2° :  $\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)$  depende de t y s.

## Ejercicio 2

Sea  $\{Y_t, t > 0\}$  ~~sea~~ dado por

$$Y(t) = e^{-Xt}, \quad t > 0,$$

donde  $X$  es una v.a. con densidad  $P_x = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , esto es tiene distribución exponencial.

Calcule:  $m_Y(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E Y_t$ ;  $\text{Var } Y_t$ ;  
 $\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)$ ,  $\text{corr}(Y_t, Y_s)$ .  
¿Es estacionario?

Solución:  $E Y_t = E e^{-Xt} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xt} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$   
 $= \lambda \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x(t+\lambda)} dx = \frac{\lambda}{t+\lambda} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x(t+\lambda)} d(x(t+\lambda))}_{=1}$   
 $= \frac{\lambda}{t+\lambda} \Rightarrow$  Obtuvimos:  $\boxed{E e^{-Xt} = \frac{\lambda}{t+\lambda} \quad \forall t > 0} \quad (*)$

$$Y_t \cdot Y_s = e^{-Xt} e^{-Xs} = e^{-X(t+s)}$$

$$E[Y_t Y_s] = E e^{-X(t+s)} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\lambda}{t+s+\lambda}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) &= E Y_t Y_s - E Y_t E Y_s = \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{t+s+\lambda} - \frac{\lambda^2}{(t+\lambda)(s+\lambda)} = \frac{\lambda s t}{(t+s+\lambda)(t+\lambda)(s+\lambda)} \quad (\Rightarrow) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{corr}(Y_t, Y_s) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)}{\sqrt{\text{Var } Y_t} \sqrt{\text{Var } Y_s}} \quad (**) =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\lambda s t}}{(t+s+1)(\cancel{t+1})(\cancel{s+1})} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2t+1} \sqrt{2s+1} (\cancel{t+1})(\cancel{s+1})}{\cancel{\lambda t} \cancel{\lambda s}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{2s+1}}{(t+s+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var } Y_t = \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_t) = \frac{\lambda^2 t^2}{(2t+1)(t+1)^2} \quad (**) =$$

Ejercicio 3. Sea  $\{Y_t, t > 0\}$  t.q.

$Y_t = Xt + a$ , donde  $a = ct$  y  $X \sim U((\alpha, \beta))$ , tiene dist. uniforme en un intervalo  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .

Calcule:  $EY_t$ ,  $Var Y_t$ ,  $Cov(Y_t, Y_s)$ ,  $cor(Y_t, Y_s)$

Sol.  $EY_t = t \cdot EX + a = t m_x + a$

donde  $m_x = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$

depende de  $t$ ,  $\neq ct$   
 $\Rightarrow$  no es estacionario.

$$\dot{Y}(t) = Xt + a - (t m_x + a) = t(X - m_x) = t\dot{X},$$

donde  $\dot{X} = X - m_x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(Y_t, Y_s) &= Cov(\dot{Y}_t, \dot{Y}_s) = Cov(t\dot{X}, s\dot{X}) = \\ &= ts Cov(\dot{X}, \dot{X}) = ts \cdot Var[\dot{X}] = ts \sigma_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

donde  $\sigma_x^2 = Var[\dot{X}] = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{12}$

$$Var[Y_t] = t^2 \sigma_x^2$$

$$Corr[Y_t, Y_s] = \frac{ts \sigma_x^2}{t \sigma_x s \sigma_x} = 1, \quad t, s > 0.$$

Obtenemos que  $Cov(Y_t, Y_s) = ts \sigma_x^2$ , depende de  $t$  y  $s \Rightarrow$  no es estacionario.