

Ejercicio 1 Sea $\{Y_t, t \geq 0\}$ un proceso

estocástico donde $Y_t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} X e^{-t}, \forall t \geq 0$

y $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

Calcule: 1) La esperanza

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

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) $m_Y(t) = E[X e^{-t}] = e^{-t} E[X] = \mu e^{-t}.$ \Rightarrow clé

\Rightarrow no es estacionario 5) ✓

(no es est. débil \Rightarrow tampoco es est. estricto.).

$$2) \sigma_y^2(t) = \text{Var}[X e^{-t}] = e^{-2t} \text{Var}[X] \\ = \sigma_x^2 e^{-2t}$$

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

Definamos un proceso centrado

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

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

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

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

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

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

! (depende de t y s)

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

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

$$= 1 \blacksquare$$

5) Ya respondimos:

1º: la esper. \neq cte

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

Ejercicio 2 Sea $\{Y_t, t > 0\}$ 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: $m_y(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{E} Y_t$; $\text{Var } Y_t$; $\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)$, $\text{corr}(Y_t, Y_s)$.

Es estacionario?

Solución: $\mathbb{E} Y_t = \mathbb{E} e^{-Xt} = \int_0^\infty e^{-xt} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$

$$= \lambda \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(x+t)} dx = \frac{\lambda}{t+1} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(t+d)} d(\lambda(t+d))$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{t+1} \Rightarrow \text{Obtenemos: } \boxed{\mathbb{E} e^{-Xt} = \frac{\lambda}{t+1} \quad \forall t > 0} \quad (*)$$

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

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_t Y_s] = \mathbb{E} e^{-X(t+s)} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\lambda}{t+s+1}.$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) = \mathbb{E} Y_t Y_s - \mathbb{E} Y_t \mathbb{E} Y_s =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{t+s+1} - \frac{\lambda^2}{(t+1)(s+1)} = \frac{\lambda st}{(t+s+1)(t+1)(s+1)} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calcule: $E[Y_t]$, $\text{Var}[Y_t]$, $\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s)$, $\text{cor}(Y_t, Y_s)$

Sol. $E[Y_t] = t \cdot E[X] + a = tm_x + a$

donde $m_x = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$ depende de t , \neq cte
 \Rightarrow no es estacionario.

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

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

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

donde $\sigma_{\ddot{X}}^2 = \text{Var}[\ddot{X}] = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2}{12}$

$$\text{Var}[Y_t] = t^2 \sigma_{\ddot{X}}^2$$

$$\text{cor}[Y_t, Y_s] = \frac{ts \sigma_{\ddot{X}}^2}{t \sigma_{\ddot{X}} s \sigma_{\ddot{X}}} = 1, \quad t, s > 0.$$

Obtenemos que $\text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) = ts \sigma_{\ddot{X}}^2$, depende
de $t \neq s \Rightarrow$ no es estacionaria.