

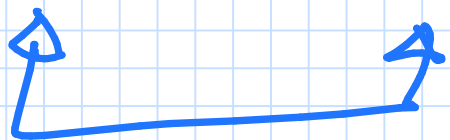
[Es] processo stocastico lineare

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{3} y(t-1) + e(t-1) + 2e(t-2)$$

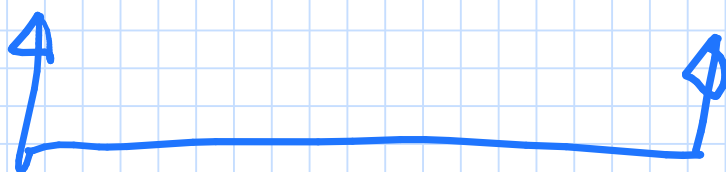
con $e(\cdot) \sim WN(0, 2)$

- ② che tipo di processo è?
- ⑤ determinare il predittore ottimo a 1 passo

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{3} g(t-1) + e(t-1) + 2e(t-2)$$



autoregressivo



contributo di rumore

Si avrebbe un processo ARMA di ordine?

$$n_A = 1$$

$$n_C = ?$$

$$e(t-1) + 2e(t-2) = v(t)$$

$$v(t) \triangleq e(t-1)$$

operazione da
lesion inflazion lo
oggetto

$$\Gamma_e(\omega) \equiv \Gamma_f(\omega) = 2$$

possiamo riminire il processo ARMA così

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{3} y(t-1) + g(t) + 2g(t-1)$$

$$g(\cdot) \sim WN(0, 2)$$

MA c'è in forma canonica!

Devo determinare la forma canonica
prima di trovare il predittore!

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right) y(t) = (1 + 2z^{-1}) g(t)$$

$$W(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} = \frac{z + 2}{z - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\hat{W}(z) = \frac{z + 2}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{z + \frac{1}{2}}{z + 2} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$z^2 = ?$$

$$W(z) \cdot W(z^{-1}) \cdot J^2 =$$

$$= \hat{W}(z) \hat{W}(z^{-1}) \cdot J^2 = \phi_y(z)$$

$$J^2 = 8$$

$$T(z) = \frac{z + \alpha}{z + 1/\alpha}$$

$$T(z) \cdot T(z^{-1}) = \alpha^2$$

$$W(z) \cdot W(z^{-1}) \cdot \lambda^2 = \hat{W}(z) \cdot \hat{W}(z^{-1}) \cdot \hat{\lambda}^2$$

$\uparrow$
 λ

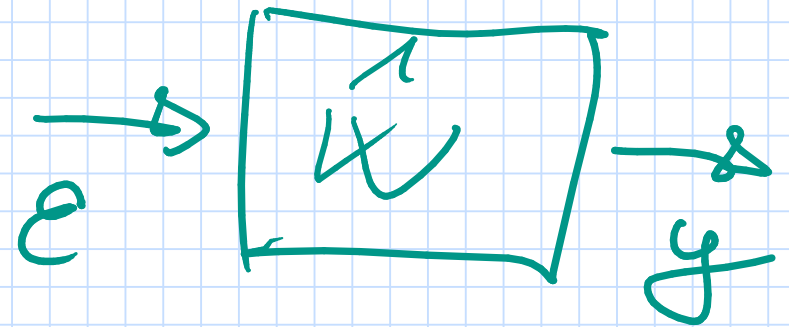
$\downarrow$
 λ

$$W(z) \cdot T(z)$$

$$= W(z) \cdot T(z) \cdot W(z^{-1}) \cdot T(z^{-1}) \cdot \hat{\lambda}^2$$

$$\lambda^2 = e^2 \hat{\lambda}^2 \xrightarrow{\quad} 2 = \frac{1}{4} \hat{\lambda}^2$$

$$\hat{W}(z) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} z^{-1}}$$



$$E(\cdot) \sim WN(0, \sigma)$$

predittore ad 1 passo

↗ alimentato da rumore ①

↘ alimentato dai dati ②

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \hat{y}(t|t-1) = \frac{C(z) - A(z)}{A(z)} e(t)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \hat{y}(t|t-1) = \frac{C(z) - A(z)}{C(z)} y(t)$$

$$\hat{y}(t+1|t) = ? \quad \text{z.} \quad \frac{C-A}{C} y(t)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \hat{y}(t|t-1) = \frac{\frac{5}{6} z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}} y(t)$$

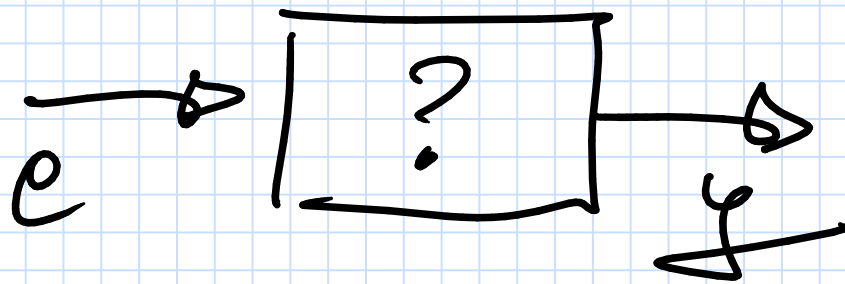
$$\hat{y}(t|t-1) = -\frac{1}{2} \hat{y}(t-1|t-2) + \frac{5}{6} y(t-1)$$

$$\hat{y}(t+1|t) = -\frac{1}{2} \hat{y}(t|t-1) + \frac{5}{6} y(t)$$

Es
$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) = \frac{1}{2}x(t) + e(t) \\ y(t) = x(t) + 5x(t-1) \end{cases}$$

$e(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{WN}(0, 1)$

x, y v. r.



① e' processo stocastico?
di che tipo?

② $\hat{y}(t+2|t) = ?$

dalla 1^a eq $\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} e(t)$

dalla 2^a eq $\Rightarrow y(t) = (1 + 5z^{-1})x(t)$

Sostituendo

$$y(t) = \frac{z + 5}{z(z - \frac{1}{2})} e(t)$$

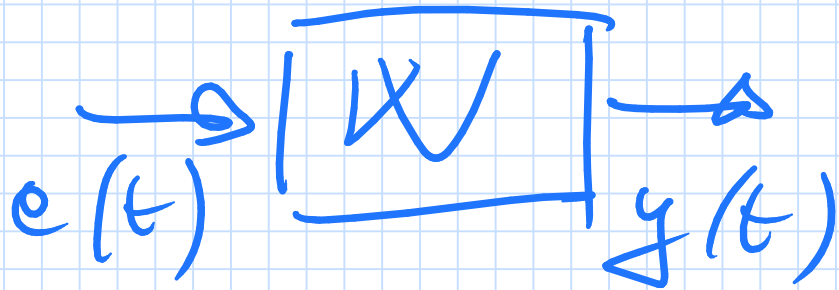
$$W(z) = \frac{z+5}{z(z-\frac{1}{2})}$$

è LTI
es. stabile!

Allora a regime

il processo di $y(t)$
è stazionario

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \boxed{W} \frac{y}{z}$$



ARMA(2, 1)

da $K(z)$ alla forma canonica

$$\hat{W}_1(z) = K(z) \cdot T(z)$$

$$= \frac{z+5}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)z} \cdot \frac{z+15}{z+5}$$

$$= \frac{z+15}{z\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = 25$$

NON è ancora la
forma canonica

$$\hat{X}(z) = z \hat{X}_1(z) = \frac{z + 1/5}{z - 1/2}$$

ARMA(1, 1)

$$\hat{y}(t+2 | t) = ?$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{5} z^{-1}$$

$$-1 + \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}$$

$$1 + \frac{7}{10} z^{-1}$$

$$-\frac{7}{10} z^{-1} + \frac{7}{20} z^{-2}$$

$$1 + \frac{7}{20} z^{-2}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}$$

$$1 + \frac{7}{10} z^{-1}$$

1

$$W(z) = 1 + \frac{7}{10} z^{-1} +$$

$$+ z^{-2} \cdot$$

$$\frac{7/20}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}$$

$$\overline{W}_2(z) = \frac{7/20}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-2}}$$

predittore a 2
passi eliminato
da serie

$$\tilde{W}_2(z) = \frac{7/20}{1 + \frac{1}{5}z^{-1}}$$

predittore a 2
passi eliminato
dei dati