

## Foundations of Stochastic Processes

Oral exam 2023

### Task 1: Markov Chains

A tourist moves randomly in a town for 900 hours and switches position every hour. The “map” is shown below. The connection between point 4 and 5 is a bridge.

- a) How much time (in average) does he spend in place 9?
- b) How often (averagely) does he cross the bridge in direction left-right and how often in direction right-left?

(19)

900 steps

$$a) n_{\text{edges}}(A) = 2 \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 n_{\text{edges}}(i) = 9$$

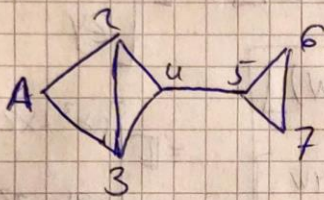
2 pass. to go to A

2·9 pass to go anywhere

$$\rightarrow P(\text{going to } A) = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[t_A] = \frac{900}{9} = 100$$

b)



$$P(X_n = i | X_{n-1} = j, \dots, X_0 = k) = P(X_n = i + X_{n-1} = j)$$

$$(\pi_5 P_{5u} = \pi_u P_{u5})$$

$$n_{5 \rightarrow 4} = \pi_5 \cdot p(X_n = 4 | X_{n-1} = 5) = \frac{1}{3} \pi_5$$

$$n_{4 \rightarrow 5} = \pi_4 \cdot p(X_n = 5 | X_{n-1} = 4) = \frac{1}{3} \pi_4$$

$$a) \pi_A = \frac{n_{\text{edges } A}}{2 n_{\text{edges total}}} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\pi_u = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\pi_5 = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Task 2: optimal MMSE estimator

X and Z are independent random variables with mean zero and variance  $\sigma_x^2$  resp.  $\sigma_z^2$ . The values Y and W are being observed:

- $Y = aX + Z$
- $W = bX + cZ$

(a,b,c constant)

- a) Find the optimal estimator for X.
- b) Find an expression for the minimum mean square error.

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$$Y = aX + Z$$

$$W = bX + cZ$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ W \end{pmatrix} = \underset{\alpha}{A} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Z \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta$$

a)  $\hat{x}_{opt} = \hat{x}_{lin}$  (Gaussian)

$$\hat{x}_{opt} = m_x + \Sigma_{\beta\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha\alpha}^{-1} (y - m_y)$$

$$\Sigma_{\beta\alpha} = E \left[ \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Z \end{pmatrix} (Y \ W) \right] = E \begin{bmatrix} XY & XW \\ ZY & ZW \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\alpha} = E \left[ \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ W \end{pmatrix} (Y \ W) \right]$$

$$= E \begin{bmatrix} a^2x^2 + 2axz + z^2 & yw \\ wy & bx^2 + 2bcxz + cz^2 \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} ax^2 + xz & bx^2 + cz^2 \\ azx + z^2 & bxcz + cz^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a b  
c d

b)  $E[(x - \hat{x})^2]$

only for X!  $E[(x - \hat{x})^2]$

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\alpha}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\Sigma_{\alpha\alpha})} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$