

Throughout the following problems  $n_i(t)$  (or  $n(t)$ ) denote Gaussian white noise processes with

$$E\{n_i(t)\} = 0, \quad R_{n_i n_j}(t_1, t_2) = 2D_{ij}\delta(t_1 - t_2), \quad D_{ij} = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j.$$

1. Suppose  $Z$  and  $W$  are two independent random variables with

$$f_Z(z) = \left\langle \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{4} & \text{for } -3 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$P(W = -1) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(W = 1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

We define two random processes  $X(t) = \delta(Z+W+t)$  and  $Y(t) = (Z-Wt)$ . For  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,

a) Determine  $E\{X(t)\}$ ,  $E\{Y(t)\}$ , and  $R_{XY}(t_1, t_2)$ . b) Find  $P\{-1 \leq Z \leq 2 \cup -2 \leq W \leq 0\}$

2. Consider the following system of random equations:

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} + \frac{dX}{dt} + 2Y + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (Y(\tau) + 2 \frac{dY(\tau)}{d\tau}) e^{-|t-\tau|} d\tau = \frac{dn}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dX}{dt} + X(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{d^2 Y(\tau)}{d\tau^2} + Y(\tau) \right] e^{-2(t-\tau)^2} d\tau = n(t)$$

Determine  $S_{XX}(\omega)$ ,  $S_{YY}(\omega)$ ,  $R_{XX}(\tau)$ , and  $E\{X^2\}$ .

3. Consider the following random differential equation.

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} + n_1(t) \frac{dX}{dt} + n_2(t) X = 0.$$

- a) Set up the Fokker-Planck equation.  
 b) Drive the general moment equation, and the equations governing  $E\{X\}$ ,  $E\{X^2\}$ ,  $E\{\dot{X}\}$ ,  $E\{\dot{X}^2\}$ , and  $E\{X\dot{X}\}$ .

4. Given that

$$\frac{dX}{dt} + [1 + n_1(t) + n_2(t)] X = 0$$

- a) Obtain the Fokker-Planck equation.  
 b) Derive the general moment equation and the governing equations for  $E\{X\}$ ,  $E\{X^2\}$  and  $E\{e^X\}$ .