

第三节 协方差及相关系数

- 一、协方差与相关系数的概念及性质
- 二、相关系数的意义
- 三、协方差矩阵
- 四、内容小结

一、协方差与相关系数的概念及性质

1. 问题的提出

若随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立,那么

$$D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y).$$

若随机变量 X 和 Y 不相互独立

$$D(X + Y) = ?$$

$$D(X + Y) = E(X + Y)^2 - [E(X + Y)]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D(X+Y) &= E[(X+Y) - E(X+Y)]^2 \\
&= E[(X+Y) - E(X) - E(Y)]^2 \\
&= E[(X - E(X)) + (Y - E(Y))]^2 \\
&= E[(X - E(X))^2 + (Y - E(Y))^2 + 2(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \\
&= E[(X - E(X))^2] + E[(Y - E(Y))^2] \\
&\quad + 2E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \\
&= D(X) + D(Y) + 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}.
\end{aligned}$$

协方差

2. 定义3.7

设 (X, Y) 是二维随机变量, 则称

$$E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

为随机变量 X 与 Y 的协方差, 记作 $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$

$$\text{即 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

而

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

称为随机变量 X 与 Y 的相关系数.

当 $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 时, 称 X 和 Y 不相关.

3.说明 (1) X 和 Y 的相关系数又称为标准协方差,
它是一个**无量纲的量**.

(2) 若随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} \\ &= E[X - E(X)]E[Y - E(Y)] = 0.\end{aligned}$$

(3) 若随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow D(X + Y) &= D(X) + D(Y) \\ &\quad + 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} \\ &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = D(X) + D(Y).\end{aligned}$$

(4) $\text{Cov}(X, X) = D(X)$.

4. 协方差的计算公式

$$(1) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y);$$

$$(2) D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y).$$

证 (1) $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$

$$= E[XY - YE(X) - XE(Y) + E(X)E(Y)]$$

$$= E[XY] - E[YE(X)] - E[XE(Y)] + E[E(X)E(Y)]$$

$$= E(XY) - 2E(X)E(Y) + E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y).$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) D(X + Y) &= E\{[(X + Y) - E(X + Y)]^2\} \\&= E\{[(X - E(X)) + (Y - E(Y))]^2\} \\&= E\{[X - E(X)]^2\} + E\{[Y - E(Y)]^2\} \\&\quad + 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} \\&= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y).\end{aligned}$$

5. 性质

$$(1) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X);$$

$$(2) \text{Cov}(aX, bY) = ab \text{Cov}(X, Y) \quad a, b \text{ 为常数};$$

$$(3) \text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y).$$

例1 设 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 试求 X 与 Y 的相关系数.

解 由 $p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp$

$$\left\{ \frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}, \quad -\infty < y < +\infty.$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = \mu_1, E(Y) = \mu_2, D(X) = \sigma_1^2, D(Y) = \sigma_2^2.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) p(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) \\ &\quad \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right]^2} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right), \quad u = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} tu + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 u^2) e^{-\frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{t^2}{2}} dt du \\ &= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right) \\ & \quad + \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故有 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2.$$

于是

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \rho.$$

结论:

(1) 二维正态分布密度函数中, 参数 ρ 代表了 X 与 Y 的相关系数;

(2) 对于二维正态随机变量 (X, Y) ,
 X 与 Y 不相关 $\Leftrightarrow X$ 与 Y 相互独立.

例2 已知随机变量 X, Y 分别服从 $N(1, 3^2), N(0, 4^2)$,
 $\rho_{XY} = -1/2$, 设 $Z = X/3 + Y/2$.

(1) 求 Z 的数学期望和方差 .

(2) 求 X 与 Z 的相关系数 .

解 (1)由 $E(X) = 1, D(X) = 9, E(Y) = 0, D(Y) = 16$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{得 } E(Z) &= E\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}E(X) + \frac{1}{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

$$D(Z) = D\left(\frac{X}{3}\right) + D\left(\frac{Y}{2}\right) + 2\text{Cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$$

$$= 1 + 4 - 2 = 3.$$

$$(2) \text{Cov}(X, Z) = \text{Cov}\left(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{Cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} D(X) + \frac{1}{2} \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = 3 - 3 = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \rho_{XY} = \text{Cov}(X, Z) / (\sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Z)}) = 0.$$

例3 设 $E(X) = -2$, $E(Y) = 2$, $D(X) = 1$,
 $D(Y) = 4$, $\rho_{xy} = -0.5$, 试根据切比谢夫
不等式估计: $P\{|X + Y| \geq 6\}$.

解 $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X + Y) &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}\rho_{XY} \\ &= 1 + 4 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-0.5) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{|X + Y| \geq 6\} = P\{|(X + Y) - E(X + Y)| \geq 6\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore P\{|X + Y| \geq 6\} \\ &= P\{|(X + Y) - E(X + Y)| \geq 6\} \\ &\leq \frac{D(X + Y)}{6^2} = \frac{1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{D(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

2. 相关系数的意义

当 $|\rho_{XY}|$ 较大时, 表明 X, Y 的线性关系联系较紧密.

当 $|\rho_{XY}|$ 较小时, X, Y 线性相关的程度较差

当 $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 时, 称 X 和 Y 不相关.

3. 注意

(1) 不相关与相互独立的关系

相互独立 $\xrightarrow{\text{green}} \text{不相关}$
 $\xleftarrow{\text{red}}$

(2) 不相关的充要条件

1° X, Y 不相关 $\Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$;

2° X, Y 不相关 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$;

3° X, Y 不相关 $\Leftrightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$.

4. 相关系数的性质

(1) $|\rho_{XY}| \leq 1.$

(2) $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$ 的充要条件是, 存在常数 a, b 使

$$P\{Y = a + bX\} = 1.$$

证(略)。

三、协方差矩阵(了解)

设 n 维随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的二阶混合中心矩

$$c_{ij} = \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E\{[X_i - E(X_i)][X_j - E(X_j)]\}$$
$$i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

都存在, 则称矩阵

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

为 n 维随机变量的协方差矩阵.

例如 二维随机变量 (X_1, X_2) 的协方差矩阵为

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $c_{11} = E\{[X_1 - E(X_1)]^2\},$

$$c_{12} = E\{[X_1 - E(X_1)][X_2 - E(X_2)]\},$$

$$c_{21} = E\{[X_2 - E(X_2)][X_1 - E(X_1)]\},$$

$$c_{22} = E\{[X_2 - E(X_2)]^2\}.$$

由于 $c_{ij} = c_{ji}$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 所以协方差矩阵为对称的非负定矩阵

协方差矩阵的应用

协方差矩阵可用来表示随机变量的概率密度, 从而可通过协方差矩阵达到对随机变量的研究.

以二维正态随机变量 (X_1, X_2) 为例.

由于

$$p(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\}.$$

引入矩阵 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

及 (X_1, X_2) 的协方差矩阵 $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$,

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} C^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\det C} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ -\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ -\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$(X - \mu)^T C^{-1} (X - \mu) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\det C} (x_1 - \mu_1, x_2 - \mu_2) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ -\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \mu_1 \\ x_2 - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \left[\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

于是 (X_1, X_2) 的概率密度可写成

$$p(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2/2} (\det C)^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (X - \mu)^T C^{-1} (X - \mu) \right\}.$$

推广

n 维随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的概率密度可表示为 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} (\det C)^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (X - \mu)^T C^{-1} (X - \mu) \right\}.$$

其中 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$,

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E(X_1) \\ E(X_2) \\ \vdots \\ E(X_n) \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

四、内容小结

协方差与相关系数的定义

量 $E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$ 称为随机变量 X 与 Y 的协方差, 记为 $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$,

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

称 $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}}$ 为随机变量 X 与 Y 的相关系数.

协方差的性质

1. $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X).$

2. $\text{Cov}(aX, bY) = ab\text{Cov}(X, Y).$ (a, b 为常数)

3. $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y).$

相关系数的意义

当 $|\rho_{XY}|$ 较大时 e 较小, 表明 X, Y 的线性关系联系较紧密.

当 $|\rho_{XY}|$ 较小时, X, Y 线性相关的程度较差

当 $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 时, 称 X 和 Y 不相关.