

条件分布律

在1,2,3,4 中随机取出一数 X ,再随机地从 $1 \sim X$ 中取一数 Y ,求在 $X = 3$ 的条件下, Y 的条件分布律.

解: 由古典概率有

$$P\{Y = j|X = 3\} = \frac{1}{3} \quad j = 1, 2, 3$$

婴儿数目的分布律

记 X 为某医院一天出生的婴儿个数,记 Y 为男婴的个数, 设 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为:

$$P\{X = i, Y = j\} = \frac{e^{-14} (7.14)^j (6.86)^{i-j}}{j!(i-j)!} \quad \begin{matrix} j = 0, 1, \dots, i, \\ i = 0, 1, \dots \end{matrix}$$

求: 1) 边缘分布律; 2) 条件分布律; 3) $X = 20$ 时 Y 的条件分布律.

解: 1) $P\{X = i\} = P\{X = i, Y < +\infty\}$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^i p_{ij} = \frac{e^{-14}}{i!} \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{i! (7.14)^j (6.86)^{i-j}}{j!(i-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-14}}{i!} (7.14 + 6.86)^i = \frac{14^i}{i!} e^{-14} \quad i = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$X \sim P(14)$$

$$P\{Y = j\} = P\{X < +\infty, Y = j\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=j}^{+\infty} p_{ij} = \frac{e^{-14}}{j!} \sum_{i=j}^{+\infty} \frac{(7.14)^j (6.86)^{i-j}}{(i-j)!} \quad \text{令 } k = i-j$$

$$= \frac{e^{-14}}{j!} (7.14)^j \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{6.86^k}{k!} \quad \text{利用“分布律之和等于1”求级数}$$

$$= \frac{(7.14)^j}{j!} e^{-7.14} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$Y \sim P(7.14)$$

$$P\{X = i, Y = j\} = \frac{e^{-14} \times 7.14^j \times 6.86^{i-j}}{j!(i-j)!}$$

$$2) P\{X = i|Y = j\} = \frac{P(X = i, Y = j)}{P(Y = j)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-6.86} (6.86)^{i-j}}{(i-j)!} \quad i = j, j+1, \dots$$

$$P\{Y = j|X = i\} = \frac{P(X = i, Y = j)}{P(X = i)}$$

$$= C_i^j \left(\frac{7.14}{14}\right)^j \left(\frac{6.86}{14}\right)^{i-j} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, i$$

$$3) P\{Y = j|X = 20\} = \frac{P(X = 20, Y = j)}{P(X = 20)}$$

$$= C_{20}^j \left(\frac{7.14}{14}\right)^j \left(\frac{6.86}{14}\right)^{20-j} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 20$$

$$Y \sim B\left(20, \frac{7.14}{14}\right)$$

思考: 随机变量 X 与 Y 是否相互独立?

不相互独立

$$P\{Y = j\} \neq P\{Y = j|X = i\}$$

条件概率密度例一

例3.3.3 设 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{求: } P\left(Y \leq \frac{1}{8} \middle| X = \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

分析: 1) 所求值是在 $X = 1/4$ 的条件下, Y 的条件分布函数在 $1/8$ 处的函数值.

2) 初看起来可以用条件概率的定义求解,但这时会出现分母为0.

3) 利用条件概率密度求解. 先求 X 的边缘概率密度,再求 Y 的条件概率密度,最后积分求解.

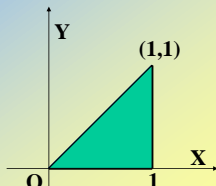
例3.3.3 设 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求: $P\left(Y \leq \frac{1}{8} \mid X = \frac{1}{4}\right)$

解: X 的边缘概率密度为:

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \begin{cases} \int_0^x 3x dy & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 3x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



当 $0 < x \leq 1$ 时, $f_X(x) > 0$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{x} & 0 < y < x \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Y \leq 1/8 \mid X = 1/4\} &= F_{Y|X}\{y \leq 1/8 \mid x_0 = 1/4\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{1/8} f_{Y|X}(y|x_0 = 1/4) dy \\ &= \int_0^{1/8} 4 dy = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

条件概率密度例二

设 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为:

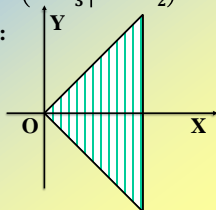
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & |y| < x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求: 1) 求条件概率密度

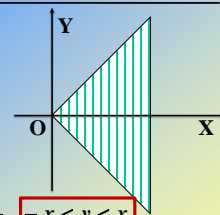
2) $P\left(|Y| < \frac{1}{3} \mid X = \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $P\left(X < \frac{1}{3} \mid Y = -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

解: 1) 先求 X, Y 的边缘概率密度:

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^{+x} 1 dy = 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1+y & -1 < y < 0 \\ 1-y & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) > 0$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x} & -x < y < x \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

当 $-1 < y < 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) > 0$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-|y|} & |y| < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) P\left(|Y| < \frac{1}{3} \mid X = \frac{1}{2}\right) &= \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} f_{Y|X}\left(y \mid \frac{1}{2}\right) dy = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} 1 dy = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(X < \frac{1}{3} \mid Y = -\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{3}} f_{X|Y}\left(x \mid -\frac{1}{2}\right) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{3}} 0 dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-|y|} & |y| < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$