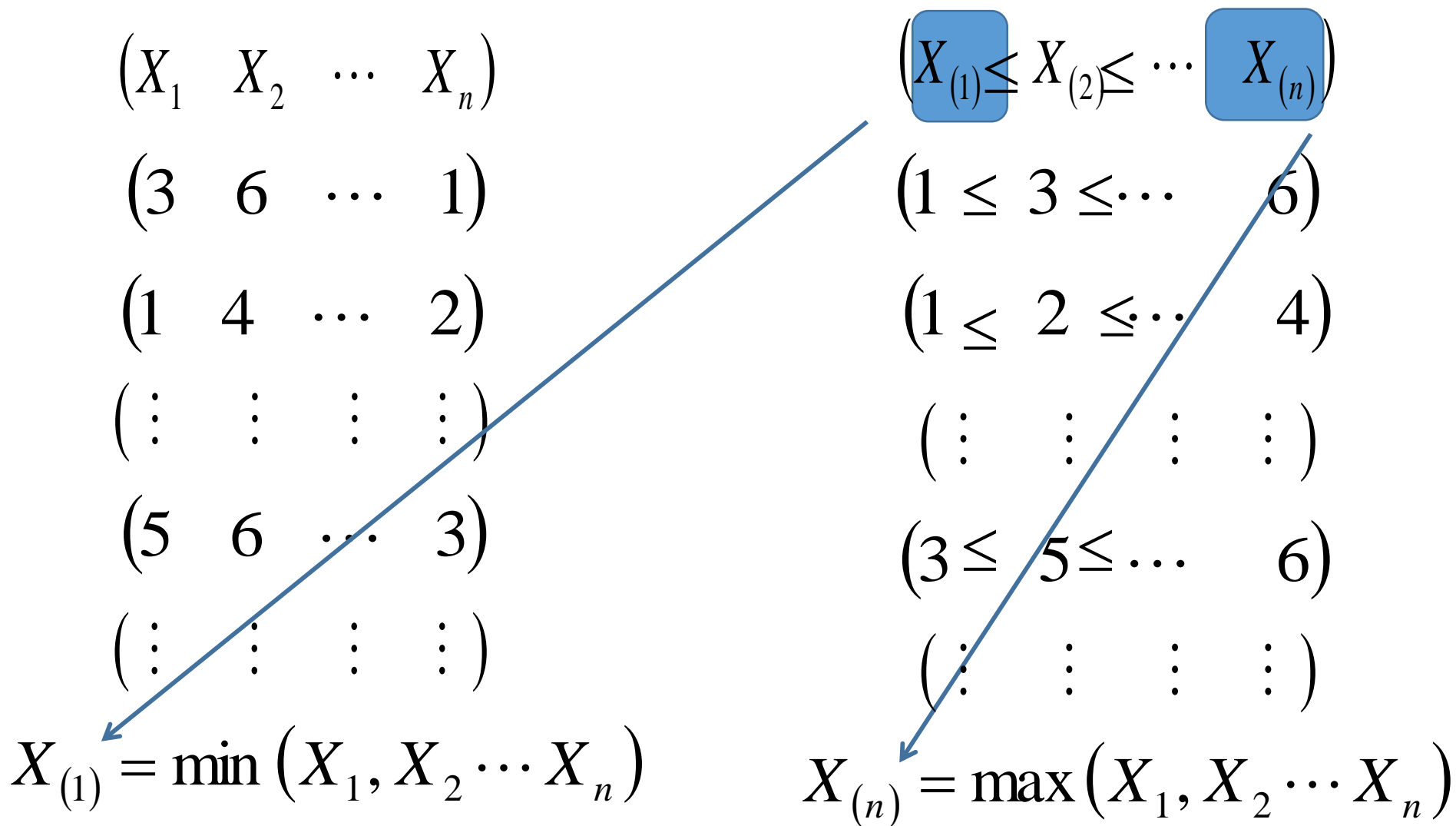


### (三) 极值分布



(1) 极大值分布：已知  $(X,Y)$  的分布，求  $Z=\max(X,Y)$  的分布

以掷骰子为例，一枚骰子掷两次，分别用  $X,Y$  表示两次出现的点数，用  $Z$  表示两次点数大者  $Z=\max(X,Y)$ ，求  $Z$  的分布。

解：显然  $Z$  的取值与  $X,Y$  取值相同。

$Z = \max(X,Y)$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$p_k$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$
2	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	2 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$
3	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	3 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$
4	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	4 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$
5	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	5 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$
6	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{1}{36}$	6 $\frac{1}{36}$

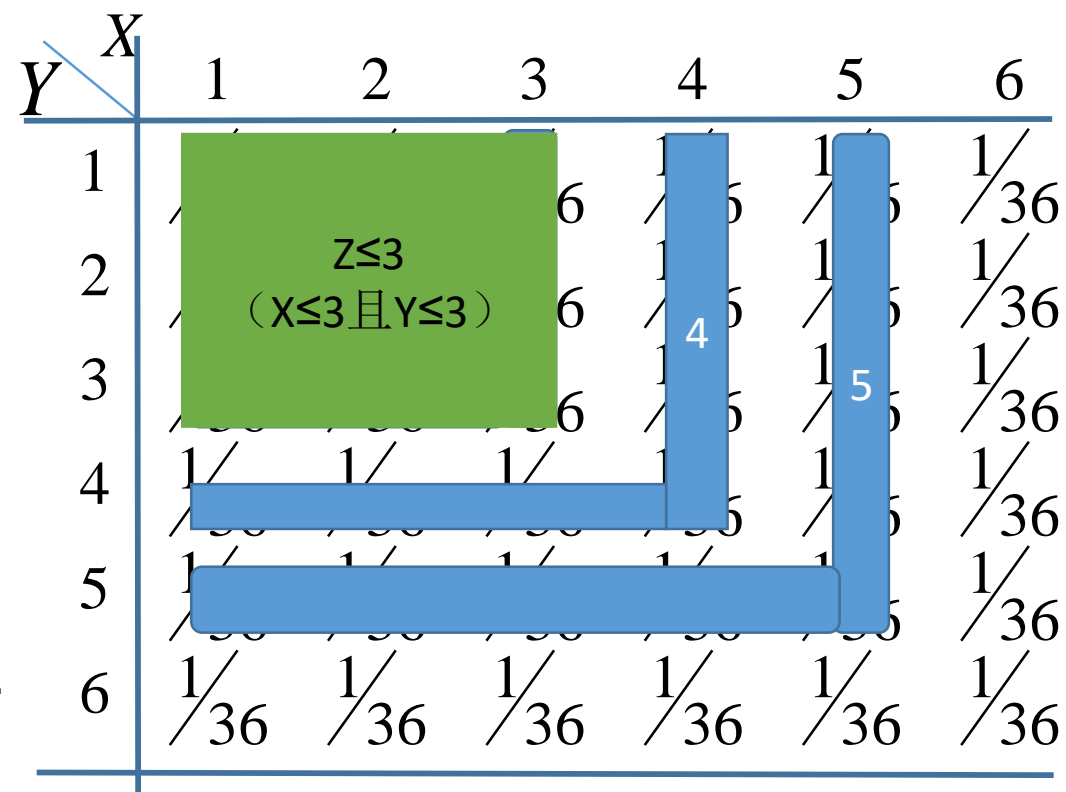
通过此例找一般规律：已知  $(X,Y)$  分布，求  $Z=\max(X,Y)$  的分布函数  $F_Z(z)$

$Z = \max(X, Y)$  的分布函数

$$F_Z(3) = P(Z \leq 3) = P(\max(X, Y) \leq 3) = P(X \leq 3, Y \leq 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) \\ &= P(\max(X, Y) \leq z) \\ &= P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) = F(z, z) \end{aligned}$$

$Z = \max(X, Y)$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$p_k$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$

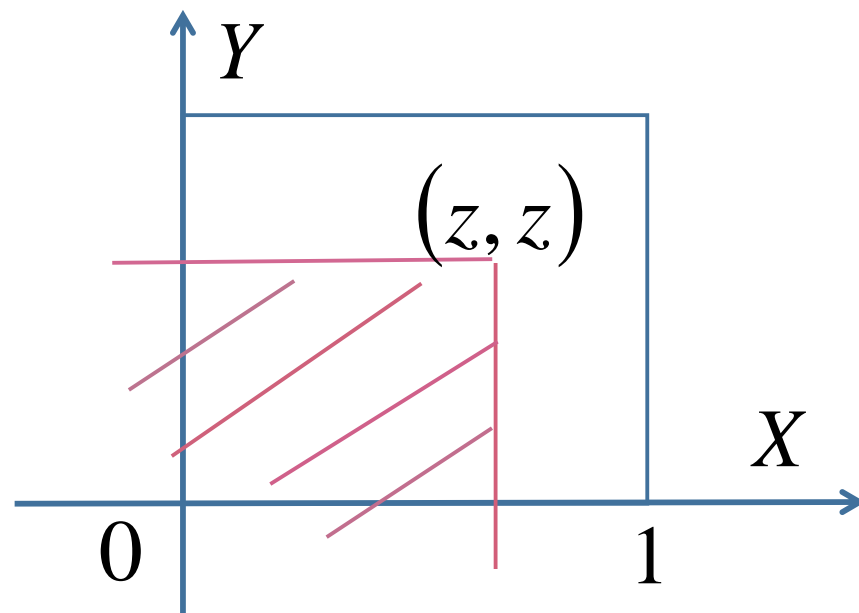


例1. 已知  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度为  $f(x, y) = 1 (0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1)$ , 求  $Z = \max(X, Y)$  的分布密度。

解: 显然  $0 < z < 1$ , 当  $z \leq 0, F_Z(z) = 0$ , 当  $z > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P(\max(X, Y) \leq z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) \\ &= F(z, z) = \int_0^z \int_0^z 1 dx dy = z^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



(i) 已知  $(X, Y)$  的分布函数  $F(X, Y)$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\max(X, Y) \leq z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) = F(z, z)$$

(ii)  $X$  与  $Y$  独立, 分布函数  $F_X(x)$ ,  $F_Y(y)$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = F(z, z) = F_X(z)F_Y(z)$$

(iii)  $X$  与  $Y$  独立同分布, 分布函数  $F(x)$ ,

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = F(z, z) = F_X(z)F_Y(z) = \{F(z)\}^2$$

iv) 已知  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x)$ ,  $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$  是  $n$  个相互独立的随机变量, 与  $X$  有相同的分布 (称为独立同分布的随机变量)

$Z = \max(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n)$  则  $Z$  的分布函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P\{\max(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n) \leq z\} \\ &= P(X_1 \leq z, X_2 \leq z \dots X_n \leq z) = P(X_1 \leq z)P(X_2 \leq z) \dots P(X_n \leq z) \\ &= P(X \leq z)P(X \leq z) \dots P(X \leq z) = \{P(X \leq z)\}^n = \{F(z)\}^n \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \left[ \{F(z)\}^n \right]' = n \{F(z)\}^{n-1} f(z)$$

例2. 已知随机变量 $X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n$ 相互独立, 且 $X_i \sim U(0,1), i = 1, 2 \cdots n$ ,

求 $Z = \max(X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n)$ 的分布密度。

解: 显然 $0 < z < 1$ , 当 $z \leq 0, F_Z(z) = 0$ , 当 $z > 0$ ,

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\max(X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n) \leq z)$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq z, X_2 \leq z \cdots X_n \leq z)$$

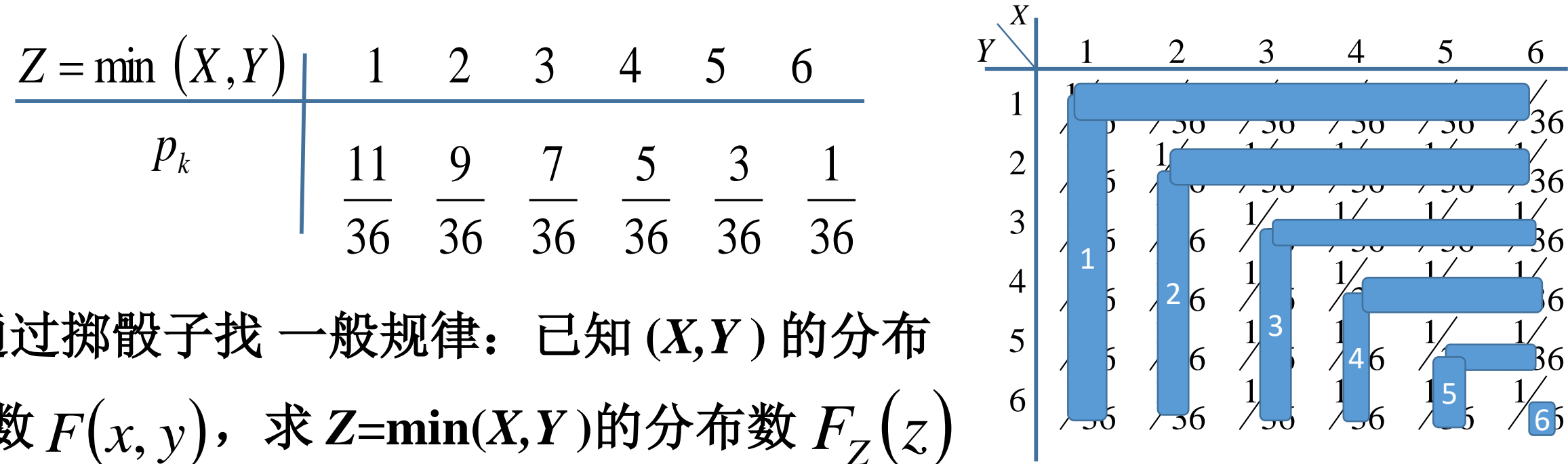
$$= P(X_1 \leq z)P(X_2 \leq z) \cdots P(X_n \leq z) = P(X \leq z)^n = F^n(z)$$

$$f_Z(z) = [F^n(z)]' = nF^{n-1}(z)f(z) = nz^{n-1} \quad (0 < z < 1) \quad = z^n$$

(2) 极小值分布      已知 $(X,Y)$ 的分布，求 $Z = \min( X,Y )$ 的分布。

以掷骰子为例，一枚骰子掷两次，分别用 $X,Y$ 表示两次出现的点数，  
用 $Z$ 表示两次点数小者  $Z=\min(X,Y)$ ，求 $Z$ 的分布。

解：显然 $Z$ 的取值与 $X,Y$ 的取值相同



通过掷骰子找 一般规律：已知  $(X,Y)$  的分布  
函数  $F(x,y)$ ，求  $Z=\min(X,Y)$ 的分布数  $F_Z(z)$



$Z = \min(X, Y)$  的分布函数

$$F_Z(3) = P(Z \leq 3) = P(\min(X, Y) \leq 3) = 1 - P(X > 3, Y > 3)$$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\min(X, Y) \leq z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z)$$

(i) 已知  $(X, Y)$  的分布函数  $F(X, Y)$

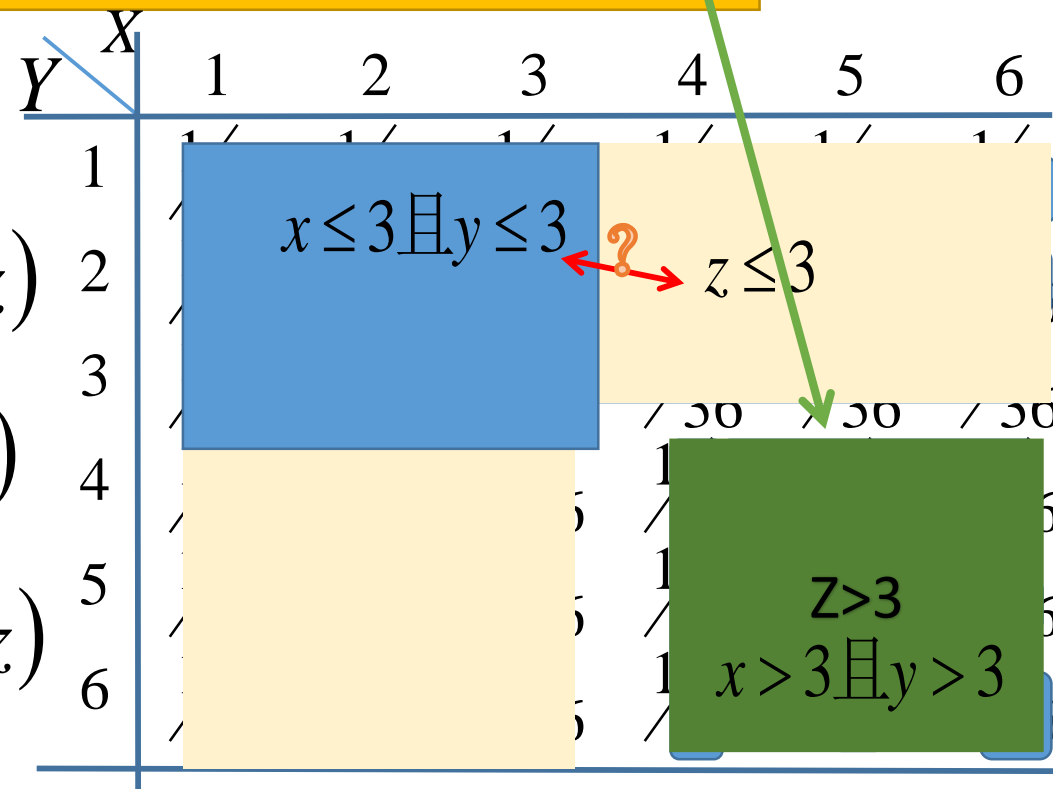
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z)$$

(ii)  $X$  与  $Y$  独立, 分布函数  $F_X(x), F_Y(y)$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z)$$

$$= 1 - P(X > z)P(Y > z)$$

$$= 1 - \{1 - F_X(z)\}\{1 - F_Y(z)\}$$



(iii)  $X$ 与 $Y$  独立同分布，分布函数 $F(x)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z) = 1 - P(X > z)P(Y > z) \\ &= 1 - \{1 - F(z)\}\{1 - F(z)\} = 1 - \{1 - F(z)\}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) 已知  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x)$ ,  $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$  是相互独立的, 与  $X$  有相同分布的  $n$  个独立同分布的随机变量。  $Z = \min(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n)$ , 则  $Z$  的分布函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P\{\min(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n) \leq z\} \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > z, X_2 > z \dots X_n > z) = 1 - P(X > z)P(X > z) \dots P(X > z) \\ &= 1 - \{P(X > z)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - P(X \leq z)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - F(z)\}^n \\ f_Z(z) &= F'_Z(z) = \left[1 - \{1 - F(z)\}^n\right]' = n\{1 - F(z)\}^{n-1} f(z) \end{aligned}$$

例3. 设随机变量 $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$  相互独立,  $X_i \sim U[0,1]$   $i = 1, 2 \dots n$  。 求

$Y = \min(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n)$  的密度函数。

解:  $X_i \sim U[0,1]$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$   $F(x) = x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\{\min(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n) \leq y\}$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > y, X_2 > y \dots X_n > y) = 1 - P(X > y)P(X > y) \dots P(X > y)$$

$$= 1 - \{P(X > y)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - P(X \leq y)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - F(y)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - y\}^n$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = [1 - \{1 - y\}^n]' = n\{1 - y\}^{n-1} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n(1 - y)^{n-1} & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

例4. 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$  相互独立,  $X_i \sim e(\lambda) \quad i = 1, 2 \dots n$  。求

$Y = \min(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n)$  与  $Z = \max(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n)$  的密度函数。

解:  $X_i \sim e(\lambda), \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}; \quad F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad (x > 0)$

$$(1) F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\{\min(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n) \leq y\}$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > y, X_2 > y \dots X_n > y) = 1 - P(X > y)P(X > y) \dots P(X > y)$$

$$= 1 - \{P(X > y)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - P(X \leq y)\}^n = 1 - \{1 - F_X(y)\}^n = 1 - \{e^{-\lambda y}\}^n$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \left[ 1 - \{e^{-\lambda y}\}^n \right]' = n\lambda e^{-n\lambda y} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-n\lambda y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P\{\max(X_1, X_2 \dots X_n) \leq z\} \\
 &= P(X_1 \leq z, X_2 \leq z \dots X_n \leq z) = P(X_1 \leq z)P(X_2 \leq z) \dots P(X_n \leq z) \\
 &= P(X \leq z)P(X \leq z) \dots P(X \leq z) = \{P(X \leq z)\}^n = \{F(z)\}^n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \left[ \{F(z)\}^n \right]' = n \{F(z)\}^{n-1} f(z)$$

$$= n \{1 - e^{-\lambda z}\}^{n-1} \lambda e^{-\lambda z}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} n \lambda e^{-\lambda z} (1 - e^{-\lambda z})^{n-1} & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

例5. 随机变量  $X \sim G(p_1)$ ,  $Y \sim G(p_2)$ ,  $X$ 与 $Y$ 独立, 求  $Z=\min(X,Y)$  的分布。

解:  $Z$ 的取值与 $X,Y$ 的取值相同,  $P(X = k) = p_1(1 - p_1)^{k-1}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(\min(X, Y) \leq z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z)$$

$$P(Z \leq m) = 1 - P(X > m, Y > m) = 1 - P(X > m)P(Y > m)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=m+1}^{+\infty} p_1 q_1^{k-1} \sum_{t=m+1}^{+\infty} p_2 q_2^{t-1} = 1 - q_1^m q_2^m$$

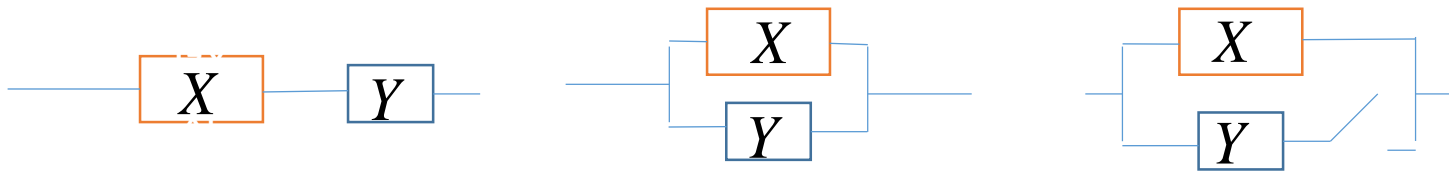
$$P(Z < m) = P(\min(X, Y) < z) = 1 - P(X \geq m, Y \geq m)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=m}^{+\infty} p_1 q_1^{k-1} \sum_{t=m}^{+\infty} p_2 q_2^{t-1} = 1 - q_1^{m-1} q_2^{m-1}$$

$$P(Z = m) = P(Z \leq m) - P(Z < m) = q_1^{m-1} q_2^{m-1} - q_1^m q_2^m = q_1^{m-1} q_2^{m-1} (1 - q_1 q_2)$$

$$\left( \text{令 } p = 1 - q_1 q_2 = p_1 + p_2 - p_1 p_2 \right) = p(1 - p)^{m-1} \quad Z \sim G(p) \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

- 例3. 两电阻寿命  $X \sim e(\alpha)$ ,  $Y \sim e(\beta)$  均服从指数分布, 且  $X$  与  $Y$  独立, 现用两电阻经过串联, 并联, 备用三种方式分别组成系统, 求不同方式组成的系统寿命的分布。



解:  $X \sim e(\alpha)$ ,  $Y \sim e(\beta)$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\alpha x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \alpha\beta e^{-\alpha x - \beta y} \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

(1) 串联：设串联系统寿命为  $Z_1$ ，则  $Z_1 = \min(X, Y)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{Z_1}(z) &= P(Z_1 \leq z) = 1 - P(X > z, Y > z) = 1 - P(X > z)P(Y > z) \\ &= 1 - \{1 - F_X(z)\}\{1 - F_Y(z)\} = 1 - \{1 - (1 - e^{-\alpha z})\}\{1 - (1 - e^{-\beta z})\} \\ &= 1 - e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z} \quad Z_1 \sim e(\alpha + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 并联：设并联系统寿命为  $Z_2$ ，则  $Z_2 = \max(X, Y)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{Z_2}(z) &= P(Z_2 \leq z) = P(\max(X, Y) \leq z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) = F_X(x)F_Y(y) \\ &= (1 - e^{-\alpha z})(1 - e^{-\beta z}) = (1 - e^{-\alpha z})(1 - e^{-\beta z}) = 1 - e^{-\beta z} - e^{-\alpha z} + e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z} \\ f_Z(z) &= \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta z} + \alpha e^{-\alpha z} - (\alpha + \beta)e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z} & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



**(3) 备用：** 设并联系统寿命为  $Z_3$ ，则  $Z_3 = X + Y$

$$F_{Z_3}(z) = P(Z_3 \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \int_0^z \int_0^{z-y} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^z \beta e^{-\beta y} (1 - e^{-\alpha z + \alpha y}) dy$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} e^{-\beta z} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} e^{-\alpha z}$$

$$f_{Z_1}(z) = F'_{Z_1}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha \beta}{\alpha - \beta} (e^{-\beta z} - e^{-\alpha z}) & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

