## 三. 协方差 相关系数

- 1.协方差 相关系数的定义
- 2. 协方差 相关系数的性质
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- 4.二维正态分布的相关与独立

由期望的性质,若X与Y独立  $\Rightarrow$  E(XY)=E(X)E(Y) E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)=0 = E(XY)-E(X)(Y-EY) = 0

言外之意,若 X 与 Y 不独立,或许有 $E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)\neq 0$ ,或者说数值 E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)大小可能反映X与Y间某种关系。我们定义数值  $E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)=E\{(X-EY)(Y-EY)\}$ 为X与Y的协方差。

## 1. 定义:

(1) 协方差定义:设(X,Y)为二维随机变量,若E(X-EX)(Y-EY)存在,则称其为随机变量 X 与 Y 的协方差,记为 Cov(X,Y),即:

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(X - EX)(Y - EY)$$

$$Cov(X,X) = E(X - EX)(X - EX)$$

$$= E(X - EX)^{2} = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2}$$

$$= D(X)$$

二维离散型随机变量 (X,Y)等可能取 n 个点, $(x_1,y_1)(x_2,y_2)\cdots(x_n,y_n)$ 

$$Cov(X,Y)$$

$$= E(X - EX)(Y - EY)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} (x_i - EX)(y_j - EY)$$

$$(x', y')$$
所在位置: 主要1,3象限,2,4象限,或1234象限。

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_j$$
的值的大小 
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{n} D(X)D(Y)$$
的大小有关 
$$-\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_j$$
的值的大小 
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_j$$
的值的大小 
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_j$$

去除
$$D(X), D(Y)$$
的因素: $\frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$  称为 $X$ 与 $Y$ 的相关系数。

(2) 相关系数: 设 (X,Y)为二维随机变量,若 E(X-EX)(Y-EY) 存在,  $\text{则称} \, \rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \, \text{其为随机变量} \, X \text{与} \, Y \, \text{的相关系数}.$ 

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E(X - EX)(Y - EY)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

$$= E \left\{ \frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{D(X)}} \right\} \left\{ \frac{Y - EY}{\sqrt{D(Y)}} \right\} = EX^*Y^*$$

(brightarrow Figure 1) (本) (trightarrow Figure 2) (本) (trightarrow Figure 2) (本) (trightarrow Figure 3) (本) (trightarrow

2. 性质: (1) 协方差性质:

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(X-EX)(Y-EY)$$

- i) Cov(X,Y) = Cov(Y, X)
- ii) Cov(X,X) = D(X)
- iii ) 岩水与水独立贝Cov(X,Y)=0.

iv) 
$$Cov(X,b) = 0$$

v) Cov(aX,bY) = abCov(X,Y), a,b为常数。

i:  $Cov(aX,bY) = E\{aX - E(aX)\}\{bY - E(bY)\}$ 

$$= abE(X - EX)(Y - EY) = abCov(X, Y)$$

vi) 
$$Cov(X_1 \pm X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) \pm Cov(X_2, Y)$$
  
i.E.  $Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = E\{(X_1 + X_2) - E(X_1 + X_2)\}\{Y - E(Y)\}$   
 $= E\{(X_1 - EX_1) + (X_2 - EX_2)\}\{Y - EY\}$   
 $= E\{(X_1 - EX_1)(Y - EY) + (X_2 - EX_2)(Y - EY)\}$   
 $= E\{(X_1 - EX_1)(Y - EY)\} + E\{(X_2 - EX_2)(Y - EY)\}$   
 $= Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$ 

一般的,设 $Y, X_1, X_2, ...X_n$ 都是随机变量,则

$$Cov\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}, Y\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Cov(X_{i}, Y)$$

vii ) 
$$Cov(aX + b, Y) = aCov(X, Y) + Cov(b, Y) = aCov(X, Y)$$

... ) For the six  $= 2$  and  $= 0$ 

viii )随机变量方差和协方差的关系:

$$D(aX + bY) = a^2D(X) + b^2D(Y) + 2abCov(X,Y)$$

例1.设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, ... X_{10}$ 相互独立,且都服从参数为 $\lambda$ 的

的泊松分布,并设
$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{7} X_i$$
,  $Y = \sum_{i=4}^{10} X_j$ , 求 $Cov(X,Y)$ .

解: 
$$Cov(X,Y) = Cov\left(\sum_{i=1}^{7} X_i, \sum_{j=4}^{10} X_j\right)$$
  $Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$ 

$$= Cov \left( \sum_{i=1}^{3} X_i + \sum_{i=4}^{7} X_i, \sum_{j=4}^{7} X_j + \sum_{i=8}^{10} X_i \right)$$

$$= Cov \left( \sum_{i=1}^{3} X_i + \sum_{i=4}^{7} X_i, \sum_{j=4}^{7} X_j + \sum_{i=8}^{10} X_i \right) = Cov \left( \sum_{i=1}^{3} X_i, \sum_{j=4}^{7} X_j \right)$$

$$+ Cov \left( \sum_{i=1}^{3} X_{i}, \sum_{i=8}^{10} X_{j} \right) + Cov \left( \sum_{i=4}^{7} X_{i}, \sum_{j=4}^{7} X_{j} \right) + Cov \left( \sum_{i=4}^{7} X_{i}, \sum_{i=8}^{10} X_{j} \right)$$

$$= Cov \left( \sum_{i=4}^{7} X_{i}, \sum_{j=4}^{7} X_{j} \right)$$

$$= Cov \left( \sum_{i=4}^{7} X_i, \sum_{j=4}^{7} X_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=4}^{7} Cov(X_j, X_j)$$

$$= \sum_{j=4}^{7} D(X_j) = 4\lambda$$

$$Cov(X,X) = D(X)$$

若
$$X$$
与 $Y$ 独立,则 $C$ ov $(X,Y)=0$ 

(2)相关系数的性质

i) 
$$|\rho_{XY}| \le 1$$
. 随机变量 $X,Y$ 的取值在一条直线上

ii) 
$$|\rho_{XY}| = 1 \Leftrightarrow Y = aX + b(a,b$$
为常数,且 $a \neq 0$ 

证: i) 
$$0 \le D(\lambda X + Y) = \lambda^2 D(X) + 2\lambda Cov(X, Y) + D(Y)$$
, 则

$${2Cov(X,Y)}^2 - 4D(X)D(Y) \le 0; {2Cov(X,Y)}^2 \le 4D(X)D(Y)$$

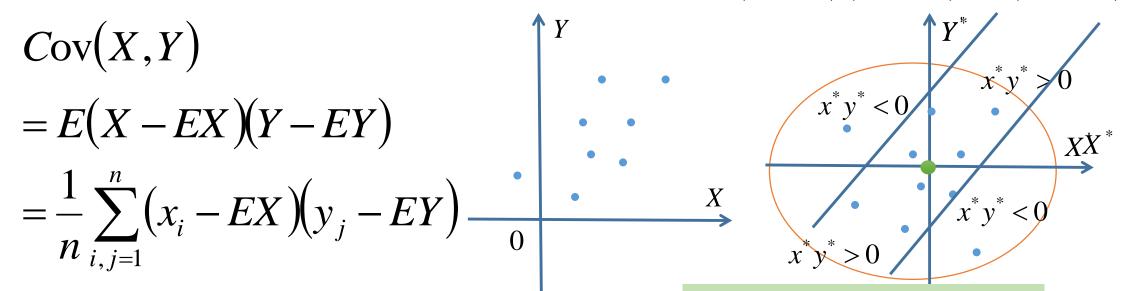
$$\rho_{XY}^2 = \left\{ \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \right\}^2 = \frac{\left\{ Cov(X,Y) \right\}^2}{D(X)D(Y)} \le 1; \longrightarrow |\rho_{XY}| \le 1.$$

ii)若
$$Y = aX + b(a,b$$
为常数,且 $a \neq 0$ )
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{Cov(X,aX+b)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(aX+b)}} = \frac{a}{|a|}; \quad |\rho_{XY}| = 1.$$
反之,若 $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$ ,考察  $D(X\sqrt{D(Y)} - Y\sqrt{D(X)})$ 

$$= D(Y)D(X) + D(X)D(Y) - 2\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}Cov(X,Y)$$

$$= 2D(Y)D(X) - 2\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(X)}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)} = 0$$
即  $D(X) = 0$ ;  $\longrightarrow$  则() = 常数;  $\longrightarrow$  于是  $E(X) = 0$ ;  $E(X\sqrt{D(Y)} - Y\sqrt{D(X)}) = (X\sqrt{D(Y)} - Y\sqrt{D(X)})$ ;  $Y = X\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{A}\sqrt{D(X)} - E(X\sqrt{D(Y)} - Y\sqrt{D(X)})/\sqrt{D(X)}$ 

二维随机变量 (X,Y) 是平面上等可能 n 个点, $(x_1,y_1)(x_2,y_2)\cdots(x_n,y_n)$ 



 $(x_i^*, y_i^*)$ 所在位置:1,3象限,2,4象限,或1234象限。

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = EX^*Y^*$$

 $||\rho_{XY}|| = 1X$ 与Y完全相关  $\rho > 0X$ 与Y正相关  $\rho < 0X$ 与Y负相关

例2. 己知 $\rho_{XY}$ , W = aX + b, V = cY + d, 求 $\rho_{WV}$ 

解: 
$$\rho_{WV} = \frac{\text{cov}(W, V)}{\sqrt{DW}\sqrt{DV}}$$

$$Cov(W,V) = Cov(aX + b, cY + d) = acCov(X,Y)$$

$$DW = D(aX + b) = a^{2}DX$$
,  $DV = D(cY + d) = c^{2}DY$ 

$$\rho_{\text{WV}} = \frac{ac \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{a^2 DX} \sqrt{c^2 DY}} = \frac{ac \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2} \sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \begin{cases} -\rho_{XY} & ac < 0\\ \rho_{XY} & ac > 0 \end{cases}$$

## 3.相关与独立:

X与Y独立 <sup>必然决定</sup> 没有任何关系

X与Y不相关 没有线性关系

X与Y独立唯一判断方法:

$$F(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$$

X与Y不相关判断方法:

$$\begin{cases} \rho_{XY} = 0 \\ Cov(X, Y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

特别的有,X与Y独立  $\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ 但 X与Y独立  $\Leftrightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ 

4.二维正态分布的相关与独立: 
$$Cov(X,Y) = \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2; \rho_{XY} = \rho$$

$$(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(X - EX)(Y - EY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = \rho$$

二维正态分布的重要性质:

X与Y独立  $\Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$ X与Y独立 $\Leftrightarrow X$ 与Y不相关

在二维正态分布中,随机变量X与Y要么独立,要么只存在 线性关系。

正态分布的重要性质:

$$1.X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
,则 $aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$ ;特别地, $\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$ 

- 2. 若  $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , W = aX + bY, V = cX + dY 则 $(W,V) \sim N(\mu_W, \mu_V, \sigma_W^2, \sigma_V^2, \rho_{WV})$
- 3.(X,Y)~ $N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_{,2}^2,\rho)$ ,则 $X \sim N(\mu_1,\sigma_{,1}^2)$ , $Y \sim N(\mu_2,\sigma_{,2}^2)$ 且均与 $\rho$ 无关。
- 4.二维正态分布两个随机变量X与Y独立⇔ $\rho$ =0

5.二维正态分布具有可加性:  $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), i = 1, 2 \cdots n$ ,相互独立。

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right).$$

一般的, $X_1$ , $X_2 \cdots X_n$ 独立同分布, $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , $i = 1, 2 \cdots n$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^{2}), \overline{X}_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}\right).$$

6. 若  $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 则  $X \pm Y \sim N(E(X \pm Y), D(X \pm Y))$ 

$$X \pm Y \sim N(\mu_1 \pm \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 \pm 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$$