

三. 二维连续型随机变量及其分布

1. 联合分布密度

2. 边际分布密度

3. 条件分布密度

4. 常用的二维连续型分布

1.联合分布密度

定义：设 (X,Y) 为二维随机变量，

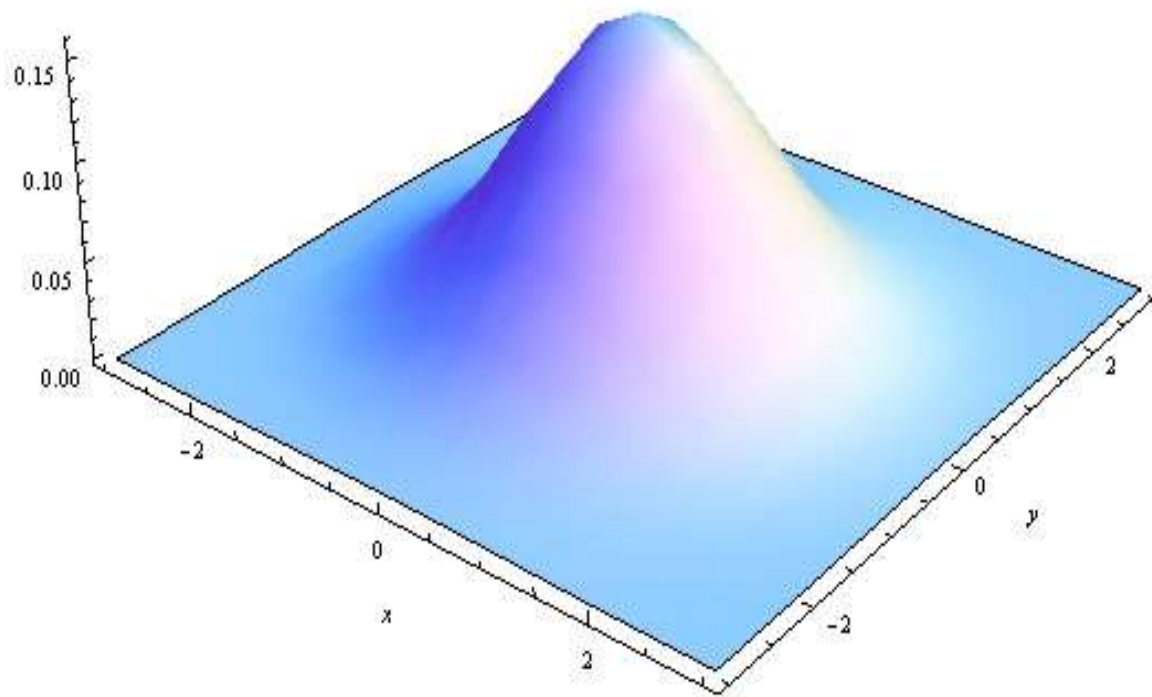
$F(x,y)$ 是它的分布函数，

若存在非负函数 $f(x,y)$

使得对任意的 $x, y \in R$ 有

$$F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) dv du$$

则称 (X,Y) 为二维连续性随机变量, $f(x,y)$ 为 (X,Y) 的联合分布密度。



性质： (i) 非负性： $f(x, y) \geq 0 (x, y \in R)$
(ii) 归一性： $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$ } $\Leftrightarrow f(x, y)$ 是联合密度函数

(iii) $F(x, y)$ 是二元连续函数

(iv) 在 $f(x, y)$ 的连续点处有： $\frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$

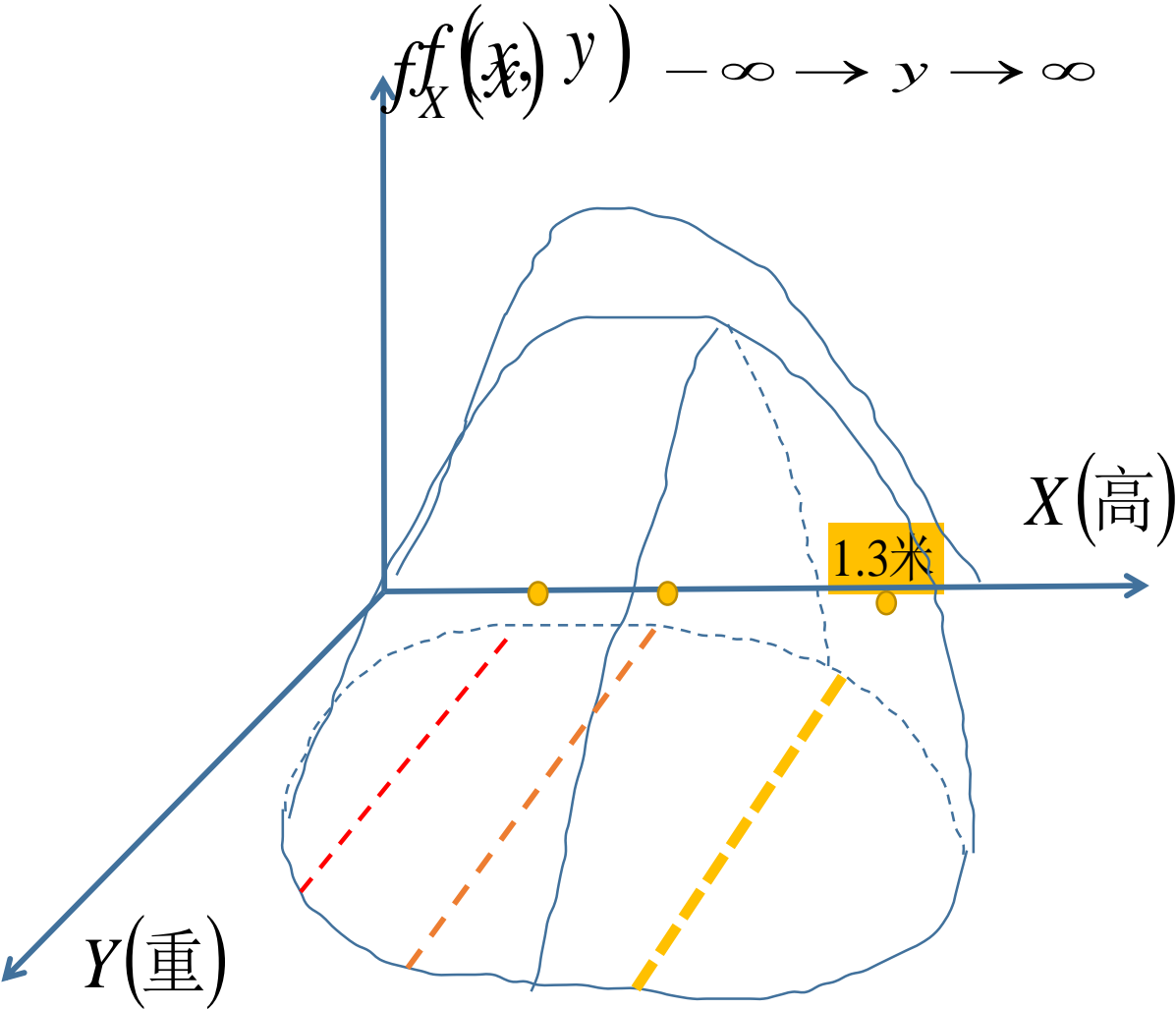
(v) $P(x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x, y) dy dx$

概率微分： $P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x, y < Y \leq y + \Delta y)$

$$= \int_x^{x+\Delta x} \int_y^{y+\Delta y} f(u, v) dv du \approx f(x, y) \Delta x \Delta y$$

二维连续型随机变量在一点和一条线上的概率均为0

猜边际密度: $f_X(x)$



$$P(X = x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$Y \backslash X$	$x_1(\text{红})$	$x_2(\text{兰})$	$x_3(\text{黄})$	
$y_1(\text{长})$	$\frac{15}{100}$	$\frac{10}{100}$	$\frac{12}{100}$	
$y_2(\text{短})$	$\frac{20}{100}$	$\frac{18}{100}$	$\frac{25}{100}$	
	$\frac{35}{100}$	$\frac{28}{100}$	$\frac{37}{100}$	1

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

2. 边际分布密度 {求 $f_X(x)$ }

(已知 $f(x, y)$, 且知道 $F(x, y)$ 与 $f(x, y)$ 及 $F_X(x)$ 的关系)

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dy dx$$

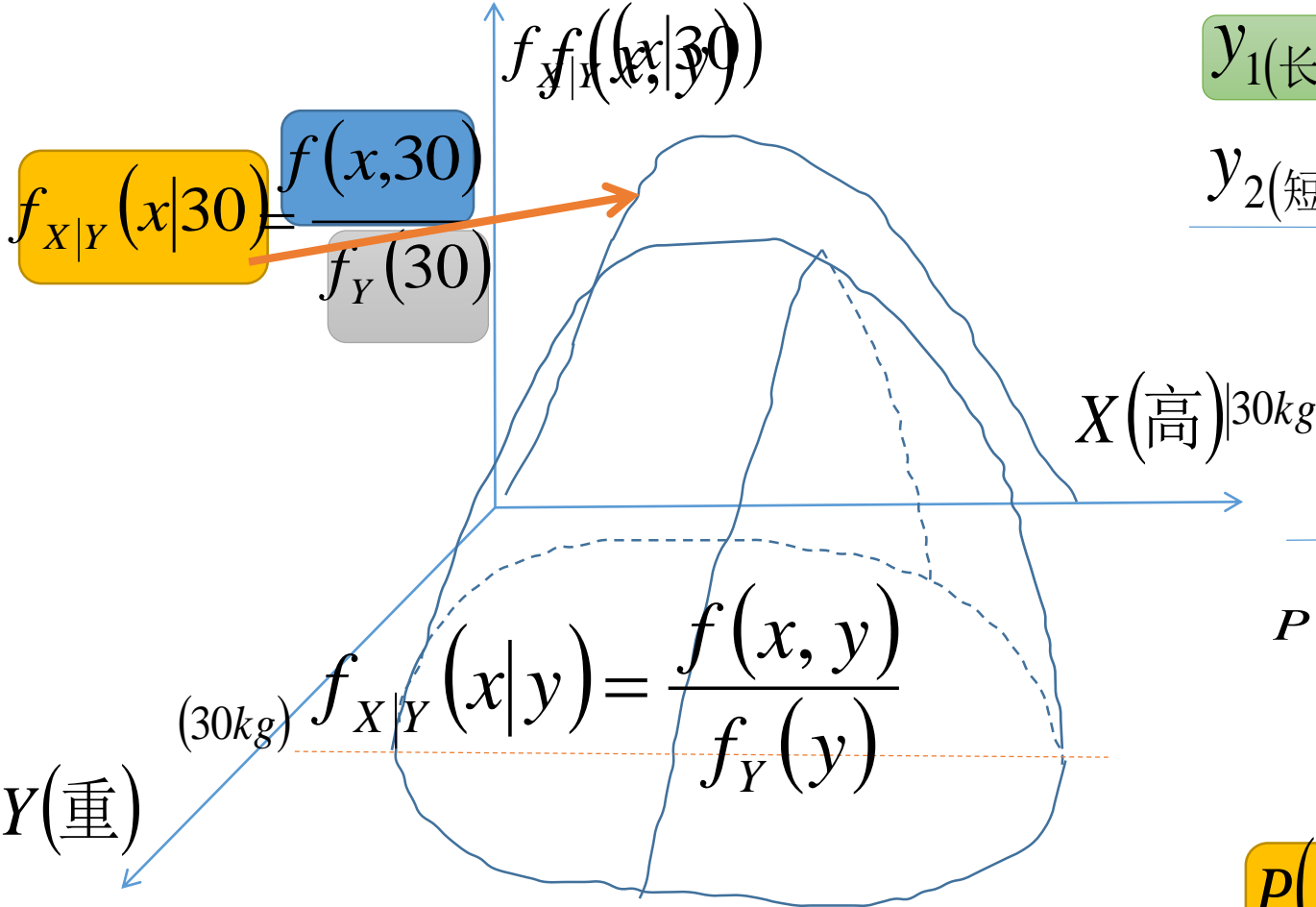
$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, y) dy du = \int_{-\infty}^x \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, y) dy \right) du$$

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x) = \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^x \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, y) dy \right) du \right\}' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

同理 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$

猜条件密度: $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$



30kg体重上的身高的分布密度

$Y \backslash X$				
	$x_1(\text{红})$	$x_2(\text{兰})$	$x_3(\text{黄})$	
$y_1(\text{长})$	0.15	0.1	0.12	0.37
$y_2(\text{短})$	0.2	0.18	0.25	0.63
	0.35	0.28	0.37	1

X	x_1	x_2	x_3
$P(X=x_i Y=y_1)$	$\frac{0.15}{0.37}$	$\frac{0.1}{0.37}$	$\frac{0.12}{0.37}$

$P(X = x_i|Y = y_1) = \frac{P(X = x_i, Y = y_1)}{P(Y = y_1)}$

3. 条件分布密度 (求 $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$)

(已知 $f(x, y)$, 且知道 $F(x, y)$ 与 $f(x, y)$ 及 $F_{X|Y}(x)$ 的关系)

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{P(X \leq x, Y = y)}{P(Y = y)} \approx \frac{\int_y^{y+\Delta y} \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, v) du dv}{\int_y^{y+\Delta y} f_Y(v) dv} \approx \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) \Delta y dx}{f_Y(y) \Delta y}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) \Delta y dx}{f_Y(y) \Delta y} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = F_{X|Y}'(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

同理: $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = f_Y(y) f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

例1. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度为: (其中 $A > 0$)

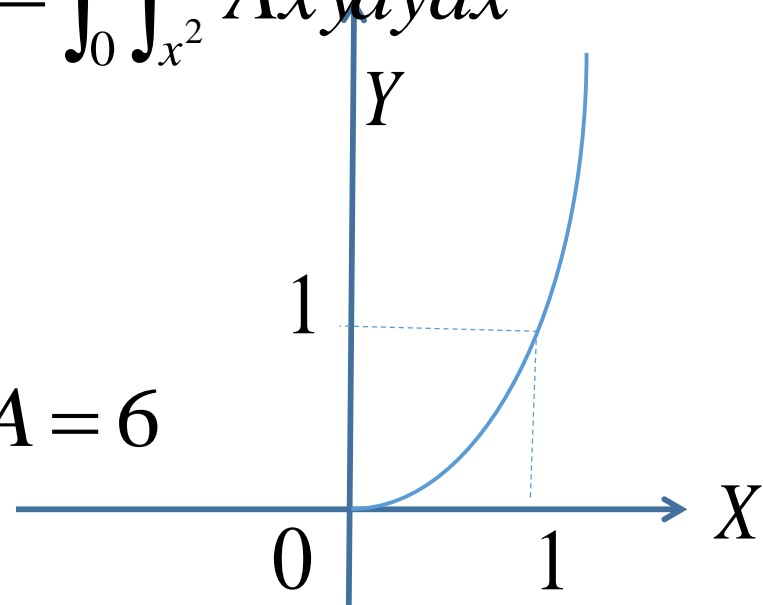
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Axy, & 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他。} \end{cases}$$

试求: (1) A ; (2) $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$; (3) $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$; (4) $P(X > Y)$

解: (1) $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 Axy dy dx$

$$= \int_0^1 Ax \frac{1}{2} (1 - x^4) dx = A \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x - x^5) dx$$

$$= A \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x - x^5) dx = A \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = A \frac{1}{6}; \quad A = 6$$



$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{x^2}^1 6xy dy = 3x(1 - x^4); (0 < x < 1)$$

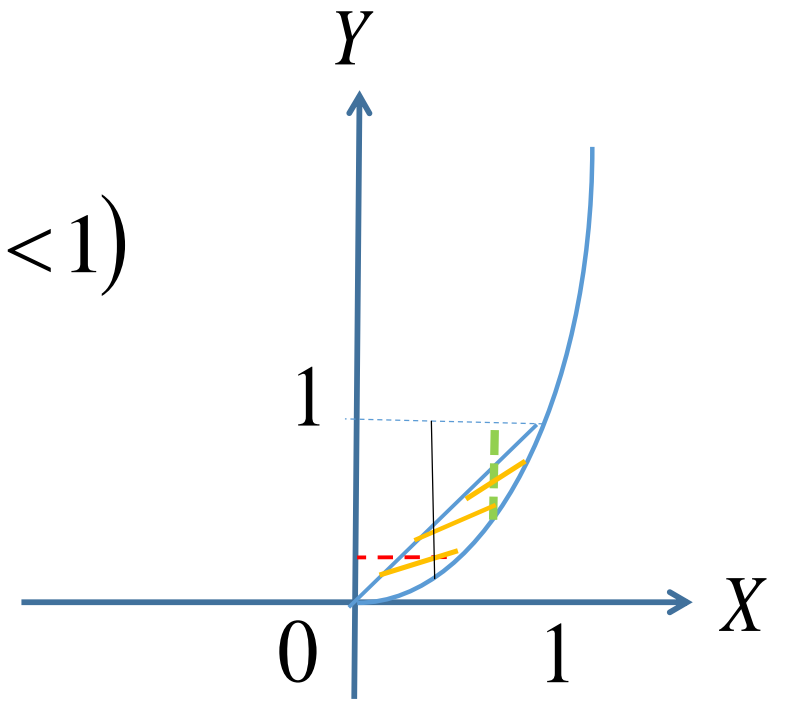
$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 6xy dx = 3y(y - 0) = 3y^2; (0 < y < 1)$$

$$(3) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{6xy}{3x(1 - x^4)} = \frac{2y}{1 - x^4}$$

$$x^2 < y < 1; (0 < x < 1)$$

$$(4) P(X > Y) = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x 6xy dy dx = \int_0^1 3x(x^2 - x^4) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 3x^3 - 3x^5 dx = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$$



例2. $X \sim U(0,1)$ 在 $X=x$ 的条件下 $Y \sim U(0, x)$,

求 (1) $f_Y(y)$; (2) $P(X+Y > 1)$ 。

解: (1) $X \sim U(0,1)$, $f_X(x) = 1; (0 < x < 1)$

在 $X = x$ 的条件下 $Y \sim U(0, x)$

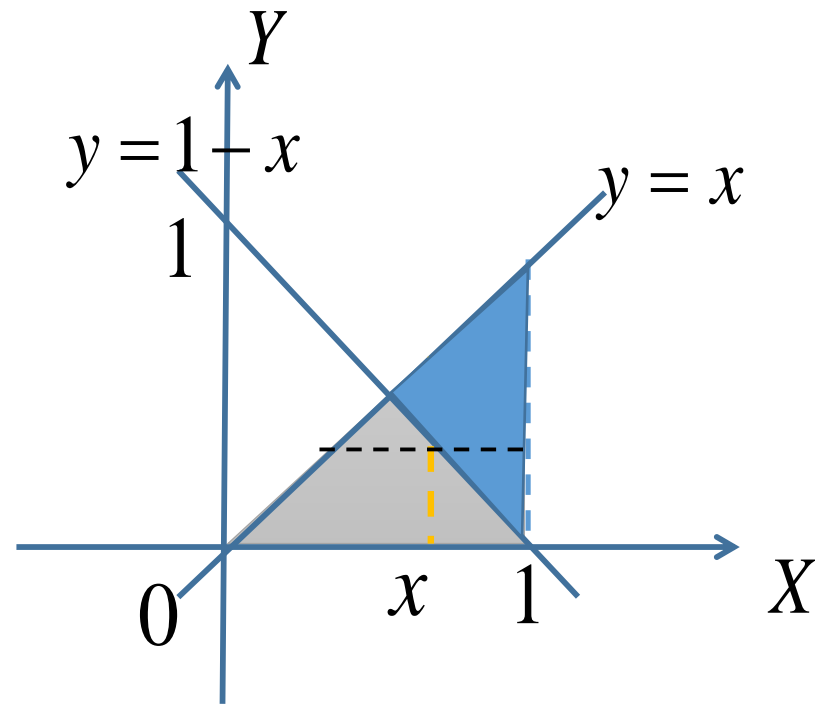
$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & 0 < y < x, (0 < x < 1) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases};$$

$$f(x, y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x)f_X(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln y \quad (0 < y < 1)$$

$$(0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x)$$

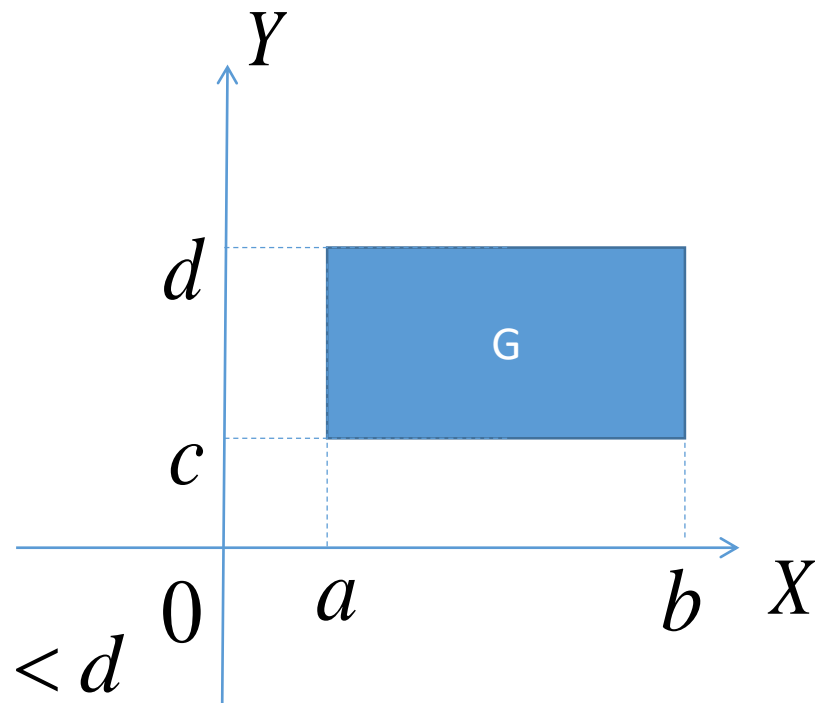
$$(2) P(X+Y > 1) = \int_{1/2}^1 \int_{1-x}^x \frac{1}{x} dy dx = \int_{1/2}^1 \left(-\frac{1}{x} + 2 \right) dx = 1 - \ln 2$$



4.常用的二维连续型分布

(1) 二维均匀分布

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{G \text{ 的面积}}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin G \end{cases}$$



$$\text{矩形域: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}, & a < x < b, c < y < d \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

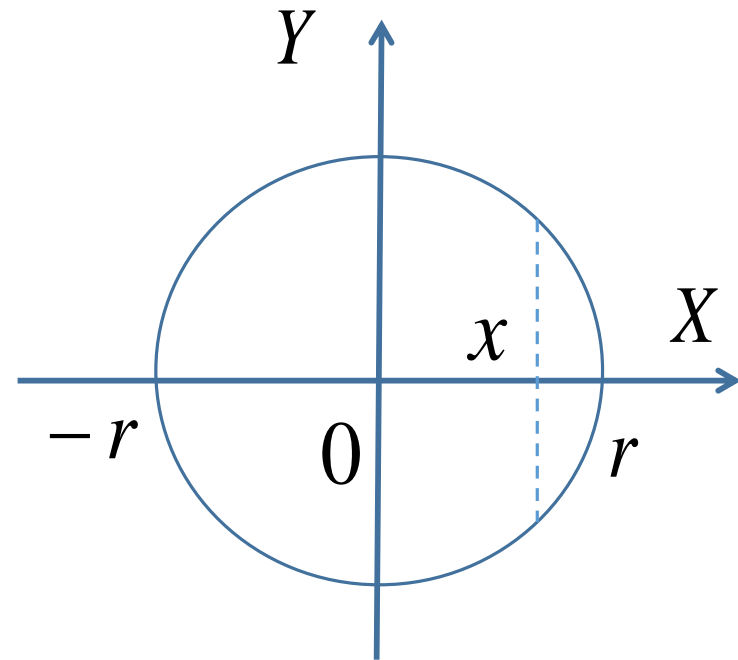
$$\text{边际密度: } f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}; (a < x < b) \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{d-c}; (c < y < d)$$

$$\text{条件密度: } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{d-c}; (c < y < d)$$

圆域: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dy = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}{\pi r^2} & -r < x < r \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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



(2) 二维指数分布 ($\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$)

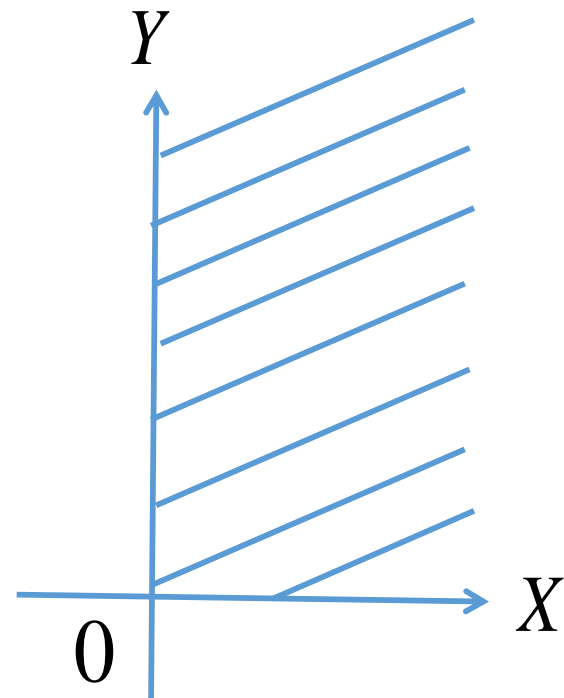
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \alpha\beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

边际密度: $f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha\beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dy = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

同理: $f_Y(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha\beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dx = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

条件密度: $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

同理 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$



(3) 二维正态分布: $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{边际密度 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad -\infty < y < +\infty$$

正态分布重要性质之一:

$(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 则 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 且与 ρ 无关。