(二)连续型:已知(X,Y)的联合密度f(x,y),求Z=g(X,Y)的密度。

 $Z = g(X_1, X_2 \cdots X_n)$ 无论n为何值Z都是一维随机变量。

一般方法:

(1) 由X,Y的取值,以及Z=g(X,Y)的函数形式确定Z的取值。

(2)
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(g(X,Y) \le z) = \iint_{g(X,Y) \le z} f(x,y) dx dy$$

(3) 求出上面的积分再求导,得到Z的密度 $f_z(z) = F_z'(z)$

例1.
$$X \sim e(\alpha)$$
, $Y \sim e(\beta)$, $X 与 Y$ 独立,求: $Z_1 = X + Y; Z_2 = \frac{Y}{X}; Z_3 = \frac{Y}{X + Y}$

解:(1) 由X,Y的取值范围x > 0,y > 0,知z > 0。

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_{Z_1}(z) = 0$; 当 $z > 0$ 时, $y = z - x$

$$F_{Z_1}(z) = P(Z_1 \le z) = P(X + Y \le z) = P(Y \le z - X)$$

$$= \int_0^z \int_0^{z-y} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dy dx = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} e^{-\beta z} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - \beta} e^{-\alpha z} = 0$$

$$f_{Z_{1}}(z) = F_{Z_{1}}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha - \beta} \left(e^{-\beta z} - e^{-\alpha z} \right) & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由
$$X,Y$$
的取值 $x>0,y>0$ 知, $Z_2 = \frac{Y}{X}$ 的取值 $z>0$

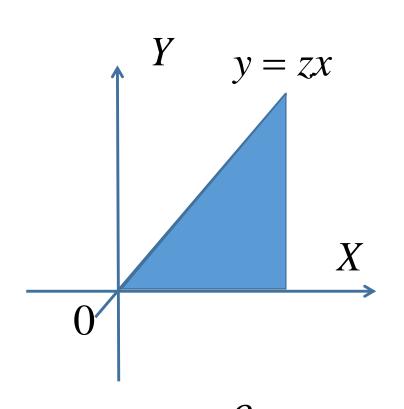
当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_{z_2}(z) = 0$; 当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$F_{Z_2}(z) = P(Z_2 \le z) = P\left(\frac{Y}{X} \le z\right) = P(Y \le zX)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{zx} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} \left(1 - e^{-\beta zx}\right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\alpha e^{-\alpha x} - \alpha e^{-(\alpha + \beta z)x}\right) dx = \frac{\beta z}{\alpha + \beta z}$$

$$f_{Z_{1}}(z) = F_{Z_{2}}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta z)^{2}} & z > 0\\ 0 & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$



(3). 由
$$Z_3 = \frac{Y}{X+Y}$$
 有 $Y = \frac{Z_3}{1-Z_3}X$,而 X,Y 的取值 $x > 0, y > 0$,则 $\frac{Z_3}{1-Z_3} > 0$,得 Z_3 的取值: $0 < z < 1$,当 $z \le 0$ 时。 $F_{Z_3}(z) = 0$; 当 $0 < z < 1$ 时, $F_{Z_3}(z) = P(Z_3 \le z) = P(\frac{Y}{X+Y} \le z)$

$$= P\left(Y \le \frac{z}{1-z}X\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{\frac{z}{1-z}} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dy dx$$

$$= \frac{\beta z}{\alpha(1-z) + \beta z}$$

$$f_{Z_1}(z) = F_{Z_3}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha \beta}{(\alpha(1-z) + \beta z)^2} & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ if } t = 1 \end{cases}$$

 $Y \quad y = \frac{z}{1-z} x$ X

例2.
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 < y < 2, 0 < x < 2\}$$
, $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

解:(1) 由
$$0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2$$
知 $Z_1 = X - Y$ 的取值范围为 $-2 < z < 2$,

当
$$z \le -2$$
时, $F_{Z_1}(z) = 0$ 当 $-2 < z < 0$ 时,
$$F_{Z_1}(z) = P(X - Y \le z) = P(Y \ge X - z) = \int_0^{2+z} \int_{x-z}^2 \frac{1}{4} dy dx = \frac{1}{8} (2+z)^2$$

当
$$0 \le z < 2$$
, $F_{Z_1}(z) = P(X - Y \le z) = P(Y \ge X - z)$ Y $(z < 0)$ $($

(2) 由
$$0 < x < 2$$
, $0 < y < 2$ 知 $Z_2 = XY$ 的取值范围为: $0 < z < 4$

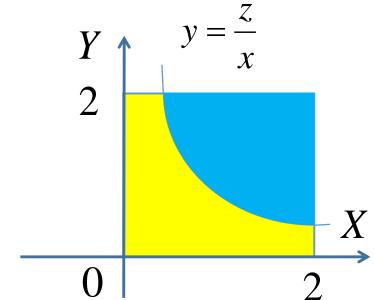
当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_{z_2}(z) = 0$; 当 $0 < z < 4$ 时,

$$F_{Z_2}(z) = P(Z_2 \le z) = P(XY \le z) = P\left(Y \le \frac{z}{X}\right) = 1 - \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{2} \int_{\frac{z}{x}}^{2} \frac{1}{4} dy dx$$

$$=1-\int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{2} \frac{1}{4} \left(2-\frac{z}{x}\right) dx = 1-\frac{1}{2} \left(2-\frac{z}{2}\right) + \frac{z}{4} \left(\ln 2 - \ln \frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{z}{4}\left(1+\ln 2-\ln \frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$f_{Z_1}(z) = F_{Z_2}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln 2}{2} - \frac{\ln z}{4} & z > 0\\ 0 & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$



(3) 由 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 知 $Z_3 = X + Y$ 的取值范围为: 0 < z < 4

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_{z_3}(z) = 0$; 当 $0 < z < 2$ 时,

$$F_{Z_3}(z) = P(Z_3 \le z) = P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= P(Y \le z - X) = \int_0^z \int_0^{z - x} \frac{1}{4} dy dx = \frac{1}{8} z^2$$

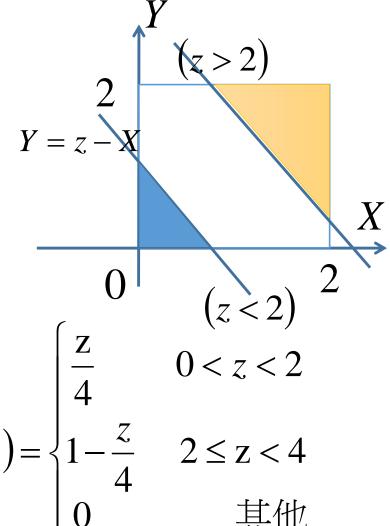
当
$$2 \le z < 4$$
时, $F_{Z_3}(z) = P(Z_3 \le z)$

$$= P(Y \le z - X) = 1 - \frac{1/2(4 - z)^2}{4}$$

$$= P(Y \le z - X) = 1 - \frac{1/2(4 - z)^2}{4}$$

$$= F_{Z_3}(z) = F_{Z_3}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{4} & 0 < z < 2 \\ 1 - \frac{z}{4} & 2 \le z < 4 \\ 0 & \text{ if } \end{cases}$$

(均匀分布不具有可加性)



例3. 设(X,Y)服从区域{(x,y)|0 < x < 1,0 < y < 2 - 2x} 上的二维均匀分布,求 Z=Y+2X 的密度函数。

解:由0<x<1,0<y<2-2x知Z=Y+2X的取值取值范(0,2)

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_{Z}(z) = 0$; 当 $0 < z < 2$ 时,
$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(Y + 2X \le z)$$

$$= P(Y \le z - 2X) = \frac{z^{2}}{4}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{2} & 0 < z < 2 \\ 0 &$$
其他

例4. 设随机变量 (X,Y) 相互独立,且都服从正态分布 $N(0,\sigma^2)$,求 $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 的密度。

解: 由 $-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$ 知 $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 取值范围[0,+∞)

例5.设 $X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim e(1), X 与 Y$ 独立,求Z = X + Y.

解由0 < x < 1, y > 0知 Z > 0

当 $z \le 0$ 时, $F_z(z) = 0$; 当 $0 < z \le 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z) = P(Y \le z - X)$$

$$= \int_0^z \int_0^{z-x} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dy dx = \int_0^z \int_0^{z-x} e^{-y} dy dx$$

当
$$z > 1$$
时, $= z - 1 + e^{-z}$

$$F_{Z}(z) = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{z-x} e^{-y} dy dx \qquad f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} e^{1-z} - e^{-z} \\ e^{1-z} - e^{-z} \end{cases}$$

$$= 1 + e^{-z} - e^{1-z}$$

$$y = z - x$$

$$(z - X)$$

$$0$$

$$z$$

$$1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} & 0 < z \le 1 \\ e^{1-z} - e^{-z} & z > 1 \end{cases}$$

例6. 设离散型随机变量 X 的分布列为 $P(X=i)=\frac{1}{3}, i=1,2,3$,连续型随机变量 $Y \sim U(0,1)$,且X与Y独立,求 Z=X+Y的密度函数。

解: 由x=1,2,3及0<y<1得Z的取值范围 [1,4]

当z < 1时, $F_z(z) = 0$:当 $z \ge 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z) = P(Y \le z - X) \quad P(B) = \sum P(A_i B)$$

事件(X=1)U(X=2)U(X=3)=S,且互不相容,

由全概公式有: $P(Y \le z - X) = P\{(Y \le z - X) \cap S\}$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} P\{(Y \le z - X) \cap (X = i)\} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(X = i)P(Y \le z - X | X = i)$$

 A_1, A_2, A_3

是一个划分,

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{s} P(A_i B)$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Y \le z - X) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(X = i) P(Y \le z - X | X = i)$$

$$= P(X = 1) P(Y \le z - 1) + P(X = 2) P(Y \le z - 2) + P(X = 3) P(Y \le z - 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \{ F_{Y}(z - 1) + F_{Y}(z - 2) + F_{Y}(z - 3) \}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}(z) = \frac{1}{3} \{ f_{Y}(z-1) + f_{Y}(z-2) + f_{Y}(z-3) \} = \begin{cases} 1/3 & 1 \le z \le 4 \\ 0 & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

因为 $Y \sim U(0,1)$ 所以y取值必须满足0 < y < 1,而 $1 \le z \le 4$,

例7. (P_{91-7}) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立,其中 X 的概率分布为 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$ 而 Y 的概率密度为 f(y),求随机变量 $Z = Y - X^2$ 的概率密度。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{F}_{Z}(z) &= P(Z \le z) = P(Y - X^{2} \le z) = P(Y \le X^{2} + z) \\
&= P\{(Y \le X^{2} + z) \cap (X = 1)\} + P\{(Y \le X^{2} + z) \cap (X = 2)\} \\
&= P(X = 1)P\{(Y \le X^{2} + z)(X = 1)\} + P(X = 2)P\{(Y \le X^{2} + z)(X = 2)\} \\
&= 0.3P(Y \le 1 + z) + 0.7P(Y \le 4 + z) = 0.3F_{Y}(1 + z) + 0.7F_{Y}(4 + z) \\
f_{Z}(z) &= F_{Z}(z) = 0.3f(1 + z) + 0.7f(4 + z)
\end{aligned}$$

已知 (X,Y)的分布, 求 Z = g(X,Y) 的分布。

X,Y 取值为自然数

$$P(Z=k)=P(X+Y=k)=\sum_{m=0}^{k}P(X=m,Y=k-m) \ k=0,1,2\cdots$$

(1) 泊松分布具有可加性 (2) 二项分布具有可加性

(二).连续型:已知(X,Y)的联合密度f(x,y),求Z=g(X,Y)的密度。

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(3) 求出上面的积分再求导,得到Z的密度 $f_z(z) = F_z'(z)$

例8. $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2), X 与 Y 独立,求 Z=X+Y$ 的密度函数。

解: Z的取值范围为:
$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z) = P(Y \le z - X)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right)} dy dx$$

$$Z = X + Y \sim N(\mu_{1} + \mu_{2}, \sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2}) \quad \boxed{\square} 2X \pm Y \sim N(\mu_{1} \pm \mu_{2}, \sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2})$$

更一般的,
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i X_i \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right)$$
, $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$,相互独立。

(正态分布重要性质之一:正态分布具有可加性)

- 二维正态分布的重要性质:
- 1. $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_{,2}^2, \rho)$,则 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_{,1}^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_{,2}^2)$ 且均与 ρ 无关。
- 2.二维正态分布两个随机变量: X = Y独立 $\Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$
- 3.二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

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

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

抽取n个产品寿命值 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2).$

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

 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 联合分布密度: (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 发生的可能性

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots x_n) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \dots f(x_n)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$