



数据科学基础

Foundations of Data Science

8.1 多维概率分布

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二维连续概率分布律-课堂练习

例 8.1:

$$F(x, y) = 1 - e^{-0.01x} - e^{-0.01y} + e^{-0.01(x+y)}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

其他 $F(x, y)=0$. 求:

- (1) $P(X < 120, Y < 120)$
- (2) $P(X > 120, Y > 120)$
- (3) $P(Y \leq X)$

二维连续概率分布律-练习解答

$$(1) \quad P(X < 120, Y < 120) = F(120, 120) = 1 - e^{-1.2} - e^{-1.2} + e^{-2.4} = (1 - e^{-1.2})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad & P(X > 120, Y > 120) \\&= 1 - P(X \leq 120) - P(Y \leq 120) + P(X \leq 120, Y \leq 120) \\&= 1 - F(120, +\infty) - F(+\infty, 120) + F(120, 120) \\&= 1 - 2(1 - e^{-1.2}) + 1 - 2e^{-1.2} + e^{-2.4} = e^{-2.4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad & P(Y \leq X) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy \\&= \int_0^{\infty} \int_y^{\infty} 0.01^2 e^{-0.01(x+y)} dx dy \\&= \int_0^{\infty} (-0.01 e^{-0.01x-0.01y} \Big|_y^{\infty}) dy = \int_0^{\infty} 0.01 e^{-0.02y} dy \\&= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-0.02y} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

二维连续概率分布律-课堂练习

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 具有概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-(2x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

试求

- (1) 求分布函数 F ;
- (2) 求概率 $P(Y \leq X)$.

二维连续概率分布律-练习解答

解：由题意可知， $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy$ ，并且当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时 $f(x, y)$ 不为 0，则有

1.

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x 2e^{-(2x+y)} dx dy \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-(2x+y)} \Big|_0^x dy = - \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-(2x+y)} - e^{-y} dy \\ &= - \left(-e^{-y}(e^{-2x} - 1) \Big|_0^y \right) = (1 - e^{-2x})(1 - e^{-y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-2x})(1 - e^{-y}) & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

2. $Y \leq X$ 为 45° 斜线的右下方区域，记为 G ，则对该区域积分，则有

$$P(Y \leq X) = \iint_G 2e^{-(2x+y)} dx dy = \int_0^\infty \int_y^\infty 2e^{-(2x+y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

条件概率-课堂练习

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为: $f(x,y)=cx^2y, x^2 \leq y < 1$

- 1 求常数 c
- 2 求边缘密度函数
- 3 求当 $Y=1/2$ 时, X 的条件概率密度
- 4 求 $P\{Y \geq 1/4 | X=1/2\}$

条件概率-练习解答

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad F(1, 1) &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 cx^2 y dy \\&= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{c}{2} x^2 - \frac{c}{2} x^6 dx \\&= \frac{4}{21} c = 1 \\ \therefore c &= \frac{21}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad f_y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \\&= \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dx \\&= \frac{7}{4} y x^3 \Big|_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{7}{4} y^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{7}{4} y^{\frac{5}{2}} \\&= \frac{7}{2} y^{\frac{5}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dy = \frac{21}{8} x^2 - \frac{21}{8} x^6$$

条件概率-练习解答

$$(3) \quad Y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_Y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} = 7 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$f_{X|Y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{\frac{21}{4}x^2y}{7 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{7}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{21}{4}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{7 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^2$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}x^2$$

$$(4) \quad f_{y|x}(y | 0.5) = \frac{f(0.5, y)}{f_x(0.5)} = \frac{64}{15}y$$

$$P(Y \geq 0.25 | X = 0.5) = \int_{0.25}^1 f_{y|x}(y | 0.5) dy = 1$$

独立性-课堂练习

二维随机向量 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为 $f(x, y) = e^{-y}, 0 < x \leq y$;

- (1) 求分别关于 X 和 Y 的边缘概率密度;
- (2) 计算 $P\{X + Y \leq 1\}$;
- (3) 判断 X 与 Y 是否独立并说明理由.

独立性-练习解答

$$(1). f_x(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}$$

$$(2). P(X + Y \leq 1) = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = 1 + e^{-1} - 2e^{-0.5}$$

$$(3). f(x, y) \neq f_x(x) \bullet f_y(y)$$

所以不独立，x 与 y 存在相互限制

