概率论与数理统计

§ 4 二维随机变量的函数的分布

- 一、离散型随机变量函数的分布
- 二、连续型随机变量函数的分布

一、离散型随机变量函数的分布

例1 设随机变量 (X,Y) 的分布律为

X Y	-1	0	1
1	0.2	0.1	0.1
2	0.1	0	0.1
3	0	0.3	0.1

求 (1)Z = X + Y, (2)W = |X - Y|的分布列.

结论

若二维离散型随机变量的联合分布律为

$$P{X = x_i, Y = y_j} = p_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots,$$

则随机变量函数 Z = g(X,Y) 的分布律为

$$P\{Z = z_k\} = P\{g(X,Y) = z_k\}$$

$$= \sum_{z_k = g(x_i, y_i)} p_{ij}, \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots.$$

$$Z = X + Y$$
 的分布

例2 若 X、Y 独立, $P(X=k)=a_k$, k=0, 1, 2,..., $P(Y=l)=b_l$, l=0,1,2,...,求 Z=X+Y 的概率函数.

解
$$P(Z = m) = P(X + Y = m)$$

= $\sum_{k=0}^{m} P(X = k, Y = m - k)$
= $\sum_{k=0}^{m} P(X = k)P(Y = m - k)$

由独立性

$$=a_0b_m+a_1b_{m-1}+...+a_mb_0 m=0,1,2,...$$

例3 X = Y 独立,且 $X \sim P(\lambda_1), Y \sim P(\lambda_2)$ 求 Z = X + Y 的分布列.

解 依题意

$$P(X = i) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^i}{i!}$$
 $i = 0, 1, 2, ...$

$$P(Y = j) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_2} \lambda_2^{j}}{j!} \quad j = 0, 1, 2, ...$$

于是
$$P(Z = k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X = i, Y = k - i)$$

$$P(Z = k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X = i, Y = k - i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} e^{-\lambda_{1}} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i}}{i!} \cdot e^{-\lambda_{2}} \frac{\lambda_{2}^{k-i}}{(k-i)!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} \lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!} (\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})^{k}, \quad k = 0, 1, ...$$

即Z 服从参数为

的泊松分布

二、连续型随机变量函数的分布

例4 设X和Y的联合密度为 f(x,y),求 Z=X+Y 的概率密度.

解 Z=X+Y的分布函数是:

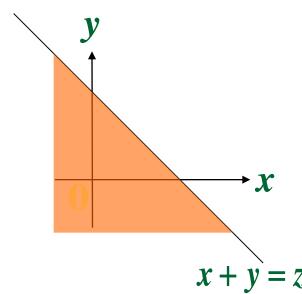
$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy$$

这里积分区域 $D=\{(x,y): x+y \leq z\}$

它是直线 x+y=z 及其左下方的半平面.



$$F_{Z}(z) = \iint_{x+y \le z} f(x,y) dxdy$$

化成累次积分,得

L放系次积分,得
$$F_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z-y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

固定z和y,对方括号内的积分作变量代换, \diamondsuit x=u-y,得

$$F_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z} f(u - y, y) du \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{z} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u - y, y) dy \right] du$$
变量代换

交换积分次序

$$F_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{z} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u - y, y) dy \right] du$$

由概率密度与分布函数的关系,即得Z=X+Y的概率密度为:

$$f_{z}(z) = F_{z}'(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z - y, y) dy$$

由X和Y的对称性, $f_Z(z)$ 又可写成

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z - x) dx$$

以上两式即是两个随机变量和的概率密度的一般公式.

特别地,当 X 和 Y 独立,设 (X,Y) 关于 X, Y 的边缘密度分别为 $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$,则上述两式化为:

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

$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(z - x) dx$$
巻积公式

下面我们用卷积公式来求Z=X+Y的概率密度.

例4 设 X 和 Y 是两个独立的随机变量,其概率密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, &$$
其他. $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, &$ 其他.

求(1)Z = X + Y概率密度函数;

(2) Z = 2X + Y概率密度函数;

解 (1) 公式法 由卷积公式

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx$$

$$f_X(x)f_Y(z-x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(z-x)} & 0 \le x \le 1, z > x \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

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

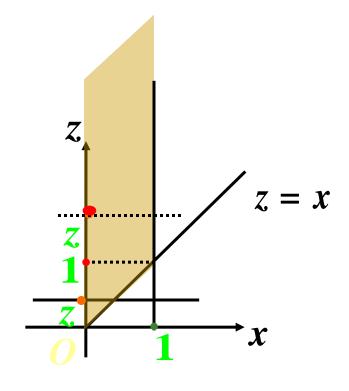
故 当
$$z < 0$$
时, $f_z(z) = 0$.

当
$$0 \le z < 1$$
 时,

$$f_z(z) = \int_0^z e^{-(z-x)} dx = 1 - e^{-z}$$

当
$$1 \le z$$
时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_0^1 e^{-(z-x)} dx$$
$$= (e-1)e^{-z}$$



$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ (e - 1)e^{-z}, & z \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

连续型 分布函数法

已知(X,Y)的概率密度为f(x,y), Z = X + Y, 求Z的概率密度 $f_z(z)$,分两步:

第一步 求Z的分布函数 $F_Z(z)$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{X + Y \le z\}$$
$$= \iint_{x+y \le z} f(x,y) dxdy$$

第二步 求Z的概率密度 $f_z(z) = F_z'(z)$

解 (1) 分布函数法

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x + z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

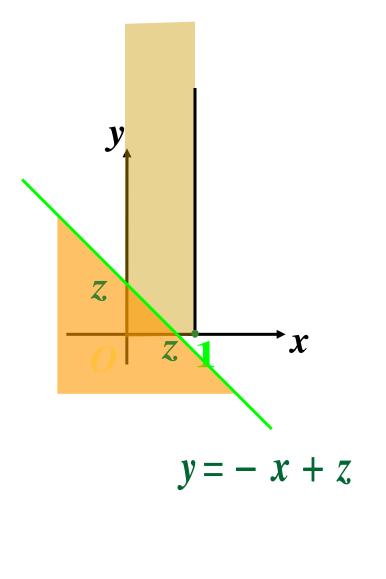
$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x + z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < z \le 1 \text{ By},$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} dx \int_{0}^{z - x} e^{-y} dy$$

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



$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x+z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} z > 1 \quad \text{Fig.}$$

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

$$y = -x + z$$

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

$$F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ z - 1 + e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ 1 + e^{-z} (1 - e) & z \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{z}(z) = F'_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ e^{-z} (e - 1) & z \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

解 (2) 分布函数法

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

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

$$= \iint_{y \le -2x + z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

$$F_{z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -2x + z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < \frac{z}{2} \le 1$$

$$F_{z}(z) = \int_{0}^{\frac{z}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{z - 2x} e^{-y} dy$$

$$= \frac{z - 1 + e^{-z}}{2}$$

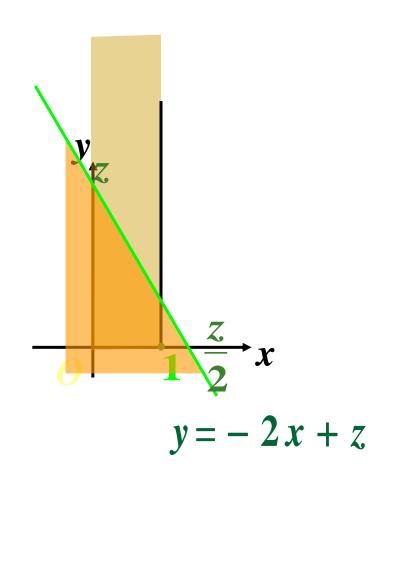
$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -2x+z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当
$$\frac{z}{2} > 1$$
 时,即 $z > 2$ 时,
$$F_{z}(z) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{z-2x} e^{-y} dy$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{2}) e^{-z}$$



$$F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ \frac{z - 1 + e^{-z}}{2} & 0 < z < 2 \\ 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}(1 - e^{2}) & z \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F'_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-z}}{2} & 0 < z < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}(e^{2} - 1) & z \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

例4 若X和Y独立,具有共同的概率密度

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

求 Z=X+Y 的概率密度 .

解 (1) 公式法 由卷积公式

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx$$

为确定积分限, 先找出使被积函数不为 0 的区域

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le z - x \le 1 \end{cases}$$
 也即
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ z - 1 \le x \le z \end{cases}$$

$$|f_Z(z)| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

故 当
$$z < 0$$
 或 $z \ge 2$ 时, $f_z(z) = 0$.

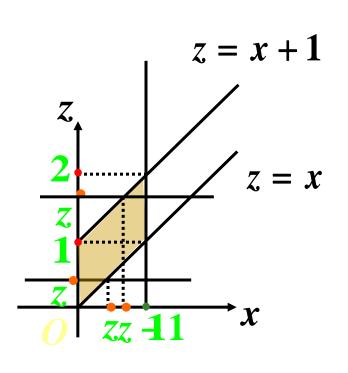
当 $0 \le z < 1$ 时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx = z$$

当 $1 \le z < 2$ 时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 dx = 2 - z$$

于是
$$f_z(z) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 \le z < 1, \\ 2-z, & 1 \le z < 2, \\ 0, & 其它. \end{cases}$$



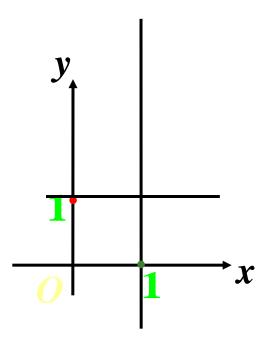
(2) 分布函数法

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x+z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$



$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x + z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow z \le 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z \le 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x$$

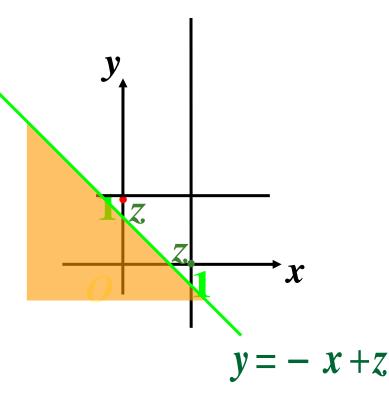
$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

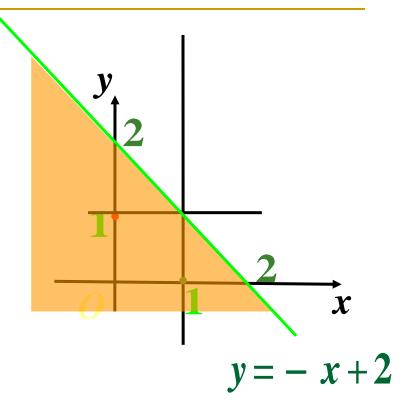
$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x+z} f(x, y) dxdy$$

当0 < z < 1 时,

$$F_{Z}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot z \cdot z = \frac{1}{2}z^{2}$$





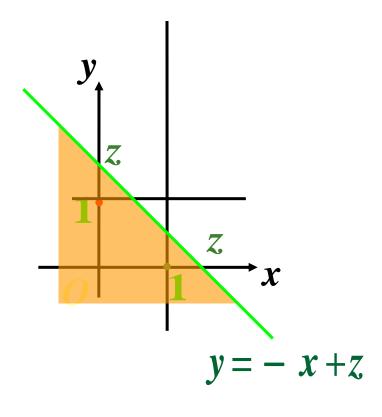
$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

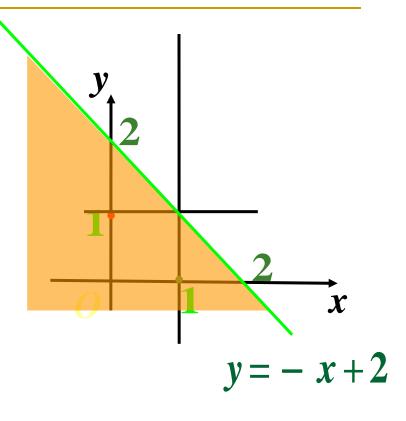
$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le -x+z} f(x, y) dxdy$$

当 $1 \le z < 2$ 时,

$$F_{Z}(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 - z) \cdot (2 - z)$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} (2 - z)^{2}$$





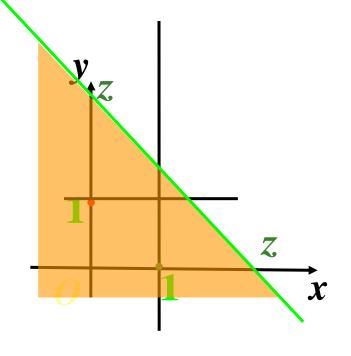
$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{y \le z - x} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当
$$2 \leq z$$
时,

$$F_z(z) = 1$$



$$y = -x + z$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}z^{2} & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 - z)^{2} & 1 < z < 2 \\ 1 & z \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{z}(z) = F'_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 2 - z & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$$

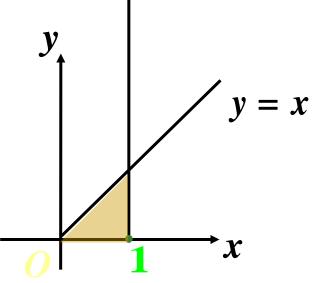
练习.设随机变量 X 和Y 的联合概率密度为:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3x & 0 < x < 1; 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求: 随机变量 Z=X-Y 的概率密度;

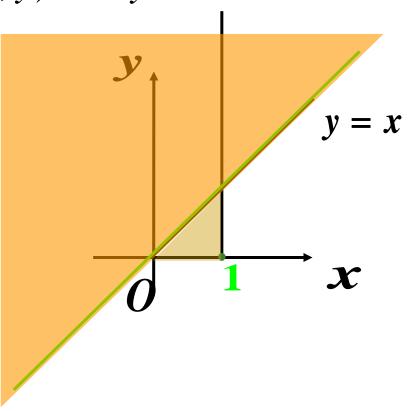
$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint_{x-y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{y \ge x-z} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$



$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint_{x-y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{y \ge x-z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0$

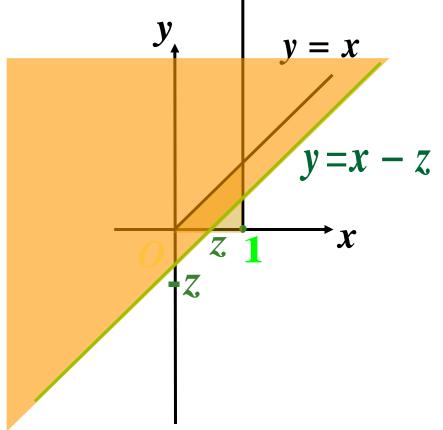


$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint_{x-y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{x} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当
$$0 < z \le 1$$
时,

 $y \ge x - z$

$$F_{Z}(z) = 1 - \int_{z}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x-z} 3x \, dy \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^{3}$$



$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint_{x-y \le z} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \iint_{y \ge x-z} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow z \ge 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z \ge 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z \ge 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z \ge 1$$

$$F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^{3} & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 1 & z > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F'_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}z^{2} & 0 < z \le 1\\ 0 & \pm \text{ th} \end{cases}$$

练习1X和Y服从区域D上的均匀分布,其中区域D由直线 y=1+x,y=1-x以及x 轴围成的三角形区域,

求 Z = X + Y 概率密度函数;

$$f_z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z+1}{2}, & -1 < z < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

练习 2 设 X 和 Y 是两个随机变量,其联合概率密度函数为

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

求 Z = X + 2Y 概率密度函数;

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint_{x+2} f(x,y) dxdy$$

当 $z \le 0$ 时, $F_{Z}(z) = 0$
当 $z > 0$ 时, $F_{Z}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} \left[\int_{0}^{z-2y} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dx \right] dy$

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

$$F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z} & 0 < z \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ ze^{-z} & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

练习3设X和Y独立,概率密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ i.i.} \end{cases}$$

求 Z=X+Y 的概率密度.

$$f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2ye^{-x}, & x > 0, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{!.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_z(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint f(x, y) dxdy$$

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0^{x+y \le z}$

当
$$0 < z < 1$$
时, $F_z(z) = \int_0^z \left[\int_0^{z-y} 2ye^{-x} dx \right] dy$
$$= z^2 - 2z + 2 - 2e^{-z}$$

当
$$z \ge 1$$
时, $F_z(z) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{z-y} 2y e^{-x} \, dx \right] dy$
$$= 1 - 2e^{-z}$$

$$F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ z^{2} - 2z + 2 - 2e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ 1 - 2e^{-z} & z \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F'_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ 2z - 2 + 2e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ 2e^{-z} & z \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

练习4.设随机变量X和Y的联合概率密度为:

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

求: 随机变量 Z=X+Y 的概率密度;

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = \iint_{x+y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0$

当
$$0 < z \le 1$$
时, $F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot z \cdot z = \frac{1}{2} z^2$

当
$$1 < z < 2$$
时, $F_z(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 - z) \cdot (2 - z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (2 - z)^2$

当
$$z \ge 2$$
时, $F_z(z) = 1$

$$F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}z^{2} & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 - z)^{2} & 1 < z < 2 \\ 1 & z \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F'_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 2 - z & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & \sharp \text{ th} \end{cases}$$

例5 设两个独立的随机变量 X 与Y 都服从标准正态分布,求 Z=X+Y 的概率密度.

解 由于
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

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

曲公式
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$
,

得
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{(z-x)^2}{2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{t = x - \frac{z}{2}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}}.$$

即 Z 服从 N(0,2) 分布.

说明

一般,设
$$X$$
, Y 相互独立且 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$.则 $Z = X + Y$ 仍然服从正态分布,且有 $Z \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$.

有限个相互独立的正态随机变量的线性组合仍然服从正态分布.

例6
$$X$$
与 Y 独立,且 $X\sim N(0,\sigma^2),Y\sim N(0,\sigma^2)$

求
$$Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$$
 的分布.

由于
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

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

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(\sqrt{X^{2} + Y^{2}} \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(\sqrt{X^{2} + Y^{2}} \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当
$$z \leq 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0$

当
$$z > 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = P(Z \le z)$

$$= \iint_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy$$

例7 X与Y 独立,且 $X\sim N(0,1)$,Y的概率分布为

$$P(Y = 0) = P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, Z = XY$$
 的分布函数为 $F(z)$

F(z)有几个间断点 P106 29 同类型题目

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(XY \le z)$$

$$= P(Y=0)P(XY \le z \mid Y=0) + P(Y=1)P(XY \le z \mid Y=1)$$

因为X与Y 独立

$$=\frac{1}{2}P(0\leq z)+\frac{1}{2}P(X\leq z)$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z) = \frac{1}{2}P(0 \le z) + \frac{1}{2}P(X \le z)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}F_X(z), & \exists z < 0 \text{时} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}F_X(z) & \exists z \geq 0 \text{时} \end{cases}$$

例8 X = Y 独立, Y的概率密度是 f(y), X的分布为

$$P(X = b_i) = p_i, b_i > 0, p_i > 0, i = 1, 2, ..., n.$$
 $\diamondsuit Z = \frac{Y}{X},$ \dddot{x}

Z的概率密度函数.

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

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(X = b_{i}) P\left(\frac{Y}{X} \le z \mid X = b_{i}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} P\left(\frac{Y}{b_{i}} \le z\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} P(Y \le b_{i}z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} F_{Y}(b_{i}z)$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i}F_{Y}(b_{i}z)$$

两边同时关于y求导

$$f_Z(z) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i b_i f(b_i z)$$

期中考试后第一次课;第十一次课结束

三. $M = \max(X,Y)$ 及 $N = \min(X,Y)$ 的分布设 X,Y 是两个相互独立的随机变量,它们的分布函数分别为 $F_{X}(x)$ 和 $F_{Y}(y)$,

$$F_{\text{max}}(z) = P\{M \le z\} = P\{X \le z, Y \le z\}$$
$$= P\{X \le z\}P\{Y \le z\}$$
$$= F_X(z)F_Y(z).$$

若X与Y独立同分布,分布函数都是 $F(\cdot)$

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{\mathrm{max}}(z) = \boldsymbol{F}^{2}(z)$$

三. $M = \max(X,Y)$ 及 $N = \min(X,Y)$ 的分布设 X,Y是两个相互独立的随机变量,它们的分布函数分别为 $F_{Y}(x)$ 和 $F_{Y}(y)$,

$$\begin{split} F_{\min}(z) &= P\{N \leq z\} = 1 - P\{N > z\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X > z, Y > z\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X > z\} \cdot P\{Y > z\} \\ &= 1 - [1 - P\{X \leq z\}] \cdot [1 - P\{Y \leq z\}] \\ &= 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)]. \end{split}$$

若X与Y独立同分布,分布函数都是 $F(\cdot)$

$$F_{\min}(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^2$$

推广

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是 n 个相互独立的随机变量,它们的分布函数分别为 $F_{X_i}(x_i)$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) 则 $M=\max(X_1,X_2,\dots,X_n)$ 及 $N=\min(X_1,X_2,\dots,X_n)$ 的分布函数分别为

$$F_{\text{max}}(z) = F_{X_1}(z) \cdot F_{X_2}(z) \cdots F_{X_n}(z),$$

 $F_{\min}(z) = 1 - [1 - F_{X_1}(z)][1 - F_{X_2}(z)] \cdots [1 - F_{X_n}(z)].$ 若 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 相互独立且具有相同的分布函数 $F(\cdot)$,则

$$F_{\text{max}}(z) = [F(z)]^n$$
, $F_{\text{min}}(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^n$.

1. 设X与Y相互独立,且X与Y的分布函数分别为 $F_{v}(x)$,

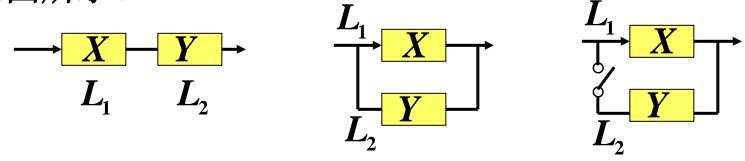
 $F_v(y)$,令 $Z = \min(X,Y)$,则Z的分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 为()。

- (A) $F_{Y}(z)F_{Y}(z)$; (B) $1-F_{Y}(z)F_{Y}(z)$;
- (C) $[1-F_{\nu}(z)][1-F_{\nu}(z)];$ (D) $1-[1-F_{\nu}(z)][1-F_{\nu}(z)].$
- 2. 设X = Y相互独立且同分布,且X的分布函数分别为F(x),令 $Z = \min(X,Y)$,则Z的分布函数 $F_z(z)$ 为(). \square

 - (A) $F^{2}(z)$; (B) F(x)F(y);

 - (C) $1-[1-F(z)]^2$; (D) [1-F(x)][1-F(y)].

例 设系统 L由两个相互独立的子系统 L_1 , L_2 联接而成,连接的方式分别为 (i) 串联, (ii) 并联, (iii) 备用(当系统 L_1 损坏时,系统 L_2 开始工作), 如图所示.



设 L_1, L_2 的寿命分别为 X, Y,已知它们的概率密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0, \end{cases} \qquad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \le 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 且 $\alpha \neq \beta$. 试分别就以上三种联接方式写出 L 的寿命 Z 的概率密度.

解 (i)串联情况

由于当 L_1, L_2 中有一个损坏时,系统L就停止工作,

所以这时 L的寿命为 $Z = \min(X,Y)$.

$$F_{\min}(z) = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z}, z > 0, \\ 0, z \le 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\min}(z) = \begin{cases} (\alpha + \beta)e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$$

(ii)并联情况

由于当且仅当 L_1, L_2 都损坏时,系统L才停止工作,

所以这时 L的寿命为 $Z = \max(X,Y)$.

 $Z = \max(X, Y)$ 的分布函数为

$$F_{\max}(z) = F_X(z) \cdot F_Y(z)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\alpha z})(1 - e^{-\beta z}), z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\max}(z) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha z} + \beta e^{-\beta z} - (\alpha + \beta) e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$$

(iii)备用的情况

由于这时当系统 L_1 损坏时,系统 L_2 才开始工作, 因此整个系统L的寿命Z 是 L_1 , L_2 两者之和,即

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha \beta}{\beta - \alpha} [e^{-\alpha z} - e^{-\beta z}], & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$$