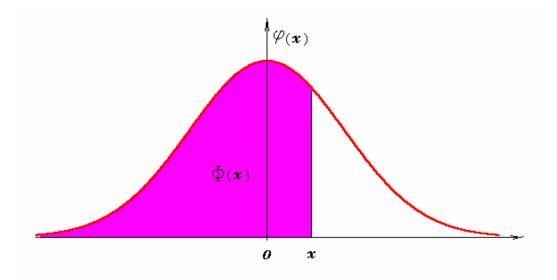
# 概率论与数理统计



华中科技大学 概率统计系

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## 第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

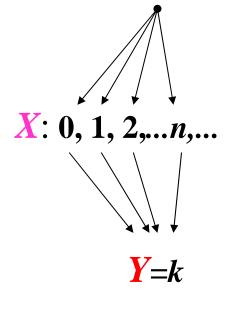
例1 设某种昆虫产卵的个数服从参数为 $\lambda$  的泊松分布,每个卵能孵化成幼虫的概率为p。求一只成虫繁衍出的幼虫只数的分布。

解 记X为一只成虫产卵的个数,则 $X\sim P(\lambda)$ ;记Y为一只成虫繁衍出的幼虫只数,则 $Y\mid_{X=n}\sim B(n,p)$ 

$$P(Y = k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X = n) P(Y = k / X = n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n}}{n!} e^{-\lambda} C_{n}^{k} p^{k} (1 - p)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda p)^{k}}{k!} e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda (1-p)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda (1-p)]^{n}}{n!} e^{-\lambda (1-p)} P^{n}$$



即  $Y \sim P(\lambda p)$ 

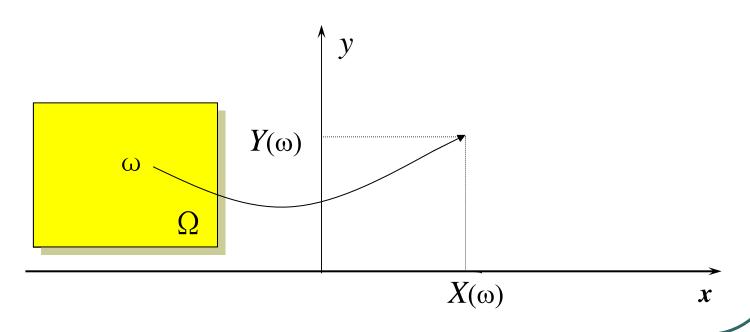
### § 3.1 多维随机变量

#### 3.1.1 二维随机变量

定义3.1 设E 为随机试验, $\Omega$  为其样本空间, $\mathcal{F}$  为事件域,若 $\Omega$ 上的实函数  $X(\alpha$  和  $Y(\omega)$ 满足:

$$\{\omega: X(\omega) \leq x, Y(\omega) \leq y\} \in \mathcal{F}, \square x, y \in R$$

则称 $(X(\omega), Y(\omega))$ 为二维随机变量。



#### 3.1.2 联合分布函数

$$F(x, y) = P(X \le x, Y \le y), \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty$$

1.有界性:  $0 \le F(x, y) \le 1$ , 且

$$F(-\infty, y)=F(x, -\infty)=0, F(+\infty, +\infty)=1$$

2.单调性:  $x_1 < x_2 \implies F(x_1, y) \le F(x_2, y)$ 

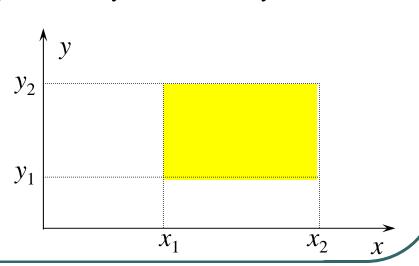
$$y_1 < y_2 \implies F(x, y_1) \leqslant F(x, y_2)$$

- 3.右连续性: F(x+o, y) = F(x, y), F(x, y+o) = F(x, y)
- 4.相容性:  $\forall x_1 \leq x_2, y_1 \leq y_2$ 有

$$F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_1, y_2)$$

$$-F(x_2, y_1) + F(x_1, y_1)$$

$$=P(x_1 < X \le x_2, y_1 < Y \le y_2) \ge 0$$



#### § 3.1 多维随机变量

F(x, y)分布函数

 $F(-\infty, y)=F(x, -\infty)=0 \le F(x, y) \le F(+\infty, +\infty)=1$  $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow F(x_1, y) \le F(x_2, y), \ y_1 < y_2 \Rightarrow F(x, y_1) \le F(x, y_2)$ 为联合  $\iff$  F(x+o, y)=F(x, y), F(x, y+o)=F(x, y) $F(x_2, y_2) -F(x_1, y_2) -F(x_2, y_1) +F(x_1, y_1) \ge 0$ 

**例1** 设 
$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x+y<1\\ 1, & x+y\ge 1 \end{cases}$$

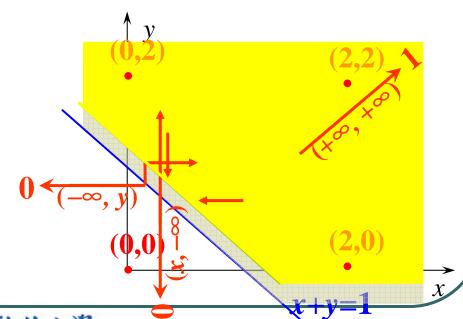
讨论F(x,y)能否成为二维R.V.的联合分布函数?

解 
$$F(2, 2)$$
  $-F(0, 2)$ 

$$-F(2, 0) + F(0, 0)$$

$$=1-1-1+0=-1<0$$

故F(x, y)不能作为某 二维 R.V.的联合分布函数.



#### 3.1.3 二维D. R. V. 的联合分布

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij}, \quad i,j = 1,2,...$$

X	$y_1$	$y_2$	•••	$\mathcal{Y}_{j}$	•••
$x_1$	$p_{11}$	$p_{12}$	• • •	$p_{1j}$	• • •
$x_2$	<i>p</i> <sub>21</sub>	<i>p</i> <sub>22</sub>	• • •	$p_{2j}$	• • •
$x_i$		$p_{i2}$	•••	$p_{ij}$	• • •
i	1	;		1	

(1) 
$$p_{ij} \ge 0$$
; (2)  $\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} = 1$ 

例2 ( $P_{72}$ 例3.1) 设整数X等可能地在1,2,3,4中取值,另一整数Y等可能地在1~X中取值,求(X,Y)的联合分布列。

解 
$$P(X=1,Y=1) = P(X=1)P(Y=1|X=1) = \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$
  
 $P(X=2,Y=1) = P(X=2)P(Y=1|X=2) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$   
 $Y$   
1 2 3 4

例3 某校新选出的学生会 6 名委员, 文、理、工科各有1、2、3名, 现从中随机指定 2 人为学生会主席候选人. 令X, Y 分别为候选人中来自文、理科的人数.求(X, Y) 的联合分布律.

解 X与Y的可能取值分别为0, 1与0, 1, 2.

$$P(X = 0, Y = 0) = C_3^2 / C_6^2 = 3/15,$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 1) = C_2^1 / C_6^1 / C_6^2 = 6/15,$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 2) = C_2^2 / C_6^2 = 1/15;$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 0) = C_1^1 C_3^1 / C_6^2 = 3/15,$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = C_1^1 C_2^1 / C_6^2 = 2/15,$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 2) = 0.$$

3.1.4 二维C. R. V. 的联合分布

$$F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(u,v) du dv \qquad -\infty < x, y < +\infty$$

称f(x,y)为(X,Y)的联合密度函数。

1. 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$
 对  $f(x,y)$  的连续点成立;

**2.** 
$$P(a < X < b, c < Y < d) = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dx dy$$

一般 
$$P\{(X,Y) \in D\} = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$

3. 
$$f(x, y) \ge 0$$
;  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$ 

#### 例3 $(P_{74}$ 例3.2) 设随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Ax, & 0 < x < 1, & 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \pm \text{ id} \end{cases}$$

求 (1)常数A; (2)  $P(X > \frac{3}{4})$ ; (3)  $P(Y < \frac{1}{2})$ ; (4)  $P(X < \frac{1}{4}, Y < \frac{1}{2})$ ;

(5) 
$$P(X = Y)$$
. (6)  $P(X + Y < 1)$ 

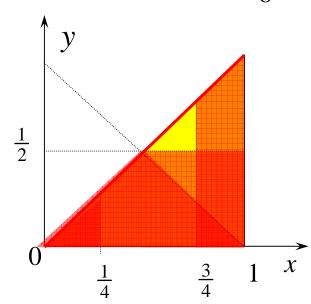
解 (6) 
$$P(X+Y<1) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \int_y^{1-y} 3x dx \right] dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3}{2} (1-2y) dy = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(2) 
$$P(X > \frac{3}{4}) = \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} 3x dy \right] dx = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{3} = \frac{37}{64}$$

(3) 
$$P(Y < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \int_y^1 3x dx \right] dy = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{11}{16}$$

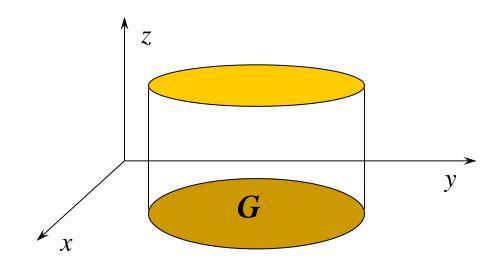
(4) 
$$P(X < \frac{1}{4}, Y < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[ \int_0^x 3x dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{64}$$

(5) 
$$P(X = Y) = 0$$



#### 二维均匀分布

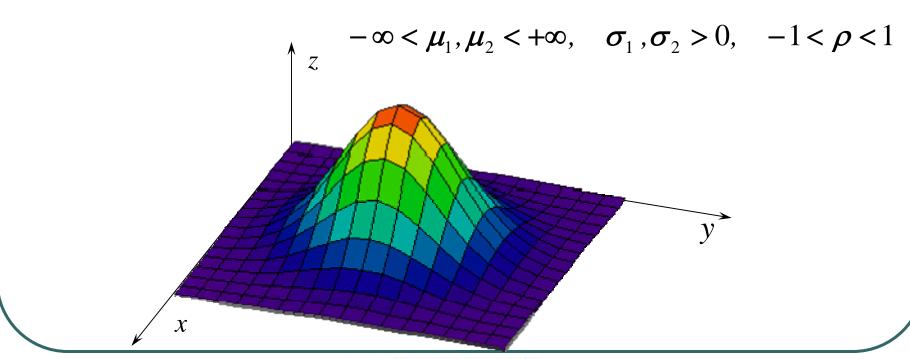
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} C, & (x,y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$
 其中 $C = \frac{1}{[G的面积]}$ 



#### 二维正态分布

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

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



## 习题选讲

**习题2.26 (3)** 设随机变量X的概率密度函数为f(x),且 f(-x)=f(x),F(x)是X的分布函数,则对任意实数a,有(B)

(A) 
$$F(-a) = 1 - \int_0^a f(x) dx$$
,

(A) 
$$F(-a) = 1 - \int_0^a f(x)dx$$
, (B)  $F(-a) = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^a f(x)dx$ ,

$$(C) F(-a) = F(a),$$

$$(D) F(-a) = 2F(a) - 1.$$

$$F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{-a} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{-a} f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{x = -x}{0} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(-x) dx - \int_{0}^{a} f(-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$$

## 习题选讲

练习4.1(1) 设随机事件 $A \times B$ 相互独立,已知只有A发生的概率和只有B发生的概率都等于1/4,则

$$P(A) = \frac{1/2}{2}, P(B) = \frac{1/2}{2}$$

解 由题设

$$\begin{cases} P(A\overline{B}) = P(A)P(\overline{B}) = P(A)[1 - P(B)] = \frac{1}{4} \\ P(\overline{A}B) = P(\overline{A})P(B) = P(B)[1 - P(A)] = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) \stackrel{\wedge}{=} p \Rightarrow p^2 - p + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$$

## 习题选讲

#### 练习8.5 设随机变量X的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} \qquad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

求随机变量Y=g(X)的概率分布,其中  $g(x)=\begin{cases} -1, & x<0\\ 1, & x\geq 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$P(Y=1) = P(X \ge 0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{du}{1 + u^2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan u \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y=-1) = 1 - P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y = -1$$

$$P = 0.5$$