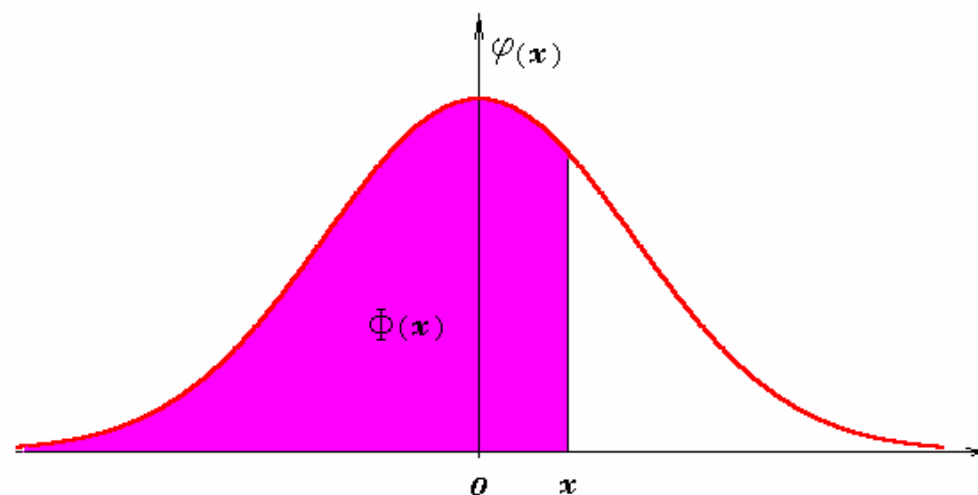


概率论与数理统计



华中科技大学 概率统计系

叶 鹰 副教授

§ 3. 4 随机变量的独立性

3. 4. 1 问题

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

$$X | Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \rho (y - \mu_2), \sigma_1^2(1 - \rho^2))$$

$$\text{当 } \rho = 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = f_{X|Y}(x|y) = f_X(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

3. 4. 2 定义

$$\text{若 } F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y) \quad \begin{cases} \text{D.R.V.} & p_{ij} = p_{i \cdot} p_{\cdot j} \\ \text{C.R.V.} & f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \end{cases}$$

则称随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立。

例1 (P₅₀例3.9) 设 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 证明 X 与 Y 相互独立的充分必要条件是 $\rho = 0$ 。

证明: $\rho = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

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

即 $f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\mu_1, \mu_2) = f_X(\mu_1) f_Y(\mu_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\rho^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

例2 (P₉₁例3.11) 讨论D.R.V.(X,Y)的独立性.

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	2	$p_{i.}$
1/2	$\frac{2}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{2}{20}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{2}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{2}{20}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{2}{20}$	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$p_{.j}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	

$\because p_{ij} = p_{i.} p_{.j} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$ 故X与Y相互独立.

§ 3.5 多个随机变量函数的分布

3.5.1 和的分布

例1 (P₅₀例3.11) 设 $X \sim B(n, p)$, $Y \sim B(n, p)$ 且相互独立, 求 $Z=X+Y$ 的分布。

解

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = k) &= P(X+Y = k) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X = i) P(Y = k-i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i} C_n^{k-i} p^{k-i} (1-p)^{n-k+i} \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=0}^k C_n^i C_n^{k-i} \right] p^k (1-p)^{2n-k} \\ &= C_{2n}^k p^k (1-p)^{2n-k} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n \end{aligned}$$

$$Z \sim B(2n, p)$$

- 离散型卷积公式:

$$P(X + Y = k) = \sum_i P(X = i, Y = k - i)$$

$$\underline{\underline{X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 独立}}} \sum_i P(X = i)P(Y = k - i)$$

- 二项分布可加性:

若 $X \sim B(m, p)$, $Y \sim B(n, p)$ 且相互独立, 则 $X + Y \sim B(m + n, p)$.

- 泊松分布可加性:

若 $X \sim P(\lambda_1)$, $Y \sim P(\lambda_2)$ 且相互独立, 则 $X + Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

例2 (P₅₁例3.13) 设 $X \sim N(0, 1)$ 与 $Y \sim N(0, 1)$ 独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布。

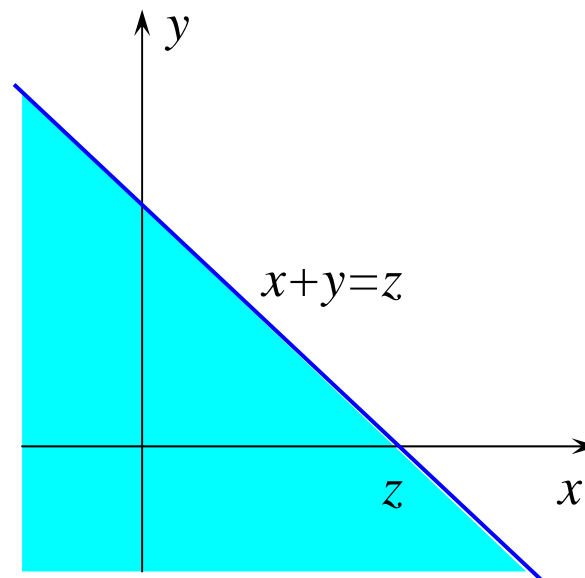
解 $F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \leq z)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z-y} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx \right] dy \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-y)^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{(1/\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1/\sqrt{2})} \exp\left[-\frac{(y-z/2)^2}{2(1/\sqrt{2})^2}\right] dy \right] e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sqrt{2})^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$X + Y \sim N(0, 2)$$



•连续型卷积公式:

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

$$\underline{\underline{X与Y独立}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$$

•正态分布可加性:

若 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 且相互独立, 则
 $X+Y \sim N(\mu_1+\mu_2, \sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2)$.

•正态分布的线性组合性质:

若 $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), i=1,2,\dots,n$,相互独立, 则对任何实数
 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ,有

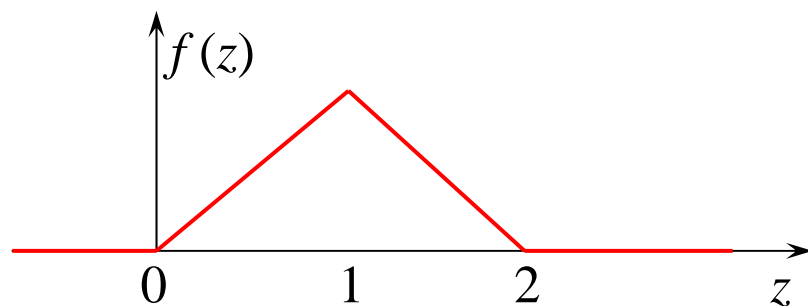
$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right)$$

例3 (P₉₅例3.13) 设 $X \sim U(0,1)$, $Y \sim U(0,1)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数。

解
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

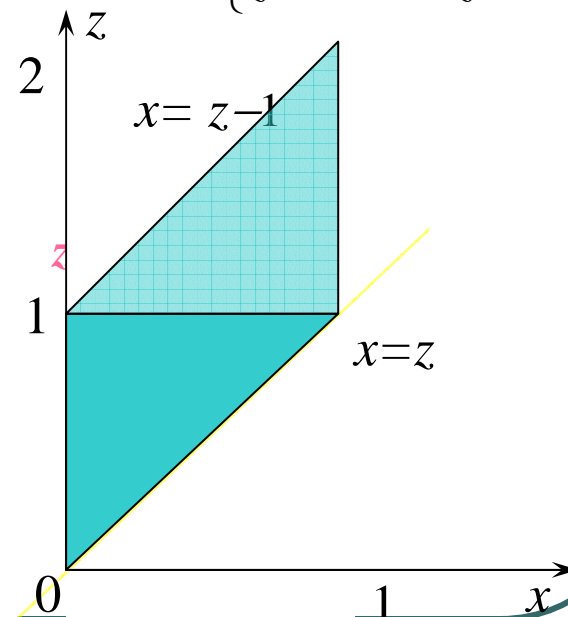
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \int_0^z dx = z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^1 dx = 2-z, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



注意到被积函数的非零区域为：

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z-x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ z-1 \leq x \leq z \end{cases}$$



3.5.2 商的分布

例4 设 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度如下, 求 $Z=X/Y$ 的分布.

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

解 $F_Z(z) = P\left(\frac{X}{Y} \leq z\right) = \iint_{\frac{x}{y} \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$

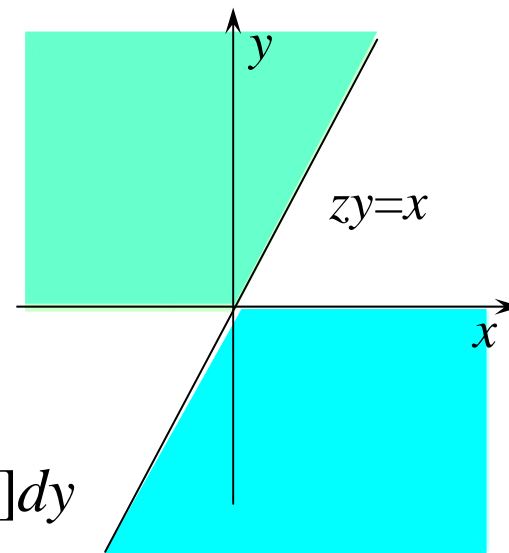
$$= \iint_{y>0, x \leq zy} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$+ \iint_{y<0, x \geq zy} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{zy} f(x, y) dx \right] dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 \left[\int_{zy}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} y f(zy, y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 -y f(zy, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(zy, y) dy$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < zy < 1 \\ 0 < y < zy \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < y < 1/z \\ 1 < z \end{cases} \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 1 \\ \int_0^{1/z} y \cdot 3zy dy = z^{-2}, & z > 1 \end{cases}$$



3.5.3 最大(小)值的分布

例5 (P₅₃例3.16) 设系统L由两个独立的子系统L₁, L₂构成, 子系统的寿命 $X_i \sim E(\lambda)$, $i=1,2$, 且相互独立。就下面构成系统的方法分别求L的寿命Z的分布: (1)并联; (2)串联; (3)备用。

解
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(1)并联 $Z = \max(X_1, X_2)$

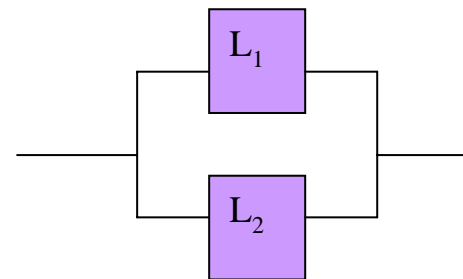
$$F_Z(z) = P(\max(X_1, X_2) \leq z)$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq z, X_2 \leq z) = [F_X(z)]^2 P(X_2 \leq z)$$

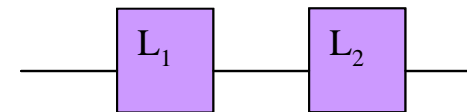
$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = 2F_X(z)f_X(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - e^{-\lambda z})\lambda e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

一般

若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 则 $f_{\max}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1} f_X(x)$



(2) 串联 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$



$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(\min(X_1, X_2) \leq z) = 1 - P(\min(X_1, X_2) > z) \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > z, X_2 > z) = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)]^2 \end{aligned}$$

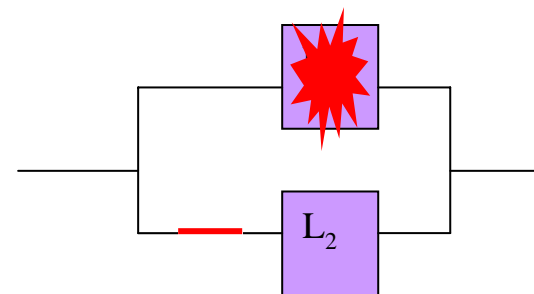
$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = 2[1 - F_X(z)]f_X(z) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

一般

若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 则 $f_{\max}(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} f_X(x)$

(3) 备用 $Z = X_1 + X_2$

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \int_0^z \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda^2 z e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



习题选讲

例3.2 设随机变量 X_1, X_2 的概率分布为

$$X_1 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad X_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

且 $P(X_1 X_2 = 0) = 1$ ，求 (X_1, X_2) 的联合分布。

解

$X_2 \backslash X_1$	-1	0	1	$p_{i\bullet}$
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
$p_{\bullet j}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	