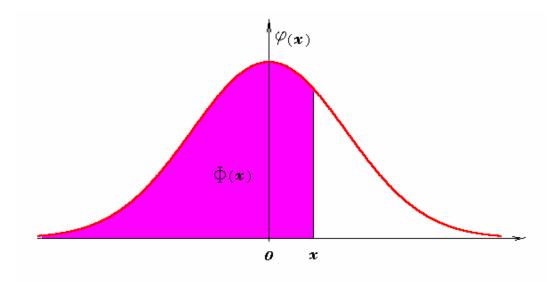
# 概率论与数理统计



华中科技大学 概率统计系

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# § 3.2 边缘分布

#### 3.2.1 边缘分布函数

$$F_X(x)=P(X \le x)=P(X \le x, Y < +\infty) = F(x, +\infty)$$

$$F_Y(y)=P(Y \leq y)=P(X < +\infty, Y \leq y)=F(+\infty, y)$$

#### 3.2.1 D. R. V. 的边缘分布

$$P(X = x_i) = \sum_{j} P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = \sum_{j} p_{ij} \triangleq p_i.$$

$$P(Y = y_i) = \sum_{i} P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = \sum_{i} p_{ij} \stackrel{\wedge}{=} p_{,j}$$

例1 (P<sub>42</sub>例3.3) 在有1件次品和5件正品的产品中,分别 进行有放回和不放回地任取两次,定义随机变量(X,Y)如下:

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & 第一次取到正品 \\ 0, & 第一次取到次品 \end{cases}$$

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \\ 0, & \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \end{cases}$$
  $Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \\ 0, & \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \end{cases}$ 

求(X,Y)的联合概率分布和两个边缘概率分布。

#### 解(1)有放回抽样:

P(X = 0, Y = 0)  
=P(X = 0) P(Y = 0|X = 0)  
=
$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(X = 0, Y = 0)$$
  
= $P(X = 0) P(Y = 0 | X = 0)$   
= $\frac{1}{6} \times 0 = 0$ 

•	, 1 )4 1/4 °							
	XY	0	1	$p_{i}$				
•	0	1/30	5/36	1/6				
	1	5/30	25/36	5/6				
	$p_{\cdot j}$	1/6	5/6	1				
	XY	0	1	$p_{i}$				

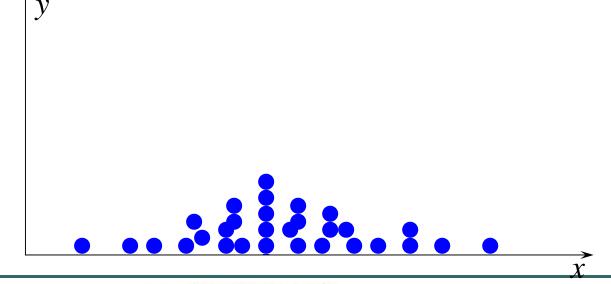
XY	0	1	$p_{i}$ .		
0	_0_	$\frac{1}{6}$ 61	1/6_		
1	$\frac{5}{6}$ 1/6 <sup>5</sup>	$\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{35}$	5/6		
$\overline{p_{\cdot j}}$	1/6	5/6	1		

#### 3.2.3 C.R.V.的边缘分布

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) du dv = \int_{-\infty}^x \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv \right] du$$

故X的边缘密度函数 
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

同理Y的边缘密度函数  $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 



例2( $P_{82}$ 例3.5)设(X,Y) ~  $N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ ,求X和Y的 边缘密度函数。

 $\mathbf{M}(X,Y)$ 的联合密度函数

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

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{u^2 - 2\rho uv + v^2}{2(1 - \rho^2)}\right] dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(v-\rho u)^2}{2(\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^2}\right] dv \exp\left[-\frac{(1-\rho^2)u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{1}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}}}$$

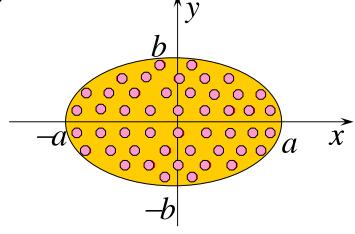
 $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{1}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}}}$ 即X~N( $\mu_{1}$ ,  $\sigma_{1}^{2}$ ),同理Y~N( $\mu_{2}$ ,  $\sigma_{2}^{2}$ )

## 例3 ( $P_{83}$ 例3.6) 设(X,Y)在G上服从均匀分布,其中

$$G = \{(x, y): \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1\}, \quad \Re f_X(x) \Re f_Y(y)_\circ$$

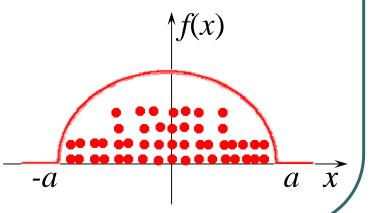
解

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ab\pi}, & \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1\\ 0, & \pm \text{id} \end{cases}$$



$$f_X(x) = \int_{-b\sqrt{1-x^2/a^2}}^{b\sqrt{1-x^2/a^2}} \frac{1}{ab\pi} dy = \frac{2}{a^2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - a < x < a$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b^{2}\pi} \sqrt{b^{2} - y^{2}}, & -b < y < b \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ the } \end{cases}$$



## § 3.3 条件分布

3.3.1 问题

身高 $X\sim N(170,4^2)$ ,体重 $Y\sim N(59,2^2)$   $X/Y=50\sim N(?,?)$ 

3.3.2 D. R. V. 的条件分布

设 
$$P(X=x_i, Y=y_i) = p_{ij}$$
,  $P(X=x_i) = p_{i\bullet}$ ,  $P(Y=y_j) = p_{\bullet j}$ ,

则定义给定  $Y=y_i$ 下,X 的条件分布律(列)为

$$P(X=x_i \mid Y=y_i) = \frac{P(X=x_i, Y=y_i)}{P(Y=y_i)} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_{\bullet j}}, \qquad i = 1,2,...$$

给定 $X=x_i$ 下,Y的条件分布律(列)为

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

例1 (续§3.1例1)  $P(X=m)=\frac{1}{4}$ , m=1,2,3,4,

 $P(Y = n \mid X = m) = \frac{1}{m}$ , n=1,2,...,m。 求条件分布 $X|_{Y=n}$ 。

X	1	2	3	4	$p_{iullet}$	X/Y=1	X/Y=2	X/Y=3	X/Y=4
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	1/4	12/25	0	0	0
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	1/4	6/25	6/ /13	0	0
3	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	1/4	4/25	4/13	4/7	0
4	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	1/4	3/25	3/13	3/7	1
$p_{ullet j}$	25/48	13/48	7/48	3/48	1	1	1	1	1
Y/X=2	1/2	1/2	0	0					

例2 ( $P_{87}$ 例3.8) 设某医院一天出生的婴儿数为X,其中男 婴数为Y,已知(X,Y)的联合分布列为:

$$P(X=n,Y=m) = e^{-14} \frac{7.14^m}{m!} \cdot \frac{6.86^{n-m}}{(n-m)!}$$
  $n = 0,1,\dots$   
 $m = 0,1,\dots,n$ 

求X与Y的边缘分布和条件分布。

解 
$$P(X = n) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} 7.14^m 6.86^{n-m} \frac{e^{-14}}{n!} = \frac{(7.14 + 6.86)^n}{n!} e^{-14}$$

$$n = 0,1,\dots$$
即 X~P(14)

$$P(Y=m) = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{6.86^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-6.86} \times \frac{7.14^{m}}{m!} e^{-7.14} = \frac{7.14^{m}}{m!} e^{-7.14} = \frac{7.14^{m}}{m!} e^{-7.14}$$

$$m = 0,1,\dots$$

$$P(Y = m \mid X = n) = \frac{e^{-14} \frac{7.14^{m}}{m!} \cdot \frac{6.86^{n-m}}{(n-m)!}}{\frac{14^{n}}{n!} e^{-14}} = C_{n}^{m} (\frac{7.14}{14})^{m} (\frac{6.86}{14})^{n-m} \qquad (n \boxplus \mathbb{E})$$

$$Y \mid X = n \sim B(n, 0.51)$$

#### 3.3.3 C.R.V.的条件分布

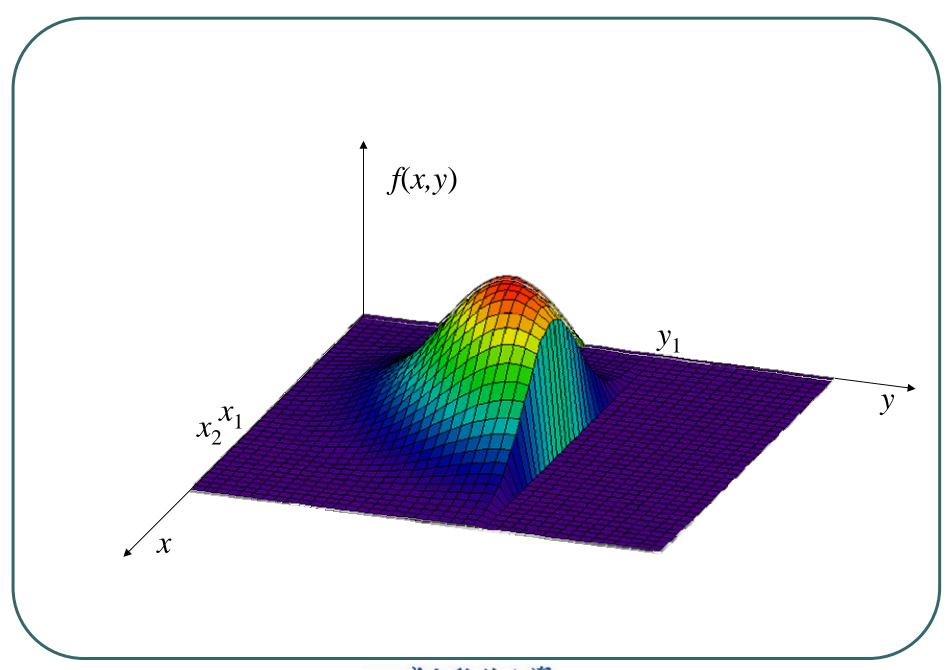
$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$$
  $f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$ 

例3( $P_{89}$ 例3.9)(X,Y)~ $N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ ,求 $f_{X/Y}(x/y)$ 和  $f_{Y/X}(y/x)$ 。

$$\begin{split} \widehat{f}_{X|Y}(x \mid y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} [\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)}{\sigma_1} \frac{(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}]\} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\{-\frac{[x-(\mu_1+\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}\rho(y-\mu_2))]^2}{2\sigma_1^2(1-\rho^2)}\} \end{split}$$

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

同理 
$$Y \mid X = x \sim N(\mu_2 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \rho(x - \mu_1), \quad \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2))$$



例3 ( $P_{83}$ 例3.6续) 设(X,Y)在G上服从均匀分布,其中

$$G = \{(x, y): \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1\}$$
,求条件密度函数 $f_{X/Y}(x/y)$ 和 $f_{Y/X}(y/x)$ 。

解 由  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ab\pi}, & \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1\\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$ 

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b^{2}\pi} \sqrt{b^{2} - y^{2}}, & -b < y < b \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

当 -b < y < b 时

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{b}{2a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}, & -\frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} < x < \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} \\ 0, & \text{ } \end{cases}$$

习题2.12 设随机变量X取值于[0,1],若 $P(x_1 < X \le x_2)$ 只与 $x_2 - x_1$ 有关(对一切 $0 \le x_1 \le x_2 \le 1$ ),证明: $X \sim U(0,1)$ 

解  $P(x_1 < X \le x_2)$ 与 $x_2 - x_1$ 成正比,则当  $x \in [0,1]$ 时

$$F(x) = P(0 < X \le x) = kx$$

由 $F(1) = P(X \le 1) = 1$  得k=1, 故

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 1, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

即  $X \sim U(0,1)$ 

习题2.12 设随机变量X取值于[0,1],若 $P(x_1 < X \le x_2)$ 只与 $x_2 - x_1$ 有关(对一切 $0 \le x_1 \le x_2 \le 1$ ),证明: $X \sim U(0,1)$ 

解 将区间[0,1] n等分,由题意,对 $m \leq n$ 有

$$F(\frac{m}{n}) = P(0 < X \le \frac{m}{n}) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} P(\frac{k-1}{n} < X \le \frac{k}{n}) = mP(0 < X \le \frac{1}{n})$$
$$= m[\frac{P(0 < X \le 1)}{n}] = \frac{m}{n}$$

对 $x \in [0,1]$ 有 $\frac{m}{n} < x \le \frac{m+1}{n}$ ,由F(x)的单调性

$$\frac{m}{n} = F(\frac{m}{n}) < F(x) \le F(\frac{m+1}{n}) = \frac{m+1}{n}$$
$$-\frac{1}{n} < \frac{m}{n} - x < F(x) - x \le \frac{m+1}{n} - x \le \frac{1}{n}$$

由n的任意性  $F(x)=x, x \in [0,1]$  即  $X \sim U(0,1)$ 

例3 (P12习题1.12) 将长为L的线段任意折成三段,求此三段能构成一个三角形的概率。

解 I 设三段的长度分别为x, y, z, 则

$$\Omega = \{(x,y,z): 0 < x,y,z < L, x + y + z = L \}$$

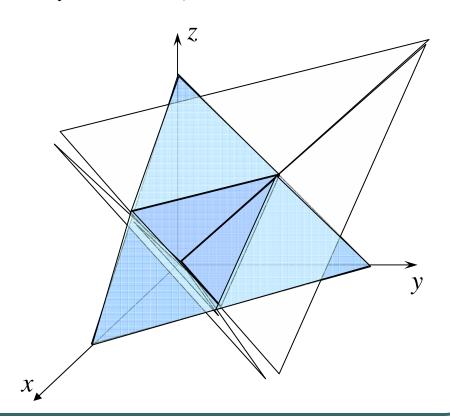
$$A = \{(x,y,z):$$

$$x + y > z,$$

$$y + z > x,$$

$$z + x > y$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$



例3 (P12习题1.12) 将长为L的线段任意折成三段,求此三段能构成一个三角形的概率。

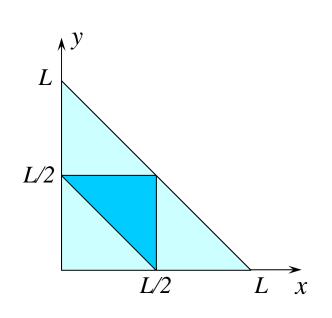
解II 设三段的长度分别为x, y, L-x-y, 则

$$\Omega = \{(x, y): 0 < x, y < L, x + y < L\}$$

$$A = \{(x, y):$$

$$x + y > L/2$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$



例3 (P12习题1.12) 将长为L的线段任意折成三段,求此三段能构成一个三角形的概率。

解Ⅲ 设两个折点分别为x, y, 则

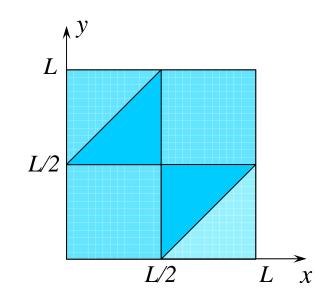
$$0$$
  $x$   $y$   $L$ 

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : 0 < x, y < L\}$$

$$A = \{(x, y): x < y, y > L/2, y < x + L/2, x < L/2 \}$$

$$x > y, x > L/2,$$
$$x < y + L,$$
$$y < L/2$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$



练习8.5 设楼房有六层,每个乘电梯的人在2,3,4,5,6层下的概率分别为0.08,0.14,0.20,0.26,0.32,试求在一楼乘上电梯的15人中,恰好有1,2,3,4,5人分别在2,3,4,5,6层下电梯的概率P。

解 记 $X_i$ 为在第i层下电梯的人数,i=2,3,4,5,6,则

$$P(X_2 = 1, X_3 = 2, X_4 = 3, X_5 = 4, X_6 = 5) = 0.073$$

$$= C_{15}^1 C_{14}^2 C_{12}^3 C_9^4 C_5^5 = 0.08^1 \cdot 0.14^2 \cdot 0.20^3 \cdot 0.26^4 \cdot 0.32^5$$

$$P = C_{15}^{1} \cdot 0.08 \cdot 0.92^{14} \times C_{14}^{2} \left(\frac{0.14}{0.92}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{0.78}{0.92}\right)^{12} \times C_{12}^{3} \left(\frac{0.20}{0.78}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{0.58}{0.78}\right)^{9} \times C_{9}^{4} \left(\frac{0.26}{0.58}\right)^{4} \left(\frac{0.32}{0.58}\right)^{5} \times \left(\frac{0.32}{0.32}\right)^{5}$$

**练习10.4** 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在矩形 $G=\{(x,y):$  $0 \le x \le 2$ , $0 \le y \le 1$ }上服从均匀分布。记

$$U = \begin{cases} 0, & X \le Y, \\ 1, & X > Y, \end{cases} \qquad V = \begin{cases} 0, & X \le 2Y, \\ 1, & X > 2Y, \end{cases}$$

$$V = \begin{cases} 0, & X \le 2Y, \\ 1, & X > 2Y, \end{cases}$$

求U和V的联合分布列。

解 
$$P\{U=0, V=0\}$$
  
= $P\{X \le Y, X \le 2Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $P\{U=0, V=1\} = P\{X \le Y, X > 2Y\} = 0$   
 $P\{U=1, V=1\} = P\{X > Y, X > 2Y\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

