二维连续型随机变量函数的分布

设二维连续型随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

f(x,y), g(x,y)是二元连续函数,则Z = g(X,Y) 仍是连续型随机变量,其分布函数记为 $F_Z(z)$,则

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(g(X, Y) \le z) = P((X, Y) \in D_z)$$

= $\iint f(x, y) dxdy$ $f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z)$

例12 已知随机变量 $X \sim E(\alpha)$, $Y \sim E(\beta)$, 且X = Y相互独立,试求下列随机变量的密度函数:

(1).
$$Z_1 = X + Y$$
, (2). $Z_2 = \frac{Y}{X}$,

解: $(1).Z_1$ 的取值范围为 $[0,+\infty)$,

当
$$z < 0$$
时, $F_{Z_1}(z) = 0$, 当 $z \ge 0$ 时, $F_{Z_1}(z) = P(Z_1 \le z)$

$$=P(X+Y\leq z) \quad \frac{D_z = \{(x,y) \mid x+y\leq z\} \iint\limits_{D_z} f(x,y) dx dy}{}$$

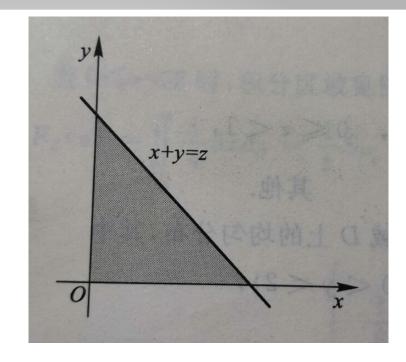
因为X与Y相互独立,

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \beta e^{-\beta y} = \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)}, \quad x > 0, y > 0$$

$$F_{Z_1}(z) = \iint_{x>0, y>0} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dy$$



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

$$=1-e^{-\alpha z}-\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-\beta}(e^{-\beta z}-e^{-\alpha z})$$

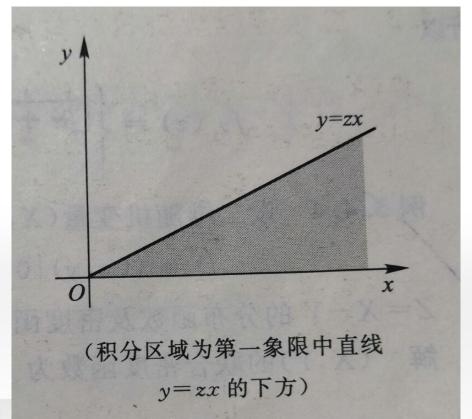
$$= 1 - e^{-\alpha z} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} (e^{-\beta z} - e^{-\alpha z})$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} (e^{-\beta z} - e^{-\alpha z}), z \ge 0\\ z < 0 \end{cases}$$

(2). Z_2 的取值范围为[0,+∞),当z < 0时, $F_{Z_2}(z) = 0$, 当 $z \ge 0$ 时, $F_{Z_2}(z) = P(Z_2 \le z) = P(\frac{Y}{X} \le z) = P(Y \le Xz)$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{zx} \alpha \beta e^{-(\alpha x + \beta y)} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} (1 - e^{-\beta xz}) dx$$

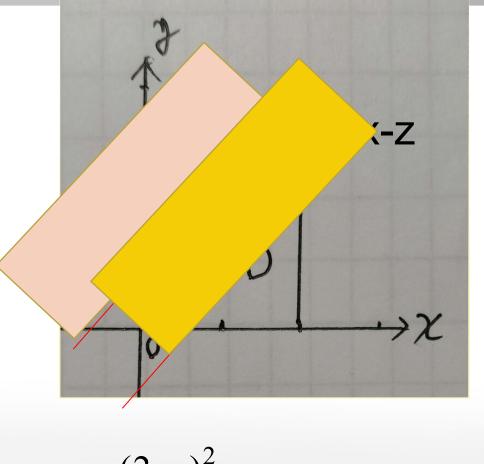


$$=\frac{\beta z}{\alpha + \beta z}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta z)^{2}}, z \ge 0\\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

例13 设二维随机变量 (X,Y)服从区域 D上的均匀分布,其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2\}$ 。 求Z = X - Y的分布函数及密度函数 。

解: Z的取值范围为[-2,2], 当z < -2时, $F_z(z) = 0$, 当 $z \ge 2$ 时, $F_z(z) = 1$, 当 $-2 \le z < 2$ 时, $F_z(z)$ = $P(X-Y \le z) = P(Y \ge X-z)$ $D_z = \{(x,y) | y \ge x-z\}$



当
$$0 \le z < 2$$
时, $F_Z(z) = \iint_{D_z} \frac{1}{4} dx dy = 1 - \frac{(2-z)^2}{8}$

$$F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < -2 \\ \frac{(2+z)^{2}}{8}, & -2 \le z < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{(2-z)^{2}}{8}, & 0 \le z < 2 \end{cases}, \quad f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2+z}{4}, -2 \le z < 0 \\ \frac{2-z}{4}, & 0 \le z < 2 \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ the } \end{cases}$$

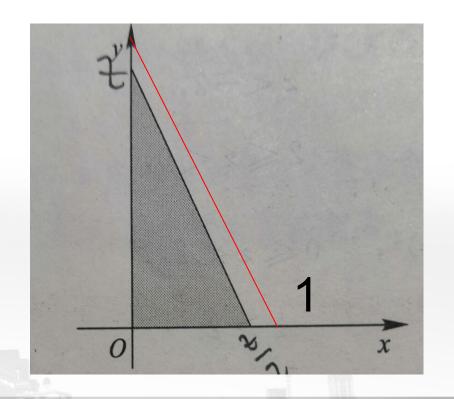
例14 设二维随机变量 (X,Y)服从区域 D上的均

匀分布,其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2 - 2x\}$ 。

求Z = 2X + Y的密度函数。

解: (X,Y)的联合密度函数为

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



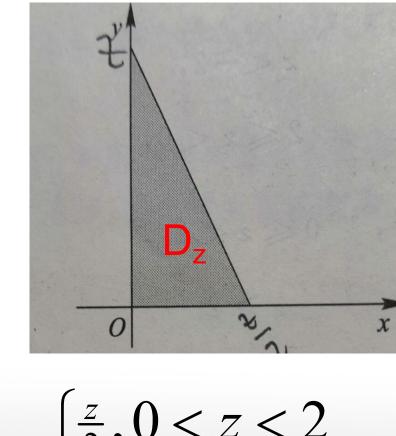
Z的取值范围为(0,2),

当
$$z < 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0$,

当
$$z \ge 2$$
时, $F_z(z) = 1$,

$$=P(Y \le z - 2X) = \iint_{D_z} 1 dx dy$$

$$= \underline{z^2}$$



$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{2}, 0 < z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{#de} \end{cases}$$

例15 已知X与Y相互独立,且都服从 $N(0,\sigma^2)$,求 $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 的密度函数。

解: Z的取值范围为 $[0,+\infty)$,当z < 0时, $F_z(z) = 0$,

当 $z \ge 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X^2 + Y^2 \le z^2)$

$$= \iint_{\substack{2\pi\sigma^2 \\ y^2 + y^2 < \tau^2}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \cdot \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\right] dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z \frac{r}{2\pi\sigma^2} \cdot \exp(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}) dr$$

$$= 1 - \exp(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2})$$

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}), z \ge 0\\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{\sigma^2} \exp(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}), z \ge 0\\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

- 极小(极大)分布
- **例16** 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 相互独立,且 X_i 的分布函数为 $F_{X_i}(x), i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$.令

$$Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}, \quad Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\},$$

则 (1).Y的分布函数为
$$F_{\text{max}}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} F_{X_i}(x)$$

(2).
$$Z$$
的分布函数为 $F_{\min}(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - F_{X_i}(x))$ 。

(1).Y的分布函数为 $F_{\text{max}}(x) = P(Y \le x)$ $= P(\max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \le x)$ $=P(X_1 \le x, X_2 \le x, \dots, X_n \le x)$ $=\prod P(X_i \leq x) = \prod F_{X_i}(x)$ (2).Z的分布函数为 $F_{\min}(x) = P(Z \le x)$ $= P(\min\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\} \le x)$ $= 1 - P(\min\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\} > x)$

$$=1-P(X_1 > x, X_2 > x, \dots, X_n > x)$$

$$=1-\prod_{i=1}^{n}P(X_{i}>x)=1-\prod_{i=1}^{n}(1-F_{X_{i}}(x))$$

$$F_{\min}(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - F_{X_i}(x))$$

$$F_{\text{max}}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} F_{X_i}(x)$$

例17 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,且 $X_i \sim U[0,1]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$ 求 $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$,与 $Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的密度函数。 解: (1). X_i 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, 0 \le x < 1, \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Y的分布函数为
$$F_{\text{max}}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} F_{X_i}(x) = [F(x)]^n$$

(2).
$$Z$$
的分布函数为 $F_{\min}(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - F_{X_i}(x)) = 1 - (1 - F(x))^n$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - (1 - x)^n, 0 \le x < 1, & f_Z(x) = \begin{cases} n(1 - x)^{n - 1}, 0 \le x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}.$$

§ 3.5 综合例题

例18 设r.v.X与Y相互独立,且 $X \sim G(p_1)$, $Y \sim G(p_2)$,试求 $Z = \min\{X,Y\}$ 的分布列。解:Z的可能取值为1.2,…,

$$P(Z \ge n) = P(\min\{X, Y\} \ge n) = P(X \ge n, Y \ge n)$$

= $P(X \ge n)P(Y \ge n)$

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

$$= \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} p_{1}(1-p_{1})^{k-1} \cdot \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} p_{2}(1-p_{2})^{k-1}$$

$$= (1-p_{1})^{n-1} \cdot (1-p_{2})^{n-1}$$

$$= (1-p_{1}-p_{2}+p_{1}p_{2})^{n-1}$$

$$= (1-p_{1}-p_{2}+p_{1}p_{2})^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{(p_{1}+p_{2}-p_{1}p_{2}=p)}{P(Z=n)=P(Z\geq n)-P(Z\geq n+1)=p(1-p)^{n-1}}.$$

例19 设离散型随机变量 X的分布列为 P(X = i) = $\frac{1}{3}$, i = 1,2,3.连续型 $r.v.Y \sim U(0,1)$,且 X与 Y相互独立, 求 Z = X + Y的密度函数。

解: Z的取值范围为[1,4],

当
$$z < 1$$
时, $F_Z(z) = 0$, 当 $z \ge 4$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$, 当 $0 \le z < 4$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z)$ = $P(X+Y \le z)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(X=i) \cdot P(X+Y \le z \mid X=i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(Y \le z - i \mid X = i) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(Y \le z - i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(F_Y(z-1) + F_Y(z-2) + F_Y(z-3))$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{3}(f_Y(z-1) + f_Y(z-2) + f_Y(z-3))$$
 $1 \le z < 4$

因为
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{3}(f_Y(z-1) + f_Y(z-2) + f_Y(z-3))$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, 1 < z < 4 \\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$
,即 $Z \sim U(1,4)$.

卷积公式

定理1 设二维 r.v.(X,Y)的联合密度函数为 f(x,y),

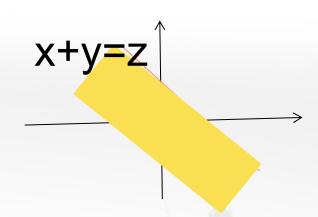
则
$$Z = X + Y$$
的密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z - x) dx$.

证明: Z = X + Y的分布函数为 $F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \le z)$

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

$$y = u - x$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{z} f(x,u-x) du$$



$$= \int_{-\infty}^{z} du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u - x) dx$$

则Z的密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z - x) dx$.

当X与Y相互独立时, $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$,则有:

定理2 设r.v.X与Y相互独立,X的边际密度函数为 $f_X(x)$,

Y的边际密度函数为 $f_Y(y)$,则Z = X + Y的密度函数

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

例20 设 $r.v.X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(0,1), 且X与Y相互独立,$

则
$$Z = X + Y \sim N(0,2)$$
。

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

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

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

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

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

即
$$Z = X + Y \sim N(0,2)$$
。

一般地,有:

设 $r.v.X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2),$ 且X与Y相互独立,

則:(1). $r.v.Z = X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$.

正态分布具有可加性

(2). $r.v.W = aX + bY \sim N(a\mu_1 + b\mu_2, a^2\sigma_1^2 + b^2\sigma_2^2).$

例如:设 $r.v.X \sim N(1,4), Y \sim N(1,9)$,且X与Y相互独立,

则 $W = 2X + 3Y \sim N(5,97)$.

例21 设 $r.v.X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim E(1), 且X与Y相互独立, 求 Z = X + Y的密度函数。$

当0 < z < 1时,解得 0 < x < z 当z > 1时,解得 0 < x < 1

$$\pm 0 < z < 1$$
 $+ 1$, $f_z(z) = \int_0^z 1 \cdot e^{-(z-x)} dx = e^{-z} (e^z - 1)$

当
$$z > 1$$
时, $f_z(z) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot e^{-(z-x)} dx = e^{-z} (e-1)$

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

例22设二维随机变量 (X,Y)服从区域 D上的

均匀分布,其中
$$D = \{(x,y) | 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1\}$$
。

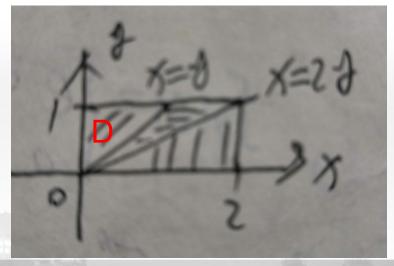
$$\diamondsuit U = \begin{cases} 0, X \le Y \\ 1, X > Y \end{cases}, V = \begin{cases} 0, X \le 2Y \\ 1, X > Y \end{cases},$$

求:(1).(U,V)的联合分布列;

(2)
$$P(U = V)$$

解:
$$P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \le Y, X \le 2Y)$$

= $\iint_{\frac{1}{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{4}$



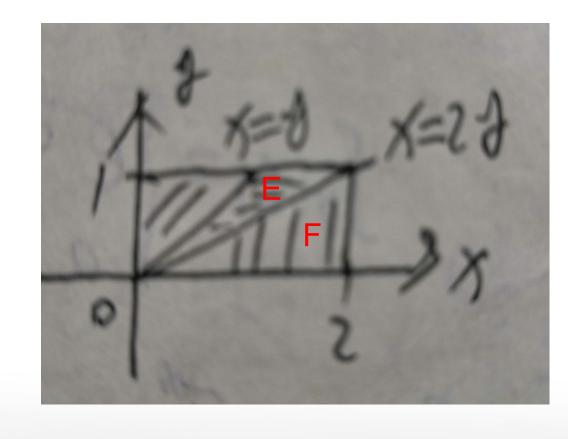
$$P(U = 1, V = 0) = P(X > Y, X \le 2Y)$$

$$= \iint_{E} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(U = 1, V = 1) = P(X > Y, X > 2Y)$$

$$= \iint_{E} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(U = 0, V = 1) = P(X \le Y, X > 2Y) = 0$$



(U,V)的联合分布列为:

V	0	
0	1/4	0
1	1/4	1/2

(2)
$$P(U = V) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$