

## 第三章 多维随机变量及其分布









### 2、二维连续型随机变量函数的分布

二维连续型随机变量(X, Y) 的联合概率密度为f(x, y),则Z的分布函数为:

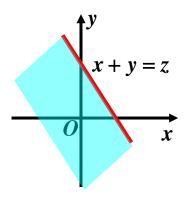
$$F_z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(g(X,Y) \le z) = \iint_{g(x,y) \le z} f(x,y) dxdy$$

从而Z=g(X, Y)的概率密度为  $f_z(z) = F_z'(z)$ 

<1> 当Z=X+Y时, 
$$F_z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z) = \iint_{x+y \le z} f(x,y) dx dy$$

将二重积分化成二次积分(积分区域如图所示),得:

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





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

由分布函数与概率密度的关系,得  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y,y)dy$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ 

同理可得 
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,z-x)dx, z \in \mathbb{R}$$

若X和Y相互独立,则 
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f(y) dy$$
,  $z \in R$  
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx, \quad z \in R$$
 
$$\triangleq f_X * f_Y$$
 卷积



例 设随机变量X, Y相互独立,且都服从正态分布N(0,1),求Z=X+Y的概率密度。

## 解 由于X和Y的概率密度分别为

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

因此,由独立情况下的公式得

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

因此,令t=x-z/2,则

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

即 $Z=X+Y \sim N(0,2)$ 



若 X 和 Y独立非同分布, $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  , 求Z = X + Y。

做替换 
$$Z_1 = \frac{X - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} \sim N(0,1), \quad Z_2 = \frac{Y - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$X + Y = aZ_1 + bZ_2 + c = \cdots \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

更一般的: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

$$Z=a_1X_1+a_2X_2+,...,+a_nX_n \sim N(a_1\mu_1+a_2\mu_2+...+a_n\mu_n, (a_1\sigma_1)^2+(a_2\sigma_2)^2+...+(a_n\sigma_n)^2)$$

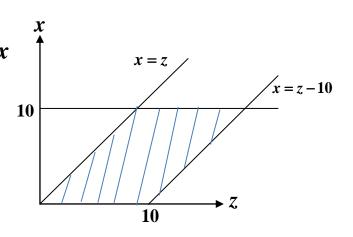


用卷积公式计算Z=X+Y的密度函数时一定要注意: 当Z在不同区间取值时,被积函数的形式是否相同? 积分是否要分段?

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例1 在一简单电路中,两电阻 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 串联连接,设 $R_1$ , $R_2$ 相互独立,它们

的概率密度均为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{10-x}{50}, & 0 \le x \le 10 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$
 求总电阻 $R = R_1 + R_2$ 的概率密度 $f_R(\mathbf{z})$ 。



$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^z \frac{(10-x)(10-z+x)}{2500}, & 0 \le z < x \\ \int_{z-10}^{10} \frac{(10-x)(10-z+x)}{2500}, & 10 < z \le 20 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{15000}(600z-60z^2+z^3), & 0 \le z < x \\ \frac{1}{15000}(20-z)^3, & 10 < z \le 20 \end{cases}$$

$$0, \qquad \qquad \sharp \dot{\Xi}$$

例2 
$$X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$
, X, Y独立, 求Z=X+Y的 $f_Z(z)$ 。

解 
$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ z - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < z \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{z} e^{-z + x} dx & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{0}^{1} e^{-z + x} dx & z \ge 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ e^{1 - z} - e^{-z} & z \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \qquad$$
其它

Z=aX+bY 时如何求?

$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X}(x) \frac{1}{|b|} f_{Y}(\frac{z - ax}{b}) dx \quad \text{if} \quad f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X}(\frac{z - by}{a}) \frac{1}{|a|} f_{Y}(y) dy$$



$$Z = \frac{Y}{X}$$
 的概率密度如何求?

$$F_{A}(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(\frac{Y}{X} \le z) = \iint_{\frac{y}{x} \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

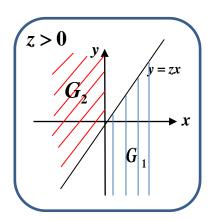
$$= \iint_{G_{1} \cup G_{2}} f(x, y) dx dy$$

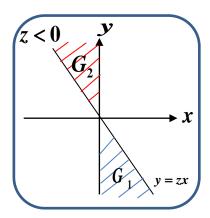
$$= \iint_{G_{1} \cup G_{2}} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{G_{2} \setminus G_{2}} f(x, y) dx dy$$



 $\frac{y}{2} \le z, x < 0$ 

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





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$$F_{A}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \left[ \int_{zx}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \right] dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{zx} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

做变换y=xu,得

$$F_{A}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \left[ \int_{z}^{-\infty} x f(x, xu) du \right] dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{z} x f(x, xu) du \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{z} (-x) f(x, xu) du \right] dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{z} x f(x, xu) du \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{z} |x| f(x, xu) du \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{z} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x, xu) dx \right] du$$

由分布函数与概率密度的关系  $\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f(x,xz) dx, z \in \mathbb{R}$  若XY独立:  $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_X(x) f_Y(xz) dx$ 



$$Z = XY$$

$$f_{z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f(x, \frac{z}{x}) dx$$

若
$$XY$$
独立:  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f_X(x) f_Y(\frac{z}{x}) dx$ 



### 3、极值分布

设XY独立, $Z = \max(X,Y)$ ,  $W = \min(X,Y)$  求Z,W 的分布。

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(Z \le z) = P\{\max(X,Y) \le z\}$$
$$= P(X \le z, Y \le z)$$

若独立 =  $P(X \le z)$   $P(Y \le z) = F_X(z)F_Y(z)$ 

$$f_Z(z) = [F_X(z)F_Y(z)]' = f_X(z)F_Y(z) + F_X(z)f_Y(z)$$

若 $F_X(\bullet)=F_Y(\bullet)$ , XY为独立同分布(iid)则:  $f_Z(z)=2f(z)F(z)$ ,  $F_Z(z)=F(z)^2$ 

推广:设 $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ 是n个相互独立的随机变量,它们的分布函数分别为 $F_{X_1}(x_1), F_{X_2}(x_2), \cdots, F_{X_n}(x_n),$ 

则  $Z = max\{X_1, X_2, ..., X_n\}$  的分布函数为  $F_Z(z) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(z)$  若 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 为 iid,则  $F_Z(z) = F^n(z)$ ,  $f_Z(z) = nF^{n-1}(z)f(z)$ 



$$\begin{split} & \text{W=min}\{\,X,\ Y\,\} \\ & P(W \leq w) = P \big\{ \text{min}(X,Y) \leq w \big\} \\ & P(\text{min}(X,Y) \leq w) = 1 - P(\text{min}(X,Y) > w) \\ & = 1 - P(X > w, Y > w) = 1 - P(X > w) P(Y > w) \\ & = 1 - \left[1 - F_X(w)\right] \left[1 - F_Y(w)\right] \\ & \therefore f_W(w) = f_X(w) \Big[1 - F_Y(w)\Big] + f_Y(w) \Big[1 - F_X(w)\Big] \\ & \quad \ \, \exists X \, Y \ \, \text{为独立同分布} \ \, (\textit{iid}) \, \, \, \, f_W(w) = 2f(w) \Big[1 - F(w)\Big] \end{split}$$

推广: 
$$N=\min\{X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n\}$$
的分布函数

$$\begin{split} F_{Z}(z) &= P(\min(X_{1}, X_{2}, ..., X_{n}) \leq w) = 1 - P(\min(X_{1}, X_{2}, ..., X_{n}) > w) \\ &= 1 - P(X_{1} > w, X_{2} > w, ..., X_{n} > w) \\ &= 1 - P(X_{1} > w)P(X_{2} > w)...P(X_{n} > w) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} [1 - F_{i}(w)], \quad x \in R \end{split}$$



例1 掷一枚骰子,记X:第一次掷的点数;Y:第二次掷的点数。 求  $P(\max(X,Y)=5)$  。

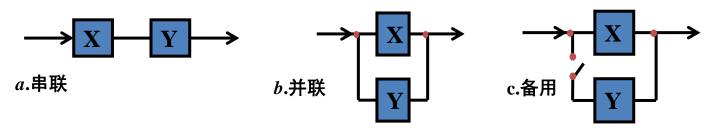
$$P(\max(X,Y) = 5) = P(\max(X,Y) \le 5) - P(\max(X,Y) \le 4)$$

$$= P(X \le 5)P(Y \le 5) - P(X \le 4)P(Y \le 4)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^2$$



例2 XY表示两个元件的寿命,服从指数分布  $X \sim E(\lambda_1), Y \sim E(\lambda_2)$  考虑三种情况下的寿命Z的概率密度。



#### 解

(i) 串联的情况,此时系统的寿命为  $Z = \min(X,Y)$ 

因为X的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\lambda_1 x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0, \end{cases}$$

所以 X 的分布函数为

$$F_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_{X}(t)dt$$
当  $x \in 0$  时,  $F_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 0dt = 0$ 
当  $x > 0$  时,  $F_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dt + \int_{0}^{x} e^{-\lambda_{1}t}dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda_{1}x}$ 

$$\therefore F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0, \end{cases}$$

同理可求得Y的分布函数为

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_{2}y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

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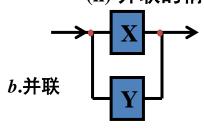
于是  $Z = \min(X,Y)$  的分布函数为

$$F_{\min}(z) = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)] = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0, \end{cases}$$

 $Z = \min(X, Y)$ 的概率密度为

$$f_{\min}(z) = F'_{\min}(z) = \begin{cases} (\alpha + \beta)e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

(ii) 并联的情况



$$Z = \max(X,Y)$$

$$Z = \max(X,Y)$$

$$F_{\max}(z) = F_X(x)F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z}), & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\max}(z) = F'_{\max}(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z} + \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0, \end{cases}$$



## (iii) 备用的情况

$$Z = X + Y$$

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

当且仅当 
$$\begin{cases} y > 0, \\ z - y > 0, \end{cases}$$
 即  $0 < y < z$  时

上述积分的被积函数不等于零.

故 当 
$$z \le 0$$
 时,  $f_z(z) = 0$ .

当 z > 0 时,

于是Z = X + Y的概率密度为:

$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1}} (e^{-\lambda_{1}z} - e^{-\lambda_{2}z}) & z > 0\\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} f_{Z}(z) &= \int_{0}^{z} \lambda_{1} e^{-\lambda_{1}(z-y)} \lambda_{2} e^{-\beta y} dy = \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} e^{-\lambda_{1} z} \int_{0}^{z} e^{-(\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1}) y} dy \\ &= \frac{\lambda_{1} \lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1}} (e^{-\lambda_{1} z} - e^{-\lambda_{2} z}). \end{split}$$