

二维正态分布的边缘密度函数

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二维正态分布函数有概率密度:

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

求其边缘概率密度

$(x,y \in (-\infty, +\infty))$

解: 结构对 x, y 形式对称, 仅求 x 概率密度:

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

由于 $\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \rho^2 \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} = \left(\rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2$,

化简上式的后面一部分, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\left[\rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right]^2 + (1-\rho^2) \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{此时: 取 } t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left[\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right) - \rho \left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \right]$$

$$\therefore dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} dy, \rightarrow dy = \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} dt$$

得:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \cdot \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

由公式: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi}$, 则

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \quad \text{即正态分布函数.}$$

对于二维正态随机变量

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

$$\text{而 } f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, \quad f_y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

显然: $f_x(x) f_y(y) = f(x,y)$ 仅有当 $\rho=0$ 时成立, 即 $\rho=0$ 时, $f_x(x), f_y(y)$ 相互独立.