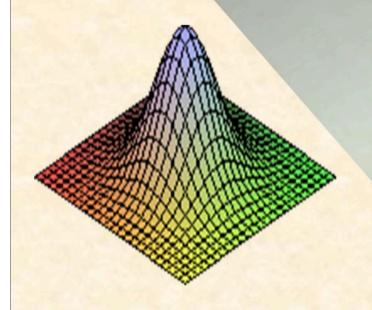
概率论与数理统计



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§ 3.4 随机变量的独立性

一、定义 设X,Y是两个r.v.,若对任意的x,y,有

$$P(X \le x, Y \le y) = P(X \le x)P(Y \le y)$$

则称X,Y相互独立.

等价定义

则称随机变量X与Y相互独立.

例 讨论D.R.V. (X,Y)的独立性.

XY	-1	0	2	$p_{i\bullet}$
1/2	$\frac{2}{20}$	1/20	2/20	1/4
1	2/20	1/20	$\frac{2}{20}$	1/4
2	⁴ / ₂₀	2/20	4/20	1/2
$p_{ullet j}$	2/5	1/5	2/5	

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

证明: X与Y相互独立的充分必要条件是 $\rho = 0$

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

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

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) \implies f(\mu_1,\mu_2) = f_X(\mu_1)f_Y(\mu_2)$$

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

例 甲乙约定: 12:30会面. 甲到达时刻X: 12:15—12:45,乙到达的时刻Y: 12:00—13:00,两人独立到达. 试求:

(1) 先到者等待的时间不超过5分钟的概率.

(2) 甲先到的概率是多少?

解: 以12时为起点,以分为单位,则

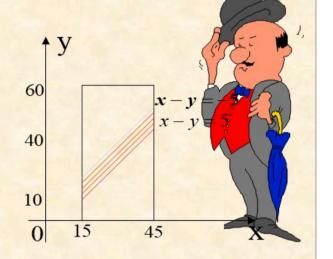


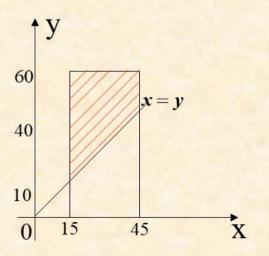
$$X \sim U(15,45), Y \sim U(0,60)$$

$$P(|X-Y| \le 5) = \iint_{|x-y| \le 5} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{15}^{45} \left[\int_{x-5}^{x+5} \frac{1}{1800} dy \right] dx = 1/6$$

$$P(X < Y) = \int_{15}^{45} \left[\int_{x}^{60} \frac{1}{1800} dy \right] dx = 1/2$$





三、n个随机变量的独立性

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(x_i), -\infty < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < \infty.$$

定理

- (2) 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,则 $g_1(X_1), g_2(X_2), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ 相互独立。

例
$$(X,Y,Z) \sim f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8\pi^3} (1-\sin x \sin y \sin z), & 0 \le x,y,z \le 2\pi, \\ 0, & \\ \notin \Xi. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y,z) dz = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}, & 0 \le x,y \le 2\pi, \quad X,Y,Z$$
两两
独立,但
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) dy = \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \le x \le 2\pi.$$
不相互独立.

从含有n个黑球和n个白球的袋中任取k个球,记X为取到的白球数,则

$$P(X = i) = \frac{C_n^i C_n^{k-i}}{C_{2n}^k}$$
 $i=0,1,2,...,k$

的分

由
$$\sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X=i) = 1$$
 得 $\sum_{i=0}^{k} C_n^i C_n^{k-i} = C_{2n}^k$

或由 $(1+x)^n(1+x)^n = (1+x)^{2n}$ 比较 x^k 的系数得

$$\sum_{n}^{k} C_{n}^{i} C_{n}^{k-i} \left[p^{k} (1-p)^{2n-k} \right]$$

$$= C_{2n}^{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{2n-k}$$

$$= k = 0,1,2...,2n$$

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

i)

• 离散型卷积公式:

$$P(X+Y=k) = \sum_{i} P(X=i,Y=k-i)$$

$$\underline{X = Y + 2} \sum_{i} P(X=i) P(Y=k-i)$$

• 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 $X+Y\sim P(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)$.

卷积公式

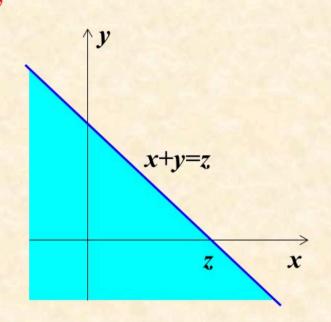
连续型随机变量和的分布 Z = X + Y

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

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

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

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



$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \frac{X - y}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(z-x) dx$$

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

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-y)^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sqrt{2})^2}}$$

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