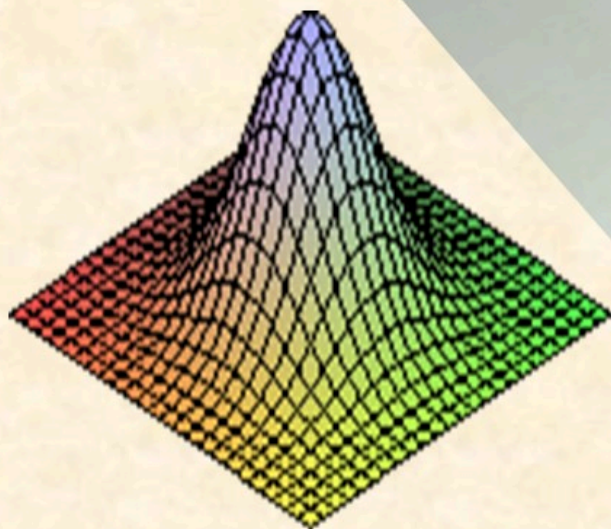


概率论与数理统计



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§ 3.5 多维随机变量函数的分布（续）

- 连续型卷积公式：

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

$$\underline{\underline{X与Y独立}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$$

- 正态分布可加性：

若 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 且相互独立，则
 $X+Y \sim N(\mu_1+\mu_2, \sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2)$.

- 正态分布的线性组合性质：

若 $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$, $i=1,2,\dots,n$, 相互独立，则对任何实数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , 有

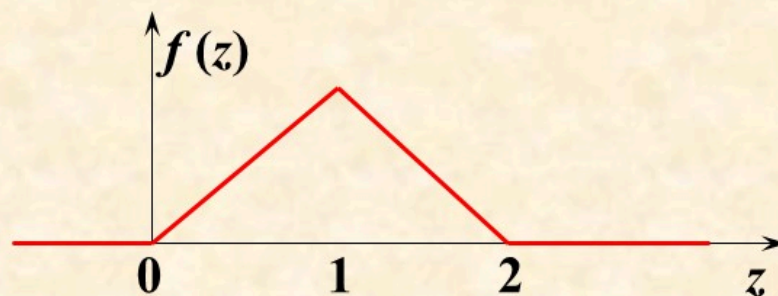
$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right)$$

例3 设 $X \sim U(0,1)$, $Y \sim U(0,1)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数.

解 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

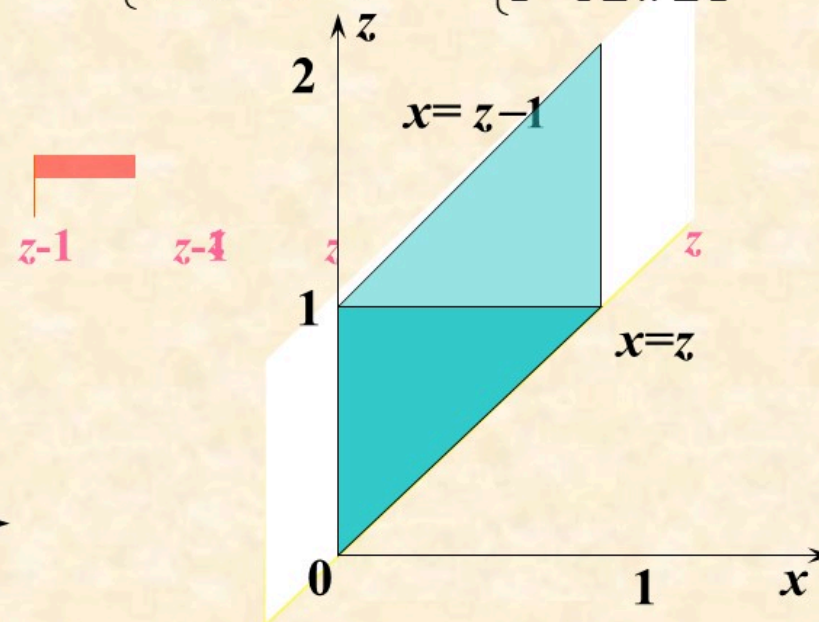
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \int_0^z dx = z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^1 dx = 2-z, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



注意到被积函数的非零区域为:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z-x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ z-1 \leq x \leq z \end{cases}$$



利用连续型卷积公式求独立随机变量和的概率密度

- ☐ A 在一维空间讨论被积函数的非零区域，已掌握
- ☐ B 在二维空间讨论被积函数的非零区域，已掌握
- ☐ C 不懂

二、商的分布

例4 设 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度如下, 求 $Z=X/Y$ 的分布.

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

解 $F_Z(z) = P\left(\frac{X}{Y} \leq z\right) = \iint_{\frac{x}{y} \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$

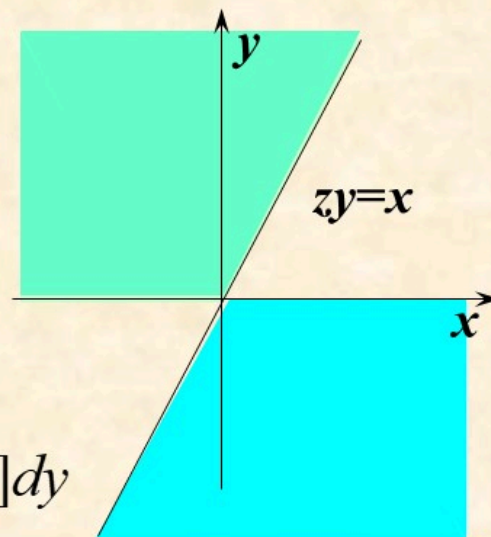
$$= \iint_{y>0, x \leq zy} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$+ \iint_{y<0, x \geq zy} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{zy} f(x, y) dx \right] dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 \left[\int_{zy}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} y f(zy, y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 -y f(zy, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(zy, y) dy$$

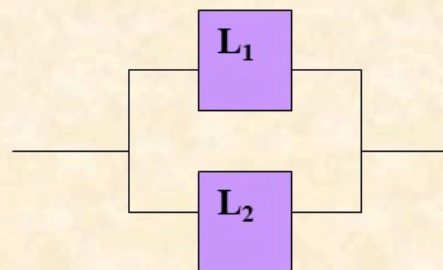
$$\begin{cases} 0 < zy < 1 \\ 0 < y < zy \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < y < 1/z \\ 1 < z \end{cases} \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 1 \\ \int_0^{1/z} y \cdot 3zy dy = z^{-2}, & z > 1 \end{cases}$$



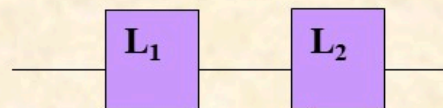
三、最大（小）值的分布

例5 设系统L由两个独立的子系统 L_1, L_2 构成, 子系统的寿命 $X_i \sim E(\lambda), i=1,2$, 且相互独立. 就下面构成系统的方法分别求L的寿命Z 的分布: (1)并联; (2)串联; (3)备用.

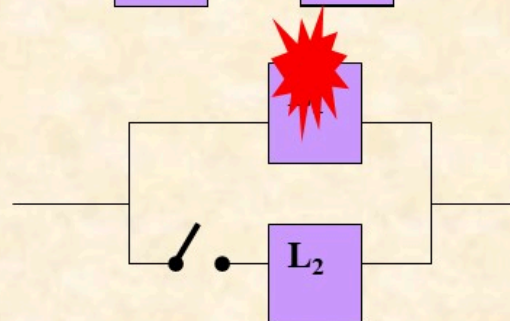
(1) 并联 $Z = \max(X_1, X_2)$



(2) 串联 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$



(3) 备用 $Z = X_1 + X_2$



下列说法正确的是

- A $\max(X_1, X_2)$ 是 X_1 或 X_2 , 且与 X_1, X_2 同分布
- B $\max(X_1, X_2)$ 是 (X_1, X_2) 的函数

三、最大(小)值的分布

例5 设系统L由两个独立的子系统 L_1, L_2 构成, 子系统的寿命 $X_i \sim E(\lambda), i=1,2$, 且相互独立. 就下面构成系统的方法分别求L的寿命Z的分布: (1)并联; (2)串联; (3)备用.

解
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 并联 $Z = \max(X_1, X_2)$

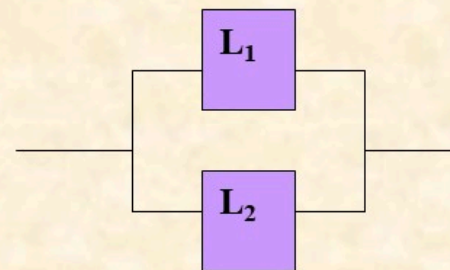
$$F_Z(z) = P(\max(X_1, X_2) \leq z)$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq z, X_2 \leq z) = [F_X(z)]^2 P(X_2 \leq z)$$

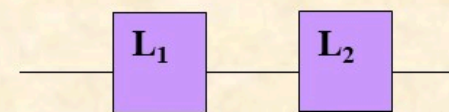
$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = 2F_X(z)f_X(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - e^{-\lambda z})\lambda e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

一般

若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 则 $f_{\max}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1} f_X(x)$



(2) 串联 $Z = \min(X_1, X_2)$



$$F_Z(z) = P(\min(X_1, X_2) \leq z) = 1 - P(\min(X_1, X_2) > z) \\ = 1 - P(X_1 > z, X_2 > z) = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)]^2$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = 2[1 - F_X(z)]f_X(z) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

一般

若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 则 $f_{\min}(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} f_X(x)$

(3) 备用 $Z = X_1 + X_2$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^z \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda^2 z e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

A schematic diagram of a standby system. A purple rectangular component labeled L1 is shown with a red starburst explosion symbol on it, indicating failure. A horizontal line enters L1 from the left. A second horizontal line, representing the backup path, enters a second purple rectangular component labeled L2 from the left. The output of L2 is a horizontal line to the right. The components L1 and L2 are connected in a standby configuration where L2 only operates if L1 fails.

例6 若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 X, Y 相互独立,
求 $Z=XY$ 的分布.

解: $F_Z(z) = P(XY \leq z)$

$$= P(Y = -1)P(XY \leq z | Y = -1) + P(Y = 1)P(XY \leq z | Y = 1)$$

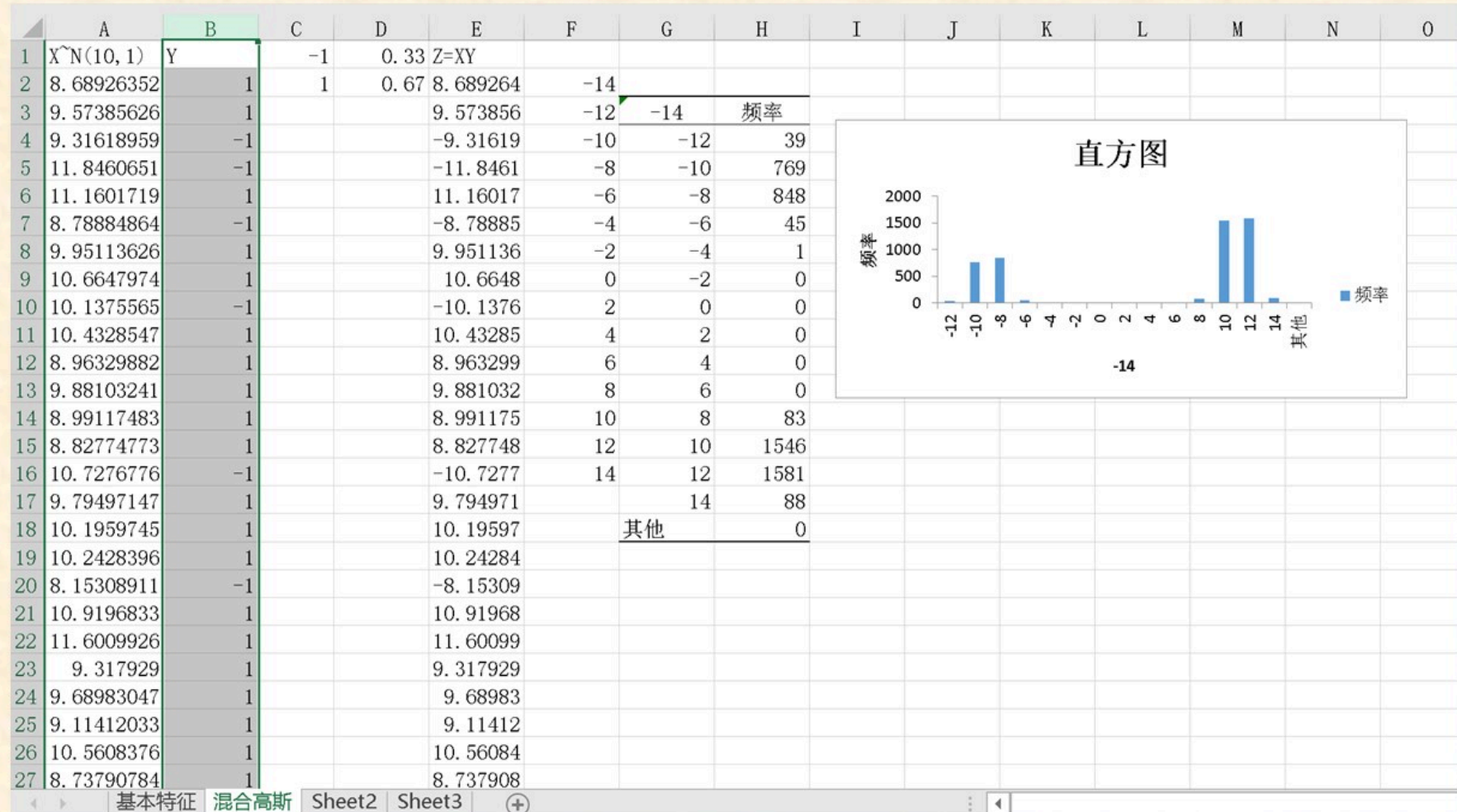
$$= \frac{1}{3}P(X \geq -z) + \frac{2}{3}P(X \leq z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\Phi\left(\frac{z+\mu}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{2}{3}\Phi\left(\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(z+\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(z-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right].$$

混合高斯模型



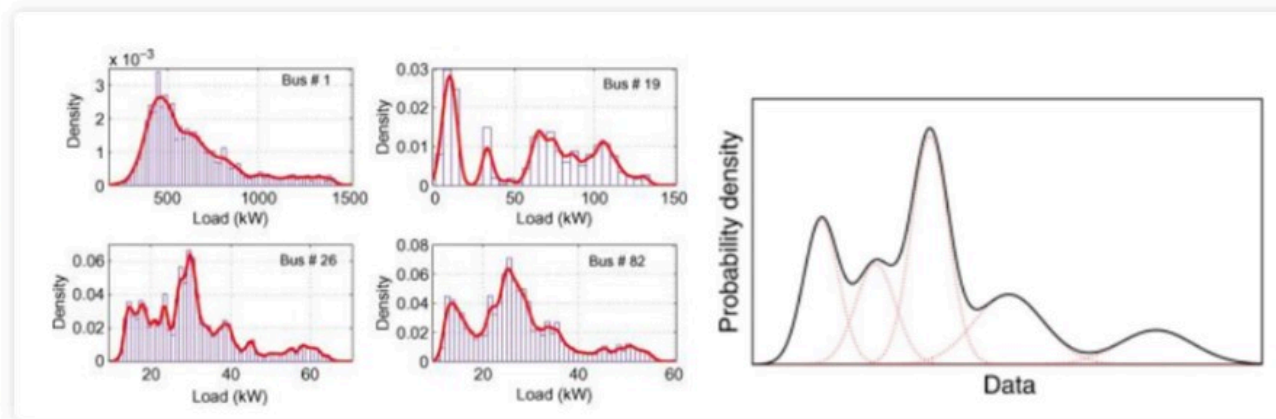


图4 利用高斯混合模型分析电力负载

来源: Singh, R., Pal, B. C., & Jabr, R. A. (2009). Statistical representation of distribution system loads using Gaussian mixture model. IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, 25(1), 29-37.



图5 利用高斯混合模型建模

来源: Wang, Y., Chen, W., Zhang, J., Dong, T., Shan, G., & Chi, X. (2011). Efficient volume exploration using the gaussian mixture model. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 17(11), 1560-1573.

例7 若 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 分布函数与概率密度分别为 $F(x)$, $f(x)$, 求 (X_n^*, X_1^*) 的分布.

解: $y < z$, $f(y, z) = 0$; $P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB)$

$$y \geq z, F(y, z) = P(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq y, \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq z)$$

$$= P(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq y) -$$

$$P(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq y, \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} > z)$$

$$= P(X_1 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y) - P(z < X_1 \leq y, \dots, z < X_n \leq y)$$

$$= [F(y)]^n - [F(y) - F(z)]^n,$$

$$f(y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 F(y, z)}{\partial y \partial z} = n(n-1)(F(y) - F(z))^{n-2} f(y) f(z).$$