


#### 讨论 r.v $X, Y$ 之间的关系

设  $(X, Y) \sim f(x, y), X \sim f_X(x), Y \sim f_Y(y)$ , 则

$X, Y$  相互独立  $\iff \underline{f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)}$

 **问** 若  $X, Y$  不独立, 如何刻画它们之间的关系?

**分析** 若  $X, Y$  相互独立, 则

$$E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = 0$$

故若

$$\underline{E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \neq 0}$$

则  $X, Y$  必不独立, 它们之间必存在一定关系.

**定义** 若  $X, Y$  的方差均存在, 记

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) \triangleq E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$$

称  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$  为  $X, Y$  的**协方差**.

### 协方差的基本性质

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$$

❶ 若  $X, Y$  相互独立  $\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

❷  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X)$

❸  $D(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = \text{Cov}(X, X)$

❹ 
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \\ &= E[XY - XE(Y) - YE(X) + E(X)E(Y)] \\ &= E(XY) - E[XE(Y)] - E[YE(X)] + E(X)E(Y) \\ &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)\end{aligned}$$

协方差的计算

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

❺ 
$$\begin{aligned}D(X + Y) &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \\ &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)\end{aligned}$$

## 协方差的基本性质

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$$

6 对任意常数  $a, b$  有

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(aX, bY) &= E[(aX - E(aX))(bY - E(bY))] \\ &= abE[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \\ &= ab\text{Cov}(X, Y)\end{aligned}$$

7  $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y)$

定理 (协方差的双线性性, bilinear property)

假设  $U = a + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i X_i$  和  $V = c + \sum_{j=1}^m d_j Y_j$ , 那么

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m b_i d_j \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_j).$$

### 协方差的意义

$\because X, Y$  相互独立  $\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow X, Y$  必不独立

$\Rightarrow X, Y$  之间必存在某种 “**关系**”

又  $\forall k \in R$

$$\underline{\text{Cov}(kX, kY) = k^2 \text{Cov}(X, Y)}$$

考虑 “**单位化**” 的 r.v

$$X^* \triangleq \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}, \quad Y^* \triangleq \frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

**定义** 称

$$\rho_{XY} \triangleq \text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

为  $X, Y$  的 **相关系数**.

 **问** 相关系数  $\rho_{XY}$  刻画了  $X, Y$  之间什么关系 ?

**分析** 考虑  $X, Y$  之间的线性关系, 即用 r.v

$$\hat{Y} = a + bX \quad (a, b \text{ 为常数})$$

近似地表示 r.v  $Y$ . 记 **均方误差**

$$\begin{aligned} e &= E[(Y - \hat{Y})^2] = E[(Y - (a + bX))^2] \\ &= E(Y^2) + b^2 E(X^2) + a^2 - 2bE(XY) + 2abE(X) - 2aE(Y) \end{aligned}$$

**令**

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial e}{\partial a} = 2a + 2bE(X) - 2E(Y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial e}{\partial b} = 2bE(X^2) - 2E(XY) + 2aE(X) = 0 \end{cases}$$

**解得**

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} \\ a_0 = E(Y) - b_0 E(X) = E(Y) - E(X) \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{a,b} e &= \min_{a,b} E[(Y - (a + bX))^2] = E[(Y - (a_0 + b_0X))^2] \\&= E[(Y - (E(Y) - b_0E(X) + b_0X))^2] \\&= E\{[(Y - E(Y)) - b_0(X - E(X))]^2\} \\&= E[(Y - E(Y))^2] + b_0^2 E[(X - E(X))^2] \\&\quad - 2b_0 E[(Y - E(Y))(X - E(X))] \\&= D(Y) + b_0^2 D(X) - 2b_0 \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\&= D(Y) + b_0 \text{Cov}(X, Y) - 2b_0 \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\&= D(Y) - b_0 \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\&= D(Y) \left[ 1 - \frac{\text{Cov}^2(X, Y)}{D(X)D(Y)} \right] \\&= D(Y)(1 - \rho_{XY}^2)\end{aligned}$$

## 重要关系式

即有

$$\min_{a,b} E[(Y - (a + bX))^2] = E[(Y - (a_0 + b_0X))^2] \\ = D(Y)(1 - \rho_{XY}^2)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} \\ a_0 = E(Y) - b_0 E(X) = E(Y) - E(X) \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} \end{cases}$$

**定理 ①**  $|\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$

**②**  $|\rho_{XY}| = 1 \iff Y \stackrel{a.e.}{=} a + bX (a, b \text{ 为常数})$

## 相关系数的实际意义

$$\because \min_{a,b} e = \min_{a,b} E[(Y - (a + bX))^2] = D(Y)(1 - \rho_{XY}^2)$$

$\therefore |\rho_{XY}|$  较大时均方误差  $e$  较小



$X, Y$  之间的线性关系较密切

特别当  $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$  时,  $X, Y$  之间几乎就是线性关系

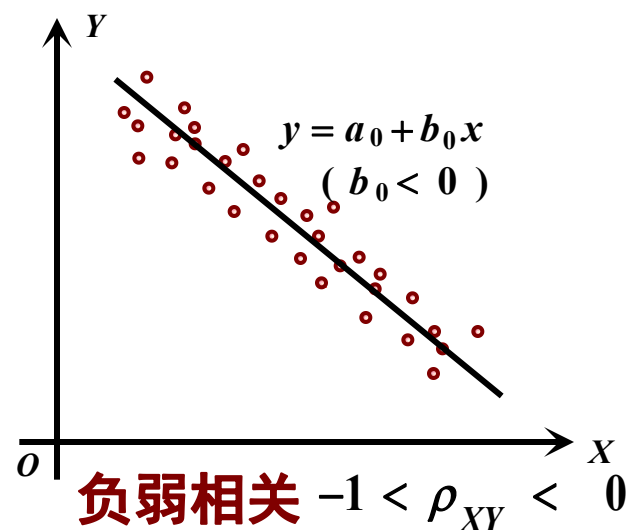
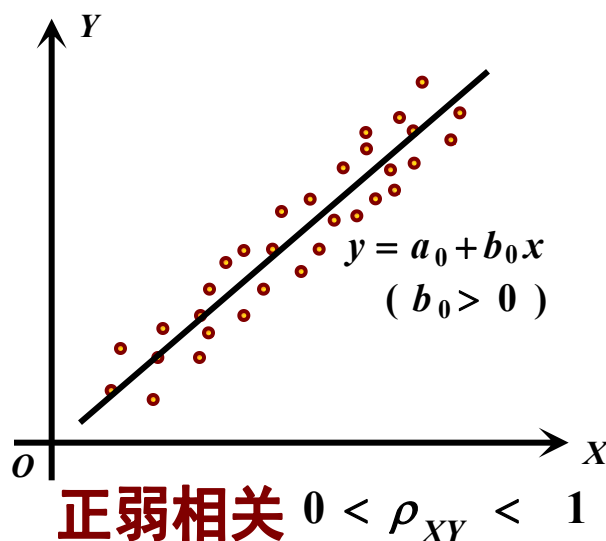
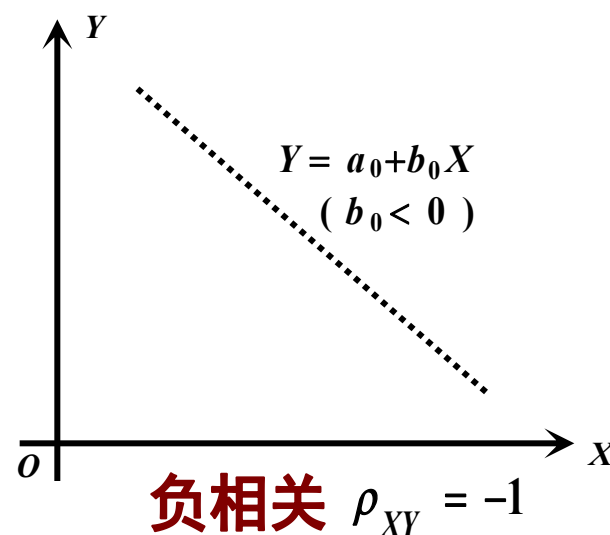
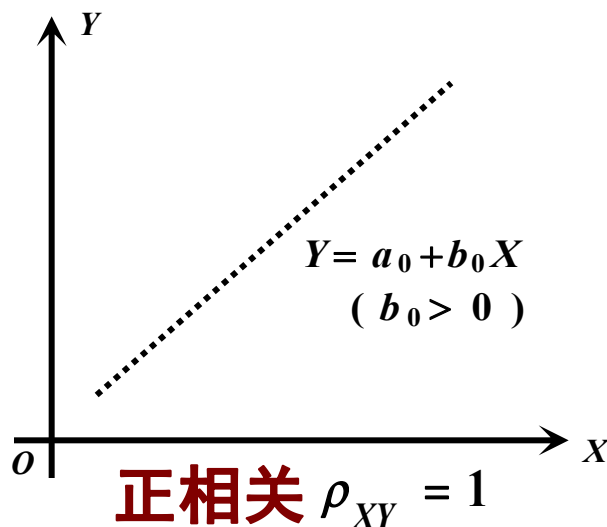
反之, 当  $|\rho_{XY}|$  较小时,  $X, Y$  之间的线性关系较弱

**定义** 当  $\rho_{XY} = 1$  时, 称  $X$  与  $Y$  **正相关**  
当  $\rho_{XY} = -1$  时, 称  $X$  与  $Y$  **负相关**  
当  $\rho_{XY} = 0$  时, 称  $X$  与  $Y$  **不相关**

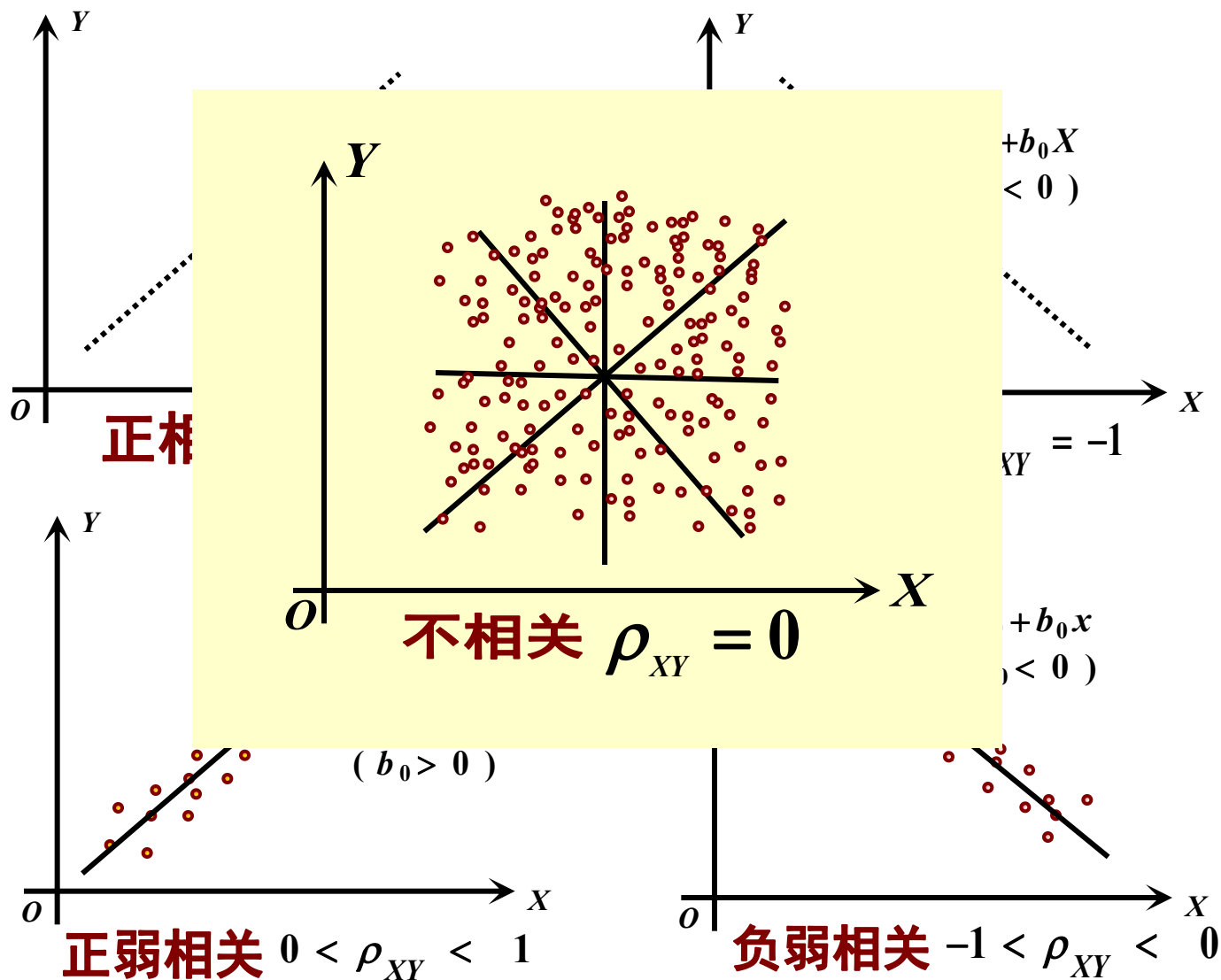
} **相关**



## r. v $X$ $Y$ 之间线性关系的图示



## r. v $X$ $Y$ 之间线性关系的图示



**例** 设 r.v.  $(X, Y)$  服从圆域  $G: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  上的均匀分布, 试讨论  $X, Y$  的独立性与相关性.

**解** 先求得  $X, Y$  的密度函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & |y| < 1 \\ 0, & |y| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\because f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y) \quad (\forall |x| < 1, |y| < 1)$$

$\therefore X, Y$  不独立.

又因为

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = 0$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} xy dx dy = 0$$

$$\therefore E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

故  $X, Y$  不相关.

**例** 设  $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 求  $X, Y$  的相关系数.

**解**  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_1)(Y - \mu_2)]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1} \quad f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right. \\ &\quad \times \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\bigg\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{2} \quad X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\text{3} \quad E(X) = \mu_1, E(Y) = \mu_2$$

$$D(X) = \sigma_1^2, D(Y) = \sigma_2^2$$

**猜想**  $\rho = \rho_{XY}$

**例** 设  $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 求  $X, Y$  的相关系数.

**解**  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_1)(Y - \mu_2)]$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) f(x, y) dx dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} tu + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 u^2) e^{-(t^2 + u^2)/2} dt du$$

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

令  $t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)$ ,  $u = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}$ ,  $J = 1$

**例** 设  $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 求  $X, Y$  的相关系数.

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E[(X - \mu_1)(Y - \mu_2)] \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) f(x, y) dx dy \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} tu + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 u^2) e^{-(t^2 + u^2)/2} dt du \\&= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2/2} dt \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2/2} du \\&\quad + \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t e^{-t^2/2} dt \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u e^{-u^2/2} du \\&= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \rho$$

### 独立与不相关的关系

$X, Y$ 相互独立  $\rightleftharpoons$   $X, Y$ 互不相关

指  $X, Y$  之间没有任何关系, 当然也没有线性关系

指  $X, Y$  之间没有线性关系, 但可能有其它关系

**特例** 设  $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 则

$X, Y$  相互独立  $\iff \rho = 0$

$\iff \rho_{XY} = 0$

$\iff X, Y$  互不相关

**定义** 对于 r.v.  $X, Y$ , 称

$$E(X^k) \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

为  $k$  阶原点矩, 简称  $k$  阶矩. 称

$$E[(X - E(X))^k] \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots)$$

为  $k$  阶中心矩. 称

$$E(X^k Y^l) \quad (k, l = 1, 2, \dots)$$

为  $k + l$  阶混合矩. 称

$$E[(X - E(X))^k (Y - E(Y))^l] \quad (k, l = 1, 2, \dots)$$

为  $k + l$  阶混合中心矩.

$E(X)$  ..... 1 阶原点矩

$D(X)$  ..... 2 阶中心矩

$\text{Cov}(X, Y)$  ..... 2 阶混合中心矩



对于二维r.v  $(X_1, X_2)$  , 记

$$c_{11} = E[(X_1 - E(X_1))^2] = D(X_1)$$

$$c_{12} = E[(X_1 - E(X_1))(X_2 - E(X_2))] = \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)$$

$$c_{21} = E[(X_2 - E(X_2))(X_1 - E(X_1))] = \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1)$$

$$c_{22} = E[(X_2 - E(X_2))^2] = D(X_2)$$

写成矩阵的形式

$$C \triangleq \text{Cov}(X, X) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

称矩阵  $\text{Cov}(X, X)$  为  $X \triangleq (X_1, X_2)$  的**协方差矩阵**.

**易知** ①  $C^T = C$ , 即  $C$  为对称阵

②  $C \geq 0$ , 即  $C$  为正定(非负定)阵

**证**  $\Delta_1 = c_{11} = D(X_1) \geq 0$

$$\Delta_2 = |C| = c_{11}c_{22} - c_{21}c_{12}$$

$$= D(X_1)D(X_2) - [\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)]^2$$

$$= D(X_1)D(X_2)(1 - \rho_{X_1 X_2}^2) \geq 0$$



## 课后作业

### P119: 54、60、补充题1, 2, 3

1. 设随机变量 $(X, Y)$ 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x + y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求  $E(X)$ ,  $E(Y)$ ,  $Cov(X, Y)$ ,  $\rho_{XY}$ ,  $D(X + Y)$ .

2. 设随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ 独立同分布于 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . 令 $Z = \alpha X + \beta Y$ ,  $W = \alpha X - \beta Y$ , 求 $Cov(Z, W)$ ,  $\rho_{ZW}$ .

设随机变量 $X$ 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}, -\infty < x < +\infty$ ,

(1) 求出 $E(X), D(X)$ .

(2)  $X$ 与 $|X|$ 是否独立? 说明理由.

(3)  $X$ 与 $|X|$ 是否相关? 说明理由.