# 第4.3节 ——协方差与相关系数

- (1) 协方差的定义及计算(\*\*\*\*\*)
- (2) 协方差的性质(\*\*\*\*\*)
- (3) 相关系数的定义及计算(\*\*\*\*\*)
- (4) 相关系数的性质(\*\*\*)
- (5) 矩与协方差矩阵(\*)
- (6) N维正态分布的性质(\*\*\*)
- (7) 不相关和相互独立的关系(\*\*\*\*\*)

## ◆协方差的定义及计算

定义: 
$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = E\left\{ \left[ X - E(X) \right] \left[ Y - E(Y) \right] \right\}$$

计算: 
$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = E\left\{ \left[ X - E(X) \right] \left[ Y - E(Y) \right] \right\} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

注: 区别 
$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^2 = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

## ◆协方差的性质

定义计算: 
$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = E\left\{ \left[ X - E(X) \right] \left[ Y - E(Y) \right] \right\} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

- $(1) \quad \operatorname{cov}(X, X) = D(X)$
- (2)  $\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = \operatorname{cov}(Y,X)$
- (3)  $\operatorname{cov}(aX,bY) = ab\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)$
- $(4) \quad \operatorname{cov}(X, C) = 0$
- (5)  $\operatorname{cov}(X_1 \pm X_2, Y) = \operatorname{cov}(X_1, Y) \pm \operatorname{cov}(X_2, Y)$

例: 
$$cov(X_1+X_2, X_1-2X_2) = D(X_1)-cov(X_1, X_2)-2D(X_2)$$

## ◆协方差的性质

定义计算: 
$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = E\left\{ \left[ X - E(X) \right] \left[ Y - E(Y) \right] \right\} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

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- (5)  $\operatorname{cov}(X_1 \pm X_2, Y) = \operatorname{cov}(X_1, Y) \pm \operatorname{cov}(X_2, Y)$
- (6) X, Y相互独立  $\Rightarrow cov(X, Y) = 0$  (注: 反之不一定成立)

#### ◆相关系数的定义及计算

协方差: 
$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = E\left\{ \left[ X - E(X) \right] \left[ Y - E(Y) \right] \right\} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

定义及计算: 
$$\rho_{XY} = \operatorname{cov}(X^*, Y^*) = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}}$$

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

## ◆相关系数的性质

定义及计算: 
$$\rho_{XY} = \operatorname{cov}(X^*, Y^*) = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}}$$

**(1)** 
$$|\rho_{XY}| \le 1$$

(2) 
$$X, Y$$
相互独立  $\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$ , 即 $X, Y$ 不相关.

注:不能由X,Y不相关 $\Rightarrow X,Y$ 相互独立

例: 已知X服从 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的均匀分布, $Y_1 = \sin X, Y_2 = \cos X$ ,判断 $Y_1, Y_2$ 是否不相关.

提示: 
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}}$$

$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

例: 已知X服从 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的均匀分布, $Y_1 = \sin X, Y_2 = \cos X$ ,判断 $Y_1,Y_2$ 是否不相关.

分析: 
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, -\pi \le x \le \pi \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y_1) = E(\sin X) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = 0$$

$$E(Y_2) = E(\cos X) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = 0$$

$$E(Y_1Y_2) = E(\sin X \cos X) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = 0$$

$$\mathbf{cov}(Y_1Y_2) = E(Y_1Y_2) - E(Y_1)E(Y_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{Y_1Y_2} = 0 \Rightarrow Y_1, Y_2$$
不相关.

## ◆N维正态分布的重要性质

- (1) 设(X,Y)服从二维正态分布,则X,Y不相关 $\Leftrightarrow X,Y$ 相互独立.
- (2) 有限个相互独立的正态随机变量它们的任意线性函数仍然服从正态分布.

例: 已知X, Y独立, 且 $X \sim N(1,2), Y \sim N(0,1)$ 

求
$$Z = 2X - Y + 3$$
的概率密度 $f_Z(z)$ .

## ◆矩的定义

- (1) k阶原点矩:  $E(X^k)$ .
- (2) k阶中心矩:  $E\left\{\left[X-E(X)\right]^k\right\}$ .
- (3) k+l 阶混合中心矩:  $E\left\{\left[X-E\left(X\right)\right]^{k}\left[Y-E\left(Y\right)\right]^{l}\right\}$ .

## ◆ 协方差矩阵

例: $(X_1, X_2)$ 的协方差矩阵定义为:  $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{cov}(X_1, X_1) & \mathbf{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ \mathbf{cov}(X_2, X_1) & \mathbf{cov}(X_2, X_2) \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\operatorname{PP}: \begin{pmatrix} D(X_1) & \operatorname{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X_1, X_2) & D(X_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

## ◆不相关与相互独立的关系图

$$X,Y$$
不相关  $\Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = 0$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ 

## ◆不相关与相互独立的关系图

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## ◆不相关与相互独立的关系图

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特例:  $\exists (X,Y)$ 服从二维正态分布时, X,Y不相关  $\Leftrightarrow X,Y$ 相互独立.



◆作业

习题4-3 (Page115):2,3,6

2 设X服从参数为2的泊松分布,Y=3X-2,求E(Y),D(Y),cov(X,Y)及 $\rho_{XY}$ .

解: 
$$E(Y) = E(3X-2) = 3E(X)-2 = 3 \times 2 - 2 = 4$$

$$D(Y) = D(3X-2) = D(3X) = 9D(X) = 9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$cov(X,Y) = cov(X,3X-2) = cov(X,3X) = 3cov(X,X) = 3D(X) = 3*2 = 6$$

$$E(XY) = E[X(3X-2)] = E(3X^2 - 2X) = 3E(X^2) - 2E(X)$$
$$= 3(D(X) + E^2(X)) - 2E(X) = 3(2+2^2) - 2 \times 2 = 14$$

$$cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 14 - 2 \times 4 = 6$$

2 设X服从参数为2的泊松分布,Y=3X-2,求E(Y),D(Y),cov(X,Y)及 $\rho_{XY}$ .

解: 
$$E(Y) = E(3X-2) = 3E(X)-2 = 3 \times 2 - 2 = 4$$

$$D(Y) = D(3X-2) = D(3X) = 9D(X) = 9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$cov(X,Y) = cov(X,3X-2) = cov(X,3X) = 3cov(X,X) = 3D(X) = 3*2 = 6$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\mathbf{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2 \times 18}} = 1$$

3 设
$$D(X) = 16$$
,  $D(Y) = 25$ ,  $\rho_{XY} = 0.5$ , 求 $D(X+Y)$ 及 $D(X-Y)$ .

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\mathbf{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} \implies \mathbf{cov}(X,Y) = \rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)D(Y)} = 0.5 \cdot \sqrt{16 \times 25} = 10$$

$$D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y)+2 \operatorname{cov}(X,Y)=16+25+2\times 10=61$$

$$D(X-Y)=D(X)+D(Y)-2 \operatorname{cov}(X,Y)=16+25-2\times 10=21$$

6 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,且X, Y相互独立,试求 $Z_1$ , $Z_2$ 的相关系数 $\rho_{Z_1Z_2}$   $Z_1 = \alpha X + \beta Y$ , $Z_2 = \alpha X - \beta Y$ , $\alpha$ , $\beta$ 不全为零.

提示: 
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}}$$

6 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,且X, Y相互独立,试求 $Z_1$ , $Z_2$ 的相关系数 $\rho_{Z_1Z_2}$   $Z_1 = \alpha X + \beta Y$ , $Z_2 = \alpha X - \beta Y, \alpha, \beta$ 不全为零.

解: 
$$cov(Z_1, Z_2) = cov(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y) = cov(\alpha X, \alpha X) - cov(\beta Y, \beta Y)$$
  
$$= D(\alpha X) - D(\beta Y) = \alpha^2 D(X) - \beta^2 D(X) = (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)\sigma^2$$

$$\sqrt{D(Z_1)}\sqrt{D(Z_2)} = \sqrt{D(\alpha X + \beta Y)}\sqrt{D(\alpha X - \beta Y)} = \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)\sigma^2}\sqrt{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)\sigma^2}$$

$$= (\boldsymbol{\alpha}^2 + \boldsymbol{\beta}^2) \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2$$

$$\rho_{Z_1Z_2} = \frac{\mathbf{cov}(Z_1, Z_2)}{\sqrt{D(Z_1)}\sqrt{D(Z_2)}} = \frac{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)\sigma^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)\sigma^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$