§ 3 条件分布

- ・条件分布律
- 条件分布函数
- •条件概率密度

一、离散型随机变量的条件分布律

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设(X,Y)是二维离散型随机变量,其分布律为

$$P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\} = p_{ij}$$
 $i, j = 1, 2, \cdots$

(X, Y) 关于 X 和关于 Y 的边缘分布律分别为

:

$$P\{X = x_i\} = p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_{ij}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P{Y = y_j} = p_{\cdot j} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_{ij}, \quad j = 1,2,\dots$$

由条件概率公式自然地引出如下定义:

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定义:设(X,Y) 是二维离散型随机变量,对于固定的 j, 若 $P{Y=y_i}>0$,则称

$$P\{X = x_i \mid Y = y_j\} = \frac{P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\}}{P\{Y = y_j\}} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_{\bullet j}}, i = 1, 2, \dots$$

为在Y=y, 条件下随机变量 X 的条件分布律。

条件分布律具有分布律的以下特性:

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$$P\{X = x_i | Y = y_i\} 0$$
;

$$2^{0} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P\{X = x_{i} \mid Y = y_{j}\} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_{ij}}{p_{\cdot j}} = \frac{1}{p_{\cdot j}} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_{ij} = \frac{p_{\cdot j}}{p_{\cdot j}} = 1.$$

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(X,Y)的联合分布律及边缘分布律为

X	0	1	2	$p_{i\cdot}$
0	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	$\frac{4}{9} = p_{0.}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0	$\frac{4}{9} = p_{1.}$
2	<u>1</u>	0	0	$\frac{1}{9} = p_2.$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{4}{9} = p_{.0}$	$\frac{4}{9} = p_{.1}$	$\frac{1}{9} = p_{.2}$	

则在 Y=0 条件下,随机变量 X 的条件分布律为:

$$P\{X = 0 \mid Y = 0\} = \frac{p_{00}}{p_{\bullet 0}} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{1}{4} \qquad P\{X = 1 \mid Y = 0\} = \frac{p_{10}}{p_{\bullet 0}} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{X = 2 \mid Y = 0\} = \frac{p_{20}}{p_{\bullet 0}} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

\tag{align* | Y = 0 | Y = 0 | P = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \tag{align* | P = 0 | P = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \tag{align* | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \tag{align* | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 | P = 0 |

同样对于固定的 i, 若 $P\{X=x\}>0$, 则称 \S^{3} 条件分布

$$P\{Y = y_j \mid X = x_i\} = \frac{P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\}}{P\{X = x_i\}} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_{i*}}, j = 1, 2, \dots$$

为在 $X=x_i$ 条件下随机变量 Y 的条件分布律_。 例 2

一射手进行射击,击中目标的概率为 p ,射击到击中目标两次为止。设以 X 表示首次击 中目标所进行的射击次数,以 Y 表示总共进行 的射击次数,试求 X 和 Y 的联合分布律以及条件分布簿。 Y 的取值是 2 , 3 , 4 , \cdots ; X 的取值是 1 , 2 , \cdots , 并且 X < Y ,

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X,Y的联合分布律为

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$$P\{X=m, Y=n\}$$

$$P\{X = m, Y = n\} = q^{m-1} \cdot p \cdot q^{n-m-1} \cdot p = q^{n-2} \cdot p^{2}$$
(其中 $q = 1 - p$) $(n = 2, 3, \dots; m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$
X的边缘分布律为 $P\{X = m\} = \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} P\{X = m, Y = n\}$

$$= \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} p^{2}q^{n-2} = p^{2} \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} q^{n-2} = pq^{m-1}, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

Y的边缘分布律为

$$P\{X = m, Y = n\} = q^{n-2} \cdot p^2$$

$$P\{Y = n\} = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} P\{X = m, Y = n\}$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} p^2 q^{n-2} = (n-1)p^2 q^{n-2}, n = 2,3,\cdots$$

在 Y=n 条件下随机变量 X 的条件分布律为

$$P\{X = m \mid Y = n\} = \frac{p\{X = m, Y = n\}}{P\{Y = n\}}$$

$$= \frac{p^2 q^{n-2}}{(n-1)p^2 q^{n-2}} = \frac{1}{n-1}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1;$$

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§3 条件分布

在 X=m 条件下随机变量 Y 的条件分布律为

当 m=1,2,3,... 时,

$$P{Y = n \mid X = m} = \frac{P{X = m, Y = n}}{P{X = m}}$$

$$= \frac{p^2 q^{n-2}}{p q^{m-1}} = p q^{n-m-1}, \qquad n = m+1, m+2, \cdots$$

$$P\{X = m, Y = n\} = q^{n-2} \cdot p^{2}$$

$$\{n = 2, 3, \dots; m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$P\{X = m\} = pq^{m-1}, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

二、条件分布函数

条件分布

设(X,Y)是二维连续型随机变量,由于 P{X= x}=0, P{Y= y, }=0, 不能直接代入条件概率公

式,我们利用极限的方法来引入条件分布函数 <mark>晚概念</mark>给定 y , 设对于任意固定的正数ε ,

 $P{y<Y≤y+ε}>0$,若对于任意实数 x ,极限

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} P\{X \le x \mid y < Y \le y + \varepsilon\}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{P\{X \le x, y < Y \le y + \varepsilon\}}{P\{y < Y \le y + \varepsilon\}}$$

存在,则称为在条件 Y = y 下 X 的条件分布函数,写成 $P\{X \le x | Y = y\}$,或记为 $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{P\{X \le x, y < Y \le y + \varepsilon\}}{P\{y < Y \le y + \varepsilon\}}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{x} du \int_{y}^{y + \varepsilon} f(u, v) dv}{\int_{y}^{y + \varepsilon} f_{Y}(v) dv}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(u, v^{*}) \varepsilon du}{f_{Y}(v^{0}) \varepsilon} \qquad (y < v^{*} \le y + \varepsilon, y < v^{0} \le y + \varepsilon)$$

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(u, y) du}{f_{Y}(y)} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{f(u, y)}{f_{Y}(y)} du,$$

§3 条件分布

可见,当 $f_Y(v)>0$ 时,

在条件 Y= y 下 X 的条件分布函数为

i

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{f(u,y)}{f_Y(y)} du,$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}.$$

称为随机变量X在Y = y的条件下的条件密度函数。



三、连续型随机变量的条件密度函数

§3 条件分布

设(X, Y)是二维连续型随机变量,其联合密度函数为 f(x, y)

又随机变量X的边缘密度函数为:

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

随机变量/的边缘密度函数为:

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

§3 条件分布

则当 $f_Y(y)>0$ 时,可得随机变量X在Y=y的条件密度函数为

$$f_{X|Y}\left(x|y\right) = \frac{f\left(x|y\right)}{f_{Y}\left(y\right)}$$

当 $f_X(x) > 0$ 时,可得随机变量 Y 在 X = x 的条件下的条件密度函数 为

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x-y)}{f_X(x)}$$

条件密度函数的性质

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性质 1. 对任意的
$$x$$
,有 $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$ 0 性质 2.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx = 1$$

简言之, $f_{X|Y}$ (xy) 是密度函数.

对于条件密度函数 f_{HX} (vx) 也有类似的性质.

例 3

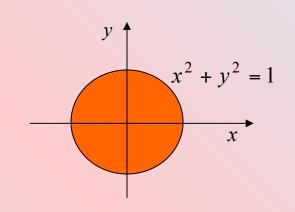
§3 条件分布

设二维随机变量(X, Y)服从圆域: $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 上的均匀分布,试求:

(1)条件密度函数
$$f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$
. (2) $P\{X > \frac{1}{2} | Y = \frac{1}{2}\}$.

解: (1) 二维随机变量(X, Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$



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例 3 (续)

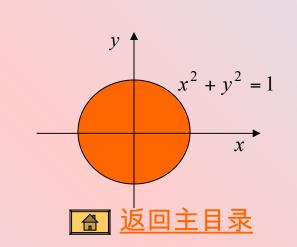
§3 条件分布

由此得,当
$$-1 \le y \le 1$$
时,
$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-1-y^2}^{1-y^2} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

所以,随机变量Y的密度函数为

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} & -1 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 &$$
其它

由此得, 当-1 < y < 1时, $f_Y(y)>0$



例 3 (续)

§3 条件分布

因此当
$$-1 < y < 1$$
时,且 $-\sqrt{1-y^2} \le x \le \sqrt{1-y^2}$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x-y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

所以,

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}} & -\sqrt{1-y^2} \le x \le \sqrt{1-y^2} \\ 0 & \text{ 其它} \end{cases}$$

即当 -1 < y < 1 时,X 在 Y = y 下的条件分布是区间 $-\sqrt{1-y^2}$ $\sqrt{1-y^2}$ 上的均匀分布.

例 3 (续)

§3 条件分布

所以

$$f_{X|Y}\left(x|y = \frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}} & -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \le x \le \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \\ 2\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} & \text{ if } \\ 0 & \text{ if } \\ 0 & \text{ if } \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\{X > \frac{1}{2} | Y = \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} f_{X|Y}(x|y = \frac{1}{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

例 4

§3 条件分布

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从二元正态分布:

$$(X, Y) \sim N(\mu, \mu, \sigma^2, \sigma^2, r)$$

则(X, Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$\cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-r^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2r(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\}$$

例 4 (续)

§3 条件分布

又随机变量Y的边缘密度函数为

$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{2}}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}}} \qquad (-\infty < y < +\infty)$$

因此,对任意的y, $f_y(y) > 0$, 所以,对任意的y,有

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 (1-r^2)}}$$

$$\cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2 (1-r^2)} \left[x - \left(\mu_1 + r \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} (y - \mu_2) \right) \right]^2 \right\} \frac{\left(-\infty < x < +\infty \right)}{\text{in ideal } \text{is } \text{if } \text{is } \text{if } \text{if } \text{is } \text{if } \text{if } \text{if } \text{is } \text{if } \text{if$$

例 4 (续)

§3 条件分布

这表明,二维正态分布的条件分布是一维正态分布:

$$N\left(\mu_1+r\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}(y-\mu_2), \sigma_1^2(1-r^2)\right)$$

例 5

§3 条件分布

设随机变量 X 服从区间(0, 1)上的均匀分布,当 0 < x < 1时,随机变量 Y 在 X = x的条件下服从区间(x, 1)上的均匀分布. 试求随 机变量 Y的密度函数.

解: 随机变量 X 的密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$



例 5 (续)

§3 条件分布

又由题设,知当0 < x < 1时,随机变量Y在条件 X = x下的条件密度函数为

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} & x < y < 1\\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

所以,由公式

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$$

例 5 (续)

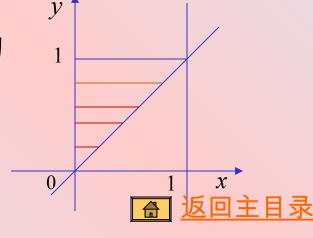
§3 条件分布

所以, 当) < y < 1时,

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-y)$$

所以,随机变量Y的密度函数为

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} -\ln(1-y) & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{ 其它} \end{cases}$$



例 6

§3 条件分布

设随机变量 (X,Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, |y| < x, 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, \cancel{\exists} \ \mathbf{v}. \end{cases}$$

试求 (1) $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$; (2) $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$, $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$; (3) $P\{X > \frac{1}{2}|Y > 0\}$.

(3)
$$P\{X > \frac{1}{2} | Y > 0\}.$$

解:

(1)
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^{x} dy = 2x, 0 < x < 1, 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0, \quad \text{其它.} \quad y = -x$$

例 6
(续)
$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{1} dx = 1 - y, 0 \le y < 1, \\ \int_{y}^{1} dx = 1 + y, -1 \le y < 0, \\ 0, & \\ \downarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - |y|, & |y| < 1 \\ 0, & \\ \downarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - |y|, & |y| < 1 \\ 0, & \\ \downarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

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$$= \begin{cases} 1 - |y|, & |y| < x < 1 \\ 0, & \\ \\ \downarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

例 6 (续)

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当
$$0 < x < 1$$
, $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x}, & |y| < x \\ 0, & 其它。 \end{cases}$

(3).
$$P\{X > \frac{1}{2} | Y > 0\} = \frac{P\{X > \frac{1}{2}, Y > 0\}}{P\{Y > 0\}}$$

*p*₈₅ 11,13,15

$$= \frac{(1+\frac{1}{2})\times\frac{1}{2} \div 2}{\frac{1}{2}\times 1\times 1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

