

第25讲 Z=X+Y的分布

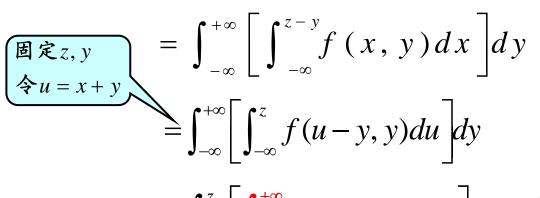


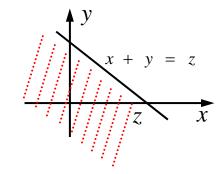


➤ 连续型随机变量Z=X+Y的分布

设(X,Y)的概率密度为 f(x,y),则Z = X + Y的分布函数为:

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





$$= \int_{-\infty}^{z} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u - y, y) dy \right] du = \int_{-\infty}^{z} f_{Z}(u) du$$





故Z = X + Y的概率密度为:

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

由X,Y的对等性, $f_z(z)$ 又可写成

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

→ 卷积公式:

将X和Y相互独立时,Z = X + Y的密度函数公式称为卷积公式

$$\mathfrak{F} \qquad f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z - y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx$$





例1:设X和Y是相互独立的标准正态随机变量, $\bar{X}Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度。

解:由卷积公式: $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-x)^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \sqrt{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{(z-0)^2}{2(\sqrt{2})^2}}$$

$$\text{PP } Z \sim N(0,2)$$





推广结论: 设X,Y相互独立, $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2),$ 则 $Z = X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

更一般的结论:

n个独立的正态变量的线性组合仍服从正态分布,即:

$$c_0 + c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + \dots + c_n X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

其中 $c_1, c_2, \cdots c_n$ 是不全为0的常数,两个参数(可由期望及方差得到)为:

$$\mu = c_0 + c_1 \mu_1 + \dots + c_n \mu_n$$
, $\sigma^2 = c_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + c_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + \dots + c_n^2 \sigma_n^2$



\clubsuit 例2: X,Y相互独立,同时服从[0,1]上的均匀分布,

求Z = X + Y的概率密度。

易知仅当 $\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le z - x \le 1 \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ z - 1 \le x \le z \end{cases}$

时,上述积分的被积函数不等于零! $\iint_0^z dx = z$ $0 \le z \le 1$

根据x与z构成的区域,

依 2分段考虑,得:

ナ零!
$$\int_{0}^{z} dx = z \qquad 0 \le z \le 1$$
$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{z-1}^{1} dx = 2 - z \quad 1 < z \le 2\\ 0 \qquad \qquad$$
其他

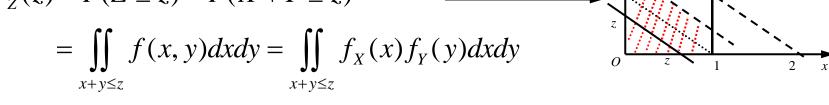




另解,先求F(x)再求f(x)法:

$$\mathbf{P}(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z)$$

$$= \iint_{x+y\leq z} f(x,y)dxdy = \iint_{x+y\leq z} f_X(x)f_Y(y)dxdy$$



当
$$z < 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0$

当
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
时, $F_Z(z) = \iint_{\substack{x+y \le z \ 0 < x, y < 1}} 1 \times 1 dx dy = 三角形面积 = \frac{1}{2} z^2$

当
$$< z \le 2$$
时, $F_Z(z) =$ 正方形面积减去三角形面积= $1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 - z)^2$

当
$$z > 2$$
时, $F_z(z) = 1$





$$\therefore F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 1 \\ 0.5z^{2}, & 0 \le z \le 1 \\ -0.5z^{2} + 2z - 1, 1 < z \le 2 \\ 1, & z > 2 \end{cases}$$

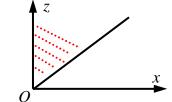
$$f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}'(z) = \begin{cases} z & ,0 \le z \le 1 \\ 2-z & ,1 < z \le 2 \\ 0 & , 其他 \end{cases}$$



例3: 设X,Y相互独立、服从相同的指数分布,概率密度

为:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度.
解: 根据卷积公式: $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx$
仅当 $x > 0$ 、 $z - x > 0$ 时, $f_{-}(x) f_{-}(z - x) \ne 0$

仅当x > 0、z - x > 0时, $f_x(x)f_v(z - x) \neq 0$



$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{z} \beta e^{-\beta x} \beta e^{\beta(x-z)} dx = \beta^{2} z e^{-\beta z}, z > 0\\ 0, z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

这是参数为 $(2,\beta)$ 的 Γ 分布(Gamma)的密度函数





> 离散变量的独立和分布

- $1. X_1, X_2, \cdots X_n$ 独立且均服从 $B(1, p), 则X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n \sim B(n, p)$
- 2. $X \sim B(n_1, p), Y \sim B(n_2, p)$,两者独立,则 $X + Y \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$
- 3. $X \sim \pi(\lambda_1), Y \sim \pi(\lambda_2),$ 两者独立,则 $X + Y \sim \pi(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

$$i\mathbb{E} : 3. \ P(X + Y = k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X = i, Y = k - i) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i} e^{-\lambda_{1}}}{i!} \times \frac{\lambda_{2}^{k-i} e^{-\lambda_{2}}}{(k-i)!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i}}{i!(k-i)!} e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} C_{k}^{i} \lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i} \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})^{k} e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!}$$





例4:设P(X=1)=0.25, P(X=2)=0.75, $Y \sim N(0,1)$, $X \hookrightarrow Y$ 独立, 求Z=X+Y的密度函数.

解:
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z)$$

 $= P(X = 1)P(X + Y \le z \mid X = 1) + P(X = 2)P(X + Y \le z \mid X = 2)$
 $= 0.25P(Y \le z - 1) + 0.75P(Y \le z - 2)$
 $= 0.25\Phi(z - 1) + 0.75\Phi(z - 2)$
 $f_Z(z) = F_Z(z) = 0.25\varphi(z - 1) + 0.75\varphi(z - 2)$
 $= 0.25\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(z-1)^2}{2}} + 0.75\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(z-2)^2}{2}}$