

第24讲 二元随机变量函数的分布



## 二元随机变量函数的分布

> 设二元离散型随机变量(X,Y)具有概率分布

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, ...$$

问 (1) 若U = g(X,Y), 则U的分布律是什么?

题 (2) 若U = u(X,Y), V = v(X,Y), 则(U,V)的分布律是什么?

方 对于(1), 先确定U的取值 $u_i$ , i=1,2,...

法 再找出 $(U = u_i) = \{(X, Y) \in D\}$ ,从而计算出分布律.

方 对于(2),先确定(U,V)的取值  $(u_i,v_j)$  i,j=1,2,...

法 再找出 $(U = u_i, V = v_i) = \{(X, Y) \in D\}$ , 从而计算出分布律;





## ◆例1:设X与Y的联合分布律为:

令
$$U = X + Y, V = \max(X, Y),$$
  
求 $U$ 及 $(U, V)$ 的分布律。

$X^{Y}$	1	2
1	0.2	0.1
2	0.3	0.4

解: U的取值范围为2,3,4

$$P(U=2) = P(X+Y=2) = P(X=1,Y=1) = 0.2$$

$$P(U=3) = P(X+Y=3) = P({X=1,Y=2} \cup {X=2,Y=1})$$
$$= P({X=1,Y=2}) + P({X=2,Y=1}) = 0.1 + 0.3 = 0.4$$

$$P(U=4) = P(X+Y=4) = P(X=2,Y=2) = 0.4$$

$$\therefore U$$
的分布律为:  $\frac{U}{P_k}$  |  $\frac{2}{0.2}$  |  $\frac{3}{0.4}$  |  $\frac{4}{0.4}$ 





## ◆例1:设X与Y的联合分布律为:

$$\diamondsuit U = X + Y, V = \max(X, Y),$$

求U及(U,V)的分布律。

解: U的取值范围为2,3,4; V的取值范围为1,2

$$P(U = 2, V = 1) = P(X + Y = 2, \max(X, Y) = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.2$$

$$P(U = 3, V = 1) = P(X + Y = 3, \max(X, Y) = 1) = 0$$

$$P(U = 4, V = 1) = P(X + Y = 4, \max(X, Y) = 1) = 0$$

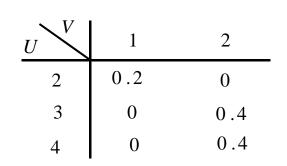
$$P(U = 2, V = 2) = P(X + Y = 2, \max(X, Y) = 2) = 0$$

$$P(U = 3, V = 2) = P(X + Y = 3, \max(X, Y) = 2)$$

$$= P(\{X = 1, Y = 2\} \cup \{X = 2, Y = 1\})$$

$$= P(X = 1, Y = 2) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 0.1 + 0.3 = 0.4$$

$$P(U = 4, V = 2) = P(X + Y = 4, \max(X, Y) = 2)$$
  
=  $P(X = 2, Y = 2) = 0.4$ 



0.1

0.4

0.2

0.3







**↓** 例2:设*X*的概率密度为: 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, x > 0 \\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
  
令 $U = \begin{cases} 1, X > 1 \\ 0, X \le 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $V = \begin{cases} 1, X > 2 \\ 0, X \le 2 \end{cases}$ 

求(U,V)的联合分布律。

解: 
$$P(U=0,V=0) = P(X \le 1, X \le 2) = P(X \le 1) = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-1}$$
  
 $P(U=0,V=1) = P(X \le 1, X > 2) = 0$   
 $P(U=1,V=0) = P(X > 1, X \le 2) = P(1 < X \le 2) = \int_1^2 e^{-x} dx = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$   
 $P(U=1,V=1) = P(X > 1, X > 2)$   
 $= P(X > 2) = \int_2^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-2}$   
 $0$   
 $1$   
 $1$   
 $1$   
 $1$ 



》 设二元连续型随机变量(X,Y)具有概率密度f(x,y), Z是X,Y的函数,Z=g(X,Y).

问题 Z的概率分布或密度函数是什么?

方法 先求Z的分布函数再求导得到密度函数.

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

$$f_{Z}(z) = F_{Z}(z)$$

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例3: 设(X,Y)的密度函数为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3x, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, \end{cases}$  其他

求Z = X - Y的密度函数 $f_Z(z)$ 。

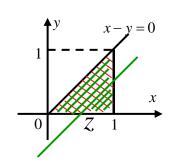
解: 
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X - Y \le z) = \iint_{x,y \le z} f(x,y) dxdy$$

x - y = 0 0 1

当 $z \le 0$ 时,画 $x - y \le z$ 区域图,可见,不与 f(x,y)非零区域相交,所以  $F_z(z) = 0$ .

当0 < z < 1时,根据画 $x - y \le z$ 区域图,得:

$$F_{Z}(z) = \iint_{x-y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \iint_{x-y>z} f(x, y) dx dy$$
$$= 1 - \int_{z}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x-z} 3x dy = \frac{3}{2} z - \frac{1}{2} z^{3}$$



当
$$z \ge 1$$
时, $F_Z(z) = 1$  :  $f_Z(z) = F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 3(1-z^2)/2, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, &$ 其他