

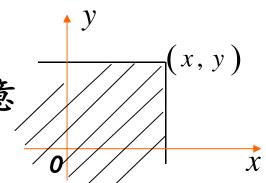
第18讲 二元随机变量分布函数、 边际分布函数及条件分布函数



(一) 联合分布函数

定义:设(X,Y)是二元随机变量,对于任意

实数x, y, 二元函数



$$F(x,y) = P\{(X \le x) \cap (Y \le y)\}$$
 记成 $P(X \le x, Y \le y)$

称为二元随机变量(X,Y)的联合分布函数。



例1:设随机变量X在1、2、3、4四个整数中等可能 地取一个值。随机变量Y在1 $\sim X$ 中等可能地取一 整数值, 求F(3.5,2).

在第16讲例4中,已得(X,Y)的联合概率分布律为:

X
 1
 2
 3
 4

$$F(3.5,2) = P(X \le 3.5, Y \le 2)$$

 1
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 0
 0
 0

 2
 $\frac{1}{8}$
 $\frac{1}{8}$
 0
 0

 3
 $\frac{1}{12}$
 $\frac{1}{12}$
 0

 4
 $\frac{1}{16}$
 $\frac{1}{16}$
 $\frac{1}{16}$

 1
 $\frac{1}{16}$
 $\frac{1}{16}$
 $\frac{1}{16}$

$$F(3.5,2) = P(X \le 3.5, Y \le 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$F(3.5,2) = P(X \le 3.5, Y \le 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$F(3.5,2) = P(X \le 3.5, Y \le 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$F(3.5,2) = P(X \le 3.5, Y \le 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$F(3.5,2) = P(X \le 3.5, Y \le 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

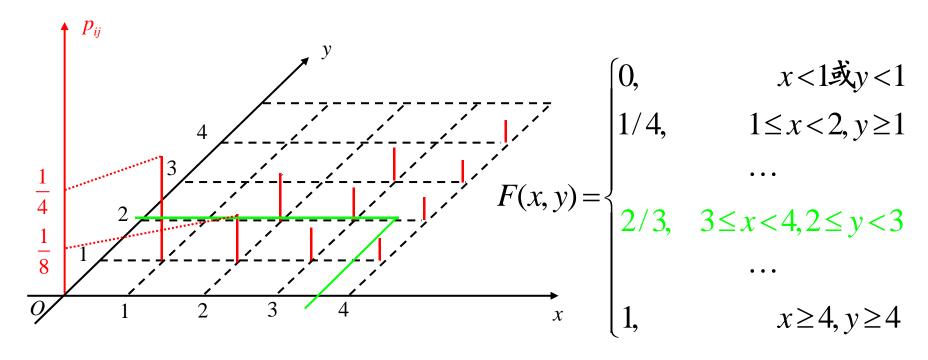
$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} +$$





二元离散型随机变量概率分布图





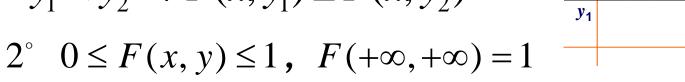


分布函数F(x, y)的性质:

 $1^{\circ}F(x,y)$ 关于x,y单调不减,即:

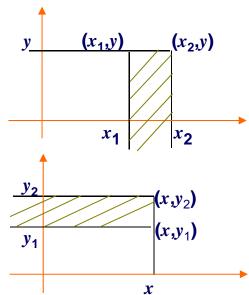
$$x_1 < x_2 \Longrightarrow F(x_1, y) \le F(x_2, y)$$

$$y_1 < y_2 \Longrightarrow F(x, y_1) \le F(x, y_2)$$



对任意x及y有:

$$F(-\infty, y) = F(x, -\infty) = F(-\infty, -\infty) = 0$$



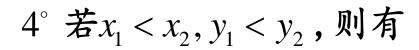




$3^{\circ}F(x,y)$ 关于x,y右连续,即:

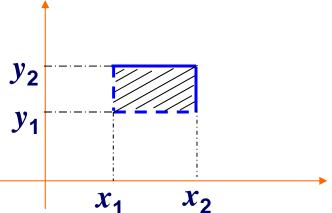
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} F(x + \varepsilon, y) = F(x, y)$$
 以及

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0^+} F(x,y+\varepsilon) = F(x,y)$$



$$P(x_1 < X \le x_2, y_1 < Y \le y_2) =$$

$$F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1) \ge 0.$$





(二) 边际分布函数

二元随机变量(X,Y)作为整体,有其联合分布函数F(x,y), X和Y也有它们自己的分布函数,分别记为: $F_{y}(x), F_{y}(y),$ 并称他们为边际分布函数。

iE:
$$F_X(x) = P(X \le x) = P(X \le x, Y < +\infty) = F(x, +\infty) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F(x, y)$$



例2:设(X, Y)的分布函数

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x} - e^{-0.5y} + e^{-0.5(x+y)}, & x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \\ 0, & \text{ i.e.} \end{cases}$$

求X的边际分布函数 $F_X(x)$ 。

解:
$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \lim_{y \to +\infty} F(x, y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lim_{y \to +\infty} (1 - e^{-0.5x} - e^{-0.5y} + e^{-0.5(x+y)}), x \ge 0 \\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x}, x \ge 0 \\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$$





(三) 条件分布函数

☞ 定义:

 \dot{z} \dot{z}

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X \le x | Y = y) = \frac{P(X \le x, Y = y)}{P(Y = y)}$$

若Y为离散随机变量,就可满足P(Y = y) > 0,但当Y为连续随机变量时,显然P(Y = y) = 0,所以这时不能这样定义条件分布函数。





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

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

此时仍记为 $P(X \le x | Y = y)$.

$$\mathbb{P}: F_{X|Y}(x | y) = P(X \le x | Y = y).$$



例3: 读
$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.3, & 1 \le x < 2, \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$
 $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ 0.4, & 0 \le y < 1, \\ 1, & y \ge 1 \end{cases}$

P(X=1,Y=0)=0.1,求 (1)联合分布律;

- (2) 当Y = 0时, X的条件分布律 P(X = k | Y = 0);
- (3) Y = 0时X的条件分布函数。

解:(1)由分布函数知,这两个变量是 离散型的,分布律先写在联合分布 律表中。注意:

$$P(X = x_0) = F(x_0) - F(x_0 - 0)$$

X Y	0	1	$p_{i\bullet}$
1	0.1	0.2	0.3
2	0.3	0.4	0.7
$p_{\bullet j}$	0.4	0.6	





$$(2)P(X=k|Y=0) = \frac{P(X=k,Y=0)}{P(Y=0)} = \frac{P(X=k,Y=0)}{0.4}, k=1,2$$

$$\frac{X}{P(X=k|Y=0)} = \frac{1}{0.25} = \frac{1}{0.25}$$

$$(3)F_{X|Y}(x|0) = P(X \le x|Y=0)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.25, & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

X Y	0	1	$p_{i\bullet}$
1	0.1	0.2	0.3
2	0.3	0.4	0.7
$p_{\bullet j}$	0.4	0.6	