

第20讲 二元连续型随机变量 边际概率密度



(二) 边际概率密度

二元随机变量(X,Y)分布函数F(x,y),它们的边际分布函数分别为:

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty)$$

$$F_{V}(y) = F(+\infty, y)$$

对于连续型随机变量(X,Y), 概率密度为f(x,y), X,Y的边际概率密度为:

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





事实上,

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = P(X \le x, Y < +\infty)$$

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

同理:

$$F_{Y}(y) = F(+\infty, y) = P(X < +\infty, Y \le y)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{y} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, v) dx \right] dv = \int_{-\infty}^{y} f_{Y}(v) dv$$



♣例1: 设(X,Y)的概率密度为: $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0.$ 其他

分别求X与Y的边际概率密度 $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$.

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

当 $x \le 0$ 或 $x \ge 1$ 时,f(x, y) = 0,则 $f_x(x) = 0$

当
$$0 < x < 1$$
时, $f_X(x) = \int_0^1 4xy dy = 2x$ 同理得,

$$\therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

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

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}, \text{ i.e. } f(x, y) dx$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} 4xy dx = 2y, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}, \text{ i.e. } f(x, y) dx$$



→ 例2: 设(X,Y)在区域 $x^2 \le y \le x$ 内密度函数为常数, 其余地方为零,求边际概率密度 $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$ 。 \uparrow^Y

解: 画出图形, 并设 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} k, x^2 \le y \le x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} k dy \implies k = 6$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} 6 dy = 6(x - x^{2}) &, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{#.e.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = 6(\sqrt{y} - y) &, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{#.e.} \end{cases}$$