

# 信息学中的概率统计

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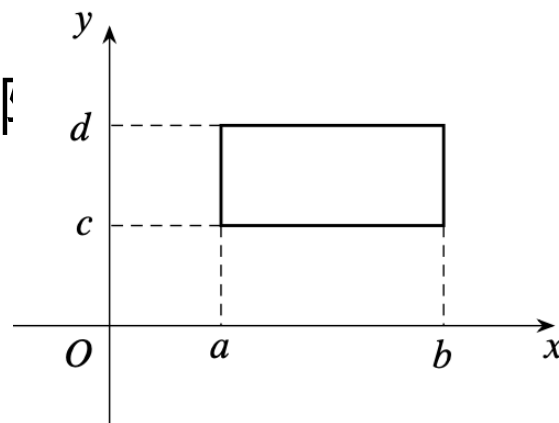
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# 多维连续随机变量

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# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

- ▶ 给定二维随机变量 $X, Y$ 和实数 $x, y$ , 定义 $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$ 为二维随机变量 $X, Y$ 的**联合分布函数**
- ▶ 性质1(**有界性**):  $0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1, F(-\infty, y) = 0, F(x, -\infty) = 0, F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$
- ▶ 性质2(**单调性**):  $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow F(x_1, y) \leq F(x_2, y), y_1 < y_2 \Rightarrow F(x, y_1) \leq F(x, y_2)$
- ▶ 性质3(**右连续**):  $F(x+0, y) = F(x, y), F(x, y+0) = F(x, y)$
- ▶ 性质4(**非负性**):  $P(a < X \leq b, c < Y \leq d) = F(b, d) - F(a, d) - F(b, c) + F(a, c) \geq 0$
- ▶  $F(x, y)$ 满足上述四条性质**等价于** $F(x, y)$ 是某个二维
- ▶ 性质4是否被性质1-3蕴含?
  - ▶  $F(x, y) = 1$  当  $x + y \geq 0$ , 否则  $F(x, y) = 0$



# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

- ▶ 给定二维随机变量 $X, Y$ , 若存在 $f(x, y) \geq 0$ 使得分布函数 $F(x, y)$ 可表示为 $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$ , 则称二维随机变量 $X, Y$ 为**二维连续随机变量**, 称 $f(x, y)$ 为 $X, Y$ 的**联合密度函数**
- ▶ 联合密度函数的性质
- ▶ 性质1(**非负性**):  $f(x, y) \geq 0$
- ▶ 性质2(**正则性**):  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) du dv = 1$
- ▶ 在 $F(x, y)$  偏导数存在的点,  $\frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$
- ▶ 对于区域 $G$ ,  $P((X, Y) \in G) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

▶ 例1:  $X, Y$  的联合密度函数满足

▶  $f(x, y) = c \cdot e^{-2x-3y}$  若  $x > 0, y > 0$

▶ 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$

▶ 这里  $c$  是某个常数

▶ 计算常数  $c$ , 并计算  $P(X < 1, Y > 1), P(X > Y)$

▶ 由正则性  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = c \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow c = 6$

▶  $P(X < 1, Y > 1) = \int_0^1 \int_1^{+\infty} 6 \cdot e^{-2x-3y} dy dx = (1 - e^{-2})e^{-3}$

▶  $P(X > Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^x 6 \cdot e^{-2x-3y} dy dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 6 \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - e^{-3x}) dx = \frac{4}{5}$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

- ▶ 例2：给定 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 中的一个有界区域  $D$ 。随机变量 $(X, Y)$ 表示从  $D$ 中均匀取一点的坐标。写出 $X, Y$ 的联合密度函数。
  - ▶  $f(x, y) = 1/S_D$  若  $(x, y) \in D$
  - ▶ 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$
- ▶ 称 $(X, Y)$ 服从 $D$ 上的**二维均匀分布**，记为 $(X, Y) \sim U(D)$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

- ▶ 给定二维随机变量 $X, Y$ 的**联合分布函数** $F(x, y)$ , 如何计算 $X$ 的分布函数?

- ▶  $P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, Y < +\infty) = F(x, +\infty)$

- ▶ 定义 $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$ 为 $X$ 的**边际分布函数**

- ▶ 类似有 $F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$ 为 $Y$ 的**边际分布函数**

- ▶ 例:  $X, Y$ 的联合分布函数满足

- ▶  $F(x, y) = 1 - e^{-x} - e^{-y} + e^{-x-y-\lambda xy}$  当  $x > 0, y > 0$ ,

- ▶ 否则 $F(x, y) = 0$

- ▶ 参数 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$

- ▶ 计算 $F_X(x)$ 和 $F_Y(y)$

- ▶  $F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x}$  当  $x > 0$

- ▶  $F_Y(y) = 1 - e^{-y}$  当  $y > 0$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

▶ 给定二维连续随机变量 $X, Y$ ,  $f(x, y)$ 为 $X, Y$ 的联合密度函数

▶ 如何计算 $X$ 的密度函数 $f_X(x)$ ?

▶  $P(X \leq x) = F(x, +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv du = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du$

▶  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$ 为 $X$ 的**边际密度函数**

▶ 类似 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 为 $Y$ 的**边际密度函数**

▶ 例1:  $X, Y$ 的联合密度函数满足

▶  $f(x, y) = 6 \cdot e^{-2x-3y}$  若  $x > 0, y > 0$

▶ 否则 $f(x, y) = 0$

▶ 计算 $X, Y$ 的边际密度函数

▶  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = 2 \cdot e^{-2x}$

▶  $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = 3 \cdot e^{-3y}$



# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

- ▶  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy$  为  $X$  的边际密度函数
- ▶  $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx$  为  $Y$  的边际密度函数
  
- ▶ 例2:  $X, Y$  的联合密度函数满足
  - ▶  $f(x, y) = 1$  若  $0 < x < 1, |y| < x$
  - ▶ 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$
- ▶ 计算  $Y$  的边际密度函数
  - ▶ 当  $|y| > 1, f_Y(y) = 0$
  - ▶ 当  $-1 < y < 0, -y < x < 1, f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \int_{-y}^1 f(x, y)dx = 1 + y$
  - ▶ 当  $0 < y < 1, y < x < 1, f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \int_y^1 f(x, y)dx = 1 - y$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

- ▶ 回顾：若  $P(Y = y_j) > 0$ ，则称  $p_{i|j} = P(X = x_i | Y = y_j) = P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) / P(Y = y_j)$  为给定  $Y = y_j$  条件下  $X$  的**条件分布列**
- ▶ 对于连续随机变量，如何定义条件分布函数和条件密度函数？
- ▶  $P(X \leq x | Y = y)$  可定义为  $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} P(X \leq x | y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta)$
- ▶  $P(X \leq x | Y = y) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} P(X \leq x | y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(X \leq x, y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta)}{P(y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta)}$
- ▶  $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(X \leq x, y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta)}{P(y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta)} = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x \left( \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_y^{y+\Delta} f(u, v) dv \right) du}{\frac{1}{\Delta} \int_y^{y+\Delta} f_Y(v) dv}$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

## ► 当密度函数连续

$$\text{► } \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_y^{y+\Delta} f(u, v) dv = f(u, y)$$

$$\text{► } \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_y^{y+\Delta} f_Y(v) dv = f_Y(y)$$

$$\text{► } P(X \leq x | Y = y) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x \left( \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_y^{y+\Delta} f(u, v) dv \right) du}{\frac{1}{\Delta} \int_y^{y+\Delta} f_Y(v) dv} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) du}{f_Y(y)} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du$$

$$\text{► } F(x|y) = P(X \leq x | Y = y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du \text{ 为给定 } Y = y \text{ 条件下 } X \text{ 的} \textbf{条件分布函数}$$

$$\text{► } f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} \text{ 为给定 } Y = y \text{ 条件下 } X \text{ 的} \textbf{条件密度函数}$$

► 正则性?

$$\text{► } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} dx = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f_Y(y)}{f_Y(y)} = 1$$

# 1. 多维连续随机变量的分布函数和密度函数

▶ 例：随机变量 $X, Y$ 服从单位圆 ( $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ )上的二维均匀分布。计算 $f(x|y)$

▶  $f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$

▶  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi}$  若  $(x, y)$ 在单位圆内

▶ 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$

▶  $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y)dx = \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi}$

▶  $f(x|y) = \frac{1}{\pi} / \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}$  若  $|x| \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}$

▶ 否则  $f(x|y) = 0$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 回顾：给定二维离散随机变量 $(X, Y)$ ，若对于任意实数 $x, y$ 均有  $P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x) \cdot P(Y = y)$ ，则称 $X, Y$ **相互独立**
- ▶ 给定二维随机变量 $(X, Y)$ ，分布函数为 $F(x, y)$ ，边缘分布函数为 $F_X(x)$ 和 $F_Y(y)$ 。若对于任意实数 $x, y$ 均有  $F(x, y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y)$ ，则称 $X, Y$ **相互独立**
- ▶ 对于离散随机变量，相互独立**等价于**对于任意实数 $x, y$ 均有  $P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x) \cdot P(Y = y)$
- ▶ 对于连续随机变量，相互独立**等价于**对于任意实数 $x, y$ 均有密度函数  $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 例1:  $X, Y$  的联合密度函数满足
  - ▶  $f(x, y) = 6 \cdot e^{-2x-3y}$  若  $x > 0, y > 0$
  - ▶ 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$
- ▶ 判断  $X, Y$  是否相互独立
  - ▶  $f_X(x) = 2 \cdot e^{-2x}$
  - ▶  $f_Y(y) = 3 \cdot e^{-3y}$
  - ▶  $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 例2：令随机变量  $X$  某服务器第一次发生故障的时间， $Y$  表示另一台服务器第一次发生故障的时间。已知则  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$ ， $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_2)$ ，且  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立。
- ▶ 计算  $P(X < Y)$

- ▶ 
$$P(X < Y) = \int_{x=0}^{+\infty} \int_{y=x}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{x=0}^{+\infty} \int_{y=x}^{+\infty} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) dx dy$$

- ▶ 
$$f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y}$$

- ▶ 
$$P(X < Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot \int_x^{+\infty} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} dy dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot P(Y \geq x) dx$$

- ▶ 
$$P(Y \geq x) = e^{-\lambda_2 x}$$

- ▶ 
$$P(X < Y) = \int_{x=0}^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot e^{-\lambda_2 x} dx = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 二维连续随机变量 $X, Y$ 的联合密度函数满足

- ▶ 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right) \right]$$

- ▶ 其中  $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0, |\rho| < 1$

- ▶ 称  $X, Y$  服从参数为  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \rho$  的 **二维正态（高斯）分布**

- ▶ 记号：  $X, Y \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

- ▶ 验证正则性：  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$

- ▶ 计算边际密度函数

- ▶ 计算条件密度函数

- ▶ 判断  $X, Y$  是否相互独立



## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right) \right]$
- ▶ 计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy$ ?
- ▶ 换元法: 定义  $u', v'$ , 使得  $\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = (u')^2 + (v')^2$ 
  - ▶ 配方得:  $u' = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho \cdot \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \Rightarrow v' = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2}$
- ▶ 若  $u = \frac{\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho \cdot \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, v = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}$ , 则有  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right]$
- ▶  $\left| \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} & -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(u^2 + v^2)\right]$
- ▶  $\left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$
- ▶  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(u^2 + v^2)\right] \cdot \sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2} du dv$
- ▶  $= \iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(u^2 + v^2)\right] du dv$
- ▶  $= \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv = 1$
- ▶ 思考：如何从随机变量的角度理解换元  $u = \frac{\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho \cdot \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$ ,  $v = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}$ ?

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 边际密度函数  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$
- ▶ 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right) \right]$$
- ▶ 换元  $u = \frac{\left( \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \cdot \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right)}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, v = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}$
- ▶ 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left( -\frac{u^2}{2} \right) \cdot \exp \left( -\frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$
- ▶ 
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \sigma_2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) du$$
- ▶ 
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left( -\frac{u^2}{2} \right) du \cdot \exp \left( -\frac{v^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma_1} \exp \left( -\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} \right)$$
- ▶ 类似有  $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma_2} \exp \left( -\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right)$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 若  $X, Y \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 则  $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 
  - ▶ 边际分布与参数  $\rho$  无关  $\Rightarrow$  具有相同边际分布的多维联合分布可以不同
- ▶ 计算条件密度函数  $f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$ 
  - ▶  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right) \right]$
  - ▶  $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\cdot\sigma_2} \exp \left( -\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right)$
  - ▶  $f(x|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho \cdot \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 \right)$
  - ▶  $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{x-\mu_1-\rho\cdot\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}\cdot(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right)$
- ▶ 给定  $Y = y$  条件下,  $X$  的条件分布服从  $N(\mu_1 + \rho \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \cdot (y - \mu_2), \sigma_1^2 (1 - \rho^2))$

## 2. 多维连续随机变量的独立性

- ▶ 给定 $Y = y$ 条件下,  $X$ 的条件分布服从 $N(\mu_1 + \rho \cdot \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \cdot (y - \mu_2), \sigma_1^2 (1 - \rho^2))$
- ▶ 给定 $X = x$ 条件下,  $Y$ 的条件分布服从 $N(\mu_2 + \rho \cdot \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \cdot (x - \mu_1), \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2))$
- ▶ 何时 $X, Y$ 相互独立?
  - ▶  $f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$
  - ▶ 若 $X, Y$ 相互独立,  $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ , 也即 $f(x|y) = f_X(x)$
  - ▶  $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$
  - ▶  $X, Y$ 相互独立等价于 $\rho = 0$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 回顾：给定离散随机变量 $X, Y$ 和函数 $g$ ,  $Z = g(X, Y)$ 。
- ▶ 定理：  $E(Z) = \sum_i \sum_j P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) \cdot g(x_i, y_j)$
- ▶ 给定连续随机变量 $X, Y$ 和函数 $g$ ,  $Z = g(X, Y)$ 。如何计算 $E(Z)$ ?
- ▶ 定理：  $E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot g(x, y) dx dy$
- ▶ 例：  $X \sim U(0, 1), Y \sim U(0, 1)$ , 且 $X$ 与 $Y$ 相互独立。求 $E(|X - Y|)$ 
  - ▶  $E(|X - Y|) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |x - y| dx dy = \frac{1}{3}$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

► 数学期望的线性性:  $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot (x + y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot x dx dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot y \cdot dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f_X(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f_Y(y) dy = E(X) + E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

► 推广:  $E(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \cdots + E(X_n)$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 定理：若连续随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立，则有 $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$
- ▶  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \cdot x \cdot y \, dx dy$
- ▶  $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) \cdot x \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot y \, dx dy$
- ▶  $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f_X(x) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f_Y(y) dy$
- ▶  $= E(X) \cdot E(Y)$
  
- ▶ 推广：若连续随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立，则有 $E(X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n) = E(X_1) \cdot E(X_2) \cdots E(X_n)$
- ▶ 推论：若连续随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立，则有 $\text{Var}(X_1 \pm X_2 \pm \cdots \pm X_n) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + \cdots + \text{Var}(X_n)$



### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 例1: 随机向量  $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  满足  $X_i \sim N(0,1)$
- ▶ 随机变量  $Y$  表示  $X$  的模长。计算  $E(Y^2)$
- ▶  $E(Y^2) = E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = n$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 例2: 随机向量  $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  满足  $X_i \sim N(0,1)$ , 且  $X_i$  相互独立
- ▶ 给定固定向量  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 。令随机变量  $Y$  表示  $X$  与  $a$  的内积。计算  $E(Y)$  和  $\text{Var}(Y)$
- ▶  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$
- ▶  $E(Y) = E(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E(X_i) = 0$
- ▶  $\text{Var}(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(a_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 例3:  $n \times n$  矩阵  $A$  每个元素均服从  $N(0,1)$ , 且不同元素相互独立
- ▶ 计算  $E(\det(A))$ ,  $E(\text{trace}(A))$ ,  $E(\text{trace}(A^2))$
- ▶  $\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma} (\text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,\sigma(i)})$
- ▶  $E(\det(A)) = \sum_{\sigma} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot E(\prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,\sigma(i)}) = \sum_{\sigma} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n E(A_{i,\sigma(i)}) = 0$
- ▶  $\text{trace}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i,i}$
- ▶  $E(\text{trace}(A)) = E(\sum_{i=1}^n A_{i,i}) = 0$
- ▶  $A_{i,i}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} \cdot A_{j,i}$
- ▶  $E(A_{i,i}^2) = \sum_{j=1}^n E(A_{i,j} \cdot A_{j,i}) = 1$
- ▶  $E(\text{trace}(A^2)) = E(\sum_{i=1}^n A_{i,i}^2) = n$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

► 回顾:

- $F(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u,y)}{f_Y(y)} du$  为给定  $Y = y$  条件下  $X$  的**条件分布函数**
- $f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$  为给定  $Y = y$  条件下  $X$  的**条件密度函数**
- 对于离散随机变量,  $E(X|Y = y_j) = \sum_i x_i \cdot P(X = x_i | Y = y_j)$
- 对于二维连续随机变量  $X, Y$ , **定义条件数学期望**  $E(X|Y = y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x|y) \cdot x \cdot dx$
- 回顾:  $E(E(X|Y)) = E(X)$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ **条件数学期望**  $E(X|Y = y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x|y) \cdot x \cdot dx$
- ▶  $E(E(X|Y)) = E(X)$
- ▶ 例:  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ,  $Y \sim U(0, X)$ 。计算  $E(Y)$  和  $\text{Var}(Y)$
- ▶  $E(Y|X = x) = \frac{x}{2}$
- ▶  $E(Y) = E(E(Y|X)) = \frac{E(X)}{2} = \frac{1}{2\lambda}$
- ▶  $E(Y^2|X = x) = \frac{x^2}{3}$
- ▶  $E(Y^2) = E(E(Y^2|X)) = \frac{E(X^2)}{3} = \frac{2}{3\lambda^2}$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 给定随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ , 定义 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的**协方差**
- ▶ 
$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\left((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))\right) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$
- ▶ 性质回顾:
- ▶ 
$$\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$
- ▶ 
$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X)$$
- ▶ 
$$\text{Cov}(aX, bY) = ab \cdot \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$
- ▶ 
$$\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y)$$
- ▶ 若 $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立, 则 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$
- ▶ 
$$\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n) = \sum_i \sum_j \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sum_i \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_i \sum_{j < i} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$
- ▶ 
$$\text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

▶ 例:  $X, Y$  的联合密度函数满足

▶  $f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{3}$  若  $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2$

▶ 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$

▶ 计算  $\text{Cov}(X, Y), \text{Var}(X), \text{Var}(Y)$

▶  $E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot \int_0^2 f(x, y) \cdot dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2x+2}{3} \cdot x \cdot dx = \frac{5}{9}$

▶  $E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \int_0^2 f(x, y) \cdot dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2x+2}{3} \cdot x^2 \cdot dx = \frac{7}{8}$

▶  $E(Y) = \int_0^2 y \cdot \int_0^1 f(x, y) \cdot dx dy = \int_0^2 \frac{2y+1}{6} \cdot y \cdot dx = \frac{11}{9}$

▶  $E(Y^2) = \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot \int_0^1 f(x, y) \cdot dx dy = \int_0^2 \frac{2y+1}{6} \cdot y^2 \cdot dx = \frac{16}{9}$

▶  $E(XY) = \int_0^1 x \cdot \int_0^2 y \cdot f(x, y) \cdot dy dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2x+8/3}{3} \cdot dx = \frac{2}{3}$

▶  $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{13}{162}, \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \frac{23}{81}$

▶  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{81}$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶  $X, Y \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 计算  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$
- ▶  $E(X) = \mu_1, E(Y) = \mu_2$
- ▶ 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right) \right]$$
- ▶  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \iint f(x, y) \cdot (x - \mu_1) \cdot (y - \mu_2) dx dy$
- ▶ 
$$u = \frac{\left( \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho \cdot \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right)}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, v = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}$$
- ▶  $y = \sigma_2 v + \mu_2, x = \left( \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot u + \rho \cdot v \right) \cdot \sigma_1 + \mu_1$
- ▶  $(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 v \left( \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot u + \rho \cdot v \right)$
- ▶ 
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right], \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}$$



### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶  $(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 v \left( \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot u + \rho \cdot v \right)$
- ▶  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right], \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$
- ▶  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \iint f(x, y) \cdot (x - \mu_1) \cdot (y - \mu_2) dx dy$
- ▶  $= \iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right] \cdot (x - \mu_1) \cdot (y - \mu_2) du dv$
- ▶  $= \iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right] \cdot \sigma_1 \sigma_2 v \left( \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot u + \rho \cdot v \right) \cdot du dv$
- ▶  $= \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right] \cdot v \left( \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot u + \rho \cdot v \right) \cdot du dv$
- ▶  $\iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right] \cdot v u du dv = 0$
- ▶  $\iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right] \cdot v^2 du dv = 1$
- ▶  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 给定随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ , 若 $\sigma(X), \sigma(Y) > 0$ , 定义 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的**相关系数**  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)}$
- ▶ 回顾:  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E\left((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))\right)$
- ▶ 回顾:  $\tilde{X} = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma(X)}$ 为 $X$ 的标准化随机变量
- ▶  $\text{Corr}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = E(\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}) = E\left(\frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma(X)} \cdot \frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sigma(Y)}\right) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)} = \text{Corr}(X, Y)$ 
  - ▶  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) > 0$  (或 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) > 0$ ) :  $X$ 和 $Y$ **正相关**
  - ▶  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) < 0$  (或 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) < 0$ ) :  $X$ 和 $Y$ **负相关**
  - ▶  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0$  (或 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ ) :  $X$ 和 $Y$ **不相关**
- ▶ 若相互独立, 一定有不相关
  - ▶  $E\left((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))\right) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$
- ▶ 不相关, 是否一定有相互独立?

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 给定随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ , 若 $\sigma(X), \sigma(Y) > 0$ , 定义 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的**相关系数**  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)}$
- ▶ 性质1:  $|\text{Corr}(X, Y)| \leq 1$
- ▶ 证明:
  - ▶  $g(t) = E \left( \left( t(X - E(X)) + (Y - E(Y)) \right)^2 \right) = t^2 \sigma(X)^2 + 2t \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \sigma(Y)^2$
  - ▶  $g(t) \geq 0, \sigma(X), \sigma(Y) > 0 \Rightarrow (2\text{Cov}(X, Y))^2 - 4\sigma(X)^2 \sigma(Y)^2 \leq 0$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 给定随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ , 若 $\sigma(X), \sigma(Y) > 0$ , 定义 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的**相关系数**  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)}$
- ▶ 回顾:  $\tilde{X} = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma(X)}$  为 $X$ 的标准化随机变量
- ▶  $\text{Corr}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) = E(\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}) = E\left(\frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma(X)} \cdot \frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sigma(Y)}\right) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)} = \text{Corr}(X, Y)$
- ▶ 性质2:  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \pm 1 \iff$  存在 $a \neq 0$ 与 $b$ ,  $P(Y = aX + b) = 1$
- ▶ 证明 (  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 1$  )
- ▶  $\Rightarrow$ :  $\text{Var}(\tilde{X} - \tilde{Y}) = \text{Var}(\tilde{X}) + \text{Var}(\tilde{Y}) - 2\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0$
- ▶  $P(\tilde{X} - \tilde{Y} = c) = 1$
- ▶  $\Leftarrow$ :  $P(Y = aX + b) = 1, \quad \sigma(Y) = |a|\sigma(X), \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = a(\sigma(X))^2$
- ▶  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{a}{|a|}$

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

► 例1:  $X, Y$ 的联合密度函数满足

►  $f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{3}$  若  $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2$

► 否则  $f(x, y) = 0$

► 计算  $\text{Corr}(X, Y)$  并判断相关性

►  $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{13}{162}, \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \frac{23}{81}$

►  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{81}$

►  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)} = -\frac{\frac{1}{81}}{\sqrt{\frac{13}{162}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{23}{81}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{299}},$  负相关

### 3. 多维连续随机变量的特征数

- ▶ 例2:  $X, Y \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$  证明  $X, Y$  相互独立当且仅当  $X, Y$  不相关
- ▶  $X, Y$  相互独立等价于  $\rho = 0$
- ▶  $X, Y$  不相关等价于  $\rho = 0$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 给定连续随机变量 $X, Y$ 和函数 $g(x, y)$ , 求 $Z = g(X, Y)$ 的概率密度函数
- ▶ **卷积公式**: 若 $X, Y$ 相互独立,  $Z = X + Y$ , 则  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z - y)f_Y(y)dy$
- ▶ 证明:
  - ▶  $P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f_X(x)f_Y(y)dxdy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} f_X(x)dx \cdot f_Y(y)dy$
  - ▶  $\int_{-\infty}^{z-y} f_X(x)dx = P(X \leq z - y)$
  - ▶  $P(Z \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X \leq z - y) \cdot f_Y(y)dy$ , 两边对 $z$ 求导

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

▶ 例1:  $X \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(0, \sigma_2^2)$ ,  $X, Y$ 相互独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度函数

$$\text{▶ } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(z-y)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)\right) dy$$

$$\text{▶ } \frac{(z-y)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2} = y^2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}\right) - \frac{2yz}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2}$$

$$\text{▶ } \text{令 } A = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}$$

$$\text{▶ } \frac{(z-y)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2} = A\left(y - \frac{z}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right)^2 + \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^4 A} = A\left(y - \frac{z}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right)^2 + \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right)$$

$$\text{▶ } \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right) = \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$

$$\text{▶ } f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{A}{2}\left(y - \frac{z}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right)^2\right) dy$$



## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 例1:  $X \sim N(0, \sigma_1), Y \sim N(0, \sigma_2)$ ,  $X, Y$ 相互独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度函数
- ▶ 
$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{A}{2} \left(y - \frac{z}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right)^2\right) dy$$
- ▶ 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{1/A}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{A}{2} \left(y - \frac{z}{\sigma_1^2 A}\right)^2\right) dy = 1$$
- ▶ 
$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{1/A}$$
- ▶  $A = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \Rightarrow f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right)$
- ▶ 也即  $Z \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 推广:  $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i)$ , 且相互独立, 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$
- ▶  $\mu_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i$ ,  $\sigma_0^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2$
- ▶ 特别有, 若  $X_i$  独立同分布, 且  $X_i \sim N(0, 1)$ , 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N(0, |a|^2)$ 
  - ▶ 当  $a_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

▶ 例2:  $X \sim \text{Exp}(1), Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ ,  $X, Y$ 相互独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度函数

▶ 
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy = \int_0^z e^{-(z-y)-y} dy = ze^{-z}$$

▶ 也即  $Z \sim \Gamma(2,1)$

▶ 回顾: 对于 $\alpha, \lambda > 0$ , 定义概率密度函数

▶ 
$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, \text{ 当 } x \geq 0$$

▶ 
$$f(x) = 0, \text{ 当 } x < 0$$

▶ 推广:  $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1, \lambda), Y \sim \Gamma(\alpha_2, \lambda)$ ,  $X, Y$ 相互独立,  $X + Y \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda)$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶  $X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim U(0,1)$ ,  $X, Y$ 相互独立, 求 $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$ 的概率密度函数
  - ▶  $P(Z \leq z) = P(X \leq z)P(Y \leq z) = z^2$
  - ▶  $f_Z(z) = 2z$ 当  $z \in (0,1)$
  
- ▶  $X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim U(0,1)$ ,  $X, Y$ 相互独立, 求 $Z = \min\{X, Y\}$ 的概率密度函数
  - ▶  $P(Z \geq z) = P(X \geq z)P(Y \geq z) = (1 - z)^2$
  - ▶  $P(Z \leq z) = 1 - (1 - z)^2$
  - ▶  $f_Z(z) = 2(1 - z)$ 当  $z \in (0,1)$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 若  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 则  $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  的分布函数  $F(y)$  满足
  - ▶  $F_Y(y) = F_{X_1}(y) \cdot F_{X_2}(y) \cdot \dots \cdot F_{X_n}(y)$
- ▶ 若  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 则  $Y = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  的分布函数  $F(y)$  满足
  - ▶  $F_Y(y) = 1 - (1 - F_{X_1}(y)) \cdot (1 - F_{X_2}(y)) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 - F_{X_n}(y))$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 回顾：设 $X$ 为连续随机变量，若函数 $y = g(x)$ 严格单调，其反函数 $h(y)$ 有连续导数，则 $Y = g(X)$ 的概率密度函数为
  - ▶  $f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y)) \cdot |h'(y)|$  当  $y \in (\alpha, \beta)$
  - ▶  $f_Y(y) = 0$  当  $y \notin (\alpha, \beta)$
- ▶ 若连续随机变量 $X, Y$ 的联合密度函数为 $f(x, y)$ 。函数 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数且 $x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v)$ 为唯一的反函数
- ▶ 则 $U = u(X, Y), V = v(X, Y)$ 的联合密度函数为  $f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \cdot |J|$ ，其中

$$\text{▶ } J = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \left( \left| \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right| \right)^{-1} = \left( \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \right)^{-1}$$

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 例1: 若 $X, Y$ 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(\mu, 1), Y \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 。计算 $U = X + Y$ 和 $V = X - Y$ 的联合密度函数
- ▶  $u = x + y, v = x - y \Rightarrow x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}$
- ▶  $J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |J| = \frac{1}{2}$
- ▶  $U = X + Y$ 和 $V = X - Y$ 的联合密度函数为
- ▶  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\frac{u+v}{2}-\mu)^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\frac{u-v}{2}-\mu)^2}{2}} \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{4}((u-2\mu)^2+v^2)}$
- ▶ 也即  $U \sim N(2\mu, 2), V \sim N(0, 2)$ , 且 $U, V$ 相互独立

## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

► 例2: 若连续随机变量 $X, Y$ 相互独立, 计算 $U = XY$ 的概率密度函数

►  $u = xy, v = y \Rightarrow x = u/v, y = v$

► 
$$J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/v & -\frac{u}{v^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{v} \Rightarrow |J| = \frac{1}{|v|}$$

►  $U, V$ 的联合密度函数为  $f\left(\frac{u}{v}, v\right) \cdot |J| = f_X\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \cdot f_Y(v) \cdot \frac{1}{|v|}$

►  $U$ 的边际密度函数为  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \cdot f_Y(v) \cdot \frac{1}{|v|} \cdot dv$



## 4. 多维连续随机变量函数的分布

- ▶ 例2: 若连续随机变量 $X, Y$ 相互独立, 计算 $U = XY$ 的概率密度函数
- ▶  $U$ 的概率密度函数为  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \cdot f_Y(v) \cdot \frac{1}{|v|} \cdot dv$
- ▶ 验证:
- ▶  $P(U \leq u) = \iint_{xy \leq u} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$
- ▶ 
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{u/y} f_X(x) dx \cdot f_Y(y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{u/y}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx \cdot f_Y(y) dy$$
- ▶ 对 $u$ 求导,  $f_U(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} f_X(u/y) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot dy - \int_{-\infty}^0 f_X\left(\frac{u}{y}\right) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot dy$
- ▶ 
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(u/y) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot \frac{1}{|y|} \cdot dy$$

# 线性代数入门 (复习)

- ▶ 特征值/特征向量：对于  $x \neq 0$ ，若  $Ax = \lambda x$ ，则  $\lambda$  是  $A$  的特征值， $x$  是  $A$  的特征向量
- ▶ 对角化：  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ 。  $P$  的第  $i$  列为特征值为  $\Lambda_i$  的特征向量
- ▶  $\det(A) = \det(\Lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i$
- ▶  $\det(A^2) = \det(\Lambda^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i^2$
- ▶  $\text{trace}(A) = \text{trace}(\Lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(A) = \Lambda$  对角线非零元素数量
  
- ▶ 对称矩阵：  $A_{i,j} = A_{j,i}$
- ▶ 正交矩阵：  $UU^T = U^T U = I$ 。  $|Ux| = |x|$
- ▶ 对称矩阵可对角化，且特征值一定为**实数**，不同特征值的特征向量**正交**
- ▶ 对称矩阵的正交分解（谱）：  $A = U\Lambda U^{-1} = U\Lambda U^T$

# 线性代数入门

- ▶ 二次型:  $f(x) = x^T A x$ ,  $A$  为对称矩阵
- ▶ 半正定矩阵: 对于  $x \neq 0$ ,  $x^T A x \geq 0$
- ▶ 正定矩阵, 对于  $x \neq 0$ ,  $x^T A x > 0$
  
- ▶ 半正定矩阵  $\iff$  所有特征值均非负
- ▶ 正定矩阵  $\iff$  所有特征值均为正数
  
- ▶ 对于半正定矩阵  $A$ , 存在对称矩阵  $B = A^{1/2}$ ,  $B^T B = B^2 = A$
- ▶ 对于正定矩阵,  $B$  可逆, 且  $(B^{-1})^2 = A^{-1}$
  
- ▶ 对于半正定 (正定) 矩阵  $A$ , 满足  $B^T B = A$  的  $B$  不唯一

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶ 随机向量  $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 。定义  $E(\mathbf{X}) = (E(X_1), E(X_2), \dots, E(X_n))$  为  $\mathbf{X}$  的数学期望向量,  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}) = E\left((\mathbf{X} - E(\mathbf{X}))(\mathbf{X} - E(\mathbf{X}))^T\right)$  为  $\mathbf{X}$  的协方差矩阵

- ▶ 
$$\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(X_1, X_n) \\ \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1) & \text{Var}(X_2) & \dots & \text{Cov}(X_2, X_n) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Cov}(X_n, X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_n, X_2) & \dots & \text{Var}(X_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

- ▶ 性质:  $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{X})$  是半正定的对称矩阵

- ▶  $\alpha^T \text{Cov}(\mathbf{X}) \alpha = E\left(\left(\alpha^T (\mathbf{X} - E(\mathbf{X}))\right)^2\right) = \text{Var}(\alpha^T \mathbf{X}) \geq 0$

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶  $X_1, X_2 \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 计算协方差矩阵和其逆矩阵

- ▶ 协方差矩阵为  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$

- ▶  $\det(\mathbf{B}) = (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2$

- ▶ 逆矩阵为  $\mathbf{B}^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \\ -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} & \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \end{pmatrix}$

- ▶ 
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot \left( \frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right) \right]$$

- ▶ 
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot (\det(\mathbf{B}))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right)$$

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶  $n$ 维高斯分布的联合密度函数为

- ▶ 
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\det(\mathbf{B}))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

- ▶ 数学期望向量:  $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- ▶ 协方差矩阵:  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  可逆
- ▶ 记号:  $\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{B})$

- ▶ 当  $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}_n$

- ▶ 
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{x}|^2\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{2}\right)$$

- ▶ 也即  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立且  $X_i \sim N(0, 1)$

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶  $n$ 维高斯分布的联合密度函数为

$$\text{▶ } f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\det(\mathbf{B}))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

- ▶ 性质:  $\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{B})$ 。令  $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{b}$ , 则有  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{b} \sim N(\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} + \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^T)$

- ▶ 这里要求  $\mathbf{A}$  行满秩。

- ▶ 证明: 若  $\mathbf{A}$  是方阵 (可逆)

$$\text{▶ } f_Y(\mathbf{y}) = f_X(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{b})) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \right| = f_X(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{b})) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|^{-1} = f_X(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{b})) \frac{1}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|}$$

$$\text{▶ } = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\det(\mathbf{B}))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{b}) - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{b}) - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right) \cdot \frac{1}{|\det(\mathbf{A})|}$$

$$\text{▶ } = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\det(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^T))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} - \mathbf{b})^T (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu} - \mathbf{b})\right)$$

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶ 例:  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 若  $a \neq 0$ , 求  $Y = aX + b$  服从的分布
- ▶ 例: 若  $X_i$  独立同分布, 且  $X_i \sim N(0, 1)$ , 证明  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N(0, |a|^2)$
- ▶ 例: 若  $X, Y$  相互独立, 且  $X \sim N(\mu, 1), Y \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 。计算  $U = X + Y$  和  $V = X - Y$  的联合密度函数
  
- ▶ 例1:  $\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{B})$ , 给出  $\mathbf{X}$  的子向量服从的边际分布。给出  $X_i$  的边际分布
  - ▶  $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, B_{i,i})$
  
- ▶ 例2:  $X, Y \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 求  $X + Y$  服从的分布
  - ▶  $X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$



## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶ 一般多维高斯分布可视为独立同分布标准正态分布**线性变换**后的结果
- ▶  $X \sim N(\mathbf{0}, I_n)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, B)$ .
- ▶  $Y = B^{1/2}X + \boldsymbol{\mu}$
- ▶  $X = B^{-1/2}(Y - \boldsymbol{\mu})$ 。白化 (whitening)
  
- ▶ 对  $Y \sim N(0, I_n)$  做线性变换  $f(\mathbf{y}) = A\mathbf{y}$
- ▶ 我们已经通过密度变换公式验证了  $X = AY \sim N(\mathbf{0}, AA^T)$
- ▶ 
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\det(AA^T))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{x}^T (AA^T)^{-1} \mathbf{x}\right)$$
  
- ▶ 为什么线性变换之后的密度函数只和  $B = AA^T$  有关?
- ▶  $\det(B)^{1/2}$  的几何含义?  $\mathbf{x}^T B^{-1} \mathbf{x}$  的几何含义?

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶ 旋转不变性:  $Y \sim N(\mathbf{0}, I_n)$ , 若  $V$  为正交矩阵, 则  $VY \sim N(0, I_n)$
- ▶ 几何理解:  $Y$  的概率密度函数正比于  $\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{y}|^2\right)$ , 正交变换  $V$  不改变模长
- ▶ 奇异值分解 (SVD): 对于任意矩阵  $A$ ,  $A = U\Sigma V$ 
  - ▶  $U$  和  $V$  为正交矩阵
  - ▶  $\Sigma$  为对角矩阵, 当  $A$  可逆时全部对角元素非负
  - ▶ 几何理解: 任何一个线性变换, 都可以分解成旋转  $V$ , 拉伸  $\Sigma$ , 再旋转  $U$
- ▶ 由旋转不变性, 只需要关注拉伸  $\Sigma$  和第二次旋转  $U$
- ▶ 拉伸  $\Sigma$  和第二次旋转  $U$  刻画了协方差矩阵  $B = AA^T$  的谱
- ▶  $B = AA^T = U\Sigma^2 U^T$

## 5. 多维高斯分布

- ▶  $Y \sim N(\mathbf{0}, I_n)$  的等密度轮廓线 (equidensity contour) 由欧式空间中的模长刻化
- ▶  $f_Y(\mathbf{y}) \sim \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{y}|^2\right)$
- ▶ 线性变换后,  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}$  的等密度轮廓线由协方差矩阵  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T$  刻化
- ▶  $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{x} \leq 1$
- ▶ 线性变换后的单位球变为了由协方差矩阵  $\mathbf{B}$  刻化的 **椭球**
- ▶  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}^2\mathbf{U}^T$ 
  - ▶  $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  刻化了椭球轴长
  - ▶  $\mathbf{U}$  刻化了椭球轴的方向
  - ▶  $(\det(\mathbf{B}))^{1/2} = \det(\mathbf{\Sigma})$  刻化了椭球的体积
- ▶ 正则化: 概率密度函数中含有  $(\det(\mathbf{B}))^{1/2}$