

机



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本周主题概述

- 8-1: 联合机率分布
- 8-2: 边际机率分布
- 8-3: 双变数期望值







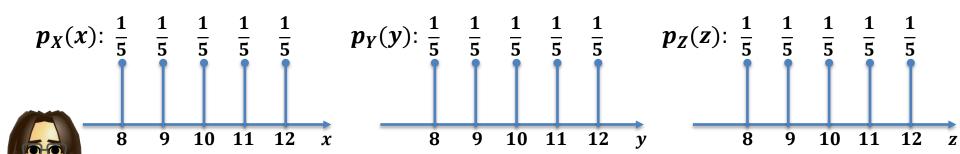
8-1: 联合机率分布 (JOINT PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION)

第八周



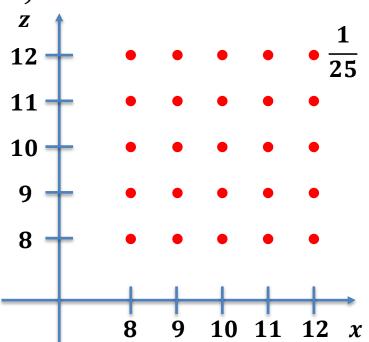
当小明出国去交换时

- X: 小美脸书/QQ 脱机时间, X~UNIF(8,12)
- Y: 小华脸书/QQ 脱机时间, Y~UNIF(8,12)
- Z: 小园脸书/QQ 离线时间, Z~UNIF(8,12)
- 假设 X, Y, Z 都是离散随机变数



当小明出国去交换时

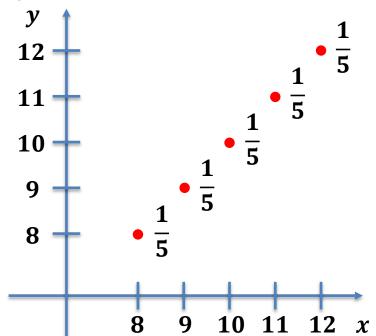
- 若将小美脱机时间 X 与小园脱机时间 Z 一起看呢?
- $\underline{\text{a}} \, \coprod \, P(X = x, Z = z)$:





满山尽是君雅照!

- 若将小美脱机时间 X 与小园脱机时间 Y一起看呢?
- 画出 P(X = x, Y = y), 赫然发现!







联合机率分布

- 同时将多个随机变量的行为一起拿来看, 我们可以看出更多以往看不到的信息!
- 同时考虑多个随机变量的机率分布称之为联合机率分布 (joint probability distribution)
- 联合机率分布亦有离散与连续的分别



联合 PMF (Joint PMF)

• 若 X, Y 皆为离散随机变量,我们可以定义他们的联合PMF

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X = x 且 Y = y)$$

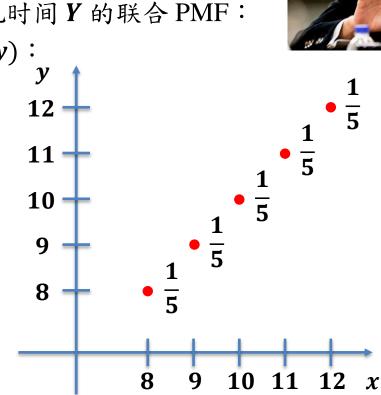
• 联合PMF 决定了X,Y 的联合机率分布



联合 PMF (Joint PMF)

Ex: 小美脱机时间 X 与小华脱机时间 Y 的联合 PMF:

$$P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X = x, Y = y) :$$





联合 PMF 的性质

- $0 \le p_{X,Y}(x,y) \le 1$
- $\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} p_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$
- X,Y 独立

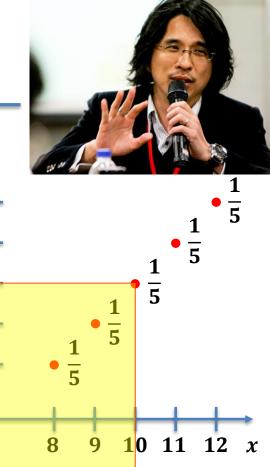
$$P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X = x, Y = y)$$

$$= P(X = x) \cdot P(Y = y)$$

$$= P_X(x)P_Y(y)$$

• 对任何事件 B: $P(B) = \sum_{(x,y) \in B} P_{X,Y}(x,y)$

Ex: B: 美、华下线时间不晚于十点 B 8 9 Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 葉丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University $P(B) = P_{X,Y}(8,8) + P_{X,Y}(9,9) + P_{X,Y}(10,10)$



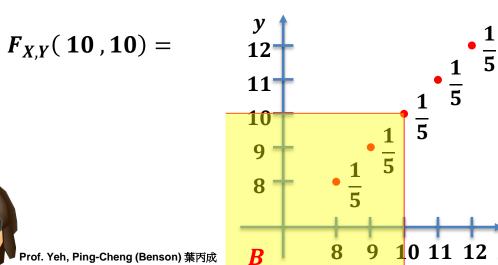
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联合 CDF (Joint CDF)

• 若考虑两个随机变数 X,Y 的联合机率分布, 我们也可定义出所谓的联合 CDF:

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



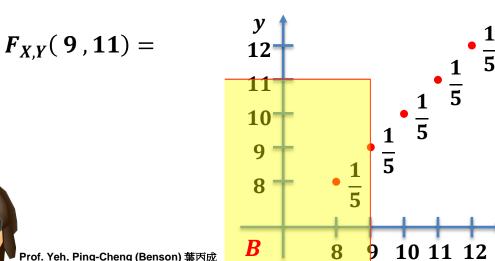


Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University

联合 CDF (Joint CDF)

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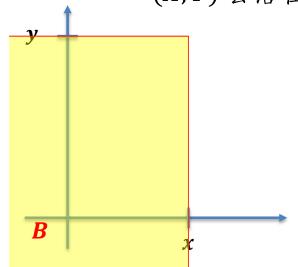


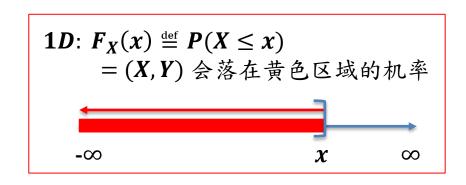


联合 CDF (Joint CDF)

• $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X \le x \exists Y \le y) = P(X \le x, Y \le y)$ = (X,Y) 会落在黄色区域的机率



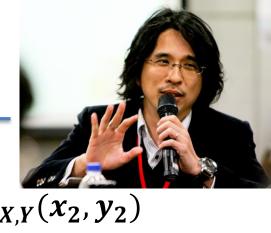






联合 CDF 的性质

- $0 \le F_{X,Y}(x,y) \le 1$
- $F_{X,Y}(x,\infty) = P(X \le x, Y \le \infty) = P(X \le x) = F_X(x)$
- $F_{X,Y}(\infty, y) = P(X \le \infty, Y \le y) = P(Y \le y) = F_Y(y)$
- $F_{X,Y}(\infty,\infty) = P(X \le \infty, Y \le \infty) = 1$
- $F_{X,Y}(x,-\infty) = P(X \le x, Y \le -\infty) \le P(Y \le -\infty) = 0$
 - $F_{X,Y}(-\infty,y) = P(X \le -\infty, Y \le y) \le P(X \le -\infty) = 0$

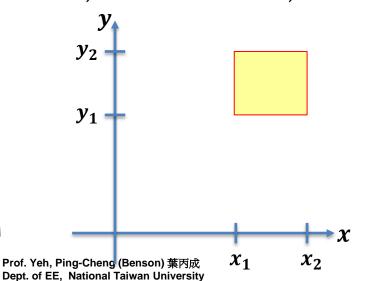


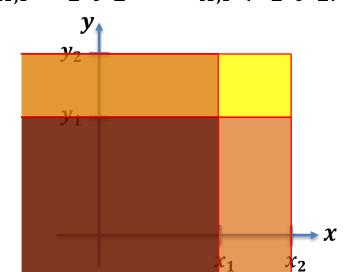
联合 CDF 的性质

• 四方格性质:

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

 $= F_{X,Y}(x_2, y_2) - F_{X,Y}(x_2, y_1) - F_{X,Y}(x_1, y_2) + F_{X,Y}(x_1, y_1)$





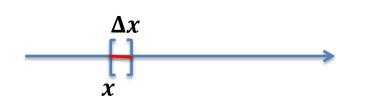


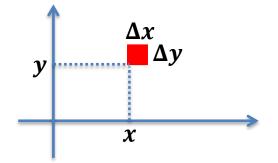
若X,Y 皆为连续随机变数怎办?

- · 回想之前一个变量 时PDF怎么定义?
- $f_X(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P(x \in [x, x + \Delta x])}{\Delta x}$



•
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{P((X,Y) \in \blacksquare)}{\Delta x \Delta y}$$







联合 PDF (Joint PDF)

• 若 X, Y 皆为连续随机变量,我们可以定义联合 PDF:

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{P((X,Y) \in \blacksquare)}{\Delta x \Delta y}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{P(x < X \le x + \Delta x \boxtimes y < Y \le y + \Delta y)}{\Delta x \Delta y}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{F_{X,Y}(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - F_{X,Y}(x + \Delta x, y) - F_{X,Y}(x, y + \Delta y) + F_{X,Y}(x, y)}{\Delta x \Delta y}$$

$$\Delta x \Delta y$$

$$\Delta y \to 0$$

$$= \lim_{\begin{subarray}{c} \Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \end{subarray}} \frac{1}{\Delta y} \left[\frac{F_{X,Y}(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - F_{X,Y}(x, y + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} - \frac{F_{X,Y}(x + \Delta x, y) - F_{X,Y}(x, y)}{\Delta x} \right]$$



联合 PDF (Joint PDF)

•
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta y} \left[\frac{\partial F_{X,Y}(x,y+\Delta y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_{X,Y}(x,y)}{\partial x} \right]$$

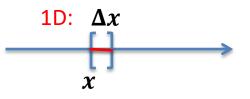
$$\Rightarrow f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 F_{X,Y}(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$

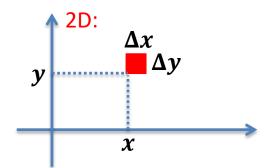
$$\Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(u,v) dv du$$



• 2D:
$$\frac{\Delta x, \Delta y}{A \otimes A \otimes A} \Rightarrow P((X, Y) \in \blacksquare) \approx f_{X,Y}(x, y) \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta y$$







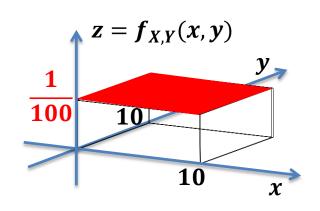


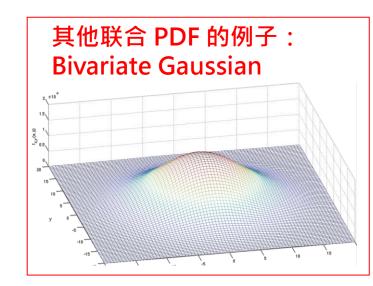
联合 PDF

Ex: 小美等公交车时间为 X, 小园等公交车时间为

X,Y 两者独立且皆为连续之机率分布 UNIF(0,10)。则

X,Y之联合 PDF 为







联合 PDF (Joint PDF)

- 联合 PDF 亦决定了X,Y 的联合 机率分布
- 联合 PDF 跟联合 CDF 之间的关系:

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{y} f_{X,Y}(u,v) dv du$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 F_{X,Y}(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$



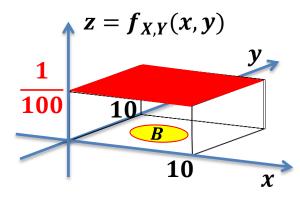


联合 PDF 的性质

- $f_{x,y}(x,y) \geq 0$
- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dx dy = 1$
- 若 X,Y 独 立 $\Rightarrow f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$
- 对任何事件B,

$$P(B) = \iint_{(x,y)\in B} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dxdy \frac{1}{100}$$



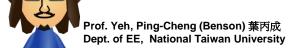




本节回顾

- 何谓联合机率分布?
- 为何要看联合机率分布?
- 联合 PMF 的定义?
- · 联合 CDF 的定义?
- 联合 PDF 的定义?







8-2: 边际机率分布 (MARGINAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION)

第八周

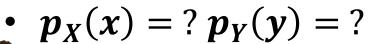


已知联合 PMF, 欲得个别 PMF

• Ex: X,Y 分别为小美、小丽脸书/QQ

脱机时间。联合 PMF 如下:

$p_{X,Y}(x,y)$	X = 8	<i>X</i> = 9	X = 10
<i>Y</i> = 8	0.2	0.1	0.05
<i>Y</i> = 9	0.05	0.2	0.1
Y = 10	0.05	0.1	0.15





边际 PMF (Marginal PMF)

• 已知联合 PMF $p_{X,Y}(x,y)$,则可求得 $p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y)$,称之为边际 PMF



- 边际 PMF 算法:
 - $p_X(x) = P(X = x) = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} P(X = x, Y = y) = \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} P_{X,Y}(x, y)$
 - $p_Y(y) = P(Y = y) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} P(X = x, Y = y) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} P_{X,Y}(x, y)$



边际 PDF (Marginal PDF)

- 已知联合 $\operatorname{PDF} f_{X,Y}(x,y)$,则可求得 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$,称之为边际 PDF
- 边际 PDF 算法:

$$-f_X(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f_{X,Y}(x,y)dy$$

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



边际 PDF (Marginal PDF)

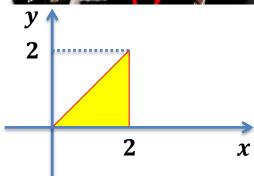
• Ex: 已知
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0.5}, & if \ \mathbf{0} \leq y \leq x \leq \mathbf{2}, \\ \mathbf{0}, & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

•
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{x} \mathbf{0.5} dy = \mathbf{0.5} x & if \ \mathbf{0} \le x \le 2, \\ \mathbf{0} & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

•
$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^2 0.5 \ dx = 1 - 0.5y & if \ 0 \le y \le 2, \\ 0 & otherwise. \end{cases}$$





本节回顾

- · 边际 PMF 的定义?怎么算?
- · 边际 PDF 的定义?怎么算?







8-3: 双变量期望值

第八周



联合PMF下的期望值

• 回想只考虑一个离散随机变数X时 其任意函数g(X)的期望值是:



$$E[g(X)] = \sum_{x=-\infty} g(x) p_X(x)$$

• 若同时考虑两个离散随机变量 X, Y 时,他们的任 意函数 h(X, Y) 的期望值是



联合 PMF 下的期望值

Ex: X,Y 分别为小美、小丽脸书/QQ 脱机时间。联合 PMF 如下

$p_{X,Y}(x,y)$	X = 8	<i>X</i> = 9	X = 10
<i>Y</i> = 8	0.2	0.1	0.05
<i>Y</i> = 9	0.05	0.2	0.1
Y = 10	0.05	0.1	0.15

• $E[|X - Y|] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} |x - y| \cdot p_{X,Y}(x,y)$ = $1 \cdot 0.05 + 2 \cdot 0.05 + 1 \cdot 0.1 + 1 \cdot 0.1 + 2 \cdot 0.05 + 1 \cdot 0.1$ = 0.55



联合 PDF 下的期望值

• 回想只考虑一个连续随机变量 X 时 其任意函数 g(X) 的期望值是:

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

• 若同时考虑两个连续随机变数 X,Y 时,他们的任意函数 h(X,Y) 的期望值是



$$E[h(X,Y)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x,y) \cdot f_{X,Y}(x,y) dxdy$$

联合 PDF 下的期望值

• Ex : $\exists f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0.5}, & \text{if } \mathbf{0} \leq y \leq x \leq \mathbf{2}, \\ \mathbf{0}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

$$E[X + Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x + y) \cdot f_{X,Y}(x, y) dxdy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{y}^{2} (x + y) \cdot 0.5 dxdy$$
$$\int_{0}^{2} [x^{2} + xy]^{2} \int_{0}^{2} (x + y) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left[\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{xy}{2} \right]_v^2 dy = \int_0^2 \left(1 + y - \frac{3}{4} y^2 \right) dy = \left[y + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{3}{12} y^3 \right]_0^2 = 2 + 2 - 2 = 2$$



• $E[\alpha h_1(X,Y) + \beta h_2(X,Y)] = \alpha E[h_1(X,Y)] + \beta E[h_2(X,Y)]$

证明(离散):

$$E[\alpha h_1(X,Y) + \beta h_2(X,Y)]$$

$$=\sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty}\sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\alpha h_1(x,y)+\beta h_2(x,y)\right]p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} h_1(x,y) \, p_{X,Y}(x,y) + \beta \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} h_2(x,y) \, p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

 $\alpha E[h_1(X,Y)]$

 $\beta E[h_2(X,Y)]$



 $E[\alpha h_1(X,Y) + \beta h_2(X,Y)] = \alpha E[h_1(X,Y)] + \beta E[h_2(X,Y)]$ 证明(连续):

$$E[\alpha h_1(X,Y) + \beta h_2(X,Y)]$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\alpha h_{1}(x,y)+\beta h_{2}(x,y)\right]\cdot f_{X,Y}(x,y)dxdy$$

$$=\underbrace{\alpha\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}h_{1}(x,y)\cdot f_{X,Y}(x,y)dxdy}_{\alpha E[h_{1}(X,Y)]} + \underbrace{\beta\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}h_{2}(x,y)f_{X,Y}(x,y)dxdy}_{\beta E[h_{2}(X,Y)]}$$



 $\beta E[h_2(X,Y)]$

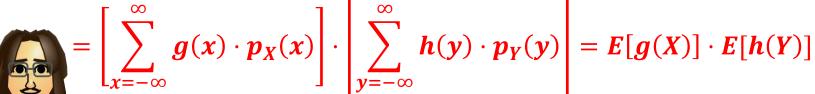
若X,Y独立,则

$$E[g(X)h(Y)] = E[g(X)] \cdot E[h(Y)]$$

证明(离散):

$$E[g(X)h(Y)] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot h(y) \cdot p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$=\sum_{x=-\infty}\sum_{y=-\infty}g(x)\cdot h(y)\cdot p_X(x)\cdot p_Y(y)$$



• 若**X**,**Y**独立,则

$$E[g(X)h(Y)] = E[g(X)] \cdot E[h(Y)]$$

证明(连续):

$$E[g(X)h(Y)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot h(y) f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}g(x)h(y)f_X(x)f_Y(y)dxdy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(y) \cdot f_Y(y) dy = E[g(X)] \cdot E[h(Y)]$$



Variance 相关的性质

•
$$Var(X+Y) = E[(X+Y-\underbrace{E[X+Y]}_{\mu_X+\mu_Y})^2]$$



$$\begin{split} &= E[(X + Y - \mu_X - \mu_Y)^2] \\ &= E[(X - \mu_X) + (Y - \mu_Y)^2] \\ &= E[(X - \mu_X)^2 + (Y - \mu_Y)^2] \\ &= E[(X - \mu_X)^2 + (Y - \mu_Y)^2 + 2(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)] \\ &= E[(X - \mu_X)^2] + E[(Y - \mu_Y)^2] + 2E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)] \\ &= Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2Cov(X, Y) \end{split}$$

本节回顾

- 期望值的定义?
- 期望值的性质?
- 两随机变量独立的话,期望值的计算?

