

= 二维分布函数:

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

$$1^\circ F(x_1, y) \leq F(x_2, y) \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$$F(x, y_1) \leq F(x, y_2) \quad y_1 < y_2$$

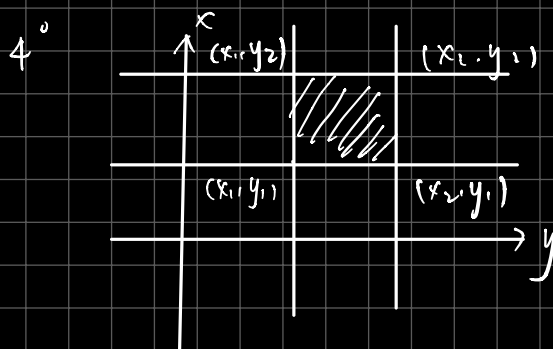
$$2^\circ 0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1$$

$$F(-\infty, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0$$

$$F(x, -\infty) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0$$

$$F(-\infty, -\infty) = 0 \quad F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$$

$$3^\circ F(x+0, y) = F(x, y) \quad F(x, y+0) = F(x, y)$$



边缘分布:

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

$$F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y)$$

离散型:  $\Sigma$

$$\text{连续型: } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \quad F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(x) dx$$

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

常见二维随机变量:

• 二维均匀分布

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S_G} & (x, y) \in G \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

• 二维正态分布

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

$$-1 < \rho < 1$$

$$\text{若 } (X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$$

$$\text{则 } X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

二维正态分布的两个边缘分布都是一维正态分布且不依赖参数  $\rho$ .

二维随机变量独立性:

$$P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq x\} P\{Y \leq y\} \quad \text{充要.}$$

$$F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y) \quad \star$$

边缘分布

• 针对离散型  $P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\} = P\{X=x_i\} P\{Y=y_j\}$   
 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$

• 针对连续型  $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$  几乎处处成立.

$$\rho = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{二维正态随机变量 } (X, Y) \text{ 独立.}$$

• 若  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  与  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  相互独立.

则  $X_i (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$  与  $Y_j (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$  相互独立.

若  $h, g$  是连续函数, 则  $h(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  与  $g(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  相互独立.  
 常数与任何随机变量独立.

联合分布 & 边缘分布

联合分布  $\xrightarrow[\text{确定}]{\text{唯一}}$  边缘分布

X

若  $X, Y$  独立, 则 边缘分布  $\xrightarrow[\text{确定}]{\text{唯一}}$  联合分布.

$$Z = X + Y :$$

•  $X \sim P(\lambda_1), Y \sim P(\lambda_2), X, Y$  相互独立

$$Z = X + Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$P\{Z=n\} = \sum_{k=0}^n P\{X=k\} P\{Y=n-k\}$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{n-k}$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} \quad (= \text{二项式定理})$$

•  $X \sim B(n_1, p), Y \sim B(n_2, p), X, Y$  相互独立

$$Z = X + Y \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$$

• 连续型计算步骤:

(1) 求  $Z = \varphi(X, Y)$  的分布函数  $F_Z(z)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} \\ &= P\{\varphi(X, Y) \leq z\} \\ &= \iint_{\varphi(x, y) \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求  $Z = \varphi(X, Y)$  的概率密度  $f_Z(z)$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z)$$

$Z = X + Y$  公式:

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + Y \leq z\} \\ &= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

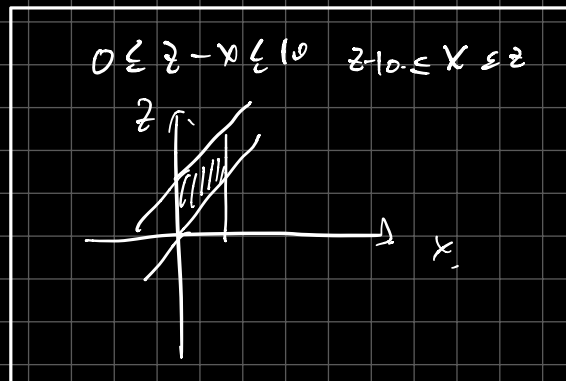
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x+y &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-u}^z f(x, u-x) dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^z \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u-x) dx \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow f_Z(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u-x) dx$$

$$\rightarrow F_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z f_Z(u) du.$$

$$\text{结论: } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy.$$



★ 注意定义域

$$Z = \max\{X, Y\}:$$

$$P\{\max\{X, Y\} \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z, Y \leq z\}.$$

$$= P\{X \leq z\} \cdot P\{Y \leq z\} \quad (X, Y \text{ 相互独立}).$$

$$Z = \min\{X, Y\}:$$

$$P\{\min\{X, Y\} \leq z\} = 1 - P\{\min\{X, Y\} > z\}.$$

$$= 1 - P\{X > z, Y > z\} = 1 - P\{X > z\} \cdot P\{Y > z\}. \quad (X, Y \text{ 相互独立}).$$

$$= 1 - (1 - P\{X \leq z\}) \cdot (1 - P\{Y \leq z\}).$$

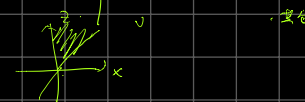
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha \cdot e^{-\alpha x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \beta \cdot e^{-\beta y}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$Z = X + Y.$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx.$$

$$f_Y(z-x) = \begin{cases} \beta \cdot e^{-\beta(z-x)}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(z-x) = \begin{cases} \alpha \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \cdot (\beta \cdot e^{-\beta(z-x)}), & x \geq 0, z > x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



$$f_Z(z) = \int_0^z \alpha \beta \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \cdot e^{-\beta(z-x)} dx$$

$$= e^{-\beta z} \alpha \beta \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha-\beta} \cdot e^{-(\alpha-\beta)x} \right]_0^z$$

$$= e^{-\beta z} \alpha \beta \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha-\beta} (e^{-(\alpha-\beta)z} - 1) \right]$$

$$= \alpha \beta \left( \frac{1}{\alpha-\beta} \right) (e^{-\alpha z} - e^{-\beta z})$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha \beta}{\alpha-\beta} (e^{-\alpha z} - e^{-\beta z})$$