§ 3. 2 边缘分布

一、一般情况--边缘分布函数

向量的分布称为联合分布。分量的分布称 为边缘(边际)分布

分量的分布函数称为边缘分布函数。

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

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

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二、离散型

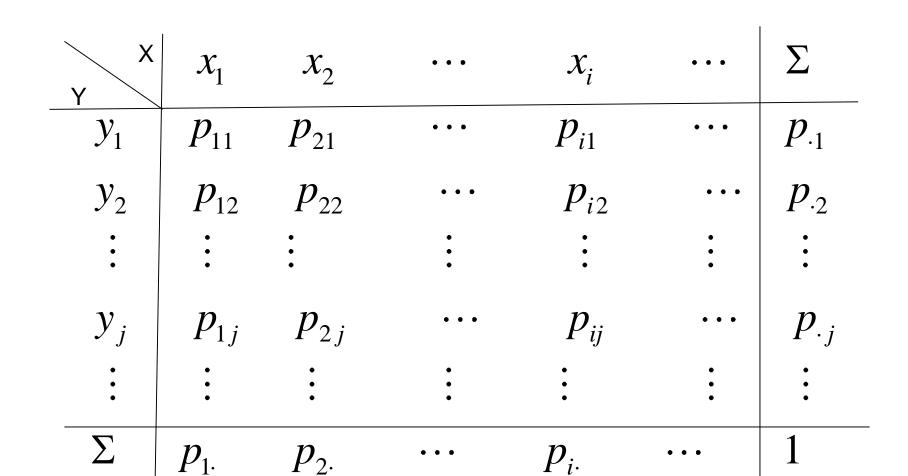
$$P\{X = x_i\} = P\{(X = x_i) \bigcup_{j} (Y = y_j)\}$$

$$= \sum_{j} P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\}$$

$$\therefore P\{X = x_i\} = \sum_{j} p_{ij} \triangleq p_i. \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

同理

$$P\{Y = y_j\} = \sum_{i} p_{ij} \triangleq p_{ij}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots,$$



 $p_{i\cdot}$

例3.1 将两封信随机地投入3个邮筒,设X,Y 分别为1,2号邮筒中信的数目。求(X,Y)的联合分布与边缘分布。

解: X的可能取值为0, 1, 2; Y的可能取值为0, 1, 2.

所以,(X,Y)的联合分布为

$$P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \frac{C_2^i C_{2-i}^j}{3^2} i, j=0, 1, 2$$

由此得(X,Y)的联合分布律为

Y	0	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	<u>1</u> 9
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0

由此得(X,Y)的联合分布律和边缘分布律为

X	0	1	2	$p_{.j}$
0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	<u>1</u> 9	$\frac{4}{9}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0	$\frac{4}{9}$
2	<u>1</u> 9	0	0	$\frac{1}{9}$
$p_{i.}$	<u>4</u> 9	<u>4</u> 9	<u>1</u> 9	

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补例、将10封信随机地投入3个邮筒,设X,Y分别为1,2号邮筒中信的数目。求(X,Y)的联合分布与边缘分布。

解: X、Y的可能值都是0,1,...,10;

$$P{X = i, Y = j} = \frac{C_{10}^{i} C_{10-i}^{j}}{3^{10}} \quad i, j=0,1,\dots,10$$

注意: i+j>10时 $C_{10-i}^{j}=0$,此时 $P\{X=i, Y=j\}=0$

$$P(X=i) = \sum_{j=0}^{10} P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \sum_{j=0}^{10-i} \frac{C_{10}^i C_{10-i}^j}{3^{10}} = \frac{2^{10-i} C_{10}^i}{3^{10}}$$

$$i = 0,1,\dots,10$$

由对称性得

$$P(Y=j)=\sum_{i=0}^{10}P\{X=i, Y=j\}=\frac{2^{10-j}C_{10}^{j}}{3^{10}}$$

$$j = 0,1,\dots,10$$

边际分布是什么分布?

三、连续型

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X \le x, Y < +\infty\}$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, y) dy \right] du$$

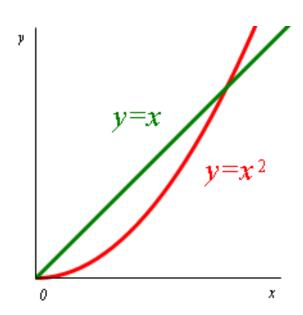
$$\therefore f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

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

例2.设二维随机变量(X,Y)具有概率密度函数

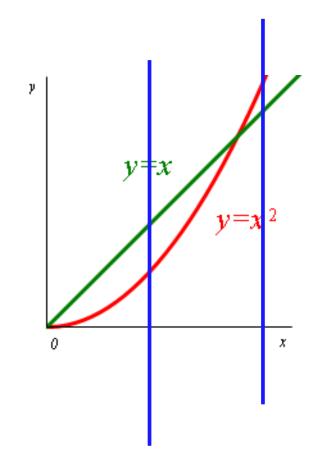
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6, & x^2 \le y \le x \\ 0, & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\boxtimes} \end{cases}$$

求 $f_X(x)$ 和 $f_Y(y)$.



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

积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)$ dy就是沿着直线 $\{(x,y): -\infty < y < +\infty\}$ 的积分。 从右图可见,可分为三种情况。

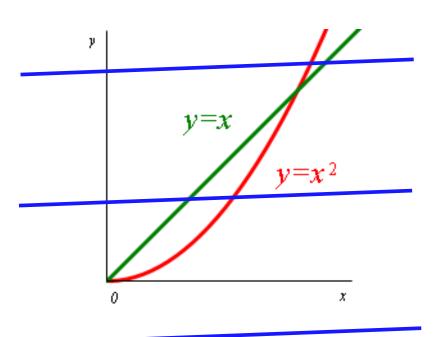


$$\therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 6(x - x^2) & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} 6dx, & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{#} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 6(\sqrt{y} - y) & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{#} \\ 0, & \text{#} \\ \end{cases}$$



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例3.设二维随机变量(X, Y)的密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}}$$

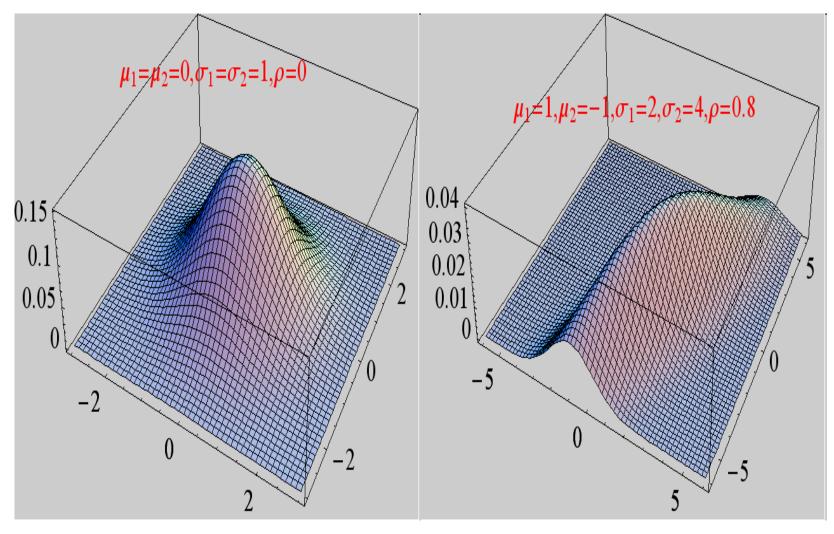
$$\cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^{2})} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_{1})(y-\mu_{2})}{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} + \frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}} \right] \right\}$$

则称随机变量(X, Y)服从参数为 μ_1 , μ_2 , σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 ρ 的正态分布,记作

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

$$-\infty < \mu_i < +\infty, \quad \sigma_i > 0 (i = 1, 2), \quad -1 < \rho < 1.$$

二维正态分布密度的图形



求边缘密度

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^{2})} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_{1})(y-\mu_{2})}{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} + \frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right]\right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^{2})\sigma_{1}^{2}} \left[(x-\mu_{1}) - \rho \frac{\sigma_{1}(y-\mu_{2})}{\sigma_{2}}\right]^{2} + \frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right\}$$

作业: 6、7、8、9