



# 协方差

**定义4.3** 设 $(X, Y)$ 是二维随机变量, 称

$$E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

为 $X$ 与 $Y$ 的**协方差**, 记为  $\text{cov}(X, Y)$ . (covariance)

$$\text{设 } g(X, Y) = [X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]$$

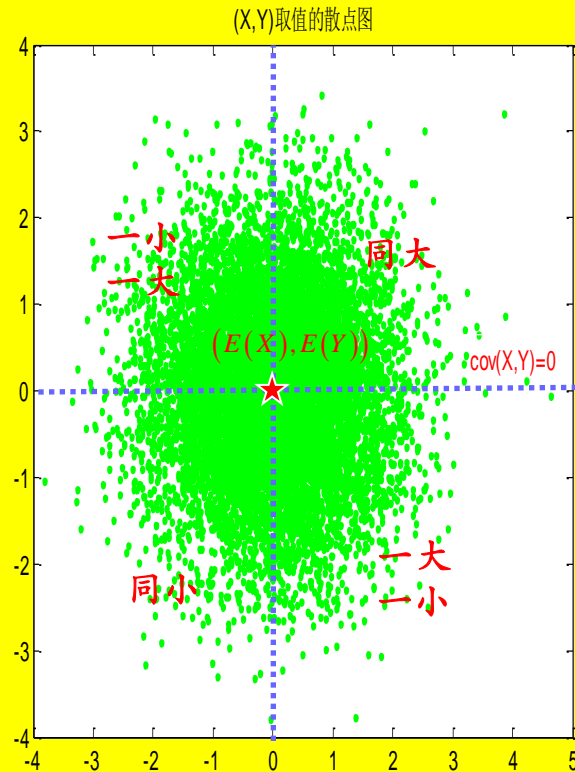
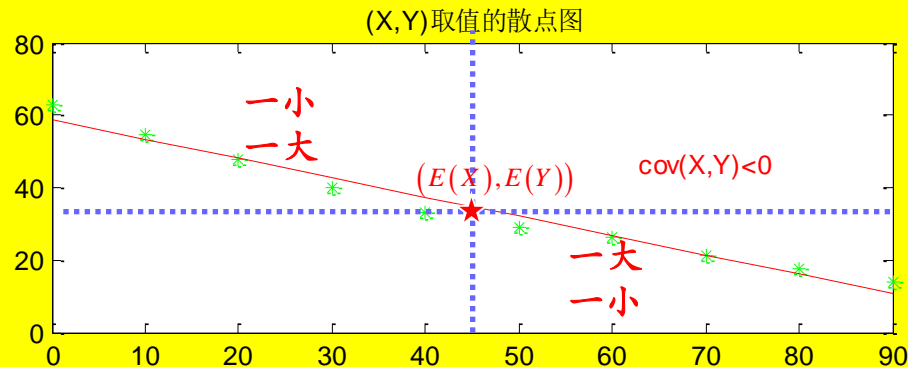
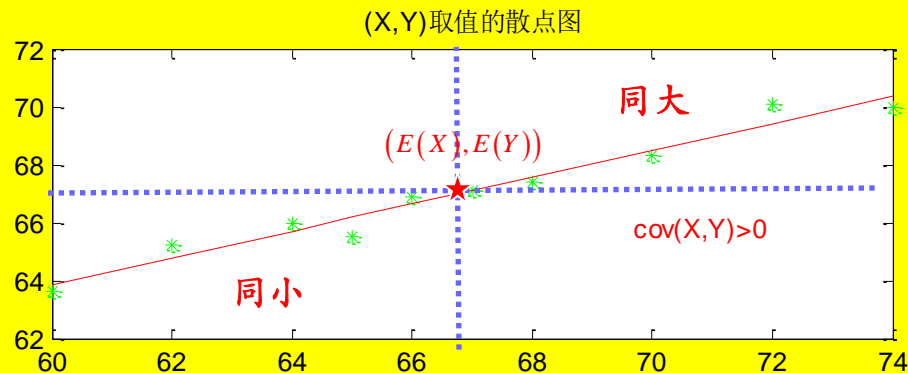
$$\text{cov}(X, Y) > 0 \text{ 即 } E[g(X, Y)] > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{X > E(X)\} \cap \{Y > E(Y)\} \text{ 或 } \{X < E(X)\} \cap \{Y < E(Y)\}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) < 0 \text{ 即 } E[g(X, Y)] < 0 \quad \text{以较大的可能发生}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{X > E(X)\} \cap \{Y < E(Y)\} \text{ 或 } \{X < E(X)\} \cap \{Y > E(Y)\}$$

协方差反映 的是 $X$ 与 $Y$  之间**协同**发展变化的趋势



协方差刻画了随机变量之间的线性关系

注：(1)由定义及期望性质可得协方差的计算公式：

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(X, Y) &= E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} \\&= E[XY - X \cdot E(Y) - E(X) \cdot Y + E(X) \cdot E(Y)] \\&= E(XY) - E(Y)E(X) - E(X)E(Y) + E(X)E(Y) \\&= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y).\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \operatorname{cov}(X, X) = D(X)$$

(3)在方差的性质(3)中, 显然有

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$D(aX \pm bY) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) \pm 2ab \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

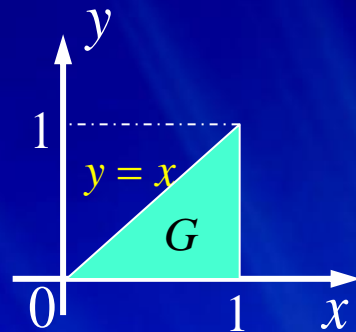
(4)在方差的性质(4)中, 当 $X$ 与 $Y$ 相互独立时, 有

$$\operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = 0.$$



**例1** 设  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x & (x, y) \in G \\ 0 & \text{其余} \end{cases}$$



试求协方差  $\text{cov}(X, Y)$ . 其中  $G = \{(x, y) : 0 < y < x < 1\}$

**解**  $E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x \cdot 3x dy = \frac{3}{4}, \quad E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \cdot 3x dy = \frac{3}{8}$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy \cdot 3x dy = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{3}{160}$$

**例2** 设 $(X, Y)$ 的联合概率函数, 求协方差  $\text{cov}(X, Y)$ .

$X \setminus Y$	1	2
-1	1/4	1/6
1	1/4	1/3

**解**  $E(X) = -1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right) + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6},$   
 $E(Y) = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$

$$E(XY) = (-1) \times \frac{1}{4} + (-2) \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{12}.$$



**定理4.4** 设  $k, l, c$  都是常数, 则  $(X, Y)$  的协方差满足

$$(1) \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = \operatorname{cov}(Y, X);$$

$$(2) \operatorname{cov}(X, c) = 0;$$

$$(3) \operatorname{cov}(kX, lY) = kl \operatorname{cov}(X, Y);$$

$$(4) \operatorname{cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i, \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{cov}(X_i, Y_j).$$

**证明:** (2)  $\text{cov}(X, c) = E\{[X - E(X)][c - E(c)]\} = 0$

(3)  $\text{cov}(kX, lY) = E\{[kX - kE(X)][lY - lE(Y)]\} = kl \text{cov}(X, Y)$

(4)  $\text{cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y_1) = E[(X_1 + X_2)Y_1] - E(X_1 + X_2)E(Y_1)$   
 $= E(X_1Y_1) + E(X_2Y_1) - E(X_1)E(Y_1) - E(X_2)E(Y_1)$   
 $= \text{cov}(X_1, Y_1) + \text{cov}(X_2, Y_1)$

**例3** 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2$  相互独立, 且都服从参数为1的指数分布,  $Y = 4X_1 - 3X_2, Z = X_1 + X_2$ , 试求  $\text{cov}(Y, Z)$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(Y, Z) &= \text{cov}(4X_1 - 3X_2, X_1 + X_2) \\ &= 4\text{cov}(X_1, X_1) + 4\text{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ &\quad - 3\text{cov}(X_2, X_1) - 3\text{cov}(X_2, X_2) \\ &= 4D(X_1) + \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) - 3D(X_2) = 1\end{aligned}$$

## 本节内容及要求

1

协方差  
定义  
理解协方差的  
概率含义

2

协方差  
的性质  
熟练使用  
性质

## 下讲内容

1,2

相关系数



谢 谢

同济大学数学科学学院概率统计教学团队