

Chapter 3.

3.1. 随机变量 & 联合分布.

def. (n 维随机变量) $X_1(w) \dots X_n(w) \in \Omega = \{w\}$.

\downarrow
 $X(w) = (X_1(w), \dots, X_n(w))$ 即是.

必须在同一样本空间

def. (联合分布函数) $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$

对 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 而言.

性质: P140. (略).

* e.g. $G(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x+y < 0 \\ 1 & x+y \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 不构成联合分布函数.

def. (联合分布列). 有限对 (x, y) , 离散随机变量.

$$P_{ij} = P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) \quad x, y = 1, 2, \dots$$

def. (联合密度函数). $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y \underbrace{p(x, y)}_{\rightarrow} dx dy$

$$p(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F(x, y).$$

$$P(X, Y \in G) = \iint_G p(x, y) ds \quad \text{概率转化为面积分.}$$

△ 常用多维分布.

1. 多项分布: 几次独立重真试验.

$$P(X_1=n_1, X_2=n_2, \dots, X_r=n_r) = \frac{(n_1+\dots+n_r)!}{n_1! \cdot n_2! \cdots n_r!} p_1^{n_1} \cdots p_r^{n_r}$$

记作 $M(n, p_1, p_2 \cdots p_r)$
 △ 次数

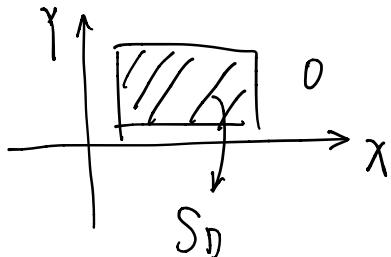
2. 多维超几何分布:

$$P(\underbrace{X_1=n_1, \dots, X_r=n_r}_{i\text{号球的个数}}) = \frac{\binom{N_1}{n_1} \cdots \binom{N_r}{n_r}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

i号球个数
总取出球个数.

3. 多维均匀分布 类似空间体积

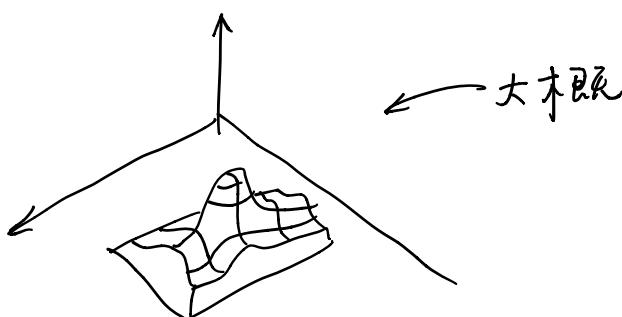
$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S_D}, & (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D \\ 0, & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$



几何概率常用

4. 二元正态分布 $p(x, y) = \dots$ 记为 $(x, y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

二元的也很利于理解.



▶ 3.2. 边际分布及随机变量独立性

联合分布函数(分布列/密度函数)包含信息 → 本章目标

- 每个分量单独的分布(也叫边际分布)
- 分量间关联程度
- 给定一个分量分布,求其他分量分布(条件分布).

def. (边际分布) $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} F(x, y) = P(X \leq x)$. ← X 的边际分布.

$$\text{记作 } F_X(x) = F(x, \infty)$$

def. (边际分布列). $P(X = x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$

def. (边际密度函数) $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_X(u) du$. ↗ 几何上也好理解
 $F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y p_Y(v) dv$.

def. (随机变量间的独立性)

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{F_i(x_i)}_{\text{边际分布.}} \quad \text{, 则 } X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 独立.}$$

对离散. $P(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i)$

对连续 $p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i)$.

§3.3. 多元随机变量函数的分布.

(X_1, \dots, X_n) 是 n 维, $Y = g(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $\underbrace{1 \text{ 维}}$ e.g. $Y = X_1 + X_2$.

The. (泊松分布可加性). $X \sim P(\lambda_1), Y \sim P(\lambda_2), X, Y$ 独立. 则
 $Z = X + Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.
 又限

* (卷积公式) $P(Z=k) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i) P(Y=k-i)$
 寻求2个独立随机变量和的分布运算

The. (二项分布可加性) $X \sim b(n, p), Y \sim b(m, p)$

$Z = X + Y \sim b(n+m, p)$. (可推广)

?

def. (最大值分布). $Y = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① 分布函数: } F_Y(y) &= P(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq y) \\ &= P(X_1 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n F_i(y) \end{aligned}$$

… P165 (在各情况下的 Y 的分布).

def. (最小值分布) $Y = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$.

$$\text{分布函数. } F_Y(y) = \dots = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_i(y)).$$

… P166. ~.

$$Z = X + Y. \quad P_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_X(x) P_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_X(x) P_Y(z-y) dy.$$

The. (连续场合的卷积公式) X, Y , $P_X(x), P_Y(y)$, $Z = X + Y$.

$$P_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_X(z-y) P_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_X(x) P_Y(z-x) dx.$$



The. (正态分布可加性). $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$,

わから
ませ

$$Z = X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) \quad (\text{P167})$$

The. (Γ 分布可加性). $X \sim Ga(\alpha_1, \lambda)$, $Y \sim Ga(\alpha_2, \lambda)$

$$Z = X + Y \sim Ga(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda). \quad (\text{P168})$$

* 变量变换法.

$$(X, Y) : p(x, y). \quad \begin{cases} u = g_1(x, y) \\ v = g_2(x, y) \end{cases} \quad J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(u, v) = p(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J|$$

步骤. ...

$$p(u, v) = p(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J|$$

- Other. 增补变量法 (P170)

$$U = X/Y.$$

$$p_u(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_x(\frac{u}{v}) p_y(v) \cdot \frac{1}{|v|} dv.$$

$$U = X/Y \quad p_u(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_x(uv) p_y(v) \frac{1}{|v|} dv.$$

§ 3.4. 多维随机变量特征数.

期望

$$E(Z) = \begin{cases} \sum_i \sum_j g(x_i, y_i) P(X=x_i, Y=y_i) & \text{离散.} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) P_{\sim} dx dy. \end{cases}$$

especially. $Z = g(X)$ $E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) P_X(x) dx.$

性质: $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y).$

$$E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y).$$

→ 推广至多维.
要独立.

方差 $\text{Var}(Z) = E(Z - E(Z))^2$

若 X, Y 独立. $\text{Var}(X \pm Y) = \text{Var}(X) \pm \text{Var}(Y)$

协方差 描述多维之间的关联程度. $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ X, Y 的相关(中心)矩.

$$E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = \text{Cov}(X, Y).$$

展开.

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

* 不相关 ≠ 独立

可见 X, Y 相互独立, 则 $\text{Cov}(Y, X) = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Var}(X \pm Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) \pm 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y).$$

$$\text{Cov}(X+Z, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Cov}(Z, Y).$$

就是 σ_Y .



相关系数 $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X} \sqrt{\text{Var}Y}}$ X, Y 的线性相关系数.

(消除量纲) \rightarrow 标准化的相关性描述

The (Schwarz 不等式). $(\text{Cov}(X, Y))^2 \leq \sigma_Y^2 \cdot \sigma_X^2$

$$\hookrightarrow |\text{Cov}(X, Y)| \leq 1. \quad \star$$

$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 1 : X, Y$ 处处线性相关 $P(Y = ax + b) = 1.$

Eg. P(185) 例题

几维随机变量下.

$$X = (X_1, X_2, X_3 \dots X_n)'$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E[(X - E(X))(X - E(X))'] \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(X_1) & \text{Cov}(X_1 X_2) & \cdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \ddots & \ddots & \text{Var}(X_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{方差-协方差矩阵} \end{aligned}$$

§ 3.5 条件分布与条件期望

$$P_{ij|j} = P(X=x_i | Y=y_j) = \frac{P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)}{P(Y=y_j)} = \underbrace{\frac{P_{ij}}{P_{\cdot j}}}_{\text{边缘概率}}.$$