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joint discrete density function

Canonical name	JointDiscreteDensityFunction
Date of creation	2013-03-22 11:54:55
Last modified on	2013-03-22 11:54:55
Owner	mathcam (2727)
Last modified by	mathcam (2727)
Numerical id	10
Author	mathcam (2727)
Entry type	Definition
Classification	msc 60E05
Synonym	joint probability function
Synonym	joint distribution

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be  $n$  random variables all defined on the same probability space. The **joint discrete density function** of  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ , denoted by  $f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , is the following function:

$$f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n} : R^n \rightarrow R$$

$$f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P[X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n]$$

As in the single variable case, sometimes it's expressed as  $p_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  to mark the difference between this function and the continuous joint density function.

Also, as in the case where  $n = 1$ , this function satisfies:

1.  $f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq 0 \ \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n)$
2.  $\sum_{x_1, \dots, x_n} f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$

In this case,  $f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = P[X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n]$ .