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joint cumulative distribution function

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Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be  $n$  random variables all defined on the same probability space. The **joint cumulative distribution 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:

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

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

As in the unidimensional case, this function satisfies:

1.  $\lim_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow (-\infty, \dots, -\infty)} F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$  and  $\lim_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow (\infty, \dots, \infty)} F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$
2.  $F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is a monotone, nondecreasing function.
3.  $F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is continuous from the right in each variable.

The way to evaluate  $F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is the following:

$$F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(u_1, \dots, u_n) du_1 du_2 \cdots du_n$$

(if  $F$  is continuous) or

$$F_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i_1 \leq x_1, \dots, i_n \leq x_n} f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(i_1, \dots, i_n)$$

(if  $F$  is discrete),

where  $f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}$  is the *joint density function* of  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ .