3.1.3 二维连续型 Y. V.

定义 3.3 若存在 f(x,y) 70 s.t. (x,Y) 的分布函数 F(x,y) 満足  $F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(u,v) \, du \, dv$ 

则称 (X,Y)为连续型 Y,V,称 f(x,Y)为 (X,Y)的 (X,Y)的 (联合) 概率密度.

性质: 设(X,Y)为连续型 Y.V. 机车密度为f(x,y).则

1) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1.$$

2)  $\forall B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ,

$$P((x,Y) \in B) = \iint_B f(x,y) dx dy.$$

3) 在 f(x,y)的连续点上,

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

4) X, Y为一维连续型 Y. V.,且

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

(若 X, Y为连续型, 则 (X, Y) 不一定为连续型, 如 (X, X))

例 设(X,Y)概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^2 + axy, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2 \\ 0, & x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

求: 1)  $\alpha$  2)  $f_{x}(x)$ ,  $f_{y}(y)$  3) F(x,y) 4) P(x+y) 解: 1) 由  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2} dy (x^{2} + axy)$ 

$$=\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{2}$$
 得  $\alpha=\frac{1}{3}$ .

2) 
$$f_{\chi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}xy dy = 2x^{2} + \frac{2}{3}x, \quad 0 \le x \le 1$$

$$\int 2X^{2} + \frac{2}{3}\delta, \quad 0 \le \delta \le 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} + \frac{1}{3} xy dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}y, \quad 0 \le y \le 2$$

$$f_{\gamma}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}y, & o \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \sharp e. \end{cases}$$

$$F(x, y) = \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{2} dv \left( u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} uv \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{3} + \frac{1}{3} x^{2}$$

$$F(x,y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} du \int_{0}^{y} dv \left( u^{2} + \frac{1}{3}uv \right)$$

$$=\frac{y}{3}+\frac{1}{12}y^2$$

$$F(x,y) = \int_{0}^{+} du \int_{0}^{y} dv \left(u^{2} + \frac{1}{3}uv\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}y}{3} + \frac{5^{2}y^{2}}{12}$$

4) 
$$P(x+y) = \iint_{b+y} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{2} dy \left(x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}xy\right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{2} dy \left(x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}xy\right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left( x^{2} (1+x) + \frac{x}{6} [4-(1-x)^{2}] \right) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{48+18-1}{72} = \frac{65}{72}.$$

## 常见的二维 Y.V.

1)二维均匀分布

DCR2. 面积 0<m(D) <+ 10. 若

$$f(x,y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{m(D)}, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & \pm c \end{array} \right.$$

则称(X,Y)服从区域 D上的均匀分布,记为(X,Y)~U(D).

例. 设D为 y= カ与 y= が所国区域.(X,Y)~U(D). 求 fx(为), fx(y).

 $m(D) = \int_{0}^{1} (8 - 8^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ D< 5<1

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

 $= \int_{x^2}^{x} 6 dy = 6(x - x^2)$ 

 $0 \le y < 1 \qquad f_{\gamma}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = 6(\sqrt{y} - y)$ 

 $f_{\chi}(x) = \begin{cases} 6(x-x^2), & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 0, & 4 = 0 \end{cases}$   $f_{\chi}(y) = \begin{cases} 6(y-y), & 0 \le y < 1 \\ 0, & 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

 $\overline{U}$ 

穷维均匀分布的边缘分布不一定是均匀分布

2) 二维正态分布 M1, M2, O12, O22, P

$$\vec{\mathcal{M}} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\mathbf{B}} = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

 $f(x,y) = (2\pi)^{-1} |B|^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(B-\vec{k})B^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{k})T}$ 

记为(X,Y)~ N(成,B).

$$|B| = (1 - \rho^{2}) \sigma_{1}^{2} \sigma_{2}^{2} \qquad B^{1} = \frac{1}{(1 - \rho^{2})\sigma_{1}^{2}\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \rho\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}})$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho^{2})} \left[ \frac{(x - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(y - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}} - 2\rho \frac{(x - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(y - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \int_{-\rho}^{+\rho} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \frac{1}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x - \mu_{1})^{2}}{2(1 - \rho^{2})\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(y - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}} + \frac{(y - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(y - \mu_{1})^{2}$$

3.3 階刻机变量的独立性。

定义3.5 设  $(X_i, \dots, X_n)$  为 n 维 r. v. 若对  $\forall B_i, \dots, B_n \subset R$  ,  $\int X_i \in B_i$   $\int \mathcal{E}(F_i, \forall I \leq i \leq n)$  者有

 $p(X, \in B_1, X_2 \in B_2, ..., X_n \in B_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i \in B_i),$  或等价地,  $\forall X_i \in \mathbb{R}, |\leq n \leq n,$ 

$$F(\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(\delta_i),$$

则未尔 X1, X2, ··· Xn 相互独立.

对一族Y.V. 「为inal ,若其中任意有限个相互独立,则称「为inalies 相互独立

## 性质及判别方法

- 1) 若 X1, X2, ··· Xn 相互独立,则其中 Y2≤k≤n 个相互独立.
- 2) 对于离散型 Y. V. X., ···, Xn, 相互独立
  - $P(X_i = 5_i, ..., X_n = 5_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = 5_i), \forall 5_i, ..., 5_n 可能取值 即 其 合 分 布 列 等 子 边 缘 分 布 列 的 乘 积.$
- 3) 对于连续型 Y. U. X., ···, Xn, 相互独立
- $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i}(x_i), \forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$  即其台概率密度等于边缘概率密度的乘积.
- 4) 若  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,则对  $\forall$  n 个函数  $g_1, \dots, g_n$ ,  $g_1(X_1), \dots, g_n(X_n)$  相互独立.
- 例  $(\chi, \Upsilon) \sim N((\frac{M_1}{M_2}), (\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}, \frac{\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_2^2}))$  则  $\chi_{5}$  Y 独立  $\Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$

$$f(x, y) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}}, & 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

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六 X与丫. 丫与云, X与云独立, 但 X, Y, 云不相互独立.