附录: 协方差矩阵及 n 维正态分布

一、**协方差矩阵:** 设n 维随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的二阶混合中心矩

$$c_{ii} = Cov(X_i, X_i) = E\{[X_i - E(X_i)][X_i - E(X_i)]\}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

都存在,则称矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

为n维随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的**协方差矩阵**。它是一对称矩阵。

二、n维正态分布

● **定义**: 若n 维随机变量(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)的协方差矩阵 Σ 是正定矩阵,且其**概率密度函数**可以表示成以下的形式:

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} (\det \Sigma)^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}) \right\}$$

其中: $\vec{x}=(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)^T$, $\vec{\mu}=(\mu_1,\mu_2,\cdots,\mu_n)^T=(E(X_1),E(X_2,\cdots,E(X_n))^T$,则 称 n 维随机变量 (X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n) 为 n 维正态随机变量, $f(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)$ 为 n 维正态概率密度函数。

由于协方差矩阵 Σ 是正定矩阵,因此其可逆,且逆矩阵 Σ^{-1} 还是正定矩阵。证明如下: Σ 是对称的正定矩阵,因此其特征值都大于零,记其特征值为 $\lambda_i>0$, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$,则由线性代数的知识可知,存在可逆正交矩阵P, $P^TP=I$, $P^{-1}=P^T$ 有

$$\Sigma = P^{T} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{3} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n} \end{pmatrix} P$$

因此,有

$$\Sigma^{-1} = P^{T} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1}^{-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2}^{-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{3}^{-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} P$$

即矩阵 Σ^{-1} 是正定矩阵。又由于

$$\Sigma^{-1} = P^{T} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_{1}^{-1}} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_{2}^{-1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_{3}^{-1}} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_{n}^{-1}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_{1}^{-1}} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_{2}^{-1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_{3}^{-1}} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_{n}^{-1}} \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$= A^{T} A$$

其中:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1^{-1}} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2^{-1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_3^{-1}} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_n^{-1}} \end{pmatrix} P$$

是一可逆矩阵。且有 $\Sigma = A^{-1}(A^{-1})^T$, $\det(\Sigma) = [\det(A^{-1})]^2$, $\det(A^{-1}) = \sqrt{\det(\Sigma)}$ 。

做变换: $\vec{y} = A(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})$, 即 $\vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{y} + \vec{\mu}$, 则其变换的雅可比行列式为

$$J = \det(A^{-1}) = \sqrt{\det(\Sigma)}$$

因此,我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} (\det \Sigma)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}) \right\} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} (\det \Sigma)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |J| \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \vec{y}^T \vec{y} \right\} dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \vec{y}^T \vec{y} \right\} dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_n$$

利用

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2}\right\} dy = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n = 1$$

n 维正态随机变量的性质:

- (1) 设随机变量 $X=(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n)^T\sim N(\vec{\mu},\Sigma)$, C 为 $m\times n$ 矩阵,令: Y=CX (即 Y 为 X 的线性变换),则 Y 为 m 维正态随机变量,且 $Y\sim N(C\bar{\mu},C\Sigma C^T)$ 。
- (2) 设 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$,则 X 服从 n 维正态分布的充要条件是 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的任意的线性组合 $Y = c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + \dots + c_n X_n$ 服从一维正态分布。
- (3) 设 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T \sim N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$,则 X 的任意一个子向量均服从正态分布。 换言之,正态分布的边缘分布仍为正态分布。
- (4) 特别地,n维正态随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) 的每一个分量都是正态变量;反之,若 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 都是正态随机变量,且相互独立,则 (X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) 是n维正态随机变量
- (5) 设 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 n 元正态分布随机变量,均值向量为 $\vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\mu}_1 \\ \bar{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}$,协方差矩阵为

$$\Sigma_X = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: $\Sigma_{11} = E\{(X_1 - \bar{\mu}_1)(X_1 - \bar{\mu}_1)^T\}$, $\Sigma_{22} = E\{(X_2 - \bar{\mu}_2)(X_2 - \bar{\mu}_2)^T\}$, X_1 的维数是 n_1 , X_2 的维数为 n_2 , 其互协方差为: $\Sigma_{12} = \Sigma_{21} = E\{(X_1 - \bar{\mu}_1)(X_2 - \bar{\mu}_2)^T\}$, $n_1 + n_2 = n$,则 X_1 与 X_2 独立的充分必要条件为 $\Sigma_{12} = 0$ 。

证明:必要性显然。下面证明充分性。若 Σ_1 ,=0,则

$$\Sigma_X = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

则正态随机变量 X 的密度函数为

$$f_X(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} (\det \Sigma_X)^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1 - \vec{\mu}_1 \\ \vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1 - \vec{\mu}_1 \\ \vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

于是有

$$\begin{split} f_X(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_1/2} (\det \Sigma_{11})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{\mu}_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{\mu}_1) \right) \times \\ &\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_1/2} (\det \Sigma_{22})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2) \right) \end{split}$$

其中: $n = n_1 + n_2$ 。因此 X_1 与 X_2 独立,即若两个随机向量服从联合正态分布,且互协方差为零,蕴含了它们之间的独立性。

推论: 设 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 服从 n 维正态分布,则" X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立"与" X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 两两不相关"是等价的。

注: (去相关方法) 设 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 服从 n 维联合正态分布, X_1 的维数是 n_1 , X_2 的维数

为 n_2 , $n_1 + n_2 = n$, 设有变换

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & A \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

试确定矩阵A, 使得 Y_1 与 Y_2 的互协方差为零,即 Y_1 与 Y_2 不相关。由

$$0 = E\{(Y_1 - E\{Y_1\})(Y_2 - E\{Y_2\})^T\} =$$

$$= E\{(X_1 - E\{X_1\})(X_2 - E\{X_2\})^T\} + E\{A(X_2 - E\{X_2\})(X_2 - E\{X_2\})^T\}$$

$$= \Sigma_{12} + A\Sigma_{22}$$

即有

$$A = -\Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}$$

此时Y的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{split} \Sigma_{Y} &= E\{(Y - E\{Y\})(Y - E\{Y\})^{T}\} = E\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} Y_{1} - E\{Y_{1}\} \\ Y_{2} - E\{Y_{2}\} \end{pmatrix} (Y_{1} - E\{Y_{1}\})^{T}, (Y_{2} - E\{Y_{2}\})^{T} \right\} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

由上面的性质(1)可知,Y仍为多元正态分布,且有 $\Sigma_Y = C\Sigma_X C^T$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & -\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & -\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

由于

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & -\sum_{12} \sum_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & \sum_{12} \sum_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & -\sum_{12} \sum_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}^T \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & 0 \\ (\sum_{12} \sum_{22}^{-1})^T & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

即有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & 0 \\ (\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1})^T & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & 0 \\ (\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1})^T & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & 0 \\ -(\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1})^T & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (\Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21})^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & -\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

且有

$$\det(\Sigma_X) = \det(\Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21}) \cdot \det(\Sigma_{22})$$

令:

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{11} = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} \ , \quad \hat{\bar{\mu}}_{1} = \bar{\mu}_{1} + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\bar{x}_{2} - \bar{\mu}_{2})$$

因此,我们有如下多元正态分布密度函数的去相关分解形式:

$$\begin{split} f_X(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} (\det \Sigma_X)^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1 - \vec{\mu}_1 \\ \vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1 - \vec{\mu}_1 \\ \vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_1/2} (\det \hat{\Sigma}_{11})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_1 - \hat{\mu}_1)^T (\hat{\Sigma}_{11})^{-1} (\vec{x}_1 - \hat{\mu}_1) \right) \times \\ &\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_2/2} (\det \Sigma_{22})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2) \right) \end{split}$$

另外:

设
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 服从 n 维联合正态分布, X_1 的维数是 n_1 , X_2 的维数为 n_2 , $n_1 + n_2 = n$,

求 X_1 在条件 $X_2 = \bar{x}_2$ 下的条件分布及条件数学期望。由上面去相关方法得到的结果,我们有

$$\begin{split} f_X(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_1/2} (\det \hat{\Sigma}_{11})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_1 - \hat{\mu}_1)^T (\hat{\Sigma}_{11})^{-1} (\vec{x}_1 - \hat{\mu}_1) \right) \times \\ &\times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_2/2} (\det \Sigma_{22})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2) \right) \end{split}$$

其中:
$$\hat{\Sigma}_{11} = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}$$
, $\hat{\mu}_{1} = \hat{\mu}_{1} + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\vec{x}_{2} - \vec{\mu}_{2})$ 。

由多元正态分布的性质(3)可知, X_2 的边缘分布为

$$f_{X_2}(\vec{x}_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_2/2} (\det \Sigma_{22})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)\right)$$

因此, X_1 在条件 $X_2 = \bar{x}_2$ 下的条件分布为

$$f_{X_1 \mid X_2}(\vec{x}_1 \mid \vec{x}_2) = \frac{f_X(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2)}{f_{X_2}(\vec{x}_2)} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n_1/2} (\det \hat{\Sigma}_{11})^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_1 - \hat{\mu}_1)^T (\hat{\Sigma}_{11})^{-1} (\vec{x}_1 - \hat{\mu}_1)\right)$$

即已知 $X_2 = \bar{x}_2$ 的条件下, X_1 的条件分布仍为正态分布,且有

$$E\{X_1 \mid X_2 = \vec{x}_2\} = \hat{\vec{\mu}}_1 = \vec{\mu}_1 + \sum_{12} \sum_{22}^{-1} (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)$$

$$E\{X_1 \mid X_2\} = \hat{\vec{\mu}}_1 = \vec{\mu}_1 + \sum_{12} \sum_{22}^{-1} (X_2 - \vec{\mu}_2)$$

条件协方差矩阵为: $\Sigma_{X_1\mid X_2}=\hat{\Sigma}_{11}=\Sigma_{11}-\Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21}$ 。

令:
$$Z = X_1 - E\{X_1 \mid X_2\} = (X_1 - \bar{\mu}_1) - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X_2 - \bar{\mu}_2)$$
, 则 Z 为 n_1 维随机变量,

由于

$$Z = (I_{n_1}, \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}) \begin{pmatrix} X_1 - \bar{\mu}_1 \\ X_2 - \bar{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 n_1 维随机变量Z仍为正态分布,且

$$E\{Z\} = E\{(X_1 - \bar{\mu}_1) - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}(X_2 - \bar{\mu}_2)\} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{Z} &= E\{ZZ^{T}\} = E\{[(X_{1} - \bar{\mu}_{1}) - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}(X_{2} - \bar{\mu}_{2})][(X_{1} - \bar{\mu}_{1}) - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}(X_{2} - \bar{\mu}_{2})]^{T}\} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{21} \end{split}$$

即

$$Z = X_1 - E\{X_1 \mid X_2\} \sim N(\vec{0}, \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21})$$

由此可知, n_1 维随机变量 $X_1-E\{X_1\,|\,X_2\}$ 的协方差矩阵与在给定 X_2 条件时的条件协方差矩阵 $\Sigma_{X_1|X_2}$ 相同,这一结论在统计估值理论中会有重要的应用。

例: 设 X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n 是 取 自 正 态 总 体 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ ($\sigma>0$) 的 简 单 随 机 样 本 。 记 $\overline{X}_k=\frac{1}{k}\sum_{i=1}^k X_i, 1\leq k < n\,,\,\,\,$ 求统计量 $T=\overline{X}_k-\overline{X}_{k+1}$ 的分布。

解: 由于
$$T = \overline{X}_k - \overline{X}_{k+1} = \frac{1}{k(k+1)} X_1 + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} X_k - \frac{1}{k+1} X_{k+1}$$

因此:
$$ET = 0$$
, $D(T) = \frac{1}{[k(k+1)]^2}\sigma^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{[k(k+1)]^2}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{k(k+1)}\sigma^2$

因此:
$$T \sim N(0, \frac{1}{k(k+1)}\sigma^2)$$

例:设随机向量(X,Y)的两个分量相互独立,且均服从标准正态分布N(0,1)。

- (a) 分别写出随机变量 X + Y 和 X Y 的分布密度
- (b) 试问: X + Y 与 X Y 是否独立? 说明理由。

M: (a)
$$X + Y \sim N(0,2)$$
, $X - Y \sim N(0,2)$

(b) 由于:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X+Y\\X-Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1\\1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X\\Y \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} X\\Y \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1\\1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \det B = -2 \neq 0$$

因此 $\begin{pmatrix} X+Y\\X-Y \end{pmatrix}$ 是服从正态分布的二维随机向量,其协方差矩阵为:

$$D = BE_2B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此X+Y与X-Y独立。