

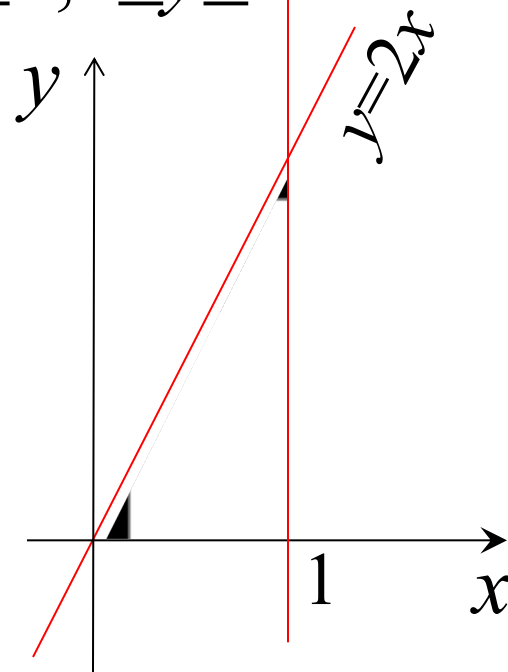
例1 已知 (X, Y) 在区域 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2x$ 上的均匀分布,

试求: (1) $Z=2X+Y$ 的概率密度

(2) $Z=X-Y$ 的概率密度

解: (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

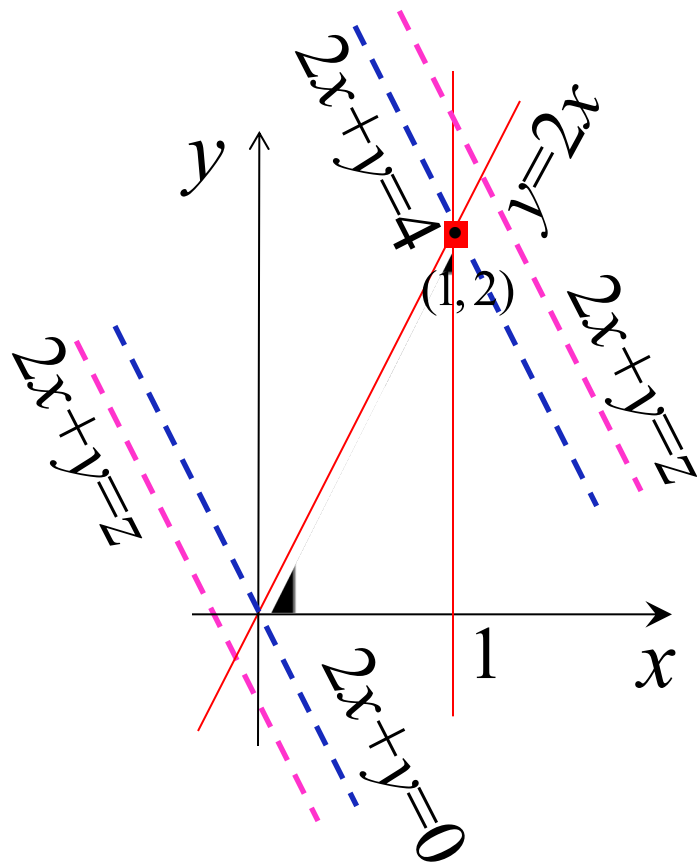


(沿直线积分直接求密度)

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_{2x+y=z} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

当 $z < 0$ 或 $z > 4$ 时

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{2x+y=z} 0 dx = 0$$

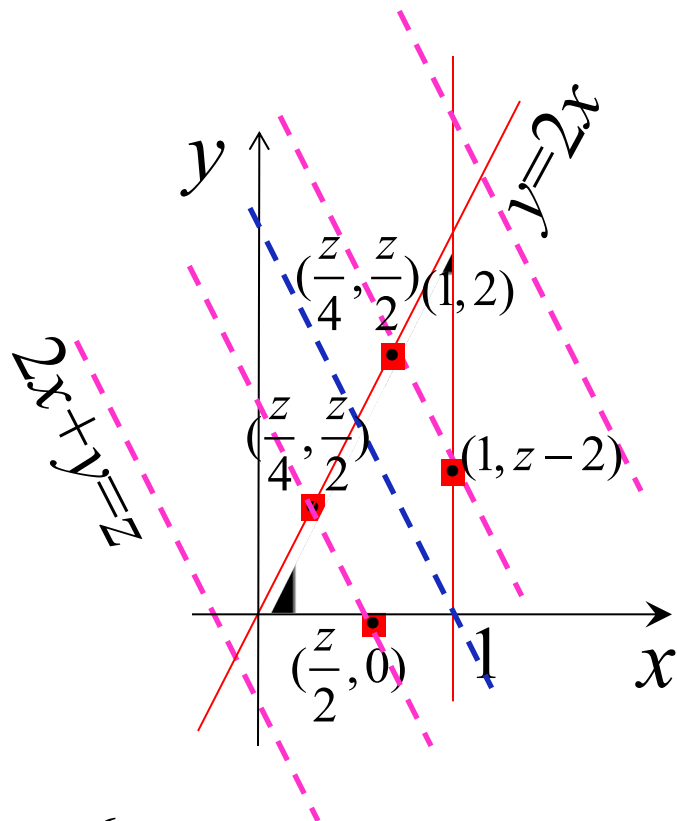


当 $0 \leq z \leq 2$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{2x+y=z} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{z}{4}}^{\frac{z}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{z}{4} \end{aligned}$$

当 $2 < z \leq 4$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{2x+y=z} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{z}{4}}^1 1 dx = 1 - \frac{z}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{4}, & 0 < z < 2 \\ 1 - \frac{z}{4}, & 2 < z < 4 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $z < -1$ 或 $z > 1$ 时

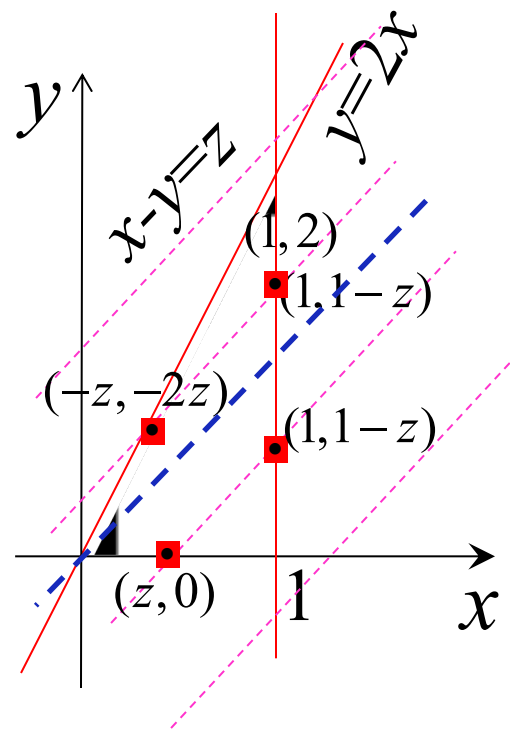
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{x-y=z} 0 dx = 0$$

当 $-1 \leq z \leq 0$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{x-y=z} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_{-z}^1 1 dx = 1 + z \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 < z \leq 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{x-y=z} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_z^1 1 dx = 1 - z \end{aligned}$$



$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 + z, & -1 \leq z < 0 \\ 1 - z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) 极值分布：即极大值，极小值的分布

主要讨论相互独立的随机变量的极值分布

对于离散型随机变量的极值分布可直接计算

例2 X, Y 相互独立, $X, Y \sim$ 参数为0.5的0-1分布

求 $M = \max\{X, Y\}$ 的概率分布

解

$p_{ij} \backslash X$	1	0
Y		
1	0.25	0.25
0	0.25	0.25

$\max\{X, Y\}$	1	0
P	0.75	0.25

$\min\{X, Y\}$	1	0
P	0.25	0.75

对于连续型随机变量，
设 X, Y 相互独立, $X \sim F_X(x), Y \sim F_Y(y)$,
 $U = \max\{X, Y\}, V = \min\{X, Y\}$,
求 U, V 的分布函数.

$$\begin{aligned} F_U(u) &= P(\max\{X, Y\} \leq u) \\ &= P(X \leq u, Y \leq u) = P(X \leq u)P(Y \leq u) \\ &= F_X(u)F_Y(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_V(v) &= P(\min\{X, Y\} \leq v) = 1 - P(\min\{X, Y\} > v) \\ &= 1 - P(X > v, Y > v) = 1 - P(X > v)P(Y > v) \\ &= 1 - (1 - F_X(v))(1 - F_Y(v)) \end{aligned}$$

推广至相互独立的 n 个随机变量的情形：

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立，且

$$X_i \sim F_i(x_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$U = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$V = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

则

$$F_U(u) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_i(u)$$

$$F_V(v) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_i(v))$$

例3 设系统 L 由相互独立的 n 个元件组成，连接方式为

- (1) 串联；
- (2) 并联；
- (3) 冷贮备(起初由一个元件工作，其它 $n - 1$ 个元件做冷贮备，当工作元件失效时，贮备的元件逐个地自动替换)；

如果 n 个元件的寿命分别为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 且

$$X_i \sim E(\lambda), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

求在以上 3 种组成方式下，系统 L 的寿命 X 的密度函数.

解

$$f_{X_i}(x_i) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i}, & x_i > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{X_i}(x_i) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x_i}, & x_i > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad X = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_{X_i}(x))$$

$$F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$1 - F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_{X_i}(x)) = \begin{cases} (e^{-\lambda x})^n, & x > 0, \\ 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_{X_i}(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 - (e^{-\lambda x})^n, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-n\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad X = \max \{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\}$$

$$F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^n, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$$

$n = 2$ 时 ,

$$f_{X_1+X_2}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X_1}(t) f_{X_2}(x-t) dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lambda^2 x e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

可以证明, $X_1 + X_2$ 与 X_3 也相互独立, 故

$$f_{X_1+X_2+X_3}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X_1+X_2}(t) f_{X_3}(x-t) dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^2 x^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

归纳地可以证明，

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\lambda x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

例4 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

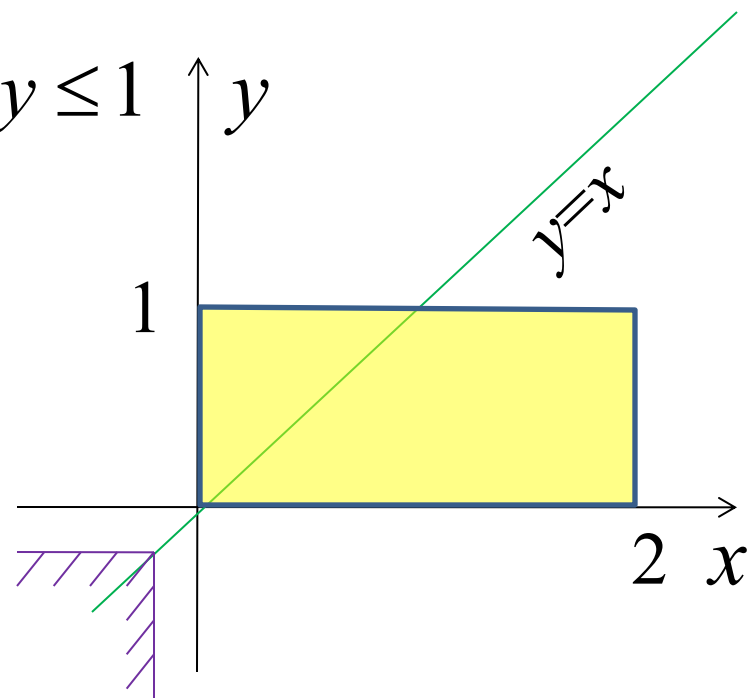
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}(2x + y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 $\max(X, Y)$ 的概率密度;

(2) 求 $\min(X, Y)$ 的概率密度;

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\max}(z) &= P(\max(X, Y) \leq z) \\ &= P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) \\ &= \iint_{\substack{x \leq z \\ y \leq z}} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

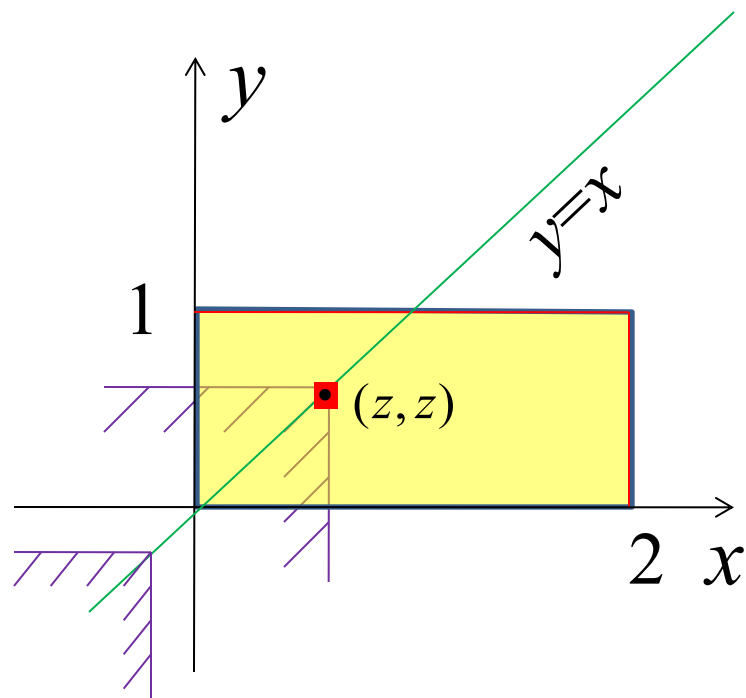


(a) 当 $z < 0$ 时;

$$F_{\max}(z) = 0$$

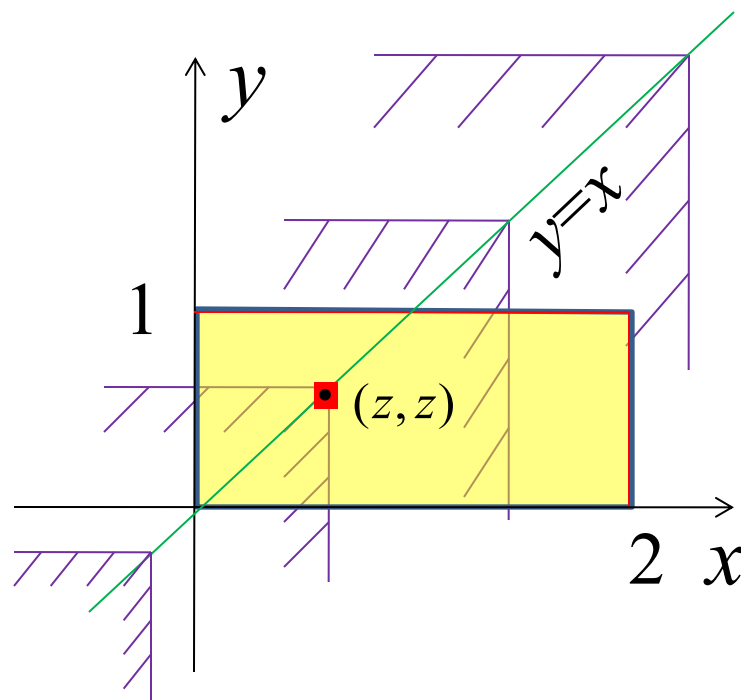
(b) 当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时;

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\max}(z) &= \iint_{\substack{x \leq z \\ y \leq z}} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^z \int_0^z \frac{1}{5} (2x + y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^z \frac{1}{5} (2xz + \frac{1}{5} z^2) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{10} z^3 \end{aligned}$$



(c) 当 $1 \leq z < 2$ 时;

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\max}(z) &= \iint_{\substack{x \leq z \\ y \leq z}} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^z \int_0^1 \frac{1}{5} (2x + y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^z \frac{1}{5} \left(2x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5} z^2 + \frac{1}{10} z \end{aligned}$$



(d) 当 $z \geq 2$ 时; $F_{\max}(z) = 1$

$$F_{\max}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{3}{10}z^3, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{5}z^2 + \frac{1}{10}z, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1 & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\max}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{10}z^3, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{2}{5}z + \frac{1}{10}, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

解 (2)

$$\neq P(X \leq z, Y \leq z)$$
$$F_{\min}(z) = P(\min(X, Y) \leq z)$$

$$= 1 - P(\min(X, Y) > z)$$

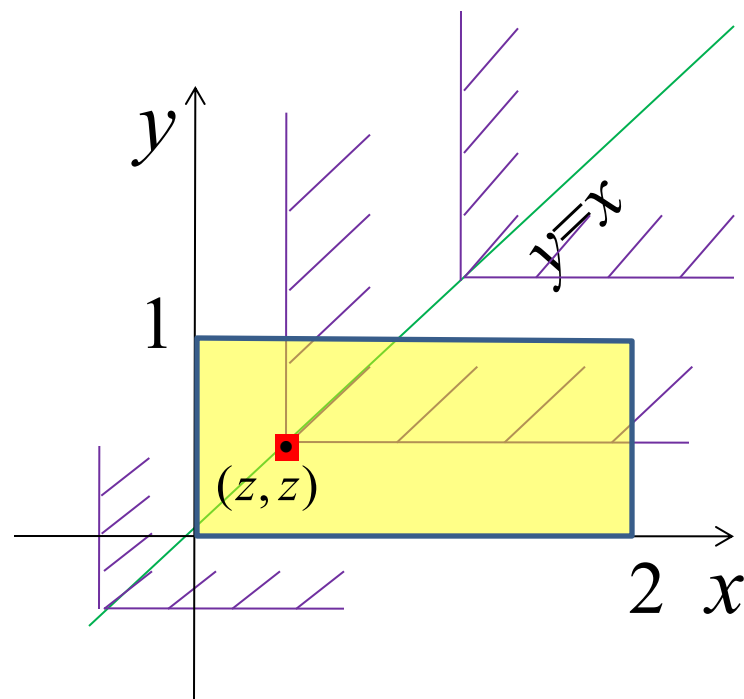
$$= 1 - \iint_{\substack{x > z \\ y > z}} f(x, y) dx dy$$

(a) 当 $z > 1$ 时;

$$F_{\min}(z) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

(b) 当 $0 < z \leq 1$ 时;

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\min}(z) &= 1 - \int_z^2 \int_z^1 \frac{1}{5} (2x + y) dy dx \\ &= -\frac{3}{10} z^3 + \frac{2}{5} z^2 + \frac{9}{10} z \end{aligned}$$



(d) 当 $z < 0$ 时;

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\min}(z) &= 1 - 1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\max}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ -\frac{3}{10}z^3 + \frac{2}{5}z^2 + \frac{9}{10}z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\min}(z) = \begin{cases} -\frac{9}{10}z^2 + \frac{4}{5}z + \frac{9}{10}, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3) 平方和的分布： $Z = X^2 + Y^2$

设 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为 $f(x, y)$

则 $F_Z(z) = P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq z)$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy & z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr, & z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sqrt{z} \cos \theta, \sqrt{z} \sin \theta) d\theta, & z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

例如 , $X \sim N(0,1)$, $Y \sim N(0,1)$, X, Y 相互独立 ,
 $Z = X^2 + Y^2$, 则

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z \cos^2 \theta}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z \sin^2 \theta}{2}} d\theta, & z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z \geq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 称为自由度为2的}\chi^2\text{分布}$$

若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 且

$$X_i \sim N(0,1), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

则 $Z = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2$ 所服从的分布称为

自由度为 n 的 χ^2 分布

它的概率密度函数为

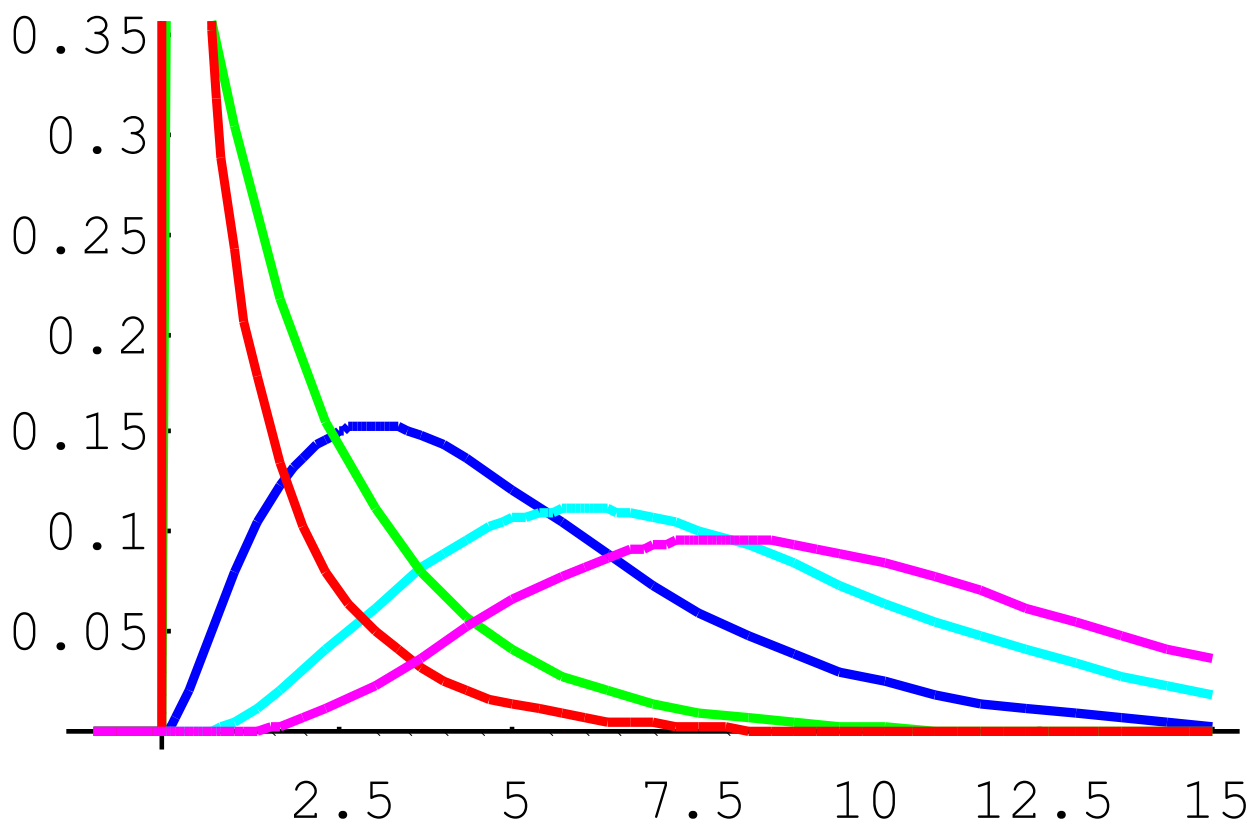
$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} z^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt, \quad x > 0$ — 称为 Γ 函数

$$\Gamma(1) = 1, \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x), \quad \Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

自由度分别为1,2,5,8,10的
 χ^2 分布的密度函数图形



自由度分别为1,2,5,8,10的 χ^2 分布的密度函数图形

