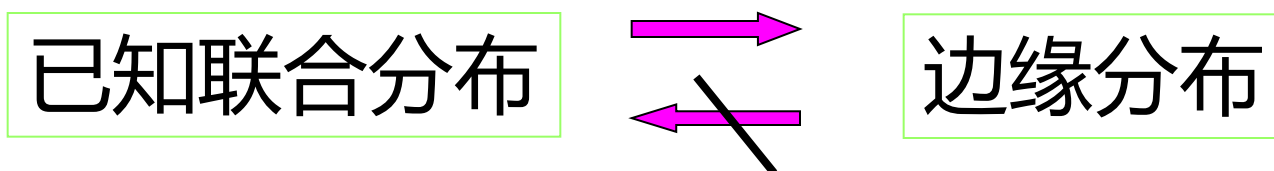


§ 5.4 协方差和相关系数

问题 对于二维随机变量 (X, Y) :



这说明对于二维随机变量，除了每个随机变量各自的概率特性以外，相互之间可能还有某种联系。问题是用一个什么样的数去反映这种联系。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{数 } & E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))) \\ &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

反映了随机变量 X, Y 之间的某种关系

● 协方差和相关系数的定义

定义 称 $E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)))$
为 X, Y 的**协方差**. 记为

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(X, Y) &= E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))) \\ &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)\end{aligned}$$

称
$$\begin{pmatrix} D(X) & \text{cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{cov}(X, Y) & D(Y) \end{pmatrix}$$

为 (X, Y) 的**协方差矩阵**

若 $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$, 称

$$E\left(\frac{(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}\right) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

为 X, Y 的 **相关系数** , 记为

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

事实上 , $\rho_{XY} = \text{cov}(X^*, Y^*)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{cov}(X^*, Y^*) &= E[(X^* - EX^*)(Y^* - EY^*)] \\
 &= E\left[\left(\frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{DX}} - E\left(\frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{DX}}\right)\right)\left(\frac{Y - EY}{\sqrt{DY}} - E\left(\frac{Y - EY}{\sqrt{DY}}\right)\right)\right] \\
 &= E\left[\left(\frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{DX}}\right)\left(\frac{Y - EY}{\sqrt{DY}}\right)\right] \\
 &= \frac{E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)]}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \rho_{XY}
 \end{aligned}$$

若 $\rho_{XY} = 0$, 称 X, Y 不相关.

● 协方差和相关系数的计算

—— 利用函数的期望或方差计算协方差

$$\square \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)))$$

$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(D(X + Y) - D(X) - D(Y))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(D(X - Y) - D(X) - D(Y))$$

□ 若 (X, Y) 为离散型 ,

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (x_i - E(X))(y_j - E(Y))p_{ij}$$

□ 若 (X, Y) 为连续型 ,

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)))$$

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

例 设 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 求 ρ_{XY}

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \text{cov}(X, Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) f(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\} dx dy \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{令 } \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} = s \\ \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} = t}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma_1 s \cdot \sigma_2 t \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \\
 &\quad e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(s^2 - 2\rho st + t^2)} (\sigma_1 ds)(\sigma_2 dt)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s t e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}[(s-\rho t)^2 + (1-\rho^2)t^2]} ds dt$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s t e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(s-\rho t)^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^2} ds dt$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } s-\rho t=u}{=} \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t(\rho t + u) e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)} - \frac{1}{2}t^2} du dt$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho t^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)} - \frac{1}{2}t^2} du dt \right. \\ \left. + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)} - \frac{1}{2}t^2} du dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} \cdot t^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt \\
&= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi \cdot (1-\rho^2)} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2} \sqrt{\sigma_2^2}} = \rho$$

若 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$,

则 X, Y 相互独立 $\longleftrightarrow X, Y$ 不相关

例 设 X, Y 相互独立, 且都服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$,
 $U = aX + bY$, $V = aX - bY$, a, b 为常数,
且都不为零, 求 ρ_{UV}

解

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(U, V) &= E(UV) - E(U)E(V) \\&= E(a^2 X^2 - b^2 Y^2) \\&\quad - [E(aX + bY)][E(aX - bY)] \\&= a^2 E(X^2) - b^2 E(Y^2) \\&\quad - [aE(X) + bE(Y)][aE(X) - bE(Y)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a^2 E(X^2) - b^2 E(Y^2) \\
&\quad - \left[a^2 E^2(X) - b^2 E^2(Y) \right] \\
&= a^2 \left[E(X^2) - E^2(X) \right] - b^2 \left[E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) \right] \\
&= a^2 D(X) - b^2 D(Y) \\
&= (a^2 - b^2) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

而 $D(U) = D(aX + bY)$

$$= a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2$$

$$D(V) = D(aX - bY)$$
$$= a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2$$

故 $\rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)} \cdot \sqrt{D(V)}}$

$$= \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sigma^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2} \cdot \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2}}$$
$$= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

● 协方差和相关系数的性质

协方差的性质

$$\square \quad \text{cov}(X, Y) = \text{cov}(Y, X) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(X, Y) &= E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)] \\&= E[XY - X \cdot E(Y) - Y \cdot E(X) + E(X) \cdot E(Y)] \\&= E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) - E(Y) \cdot E(X) + E(X) \cdot E(Y) \\&= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\&= \text{cov}(Y, X)\end{aligned}$$

$$\square \quad \text{cov}(aX, bY) = ab \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad \text{cov}(aX, bY) &= E[(aX - E(aX))(bY - E(bY))] \\ &= E[a(X - E(X)) \cdot b(Y - E(Y))] \\ &= abE[(X - E(X)) \cdot (Y - E(Y))] \\ &= ab \text{cov}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\square \quad \text{cov}(X + Y, Z) = \text{cov}(X, Z) + \text{cov}(Y, Z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad \text{cov}(X + Y, Z) &= E \left\{ [(X + Y) - E(X + Y)](Z - EZ) \right\} \\ &= E \left\{ [(X - EX) + (Y - EY)](Z - EZ) \right\} \\ &= E \left[(X - EX)(Z - EZ) + (Y - EY)(Z - EZ) \right] \\ &= E \left[(X - EX)(Z - EZ) \right] + E \left[(Y - EY)(Z - EZ) \right] \\ &= \text{cov}(X, Z) + \text{cov}(Y, Z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\square \quad \text{cov}(X, X) = D(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad \text{cov}(X, X) &= E[(X - EX)(X - EX)] \\ &= D(X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\square \quad |\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq D(X)D(Y)$$

当 $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$ 时, 当且仅当

$$P(Y - E(Y) = t_0(X - E(X))) = 1$$

时, 等式成立

—Cauchy-Schwarz不等式

证 5 令

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= E[(X - E(X)) \cdot t - (Y - E(Y))]^2 \\ &= E[(X - E(X))^2 \cdot t^2 - 2(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)) \cdot t + (Y - E(Y))^2] \\ &= D(X) \cdot t^2 - 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) \cdot t + D(Y) \end{aligned}$$

对任何实数 t ,

$$g(t) \geq 0 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$4 \operatorname{cov}^2(X, Y) - 4D(X)D(Y) \leq 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad |\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq D(X)D(Y)$$

等号成立 $\longleftrightarrow g(t) = 0$ 有两个相等的实零点

等号成立，即 $|\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 = D(X)D(Y)$

此时，零点为

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= -\frac{-2\text{cov}(X, Y)}{2D(X)} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)}}{D(X)} \left(\text{或} -\frac{\sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)}}{D(X)} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}} \left(\text{或} -\sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

此时 ,

$$g(t_0) = 0 \quad \text{即}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X))]^2 = 0 \\ E[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X))] = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{可以证明}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow D[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X))] = 0$$

$$\longleftrightarrow P[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X)) = 0] = 1$$

$$P[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X)) = 0] = 1$$

即

$$P[(Y - E(Y)) = t_0(X - E(X))] = 1$$

即 Y 与 X 有线性关系的概率等于1，这种线性关系为

$$P[(Y - E(Y)) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}}(X - E(X))] = 1$$

$$P\left(\frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \pm \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right) = 1$$

标准化随机变量

设随机变量 X 的期望 $E(X)$ 、方差 $D(X)$ 都存在, 且 $D(X) \neq 0$, 则称

$$X^* = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}$$

为 X 的标准化随机变量. 显然,

$$E(X^*) = 0, \quad D(X^*) = 1$$

$$P(Y^* = \pm X^*) = 1$$

完全类似地可以证明

$$E^2(XY) \leq E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

当 $E(X^2) > 0, E(Y^2) > 0$ 时, 当且仅当

$$P(Y = t_0 X) = 1$$

时, 等式成立

$$g(t) = E[Y - tX]^2$$

已知 $E(X^2) = 0$

求证 $E(X) = 0$

证明：

由 $D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) \geq 0$

知 $E^2(X) \leq E(X^2)$

故当 $E(X^2) = 0$ 知 $E(X) = 0$

相关系数的性质

$$\square \quad |\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$$

证明：由 $|\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq D(X)D(Y)$

及
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

知
$$\rho_{XY}^2 = \frac{|\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2}{D(X)D(Y)} \leq 1$$

故
$$|\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$$

□ $|\rho_{XY}| = 1 \iff$ Cauchy-Schwarz不等式的等号成立

\iff 即 Y 与 X 有线性关系的概率等于1，
这种线性关系为

$$P\left(\frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \pm \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right) = 1$$

$$\rho_{XY} = 1 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$t_0 = - \frac{-2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{2D(X)} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)}$$

$$= \frac{\rho \cdot \sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)}}{D(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}}$$

$$P[(Y - E(Y)) = \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}}(X - E(X))] = 1$$

$$P\left(\frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right) = 1$$

$$P(Y^* = X^*) = 1$$

$$\rho_{XY} = -1 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$t_0 = - \frac{-2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{2D(X)} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)}$$

$$= \frac{\rho \cdot \sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)}}{D(X)} = - \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}}$$

$$P[(Y - E(Y)) = - \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}} (X - E(X))] = 1$$

$$P\left(\frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}} = - \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right) = 1$$

$$P(Y^* = -X^*) = 1$$

□ $\rho_{XY} = 0 \iff X, Y \text{ 不相关}$

$$\iff \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$$\iff E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\iff D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

X, Y 相关时 ,

$$D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$D(X - Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

X, Y 相互独立 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ X, Y 不相关

$\xleftarrow{\quad}$

若 X, Y 服从二维正态分布 ,

X, Y 相互独立 \longleftrightarrow X, Y 不相关