

# 概率论与数理统计

# 随机事件独立性(复习)

$$A, B \text{ 独立: } P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

注意:

$$E, F \text{ 与独立 } A, E \subset F \implies F \setminus E \text{ 与独立 } A$$

$$\forall E, F \implies (F \setminus E) \cap A = (F \cap A) \setminus (E \cap A)$$

# 随机变量独立性

$\{a < X < b\}, \{c < Y < d\}$  相互独立,  $\forall a, b, c, d$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$\{a < X \leq b\}, \{c < Y \leq d\}$  相互独立,  $\forall a, b, c, d$

$$(x, y) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \left( x, y - \frac{1}{n} \right], (x, y] = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \left( x, y + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

同理  $\Longleftrightarrow$



$\{-\infty < X \leq b\}, \{-\infty < Y \leq d\}$  相互独立,  $\forall b, d$

# 随机变量独立性

★ “ $\Leftarrow$ ” 亦可利用分布函数的性质

$$\begin{aligned} P(a < X \leq b, c < Y \leq d) \\ &= F(b, d) - F(a, d) - F(b, c) + F(a, c) \\ &= F_X(b)F_Y(d) - F_X(a)F_Y(d) - F_X(b)F_Y(c) + F_X(a)F_Y(c) \\ &= (F_X(b) - F_X(a))(F_Y(d) - F_Y(c)) \end{aligned}$$

# 独立性等价条件

$$X \sim F_X(x), Y \sim F_Y(y)$$

$$F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y), \forall x, y$$

离散型:

$$X \in \{x_1, x_2, \cdots, \}, Y \in \{y_1, y_2, \cdots, \}$$

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = P(X = x_i)P(Y = y_j), \forall i, j$$

连续型:

$$X \sim p_X(x), Y \sim p_Y(y)$$

$$p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y), a.e. (x, y)$$

# 正态分布， 边际与条件分布

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2(1-\rho^2)^{1/2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[ \left( \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 - 2\rho \left( \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \left( \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right) + \left( \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2(1-\rho^2)^{1/2}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right]\right\} \cdot \exp\left\{\frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right]\right\} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}-\rho\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right]\right\}$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{y-m}{\sigma_2(1-\rho^2)^{1/2}}\right)^2\right]\right\}$$

$$m = \mu_2 + \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}(x - \mu_1)$$