§3.3 随机变量的独立性

——将事件的独立性推广到随机变量

两个随机变量的相互独立性

若(X,Y)为二维随机变量,则对某一对实数 x, y $(X \le x), (Y \le y),$ 其交事件为: $(X \le x, Y \le y),$ $P(X \le x, Y \le y) = P(X \le x) P(Y \le y)$

如果对于任何实数 x, y , 上述关系都成立 , 则称随机变量X, Y独立

定义设(X,Y)为二维随机变量,若对于任何实数x,y都有

$$P(X \le x, Y \le y) = P(X \le x)P(Y \le y)$$

则称随机变量X和Y相互独立

由定义可知

二维随机变量(X,Y)相互独立

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

$$\forall a < b, c < d$$

$$P(a < X \le b, c < Y \le d)$$

$$= P(a < X \le b)P(c < Y \le d)$$

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

$$P(a \le X \le b, c \le Y \le d)$$

$$= F(b, d) - F(a, d) - F(b, c) + F(a, c)$$

$$= F_X(b) F_Y(d) - F_X(a) F_Y(d) - F_X(b) F_Y(c) + F_X(a) F_Y(c)$$
(a) $_V F(c)$

$$= [F_X(b) - F_X(a)][F_Y(d) - F_Y(c)]$$

$$=P(a \le X \le b) P(c \le Y \le d)$$

$$\forall a, c \in R$$

$$P(X > a, Y > c) = P(X > a)P(Y > c)$$

二维离散型随机变量(X,Y)相互独立

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = P(X = x_i)P(Y = y_j)$$

$$\mathbb{P} p_{ij} = p_{i\bullet} p_{\bullet j}$$

$$\forall a < b, c < d$$

$$P(a < X \le b, c < Y \le d)$$

$$= P(a < X \le b)P(c < Y \le d)$$

取
$$a = x_{i-1}, c = y_{i-1}, b = x_i, d = y_i$$
,

得
$$P(x_{i-1} < X \le x_i, y_{i-1} < Y \le y_i)$$

= $P(x_{i-1} < X \le x_i) P(y_{i-1} < Y \le y_i)$

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_i) = P(X = x_i) P(Y = y_i)$$

$$\mathbb{D} P(X \le x_i, Y \le y_j)$$

$$= \sum P(X=x,Y=y)$$

$$y \le y_j$$

$$= \sum P(X=x)P(Y=y)$$

$$x \le x_i \\ y \le y_i$$

$$= \sum_{x \le x_i} P(X = x) \cdot \sum_{y \le y_i} P(Y = y)$$

$$= P(X \le x_i)P(Y \le y_j)$$

例:已知(X, Y)的联合分布律如下:

y	1	2	$p_{ullet j}$
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$p_{i^{ullet}}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	

(1)试判断X 与 Y的独立性

$$(2)$$
求 $P(Y=1|X=2)$

$P_{ij}X$	1	2	$p_{ullet j}$	
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		_
$p_{i^{ullet}}$				

二维连续型随机变量 (X, Y) 相互独立

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) \quad (a.e.)$$

二维随机变量 (X, Y) 相互独立, 则边缘分布完全确定联合分布

二维连续型随机变量 (X,Y) 相互独立

$$f_X(x) = f_{X|Y}(x|y) \quad (f_Y(y) > 0)$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) \quad (f_{X}(x) > 0)$$

命题
$$(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1,\sigma_1^2;\mu_2,\sigma_2^2;\rho)$$
相互独立

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

证 \longrightarrow 对任何 x,y 有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}}e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^{2})}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}}-2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_{1})(y-\mu_{2})}{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}+\frac{(y-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

取
$$x = \mu_1, y = \mu_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2}$$

$$\rho = 0$$

将 $\rho = 0$ 代入 f(x, y) 即得

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

例1 已知(X,Y)的联合概率密度为

(1)
$$f_1(x,y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \end{cases}$$

讨论X,Y是否独立?

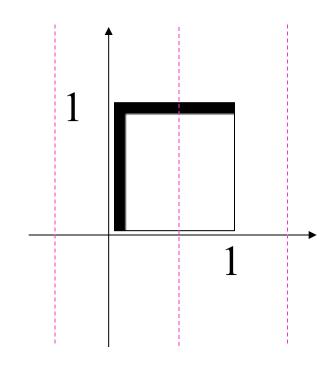
解

(1)
$$f_1(x,y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \end{cases}$$

由图可知边缘密度函数为

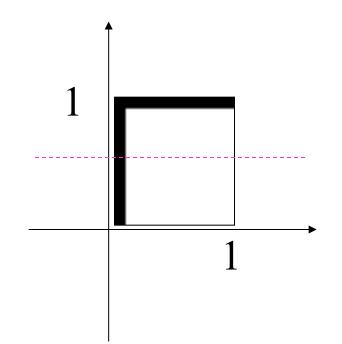
当0<x<1时

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 4xy dy$$
$$= 2x$$



同样地,

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



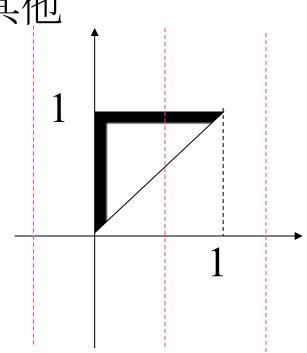
显然,

$$f_1(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

故X,Y相互独立

由图可知边缘密度函数为 当0<x<1时

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_{x}^{1} 8xy dy$$
$$= 4x(1-x^2)$$

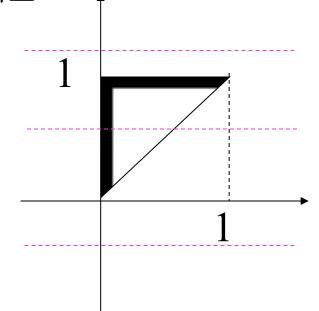


$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^2), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \end{split}$$

同样地,

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^{3}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#}\&$$

显然, $f_2(x,y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$



故X,Y不独立、

判断连续型二维随机变量相互独立的 两个结论

□ 设f(x,y)是连续型二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数, r(x), g(y)为非负可积函数, 且

$$f(x,y) = r(x)g(y) \quad (a.e.)$$

则(X,Y)相互独立

证明:若
$$f(x,y) = r(x)g(y)$$

$$= r(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) dy$$

同样地

$$f_{Y}(y) = g(y) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(x) dx$$

$$f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = r(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) dy \cdot g(y) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(x) dx$$
$$= r(x)g(y) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(x)g(y) dy dx$$
$$= r(x)g(y) = f(x,y)$$

利用此结果,不需计算即可得出例1(1)中的随机变量X与Y是相互独立的.

例1(1)中 ,
$$f_1(x,y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

其中
$$r(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$
 $g(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$

再如 , 服从矩形域 $\{(x,y)|a < x < b, c < y < d\}$ 上的均匀分布的二维随机变量(X,Y),

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} & a < x < b, c < y < d \\ 0 & \text{ #.d.} \end{cases}$$

X,Y是相互独立的. 且其边缘分布也是均匀分布

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \pm \text{id} \end{cases} \qquad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d-c}, & c < y < d \\ 0, & \pm \text{id} \end{cases}$$

若

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6e^{-2x-3y} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{ i.e.} \end{cases}$$

则 X, Y 是相互独立的. 且其边缘分布为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{#}\& \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{#} \end{cases}$$

若

则 X, Y 是相互独立的. 且其边缘分布为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{#}\& \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{#}\& \end{cases}$$

对于分布函数也有类似的结果

设F(x,y)是连续型二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合分布函数,则(X,Y)相互独立的充要条件为

$$F(x,y) = R(x)G(y)$$

$$F_X(x) = \frac{R(x)}{R(+\infty)}$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = \frac{G(y)}{G(+\infty)}$$

□ 设X,Y为相互独立的随机变量 , u(x),v(y)为 连续函数,则U=u(X),V=v(Y)也相互独立.

事实上,设X与Y的概率密度函数分别为 $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$,则

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

因此,
$$F_{UV}(u,v) = P(U \le u, V \le v)$$

$$= P(u(X) \le u, v(Y) \le v) = \iint_{u(x) \le u} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{u(x) \le u} f_X(x) dx \int_{v(y) \le v} f_Y(y) dy$$

$$= P(u(X) \le u)P(v(Y) \le v) = F_U(u)F_V(v)$$

例如,若X,Y为相互独立的随机变量则aX + b, cY + d 也相互独立; X^2, Y^2 也相互独立;

随机变量相互独立的概念可以推广到 n 维随机变量

若 $P(X_1 \le x_1, X_2 \le x_2, \dots, X_n \le x_n)$ = $P(X_1 \le x_1)P(X_2 \le x_2)\dots P(X_n \le x_n)$ 则称随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立

注意 若两个随机变量相互独立,且又有相同的分布,不能说这两个随机变量相等.如

X	-1	1		Y	-1	1
\overline{P}	0.5	0.5	-	P	0.5	0.5

X,Y相互独立,则

$p_{ij}X$ Y	-1	1
-1 1	0.25	0.25 0.25

P(X = Y) = 0.5,故不能说X = Y.

例3 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2xy, 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2x \\ 0, 其它$$

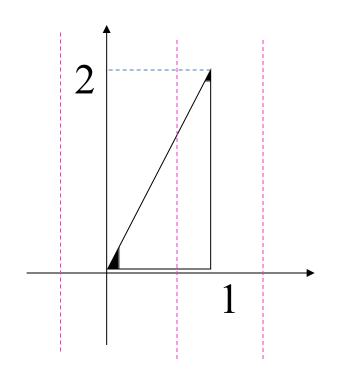
- (1)求关于X和Y的边沿概率密度;
- (2)求条件概率密度 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$, $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$
- (3) 求 $P(X \ge 0.75 | Y=1)$, $P(Y \le 0.5 | X=0.5)$,
- (4)求 $P(X \ge 0.75 | Y \ge 1)$

解(1)
$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

当0<x<1时,

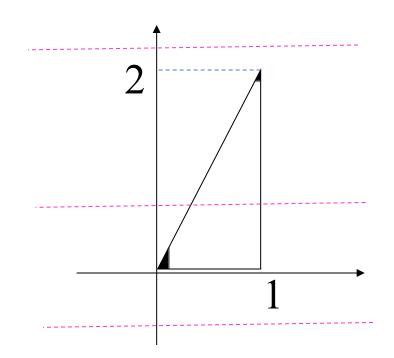
$$f_X(x) = \int_0^{2x} 2xy \, dy$$
$$= 4x^3$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, \sharp \boxdot$$



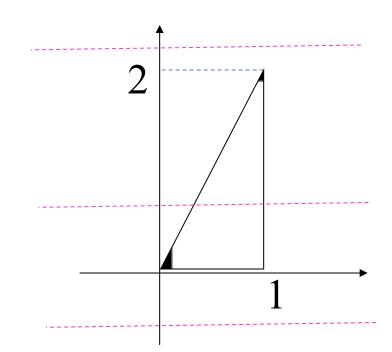
同样地,

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



$$= \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{1} 2xy dx = y(1 - \frac{1}{4}y^{2}), & 0 \le y \le 2\\ 0, \text{ } \vdots \text{ } \vdots \end{cases}$$

(2)当
$$0 < y < 2$$
时, $f_Y(y) \neq 0$



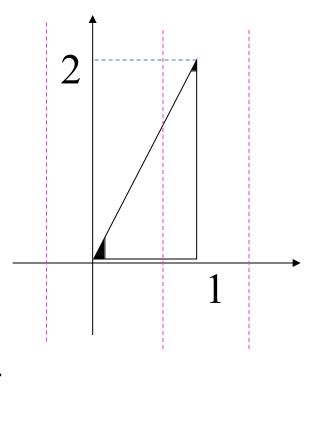
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2xy, 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2x \\ 0, \sharp \boxdot$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} y(1 - \frac{1}{4}y^{2}), & 0 \le y \le 2\\ 0, \cancel{\sharp} \stackrel{\sim}{\succeq} \end{cases}$$

当
$$0 < x < 1$$
时, $f_X(x) \neq 0$

$$f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

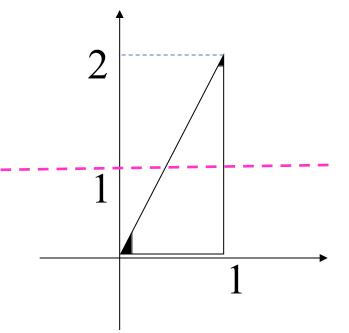
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{y}{2x^2}, 0 \le y \le 2x \\ 0, 其它y \end{cases}$$



(3) 当
$$y=1$$
时,求 $P\{X \ge \frac{3}{4} \mid Y=1\}$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{8x}{4-y^2}, \frac{y}{2} \le x \le 1 \\ 0, 其它x \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|1) = \begin{cases} \frac{8x}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1\\ 0, \cancel{\sharp} \, \cancel{\boxtimes} x \end{cases}$$



$$P\{X \ge \frac{3}{4} \mid Y = 1\} = \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{+\infty} f_{X|Y}(x \mid 1) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} \frac{8}{3} x dx$$

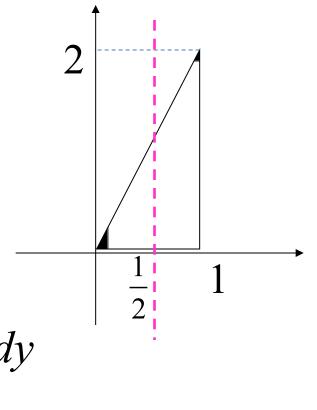
$$= \frac{4}{3}x^2 \bigg|_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y | \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{cases} 2y, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, \cancel{\exists} y \end{cases}$$

$$P\{Y \le \frac{1}{2} \mid X = \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f_{Y|X}(y \mid \frac{1}{2}) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2y dy$$

$$=y^2\Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{1}{4}$$

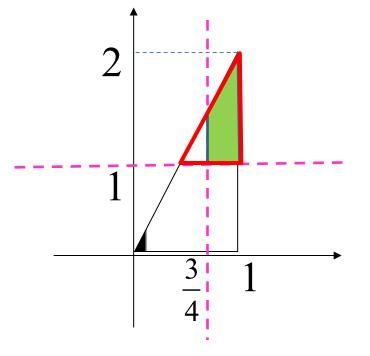


$$f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) == \begin{cases} \frac{y}{2x^2}, 0 \le y \le 2x \\ 0, 其它y \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X \ge \frac{3}{4} \mid Y \ge 1\}$$

$$=\frac{P(X \ge \frac{3}{4}, Y \ge 1)}{P(Y \ge 1)}$$

$$=\frac{\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} dx \int_{1}^{2x} 2xy dy}{\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{1}^{2x} 2xy dy} = \frac{119}{144}$$



$$-\int_{1}^{2} y(1-\frac{1}{4}y^{2})dy$$