### ● 二维连续型随机变量函数的分布

问题:已知二维随机变量(X,Y)的密度函数,

g(x,y)为已知的二元函数,Z = g(X,Y)

求: Z 的密度函数

方法:

口 先求Z的分布函数,将Z的分布函数 转化为(X,Y)的事件

#### (1) 和的分布:Z = X + Y

设(X,Y)为连续型随机变量, 联合密度函数为f(x,y),则

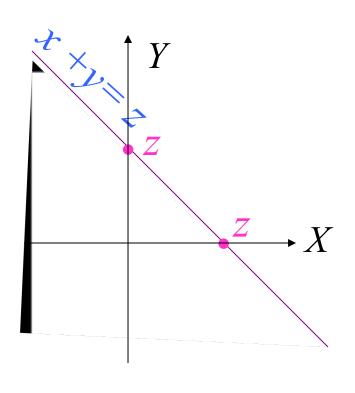
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z)$$

$$= P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{x+y \le z} f(x,y) dx dy$$

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

或 = 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} f(x,y) dx$$



$$-\infty < z < +\infty$$

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

$$-\infty < z < +\infty \quad (1)$$

$$= \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\overline{AB}$$
 为有向直线  $x + y = z$ 

或 
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z - y, y) dy$$
  $-\infty < z < +\infty$  (2)
$$= \int_{\overline{BA}} f(x, y) dy$$

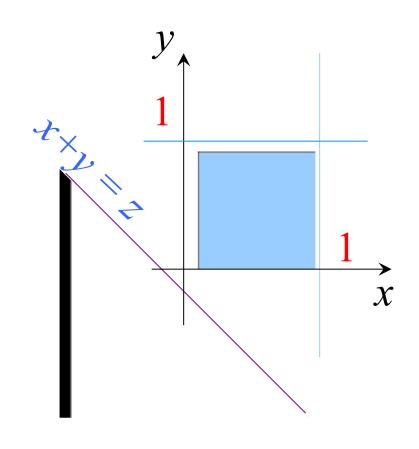
特别地, 若X,Y相互独立,则

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx = f_X(z) * f_Y(z)$$
$$-\infty < z < +\infty$$
 (3)

或 
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z - y) f_Y(y) dy = f_X(z) * f_Y(z)$$

$$-\infty < z < +\infty \qquad (4)$$

称之为函数 $f_X(z)$ 与 $f_Y(z)$ 的卷积



## $\mathbf{O}_{1}$ 已知(X,Y) 的联合概率密度为

$$Z = X + Y$$
,求 $f_Z(z)$ 

解:先求分布函数

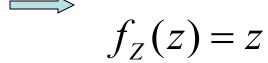
显然X,Y相互独立,且

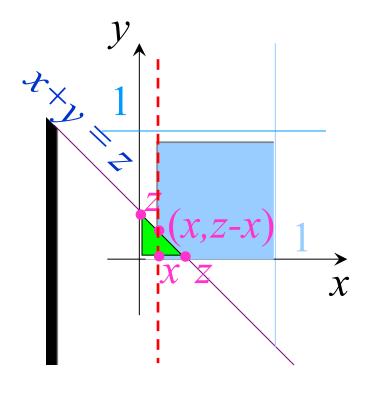
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$
  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$ 

当
$$0 \le z < 1$$
时,

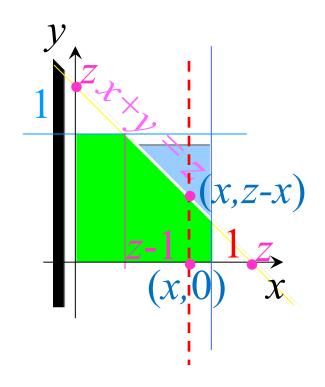
$$F_{Z}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} dx \int_{0}^{z-x} 1 dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{z} (z - x) dx$$
$$= \frac{z^{2}}{2}$$





当
$$1 \le z < 2$$
 时,

$$F_{Z}(z) = (z-1) + \int_{z-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{z-x} 1 dy$$
$$= z - 1 + \int_{z-1}^{1} (z - x) dx$$
$$= 2z - \frac{z^{2}}{2} - 1$$



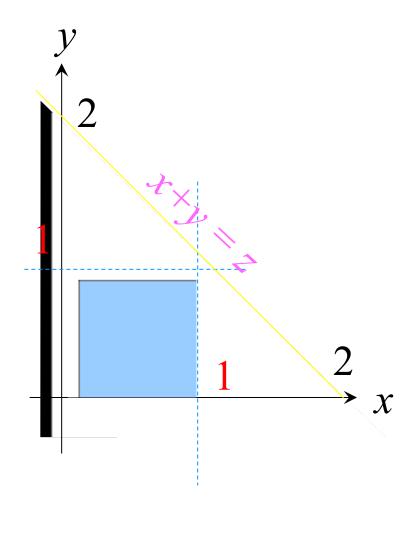


$$f_{z}(z) = 2 - z$$

当
$$2 \le z$$
时,

$$F_Z(z) = 1$$

$$f_Z(z) = 0$$



# 另解(沿直线积分直接求密度)

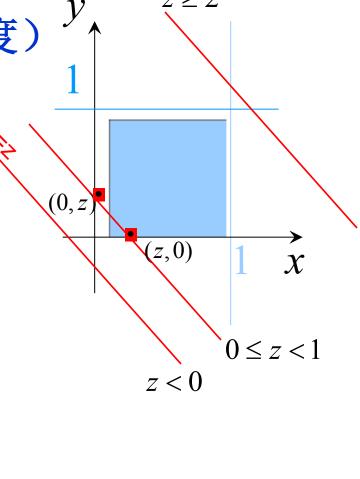
当 z < 0 或  $z \ge 2$  时

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx = 0$$

当  $0 \le z < 1$  时

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \int_0^z 1 dx = z$$



当 
$$1 \le z < 2$$
 时

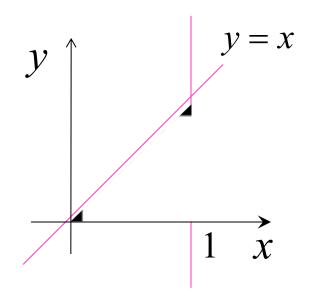
$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx$$
$$= \int_{z-1}^{1} 1 dx$$
$$= 2 - z$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \text{ } \exists z > 2 \\ z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 2 - z, & 1 < z < 2 \end{cases}$$

对于 X, Y 不相互独立的情形可同样的用直接求密度函数与通过分布函数求密度函数两种方法求和的分布

例2 已知 (X,Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$Z = X + Y$$
,求 $f_Z(z)$ 



## 解(沿直线积分直接求密度)

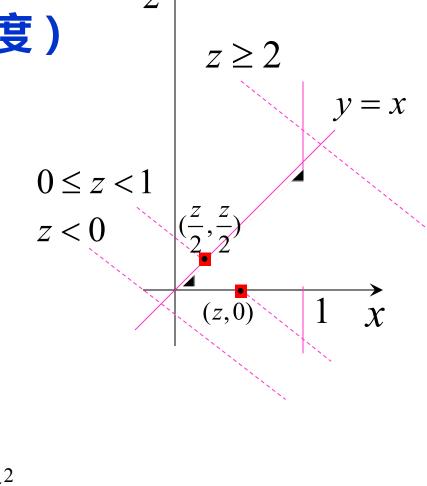
当 
$$z < 0$$
 或  $z \ge 2$  时

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx = 0$$

当 
$$0 \le z < 1$$
 时

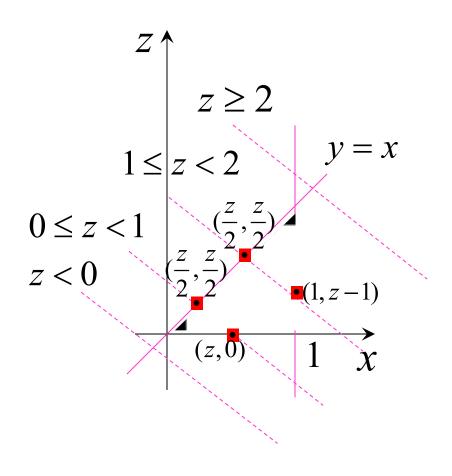
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{z} 3x dx = \frac{9}{8}z^{2}$$



当 
$$1 \le z < 2$$
 时

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx$$
$$= \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{1} 3x dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} (1 - \frac{z^2}{4})$$



$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{8}z^{2}, & 0 < z < 1\\ \frac{3}{2}(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{4}), & 1 < z < 2\\ 0, & \sharp \& \end{cases}$$

这比用分布函数做简便

推广1:已知 (X,Y)的联合密度 f(x,y) 求 Z = aX + bY + c 的密度函数, 其中 a,b,c为常数 ,  $a,b \neq 0$ 

$$f_{Z}(z) = \frac{1}{|b|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(x, \frac{z - ax - c}{b}\right) dx \qquad -\infty < z < \infty \quad (a.e.)$$

$$= \int_{\overline{AR}} f(x, y) dx$$

 $\overline{AB}$  为有向直线z = ax + by + c

$$f_{Z}(z) = \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(\frac{z - by - c}{a}, y\right) dy \qquad -\infty < z < \infty \quad (a.e.)$$
$$= \int_{\overline{R}^{4}} f(x, y) dy$$

推广2:正态随机变量的情形

口 若X,Y相互独立, $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 

若 
$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$
 相互独立, 
$$X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$
 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2)$  
$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i + c \sim N(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i + c, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2)$$

コ 若
$$(X,Y)$$
 ~  $N(\mu_1,\sigma_1^2;\mu_2,\sigma_2^2;\rho)$    
则  $X+Y\sim N(\mu_1+\mu_2,\sigma_1^2+2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2+\sigma_2^2)$