

1 基本定义

二维随机变量定义:

设 $X(\omega), Y(\omega)$ 是开以在样本空间 Ω 上的两个随机变量, 那么称向量 (X, Y) 为二维随机变量, 或随机向量

二维随机变量分布:

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}, -\infty < x \text{ \& } y < +\infty$$

边缘概率分布:

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X \leq x, Y < +\infty\}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{Y \leq y, X < +\infty\}$$

$$\text{离散: } p_{i.} = P\{X = x_i\} = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\} = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} p_{ij}$$

$$\text{连续: } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \text{ 即边缘概率密度}$$

注意: 解题时, 要注意把定义域写全, 记得补充【, 其他】

二维随机变量的条件分布定义:

对于任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, $P\{y - \varepsilon < Y \leq y + \varepsilon\} > 0$

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} P\{X \leq x | y - \varepsilon < Y \leq y + \varepsilon\}$ 存在。

称为条件 $Y = y$ 下 X 的条件分布, 记作 $F_{X|Y}(x | y)$ 或

$$P\{X \leq x | Y = y\}$$

$$\text{离散: } P\{X = x_i | Y = y_j\} = \frac{P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\}}{P\{Y = y_j\}}$$

$$\text{连续: } F_{X|Y}(x | y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(t, y)}{f_Y(y)} dt, f_Y(y) > 0$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x | y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}, f_Y(y) > 0$$

独立性:

$P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq x\}P\{Y \leq y\}$ 即

$F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$, 则称随机变量 X, Y 相互独立

离散: $P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\} = P\{X = x_i\}P\{Y = y_j\}$

注意: 当 X, Y 相互独立时, 分布律中两行对应的概率成正比

连续: $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$

2 性质

$$1) 0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1 \quad F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$$

$$2) F(-\infty, y) = F(x, -\infty) = F(-\infty, -\infty) = 0$$

3 二维正态分布

$$f(x, y) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{\frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)}[N_1^2 - 2\rho N_1N_2 + N_2^2]\right\}$$

其中,

$$N_1 = \frac{(x - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}, N_2 = \frac{(y - \mu_2)}{\sigma_2}, -\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

$$\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0; \quad -1 < \rho < 1$$

$$\text{记作 } (X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1, \sigma_2; \rho)$$

$$\blacksquare (X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1, \sigma_2; \rho) \Rightarrow \cancel{X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)}$$

$$\blacksquare X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 相互独立} \Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$$

4 随机变量函数 $Z = g(X, Y)$ 解题

离散型: 略

离散×连续型: X 离散、 Y 连续

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{g(X, Y) \leq z\}$$

$$= \sum_i P\{g(X, Y) \leq z | X = x_i\} P\{X = x_i\}$$

$$= \sum_i p_i \cdot P\{g(\boxed{x_i}, Y) \leq z | \boxed{X = x_i}\}$$

连续型: (对于 $Z = X + Y$)

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\boxed{z-x}} f(x, y) dy$$

两连续变量如果相互独立, 上式可以化为

$$P\{Z \leq z\} = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\boxed{z-x}} f_Y(y) dy$$

$$\text{求导可得 } F'_Z(z) = f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$$

连续型: 一般情况

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = \iint_{g(x, y) \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy, \quad x, y \text{ 默认范围是 } \Omega$$

(1) $M = \max(X, Y)$ 及 $N = \min(X, Y)$

设 X, Y 是两个相互独立的随机变量, 他们的分布函数分别为 $F_X(x), F_Y(y)$, 则

$$\boxed{F_{\max}(z)} = P\{X \leq z, Y \leq z\} = F_X(z)F_Y(z)$$

$$\boxed{F_{\min}(z)} = 1 - P\{X > z, Y > z\} = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)]$$

$$M = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y + |X - Y|); \quad N = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y - |X - Y|)$$

$$MN = XY;$$

$$M + N = X + Y$$

5 直接合并的分布

(1) 泊松分布合并

设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立且服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布

则 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ 服从参数为 $n\lambda$ 的泊松分布

$$\text{即 } X_i \sim P(\lambda) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim P(n\lambda)$$

拓展——

设 $X_1 \sim P(\lambda_1), X_2 \sim P(\lambda_2)$, 对于任意非负整数 k ,

$$\text{有 } P(X_1 = k) = \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1}, \quad P(X_2 = k) = \frac{\lambda_2^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_2}$$

$$P\{X_1 + X_2 = m\} = \frac{e^{-\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}}{m!} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^m$$

$$\text{即 } X_1 + X_2 \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

(2) 正态分布合并

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

$$\text{则 } X - Y \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

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