Distribution-hard

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本文介绍比较复杂但是在应用中非常重要的5个分布: Γ 分布, Beta分布, χ^2 分布, t分布, F分布。本文收集了其概率密度函数(probability density function, pdf)的证明(在大多数的工科教科书中并没有).

此外,没有依赖现有的概率密度函数计算库,仅根据每个分布pdf的数学定义,分别绘制了这些分布的概率密度曲线.

预备知识

Γ函数和Beta函数

由Euler总结的2个著名的反常积分:

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\operatorname{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1} dx$$
(1)

这两个反常积分有很多变体(换元积分法). 例如Beta函数可以方便地计算三角函数的积分(类似于Wallis公式)

$$B(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \theta \cdot \sin^n \theta d\theta$$

此外,还有一些基本结论:

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(\alpha+1) &= \alpha \Gamma(\alpha), \ \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \Gamma(n+1) &= n!, \ \Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(n+1)} \frac{\Gamma(2n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1)}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \\ \Gamma(1) &= 1, \ \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi} \\ \mathrm{Beta}(\alpha,\beta) &= \mathrm{Beta}(\beta,\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \\ \mathrm{Beta}(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) &= \pi, \ \mathrm{Beta}(1,1) = \frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

1 Γ分布

$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\alpha - 1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\stackrel{t = \beta x}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \beta^{\alpha} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\beta x} dx$$

$$= 1$$
(2)

本pdf和实验代码可在https://github.com/wqzh/dist下载

那么就得到了Γ分布的概率密度函数:

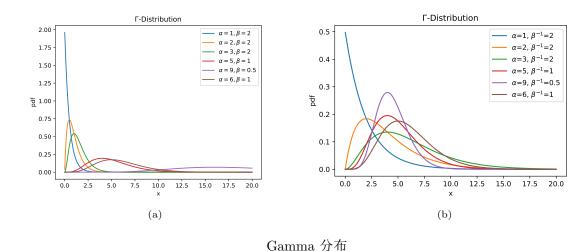
$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \beta^{\alpha} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\beta x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

其中两个参数 $\alpha, \beta > 0$, α 为形状参数, β 为尺度(逆尺度)参数.

当 α < 1, $f(x; \alpha, \beta)$ 为递减函数;

当 $\alpha = 1$, $f(x; \alpha, \beta)$ 为递减函数;

当 $\alpha > 1$, $f(x; \alpha, \beta)$ 为单峰函数;



在绘制Gamma分布的pdf曲线时,有一个非常有意思现象: 如果按照 $f(x;\alpha,\beta)$ 绘图,得到的结果不好看Fig. 1a, 但是如果用 $\lambda=\beta^{-1}$ 代替Gamma分布的 β 时,可得到 $f(x;\alpha,\beta^{-1})$ 的曲线更美观,也更常用. Fig. 1b. 这可能是 β 被称为为尺度(逆尺度)参数的原因.

2 Beta分布

n-Bernouli试验,每一次事件发生的概率为p且互相独立,那么这个试验X服从n重伯努利分布: $X \sim B(n,p)$

$$Pr(x = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$$

又因为在实验之前,没有任何先验知识,我们不知道p的值是什么。因此假设p服从均匀分布 $p \sim U(0,1)$,那么可得p的概率密度函数 $p(x) \equiv 1$.那么X的概率累计函数为:当 $x \leq 0 (x \geq 1)$ 时, $F_X(x) = 0 (1)$.当0 < x < 1时,有

$$F_X(x) = Pr(p \le x | k, n) = \frac{Pr(k, n, p \le x)}{Pr(k, n)}$$

$$Pr(k, n) = \int_0^1 Pr(k, n, p = x) p(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \binom{n}{k} x^k (1 - x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$= C, \text{ is a constant.}$$

$$(3)$$

因此

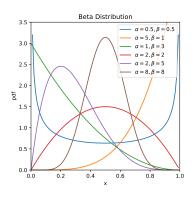
$$F_X(x) = \frac{\int_0^x {n \choose k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} dt}{Pr(k,n)}$$

$$f_X(x) = F_X'(x)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\int_0^x \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} dt}{Pr(k,n)}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{Pr(k,n)}$$

$$= \frac{x^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{\int_0^1 u^k (1-u)^{n-k} du}$$
(4)



Beta 分布

令 $k = \alpha - 1, n - k = \beta - 1,$ 那么就得到Beta分布的概率密度函数

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}, & 0 < x < 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (5)

因为 $Beta(\alpha,\beta) = Beta(\beta,\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$,因此可以替换为

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}, & 0 < x < 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

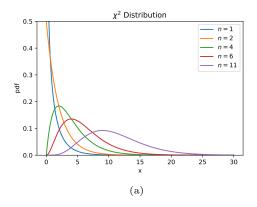
3 χ^2 分布

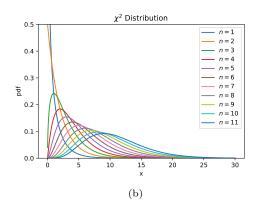
假设随机变量 X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n 独立同分布于标准正态分布N(0,1). 那么随机变量 $X=\sum_{i=0}^n X_i^2$ 满足 $X\sim\chi^2(n)$.其概率密度函数为:

$$f(x;n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

证明:

$$Y = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2$$





 χ^2 分布

$$F_{Y}(y) = Pr(Y \le y) = Pr(X_{1}^{2} + X_{2}^{2} + \dots + X_{n}^{2} \le y)$$

$$= \int \dots \int_{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \dots + x_{n}^{2} \le y} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \dots + x_{n}^{2}}{2}} dx_{1} dx_{2} \dots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{y}} \int_{\theta_{1} = \psi_{1}}^{\varphi_{1}} \dots \int_{\theta_{n-1} = \psi_{n-1}}^{\varphi_{n-1}} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} r^{n-1} dr d\theta_{1} \dots d\theta_{n-1}$$

$$= C_{n} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} r^{n-1} dr$$

$$(6)$$

求导得概率密度函数:

$$f_{Y}(y) = (F_{Y}(y))'$$

$$= \frac{\partial (C_{n} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} r^{n-1} dr)}{\partial y}$$

$$= C_{n} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (\sqrt{y})'$$

$$= \frac{C_{n}}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1}$$
(7)

又因为概率密度积分为1,可得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f_{Y}(y)dy
= \frac{C_{n}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dy
\stackrel{x=\frac{y}{2}}{=} \frac{C_{n}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} (2x)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} 2dx
= C_{n} 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dx
= \frac{C_{n}}{2} 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) = 1$$
(8)

即 $\frac{C_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$ 代入上式可得 χ^2 分布的pdf:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}y^{\frac{n}{2}-1}, \ y > 0$$

引理 1 二维连续型随机变量商的分布 二维随机变量 (X,Y)的联合概率密度为 p(x,y). 那么 $Z=\frac{X}{Y}$ 的概率密度 $f_Z(z)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}p(zy,y)|y|dy$.

证明:

$$F_{Z}(z) = Pr(Z \le z) = Pr(\frac{X}{Y} \le z)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} dy \int_{yz}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{yz} p(x, y) dx$$

$$\stackrel{x=uy}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{0} dy \int_{z}^{+\infty} p(uy, y) y du + \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z} p(uy, y) y du$$

$$= \int_{z}^{+\infty} du \int_{-\infty}^{0} p(uy, y) y dy + \int_{-\infty}^{z} du \int_{0}^{+\infty} p(uy, y) y dy$$

$$(9)$$

求导得:

$$f_{Z}(z) = (F_{Z}(z))'$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{0} p(zy, y)ydy + \int_{0}^{+\infty} p(zy, y)ydy$$

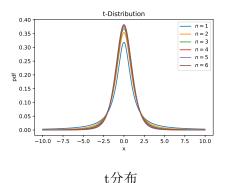
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(zy, y)|y|dy$$
(10)

证毕.

4 t分布

 $X \sim N(0,1), \ Y \sim \chi^2(n), \$ 那么随机变量 $Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$ 服从自由度为n的t分布, 即: $Z \sim t(n)$

$$f(t;n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{t^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}, -\infty < t < \infty$$
 (11)



因为 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim \chi^2(n)$. 记随机变量 $W = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{n}}$, 显然w恒大于零. 当w < 0时, $f_W(w) = 0$. 当w > 0时,因为Y服从卡方分布,由卡方分布的pdf有:

$$F_W(w) = Pr(W \le w) = Pr(Y \le nw^2)$$

$$= \int_0^{nw^2} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx$$
(12)

求导得 $W = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{n}}$ 的pdf:(在第5节-F分布中,还会求得 $W = \frac{Y}{n}$ 的pdf)

$$f_W(w;n) = (F_W(w))'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (nw^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{nw^2}{2}} 2nw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} 2^{1-\frac{n}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}} w^{n-1} e^{-\frac{nw^2}{2}}$$
(13)

 $Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$,可记为 $T = \frac{X}{W}$. 已知X的pdf(标准正态分布)和W的pdf, 又因为X和W相互独立,那么 $(X,W) \sim p(x,w) = p(x) \cdot f_W(w)$. 那么由引理 1可求出两个随机变量商的分布:

$$f_{T}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(tw, w) |w| dw = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{X}(tw) p_{W}(w) |w| dw$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} p_{X}(tw) p_{W}(w) w dw$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^{2}w^{2}}{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} 2^{1-\frac{n}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}} w^{n-1} e^{-\frac{nw^{2}}{2}} \right) w dw$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} 2^{\frac{1-n}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(n+t^{2})}{2}w^{2}} w^{n} dw$$

$$w = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{n+t^{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} 2^{\frac{1-n}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-z} \frac{1}{n+t^{2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+t^{2}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} z^{\frac{n-1}{2}} dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} 2^{\frac{1-n}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{n+t^{2}} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-z} z^{\frac{n-1}{2}} dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} 2^{\frac{1-n}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{n+t^{2}} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n+t^{2}} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(1 + \frac{t^{2}}{n} \right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

5 F分布

 $X \sim \chi^2(n_1), \ Y \sim \chi^2(n_2),$ 那么随机变量 $Z = \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2}$ 服从自由度为 n_1, n_2 的F分布,即: $Z \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

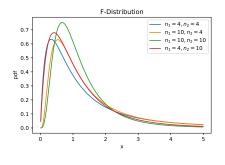
$$f(t; n_1, n_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n_1 + n_2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_2}{2})} n_1^{\frac{n_1}{2}} n_2^{\frac{n_2}{2}} t^{\frac{n_1}{2} - 1} (n_1 t + n_2)^{-\frac{n_1 + n_2}{2}}, \ t > 0\\ 0, \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(15)

因为 $X \sim \chi^2(n_1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n_2)$, 记新的随机变量 $X' = X/n_1$, $Y' = Y/n_2$, 那么有 $T = \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2} = \frac{X'}{Y'}$,由卡方分布的pdf,可得X,Y的pdf为:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n_1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n_1}{2})} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} x^{\frac{n_1}{2} - 1}, \ x > 0$$
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n_2}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n_2}{2})} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n_2}{2} - 1}, \ y > 0$$

可得X',Y'的pdf为:

$$f_{X'}(x) = \frac{n_1^{\frac{n_1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_1}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_1}{2})} e^{-\frac{n_1 x}{2}} x^{\frac{n_1}{2} - 1}, \ x > 0$$



F分布

$$f_{Y'}(y) = \frac{n_2^{\frac{n_2}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_2}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_2}{2})} e^{-\frac{n_2y}{2}} y^{\frac{n_2}{2}-1}, \ y > 0$$

证明

 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, 则 $W = \frac{X}{n}$ 的pdf为(证明如下):

$$F_{W}(w) = Pr(W \le w) = Pr(X \le nw)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{nw} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx$$
(16)

求导得 $W = \frac{X}{n}$ 的pdf:

$$f_{W}(w;n) = (F_{W}(w))'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}(nw)^{\frac{n}{2}-1}e^{-\frac{nw}{2}}n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}n^{\frac{n}{2}}w^{\frac{n}{2}-1}e^{-\frac{nw}{2}}$$
(17)

证毕

记随机变量 $T=\frac{X'}{Y'}$,显然t恒大于零. 当 $t\leq 0$ 时, $f_T(t)=0$. 当t>0时,有

$$F_T(t) = Pr(T \le t) = Pr(\frac{X'}{Y'} \le t) = Pr(X' \le Y't)$$

由于X,Y相互独立, 因此X',Y'也相互独立,根据引理1有:

$$f_{T}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(ty,y)|y|dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} p_{X'}(ty)p_{Y'}(y)ydy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})}e^{-\frac{n_{1}ty}{2}}(ty)^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}\right) \left(\frac{n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}e^{-\frac{n_{2}y}{2}}y^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}-1}\right)ydy$$

$$= \left(\frac{n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}\right)t^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-\frac{(n_{1}t+n_{2})y}{2}}y^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}-1}ydy$$

$$y = \frac{2z}{\frac{n_{1}t+n_{2}}{2}}\left(\frac{n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}\right)\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-z}\left(\frac{2}{n_{1}t+n_{2}}\right)^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}z^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}-1}t^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}\right)\left(\frac{2}{n_{1}t+n_{2}}\right)^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}t^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-z}z^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}-1}dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}\right)\left(\frac{2}{n_{1}t+n_{2}}\right)^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}t^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{n_{1}t+n_{2}}\right)^{\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}t^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n_{1}}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_{2}}{2})}n_{1}^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}}n_{2}^{\frac{n_{2}}{2}}t^{\frac{n_{1}}{2}-1}(n_{1}t+n_{2})^{-\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{2}}$$