#### 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:  $\Gamma$ 分布, Beta分布,  $\chi^2$ 分布, t分布, F分布。另外介绍了一下Dirichlet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:

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

### 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/math/dist下载version 1.0

那么就得到了Γ分布的概率密度函数:

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \beta^{\alpha} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\beta x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (3)

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

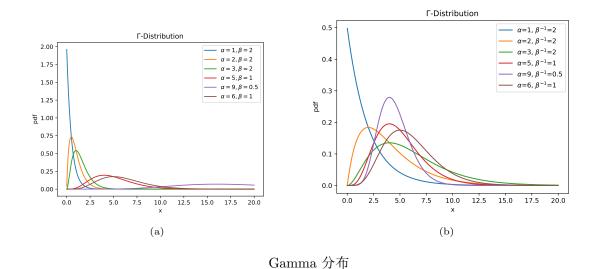
就是说,也可以写成如下的形式(这种形式也更常用,下图(b)就是基于这个pdf绘制的):

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (4)

当 $\alpha$  < 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 $\beta$ 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 $\beta$ 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

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

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

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

$$= C, \text{ is a constant.}$$
(5)

因此

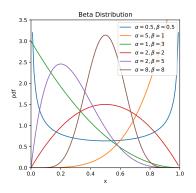
$$F_X(x) = \frac{\int_0^x {n \choose k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} dt}{Pr(k,n)}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{\int_0^1 u^k (1-u)^{n-k} du}$$
(6)



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

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}, & 0 < x < 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (7)

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

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

#### Dirichlet分布

Beta分布是基于二项分布Binomial (n重伯努利分布),即:n次实验,每次的结果只有两种(0,1;发生或不发生;掷硬币).

推而广之, 多项分布Multinomial, 即多次实验, 每次的结果只有n种情况(掷骰子6种情况).

类比于Beta分布,可得到Dirichlet分布的pdf大致如下:

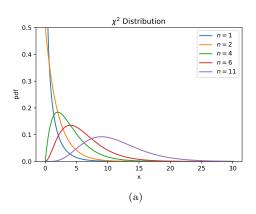
$$f(x;\alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^{i=n} \Gamma(\alpha_i)} \prod_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i^{\alpha_i - 1}, \ 0 < x_i < 1, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1\\ 0, \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(8)

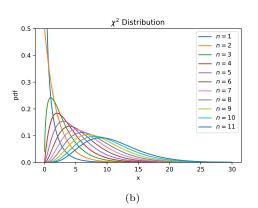
多维空间,不好绘制图像

# $3 \chi^2$ 分布

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

$$f(x;n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (9)





 $\chi^2$ 分布

证明:

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

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

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

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

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

$$(10)$$

求导得概率密度函数:

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

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

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

$$= \frac{C_{n}}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1}$$
(11)

又因为概率密度积分为1.可得

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f_{Y}(y)dy$$

$$= \frac{C_{n}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dy$$

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

$$= C_{n} 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{C_{n}}{2} 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) = 1$$
(12)

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

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

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

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

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

$$(13)$$

求导得:

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

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(zy, y)|y|dy$$
(14)

证毕.

#### 

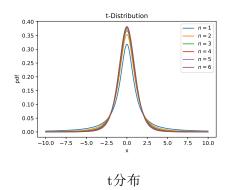
 $X \sim N(0,1), \ Y \sim \chi^2(n), \$ 那么随机变量 $Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$ 服从自由度为n的t分布, 即: $Z \sim t(n)$ 

$$f(t;n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{t^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}, -\infty < t < \infty$$
 (15)

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:

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

$$= \int_0^{nw^2} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx$$
(16)



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)

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

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

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

 $Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$ ,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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

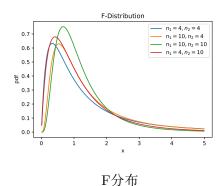
$$= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} n^{\frac{n}{2}} \left( \frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n+t^{2}} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

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

## 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: $Z \sim F(n_1, n_2)$ 

$$f(t; n_1, n_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n_1 + n_2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n_2}{2})} n_1^{\frac{n_1}{2}} n_2^{\frac{n_2}{2}} t^{\frac{n_1}{2} - 1} (n_1 t + n_2)^{-\frac{n_1 + n_2}{2}}, \ t > 0\\ 0, \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(19)



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:

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

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

证明

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

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

$$= \int_{0}^{nw} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx$$
(20)

求导得 $W = \frac{X}{n}$ 的pdf:

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}n^{\frac{n}{2}}w^{\frac{n}{2}-1}e^{-\frac{nw}{2}}$$
(21)

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

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

由于X,Y相互独立, 因此X',Y'也相互独立,根据引理1有:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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