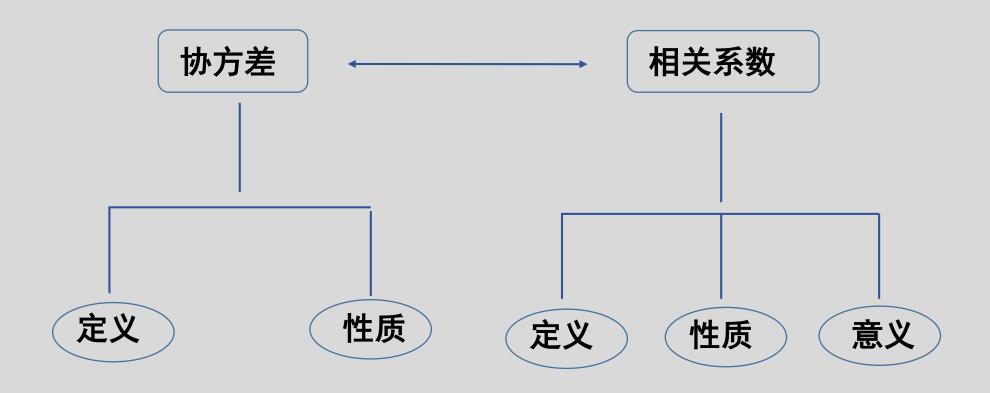
协方差及相关系数



协方差

回忆方差的一个性质:

随机变量X 和 Y的方差存在,则 X+Y 的方差也存在,且

$$D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2(E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])$$

当随机变量X, Y 相互独立时,E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]) = 0

协方差的定义

设(X,Y)是二维随机变量,若 $E(|X-E(X)||Y-E(Y)|)<\infty$,

则称E([X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)])为X与Y的协方差,并记作Cov(X,Y),即

$$Cov(X,Y) = E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])$$

Cov(X,Y) = E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])

- 当随机变量X, Y 相互独立时,Cov(X, Y) = 0
- 对任意随机变量X 和 Y, 有 $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2 \text{ Cov }(X,Y)$

协方差的性质

性质1. 对称性 Cov(X,Y) = Cov(Y,X)

$$Cov(aX + c, bY + d) = abCov(X, Y)$$

性质3. $Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$

Cov(X,Y) = E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])

令
$$X^* = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}$$
 $(X$ 的标准化) $Y^* = \frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}}$ $(Y$ 的标准化)

则
$$E(X^*) = E(Y^*) = 0$$
 $D(X^*) = D(Y^*) = 1$

故
$$\operatorname{Cov}(X^*,Y^*) = E(X^*Y^*) - E(X^*)E(Y^*) = E(X^*Y^*)$$

$$=E\left(\frac{X-E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\frac{Y-E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}}\right)=\frac{E([X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)])}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

相关系数的定义

设(X,Y)是二维随机变量,若D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0, 则称

$$\frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$
 为 X 与 Y 的相关系数,记为 ρ_{XY} 或 ρ ,

即
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

相关系数的性质

性质1. Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式

设X,Y是任意的两个随机变量,若 $E(X^2) < \infty$, $E(Y^2) < \infty$, 则有

$$|E(XY)|^2 \leq E(X^2)E(Y^2) \qquad a c$$

且等式成立的充要条件是存在常数 t_0 , 使得 $P(Y = t_0 X) = 1$

$|E(XY)|^2 \le E(X^2)E(Y^2)$

证:考虑实变量t的二次函数

$$g(t) = t^2 E(X^2) - 2tE(XY) + E(Y^2) = E[(tX - Y)^2]$$

因为对一切
$$t$$
,有 $g(t) = E[(tX - Y)^2] \ge 0$,故

$$4|E(XY)|^2 - 4E(X^2)E(Y^2) \le 0$$

即
$$|E(XY)|^2 \leq E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

$$|E(XY)|^2 = E(X^2)E(Y^2) \longrightarrow P(Y = t_0X) = 1$$

此外,等式 $|E(XY)|^2 = E(X^2)E(Y^2)$ 成立的充要条件是

方程
$$t^2E(X^2) - 2tE(XY) + E(Y^2) = 0$$
有一个重根

即存在常数 t_0 , 使得 $E[(t_0X - Y)^2] = 0$

由数学期望的性质知 $P(Y = t_0 X) = 1$

$|E(XY)|^2 \le E(X^2)E(Y^2)$

● 由Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式可得 $((Cov(X,Y))^2 \le D(X)D(Y)$

且等式成立的充要条件是存在常数 a,b 使得 P(Y = aX + b) = 1

i.
$$[Cov(X,Y)]^2 = [E([X-E(X)](Y-E(Y)])]^2$$

$$\leq E([X - E(X)]^2)E([Y - E(Y)]^2) = D(X)D(Y)$$

故等式成立的充要条件是 即存在常数 t_0 , 使得

$$P(Y - E(Y) = t_0(X - E(X)) = 1$$

$(Cov(X,Y))^2 \leq D(X)D(Y)$

● 进一步可得 $|Cov(X,Y)| \le \sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$

即
$$|\rho_{XY}| = \frac{|\operatorname{Cov}(X, Y)|}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \le 1$$

且 $|\rho_{XY}|=1$ 的充要条件是存在常数a,b, 使得

$$P(Y = aX + b) = 1$$

相关系数的性质

性质2. 设随机变量X,Y的相关系数为 ρ , ,则有

- (1) $|\rho| \le 1$;
- (2) $|\rho| = 1$ 的充分必要条件是X与Y线性相关,

即存在常数a, b, 使得 P(Y = aX + b) = 1

问题: 如何度量随机变量X与Y线性关系的强弱?

如何度量随机变量X与Y线性关系的强弱?

考虑关于实变量a与b的二元函数

$$g(a,b) = E([Y] - ((aX + b)]^2)$$

可求得
$$L(X) = aX + b = \frac{\sqrt{D(Y)}}{\sqrt{D(X)}} \rho_{XY}X + E(Y) - \frac{\sqrt{D(Y)}}{\sqrt{D(X)}} \rho_{XY}E(X)$$

$$\inf_{-\infty < a, b < \infty} E([Y - (aX + b)]^2) = D(Y)(1 - \rho_{XY}^2)$$

$$\inf_{-\infty < a, b < \infty} E([Y - (aX + b)]^2) = D(Y)(1 - \rho_{XY}^2)$$

$$L(X) = aX + b = \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}} \rho_{XY} X + E(Y) - \frac{\sqrt{D(Y)}}{\sqrt{D(X)}} \rho_{XY} E(X)$$

- 当 $|\rho_{XY}|=1$ 时,X与Y线性相关;
- 当 $|\rho_{XY}| < 1$ 时,线性关联程度随着 ρ_{XY} 减小而减弱;
- 当 $|\rho_{XY}| = 0$ 时, X与Y不存在线性关系,此时称X与Y不相关;

$$\rho_{XY} = 0$$
 \longrightarrow $X 与 Y 不相关$

对随机变量X与Y,下列命题等价:

- X与Y不相关
- $\rho_{XY}=0$
- $\bigcirc \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbf{0}$
- D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)
- E(X Y) = E(X)E(Y)

相互独立 不相关

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

例1. 设 θ 服从均匀分布 $U[0,2\pi]$, $X = \cos\theta$, $Y = \cos(\theta + \alpha)$, 其中 α 是常数. 求X与Y的相关系数,并判断其相关性和独立性。

解:
$$E(X) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos\theta \, d\theta = 0 \ E(Y) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos(\theta + \alpha) \, d\theta = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos\theta \cos(\theta + \alpha) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cos\alpha$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - E(X) = E(X^{2}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y) = E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos{(\theta + \alpha)})^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \cos \alpha$$

当
$$\alpha = 0$$
 或 π 时, $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$ $\longrightarrow X$ 与 Y 不独立但线性相关

当
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 或 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $\rho_{XY} = 0$ \longrightarrow X 与 Y 不相关

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

例2. 设 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 求X,Y的相关系数.

解:
$$E(X) = \mu_1$$
, $E(Y) = \mu_2$, $D(X) = \sigma_1^2$, $D(Y) = \sigma_2^2$,

$$Cov(X,Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho^2)} \cdot$$

$$\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right] dxdy$$

配方换元

Cov (X, Y) = E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])

$$\operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\rho v + u \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}) e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) dv$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho v \, e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \, e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) dv$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} (\rho v \sqrt{2\pi} + 0) dv = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} v^2 e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} dv$$

$$= \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho$$

$$E(Z^2)$$
 其中 $Z \sim N(0,1)$

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

$$\rho_{XY}=\frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

于是可得
$$Cov(X,Y) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho$$

进一步得
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = \rho$$

若 $(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$,则X与Y相互独立的充分必要条件是 $\rho=0$

若 $(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$,则X与Y相互独立等价于X与Y不相关

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

例3. 设随机变量(X, Y)的联合概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

并判断X与Y的相关性,独立性.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

解:
$$E(X) = \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^2 x \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^2 x \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) dx = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \frac{1}{8} (x + y) dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) dx = \frac{5}{3}$$

故
$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

同理
$$E(Y) = \frac{7}{6}$$
 $D(Y) = \frac{11}{36}$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^2 xy \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dy \right) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

Cov
$$(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{36}$$

由此可知X与Y不独立

$$\rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{11}$$

由此可知X与Y负相关,线性关系不强

小 结

