



第二十五讲 Z=X+Y, Z=Y/X, Z=XY 的分布





\rightarrow 连续型随机变量Z=X+Y的分布

设(X,Y)的概率密度为 f(x,y),则Z = X + Y的分布函数为:

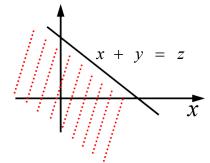
固定
$$z, y$$
令 $u = x + y$

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

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z} f(u-y,y) du \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{z} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u-y,y) dy \right] du = \int_{-\infty}^{z} f_{z}(u) du$$





故Z = X + Y的概率密度为:

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

由X,Y的对等性, $f_z(z)$ 又可写成

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

卷积公式:

将X和Y相互独立时,Z = X + Y的密度函数公式称为卷积公式

即

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

 $\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$

4



例1:设X和Y是相互独立的标准正态随机变量,求Z = X + Y的概率密度。

解: 由卷积公式: $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-x)^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} dx$

$$\frac{\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} = x - \frac{z}{2}}{= \frac{1}{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \sqrt{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{(z-0)^2}{2(\sqrt{2})^2}}$$

 $\mathbb{P} Z \sim N(0,2)$

 $\langle \langle \rangle$

5



推广结论:设X,Y相互独立, $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2),则$ $Z = X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

更一般的结论:

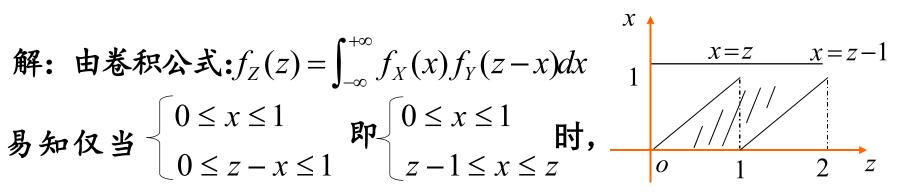
n个独立的正态变量的线性组合仍服从正态分布,即:

其中 $c_1,c_2\cdots c_n$ 是不全为0的常数,两个参数(可由期望及方差得到)为: $\mu=c_0+c_1\mu_1+\cdots+c_n\mu_n, \quad \sigma^2=c_1^2\sigma_1^2+c_2^2\sigma_2^2+\cdots+c_n^2\sigma_n^2$

 $\langle\!\langle$



例2: X, Y相互独立,同时服从[0,1]上的均匀分布 $\bar{X}Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度。



上述积分的被积函数不等于零!

根据x与z构成的区域,

依 z 分段考虑, 得:

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z dx = z & 0 \le z \le 1\\ \int_{z-1}^1 dx = 2 - z & 1 < z \le 2\\ 0 & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$



另解,先求F(x)再求f(x)法:

解:
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{X+Y \le Z} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{X+Y \le Z} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$$

$$f(x,y)dxdy = \iint_{x+y \le z} f_X(x)f_Y(y)dxdy$$

当
$$z < 0$$
时, $F_Z(z) = 0$

当
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
时, $F_Z(z) = \iint_{\substack{x+y \le z \ 0 < x, y < 1}} 1 \times 1 dx dy = 三角形面积 = \frac{1}{2} z^2$

当
$$< z \le 2$$
时, $F_Z(z) =$ 正方形面积减去三角形面积= $1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 - z)^2$

当
$$z > 2$$
时, $F_z(z) = 1$



$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 1\\ 0.5z^2, & 0 \le z \le 1\\ -0.5z^2 + 2z - 1, & 1 < z \le 2\\ 1, & z > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} z & , 0 \le z \le 1 \\ 2 - z & , 1 \le z \le 2 \\ 0 & , \sharp \text{ } \end{cases}$$

 $\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$

Σ

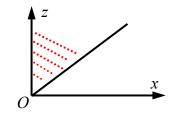


例3: 设X,Y相互独立、服从相同的指数分布, 概率密度

为:
$$f(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度.

解: 根据卷积公式: $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$

仅当x > 0、z - x > 0时, $f_X(x)f_Y(z - x) \neq 0$



$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z \beta e^{-\beta x} \beta e^{\beta(z-x)} dx = \beta^2 z e^{-\beta z}, z > 0\\ 0 &, z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

这是参数为 $(2,\beta)$ 的 Γ 分布(Gamma)的密度函数

 $\langle\!\langle$



> 离散变量的独立和分布

- 1. $X_1, X_2, \dots X_n$ 独立且均服从 $B(1, p), 则X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \sim B(n, p)$
- 2. $X \sim B(n_1, p), Y \sim B(n_2, p)$,两者独立,则 $X + Y \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$
- $3. X \sim \pi(\lambda_1), Y \sim \pi(\lambda_2),$ 两者独立,则 $X + Y \sim \pi(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{WE}}: 3. P(X + Y = k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X = i, Y = k - i) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i} e^{-\lambda_{1}}}{i!} \times \frac{\lambda_{2}^{k-i} e^{-\lambda_{2}}}{(k-i)!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i}}{i! (k-i)!} e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} C_{k}^{i} \lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i} \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})^{k} e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!}$$

 \mathcal{L}



例4:设P(X = 1) = 0.25, P(X = 2) = 0.75, $Y \sim N(0,1)$, X与Y独立, 求Z = X + Y的密度函数.

解:
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z)$$
 全概率公式
$$= P(X=1)P(X+Y \le z \mid X=1) + P(X=2)P(X+Y \le z \mid X=2)$$

$$= 0.25P(Y \le z-1) + 0.75P(Y \le z-2)$$

$$= 0.25\Phi(z-1) + 0.75\Phi(z-2)$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = 0.25\varphi(z-1) + 0.75\varphi(z-2)$$
$$= 0.25 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-1)^2}{2}} + 0.75 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-2)^2}{2}}$$



\rightarrow 连续型随机变量Z = Y/X、Z = XY 的分布

Z = Y/X的概率密度函数为:

$$f_{Y/X}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f(x, xz) dx$$

Z = X Y的概率密度函数为:

$$f_{XY}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f\left(x, \frac{z}{x}\right) dx$$

<u>\(\) \</u>



> 若 X和 Y相互独立

Z = Y/X的概率密度函数为:

$$f_{Y/X}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_X(x) f_Y(xz) dx$$

Z = X Y的概率密度函数为:

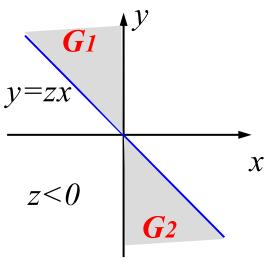
$$f_{XY}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f_X(x) f_Y(\frac{z}{x}) dx$$

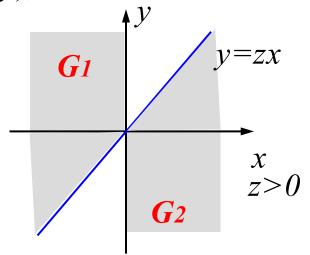
<u>\(\) \</u>



> 连续型随机变量Z=Y/X 的分布

设(X,Y)的概率密度为 f(x,y),则Z = Y/X的分布函数为:





$$F_{Y/X}(z) = P\{Y/X \le z\} = \iint_{G_1 \cup G_2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \left[\int_{zx}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy \right] dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{zx} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

 \mathcal{L}



$$\Rightarrow y = xu$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \left[\int_{z}^{\infty} x f(x, xu) du \right] dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z} x f(x, xu) du \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z} (-x) f(x, xu) du \right] dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z} x f(x, xu) du \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{z} |x| f(x, xu) du \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{z} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f(x, xu) dx \right] du$$

$$f_{Y/X}(z) = F_{Y/X}'(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f(x, xz) dx$$



