

一: **Gamma** 分布: 记 $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ (称参数为 α, λ 的 Γ 分布), 若

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

显然, 我们有

- $\Gamma(1, \lambda) = E(\lambda)$; 指数分布是 **Gamma** 分布的特例; 另外当 $\alpha = n \in N$, 也称 **Gamma** 分布为 **Erlang** 分布;
- 若 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$, $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$, 则 $Y \triangleq Z^2 \sim \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \chi^2(1)$

(称后者为自由度为 1 的 χ^2 分布),

事实上, 我们有 $\forall y > 0$,

$$f_Y(y) = f_Z(\sqrt{y}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} + f_Z(-\sqrt{y}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

- 矩母函数: X 的矩母函数 $M_X(u)$, 并由此可求出 EX, DX .

$$M_X(u) = E(e^{uX}) = \int_0^\infty e^{ux} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - u}\right)^\alpha, \forall u < \lambda$$

$$EX = M'_X(0) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda},$$

$$EX^2 = M''_X(0) = \frac{\alpha + \alpha^2}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow DX = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

(直接计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} EX^n &= \int_0^\infty x^n \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{\lambda^{n+\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)}{\lambda^n} \end{aligned}$$

- 可加性：若 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立，且 $X_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \lambda)$ ，求 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 的分布。

证明：

$$M_{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}(u) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{X_i}(u) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - u}\right)^{\alpha_i} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - u}\right)^{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i}, u < \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \lambda\right)$$

★ 推论：

(1) $X_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} E(\lambda) = \Gamma(1, \lambda)$ ，则 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$ ；

(2) $X_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, 1)$ ，则 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \triangleq \chi^2(n)$ （即自由度为 n 的 χ^2 分布）。

Pf: (2) 的证明： $X_i \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(1) = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ ，

从而 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 。

(3) $X_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(0, 1)$ ，则 $Y = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$ 是否为 Γ 分布，为什么？

Pf: (3) 的证明：

$$Y_i = -2 \ln X_i \Rightarrow x = e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$f_{Y_i}(y) = f_{X_i}(e^{-\frac{y}{2}}) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, y > 0$$

$$Y_i = -2 \ln X_i \sim E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

从而， $Y = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \sim \Gamma\left(n, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(2n)$

- $X_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \lambda)$ 相互独立, 证明 $U = X_1 + X_2$ 与 $V = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}$ 相互独立。

证明:
$$\begin{cases} U = \frac{X}{X+Y} \\ V = \frac{X}{X+Y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = uv \\ y = v(1-u) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ -v & 1-u \end{vmatrix} = v$$

故

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = f_{X,Y}(uv, v(1-u)) \quad [uv > 0, v - uv > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < u < 1, v > 0]$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} (uv)^{\alpha_1-1} e^{-\lambda uv} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (v(1-u))^{\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda v(1-u)} |v|$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1-1} (1-u)^{\alpha_2-1} v^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda v}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1-1} (1-u)^{\alpha_2-1} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} v^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda v}$$

$$f_U(u) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1-1} (1-u)^{\alpha_2-1}, 0 < u < 1 \quad (Beta)$$

$$f_V(v) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} v^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda v}, v > 0$$

即 $U \sim B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, $V \sim G(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda)$ 且相互独立。

二: Beta 分布:

记 $B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$, 称 $X \sim Beta(\alpha, \beta)$ 服从参数为

α, β 的 Beta 分布, 如果它的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}$$

显然: $Beta(\alpha, \beta) = U(0, 1)$,

● **Beta 分布的期望与方差**

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{B(\alpha+1, \beta)}{B(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \int_0^1 x^2 \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha+1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \\ &= \frac{B(\alpha+2, \beta)}{B(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{(\alpha+1)\alpha}{(\alpha + \beta + 1)(\alpha + \beta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = \frac{(\alpha+1)\alpha}{(\alpha + \beta + 1)(\alpha + \beta)} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta + 1)(\alpha + \beta)^2}$$

● 设 $Y_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha_i, \beta)$ 相互独立, 试证 $V = \frac{Y_1}{Y_1 + Y_2} \sim B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ 。

● **Beta 分布与 F 分布 (统计相关):**

*: $X \sim F(m, n)$, 则

$$EX = \frac{n}{n-2}, n > 2;$$

$$DX = 2\left(\frac{n}{n-2}\right)^2 \frac{m+n-2}{m(n-4)}, n > 4$$

$$*: X \sim F(m, n) \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{m}{n}X}{1 + \frac{m}{n}X} \sim \text{Beta}(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2}).$$

$$*: X \sim \text{Beta}(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{nX}{m(1-X)} \sim F(m, n).$$

三: **Cauchy** 分布:

记 $X \sim C(\lambda, \mu)$ (称 参 数 为 λ, μ 的 **Cauchy** 分 布), 若

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + (x - \mu)^2}, x \in R \quad (\text{数学期望不存在})$$

特征函数 $\varphi(\theta) = e^{i\mu\theta - \lambda|\theta|}$

* (可加性) $X \sim C(\lambda_1, \mu_1), Y \sim C(\lambda_2, \mu_2)$ 独立, 则

$$X + Y \sim C(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \mu_1 + \mu_2)$$

● $X \sim C(1, 0)$ (标准 **Cauchy** 分布) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{X} \sim C(1, 0)$

证明: 记 $Y = \frac{1}{X}$, 反函数 $x^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{y}$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(x^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{dx^{-1}(y)}{dy} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{y})^2} \left| -\frac{1}{y^2} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + y^2}, y \in R$$

● $X, Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 独立, 则 $\frac{X}{Y} \sim C(1, 0)$

证明: 设 $\begin{cases} U = \frac{X}{Y} \\ V = Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = uv \\ y = v \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = v$

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = f_{X,Y}(uv, v) |v| = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(uv)^2 + v^2}{2\sigma^2}} |v| = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(u^2+1)v^2}{2\sigma^2}} |v|, u, v \in R$$

$$f_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{U,V}(u, v) dv = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(u^2+1)v^2}{2\sigma^2}} |v| dv = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(u^2+1)v^2}{2\sigma^2}} v dv = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+u^2}, u \in R$$

- $X \sim U(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 独立, 则 $\tan X \sim C(1, 0)$

证明: 记 $Y = \tan X$, 反函数 $x^{-1}(y) = \arctan y$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(x^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{dx^{-1}(y)}{dy} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+y^2}, y \in R$$