

二维连续型随机变量及其联合分布

定义 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的分布函数为 $F(x, y)$, 若存在非负可积函数 $f(x, y)$, 使得对于任意实数 x, y 有

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) dv du$$

则称 (X, Y) 为二维连续型随机变量, $f(x, y)$ 为 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数
简称为联合密度或概率密度

联合密度与联合分布函数的性质

基本性质：

1、 $f(x, y) \geq 0$

2、 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = 1$

反之,可以证明,若二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 满足上面两条基本性质,那么它一定是某个二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度.

引申性质：

$$3、 \quad F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) dv du$$

是连续函数；

对每个变元连续，在联合密度的连续点处



$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$$

此时 ,

$$\begin{aligned} & P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x, y < Y \leq y + \Delta y) \\ &= F(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - F(x + \Delta x, y) \\ &\quad - F(x, y + \Delta y) + F(x, y) \\ &\approx \int_{-\infty}^{x+\Delta x} f(u, y) \Delta y du - \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) \Delta y du \\ &\approx f(x, y) \Delta y \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

由此 , $f(x, y)$ 反映了 (X, Y) 在 (x, y) 附近单位面积的区域内的取值的概率

$$P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x, y < Y \leq y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y)\Delta x\Delta y$$

$$P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x, y < Y \leq y + \Delta y)$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i)\Delta x_i\Delta y_i$$

$$= \int_x^{x+\Delta x} \int_y^{y+\Delta y} f(x, y)dydx$$

故有 , $P\{a < X \leq b, c < Y \leq d\} = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y)dydx$

事实上，

4、若 G 是平面上的区域，则

$$P((X, Y) \in G) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$$

另外，

$$P(X = a, Y = b) = 0 = P((X, Y) = (a, b))$$

$$P(X = a, -\infty < Y < +\infty) = 0$$

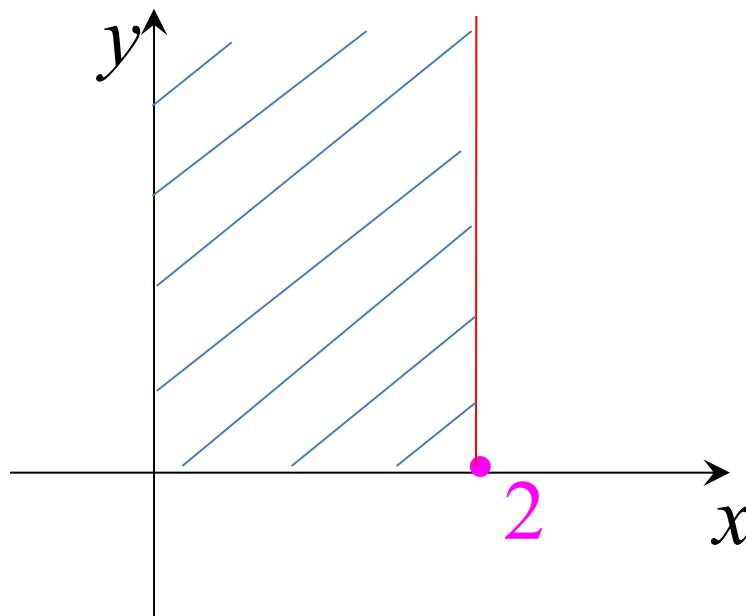
$$P(-\infty < X < +\infty, Y = a) = 0$$

例1 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 具有概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} ae^{-2y}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) 确定常数 a (2) 求分布函数 $F(X, Y)$

(3) 求 $P\{Y \leq X\}$

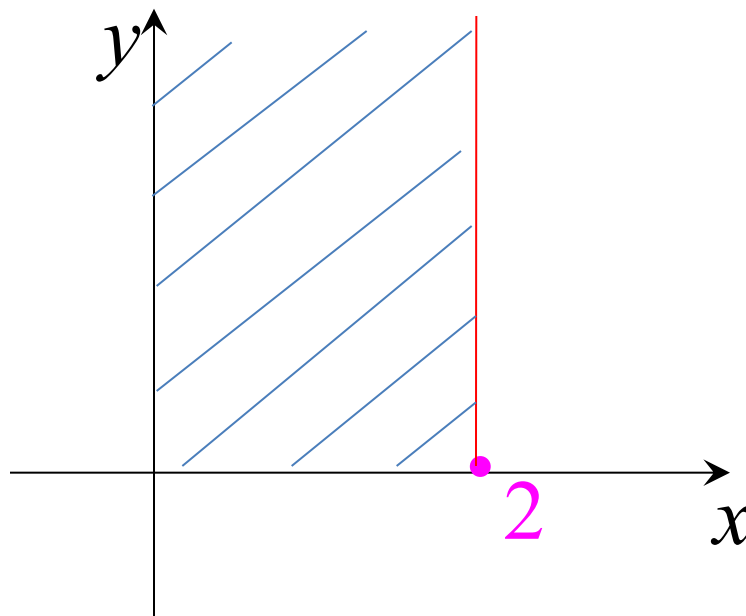


解 (1) 由概率密度的性质

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-2y} dy$$

$$= 2a \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2y} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2a \cdot \frac{1}{2} = a$$

即得 $a=1$

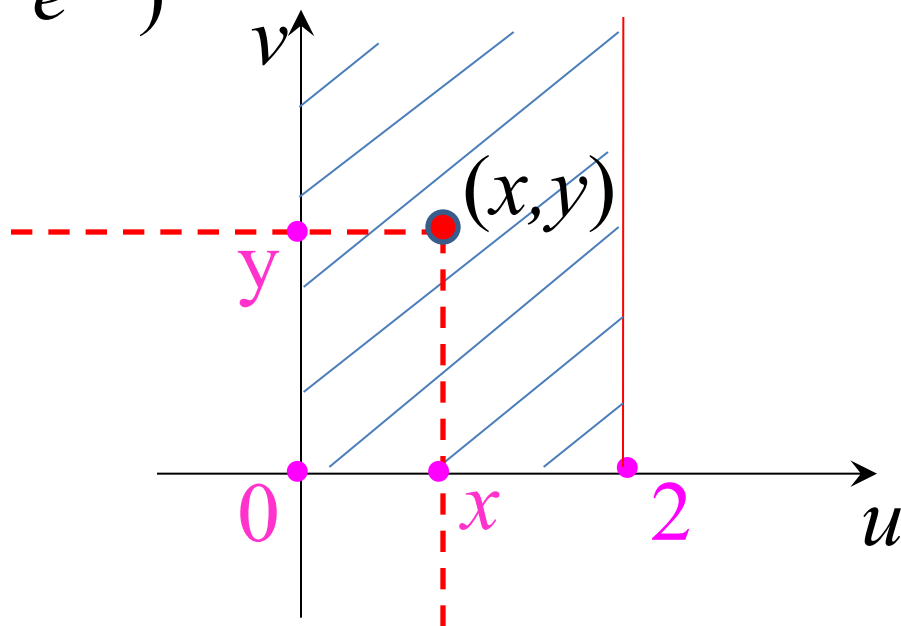


$$(2) F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, v) du dv$$

(A) 当 $0 \leq x \leq 2, y > 0$ 时,

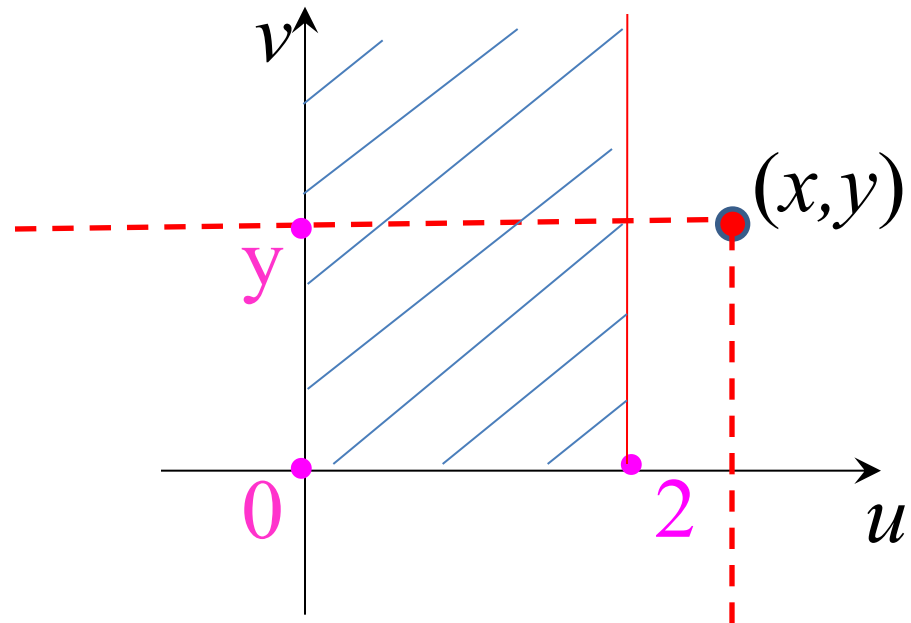
$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x du \int_0^y e^{-2v} dv$$

$$= x \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2v} \right) \Big|_0^y = \frac{x}{2} (1 - e^{-2y})$$



(B) 当 $x > 2, y > 0$ 时 ,

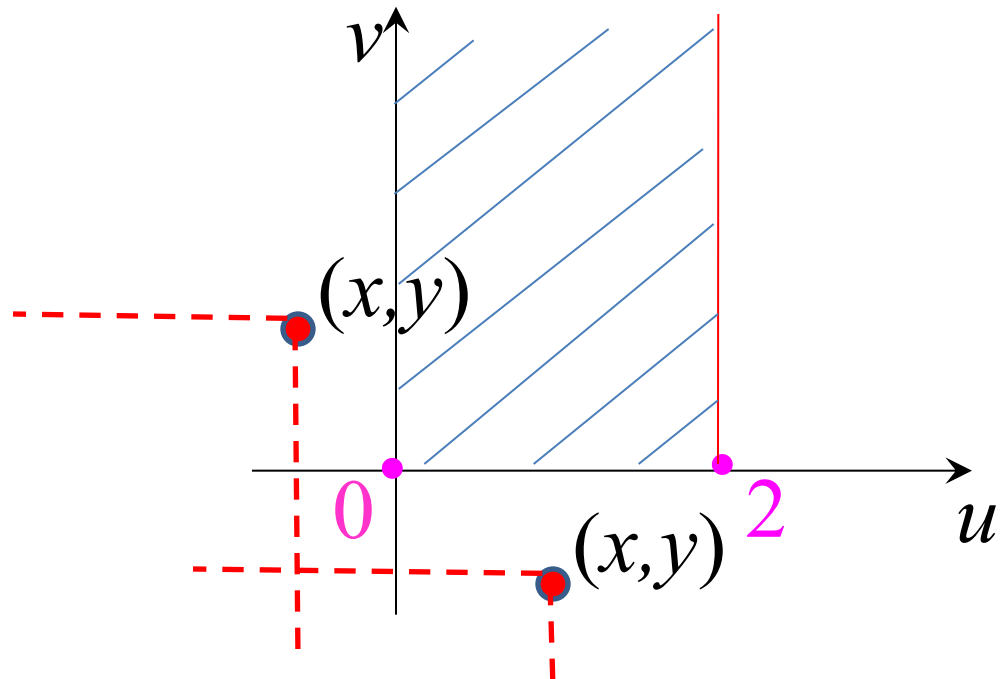
$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_0^2 du \int_0^y e^{-2v} dv \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2v} \right) \Big|_0^y = (1 - e^{-2y}) \end{aligned}$$



(C) 当 $x < 0$ 或 $y \leq 0$ 时,

对 $u \leq x, v \leq y$ 有 $f(u, v) = 0$

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, v) du dv = 0$$



于是得所求分布函数

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}(1 - e^{-2y}), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, y > 0 \\ (1 - e^{-2y}), & x > 2, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(3) 设 $D = \{(x, y) | y \leq x\}$

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

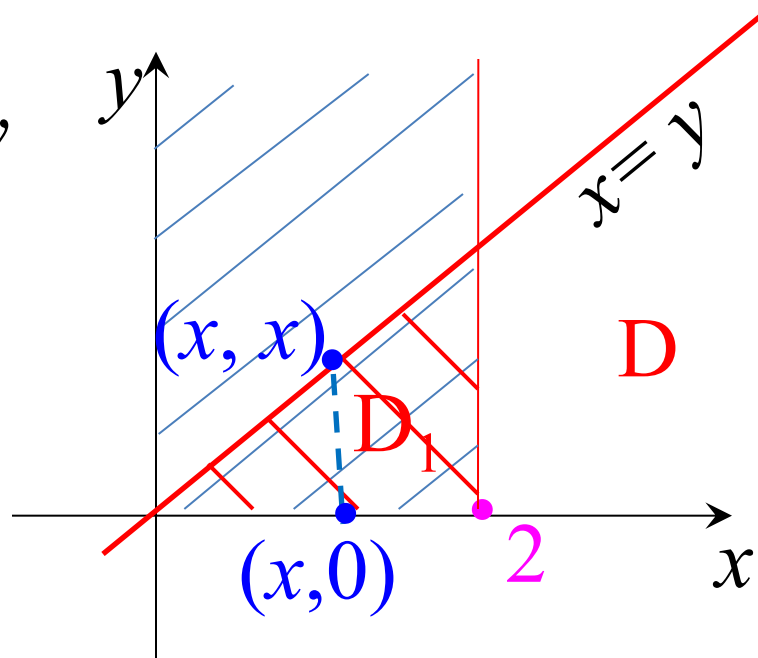
$$P\{Y \leq X\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D\}$$

$$= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^x e^{-2y} dy$$

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



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-4} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (3 + e^{-4})$$

常见的连续型二维随机变量的分布

二维均匀分布

设区域 G 是平面上的有界区域，
其面积为 $A (> 0)$

若二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{A}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则称 (X, Y) 服从区域 G 上的均匀分布

记作 $(X, Y) \sim U(G)$

若 (X, Y) 服从区域 G 上的均匀分布, 则

$\forall G_1 \subseteq G$, 设 G_1 的面积为 A_1 ,

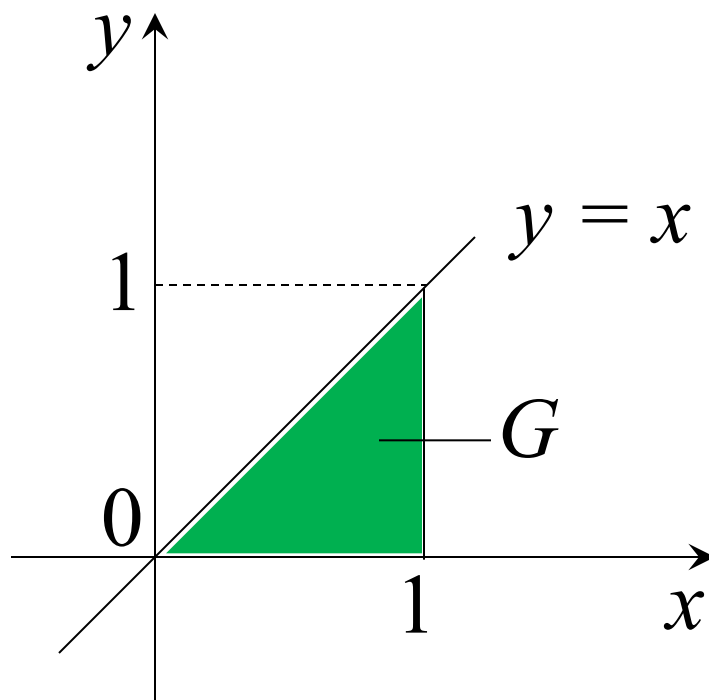
$$P((X, Y) \in G_1) = \frac{A_1}{A}$$

例2 设 $(X, Y) \sim G$ 上的均匀分布，其中

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

(1) 求 $f(x, y)$; (2) 求 $P(Y > X^2)$;

(3) 求 (X, Y) 在平面上的落点到 y 轴距离小于 0.3 的概率

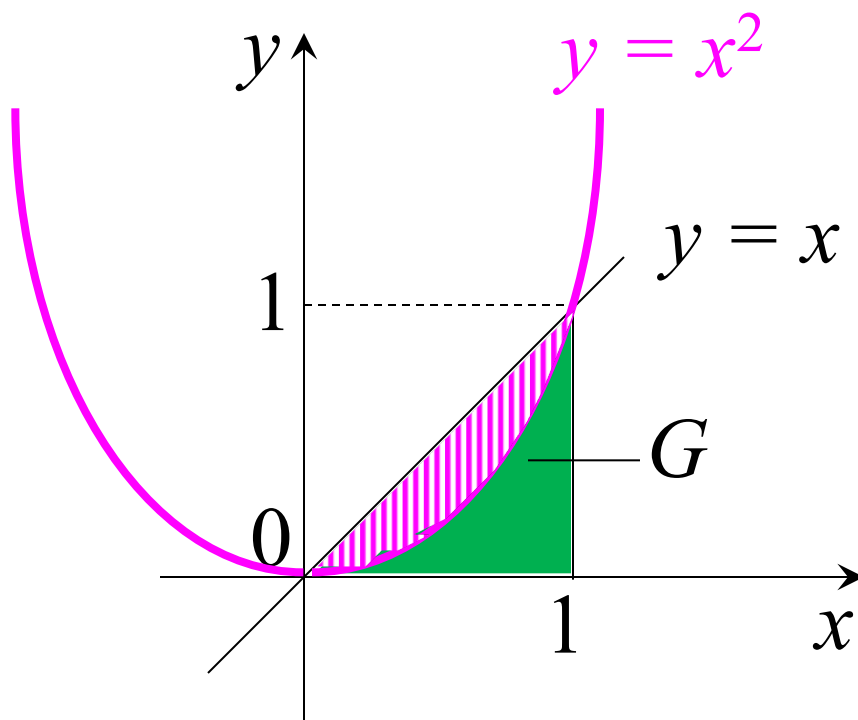


解 (1) $G = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) $P(Y > X^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x 2dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

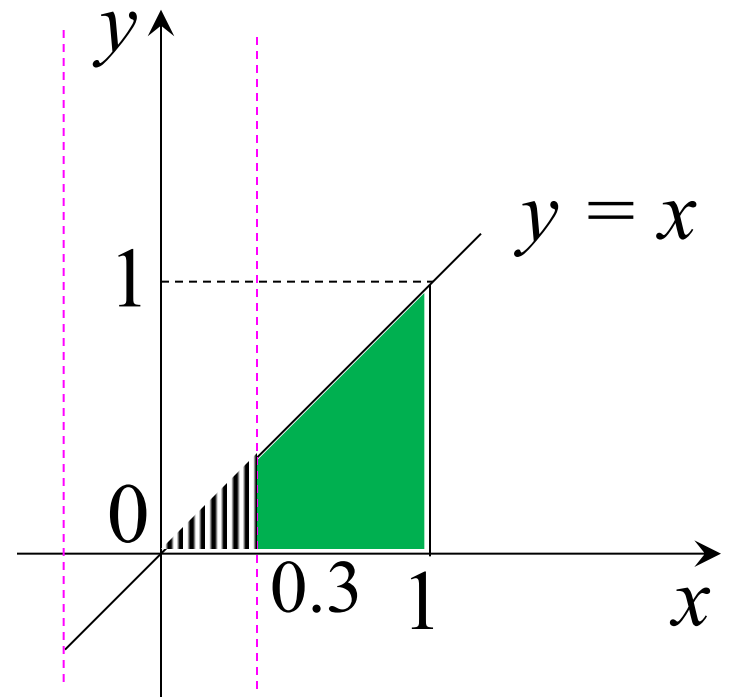


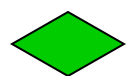
(3)

$$P(|X| < 0.3)$$

$$= P(-0.3 < X < 0.3)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0.3)^2 = 0.09$$





二维正态分布

若二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度为

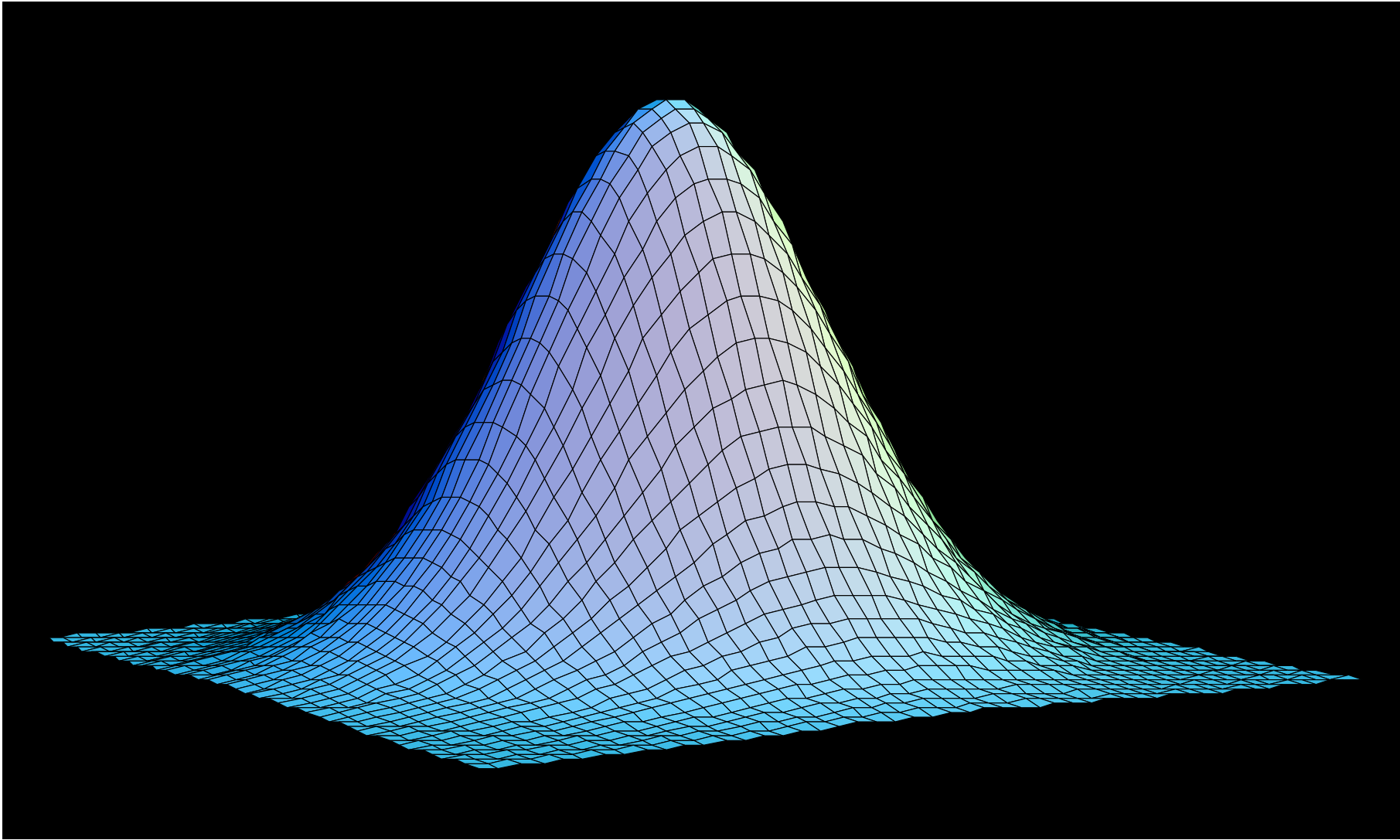
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot$$

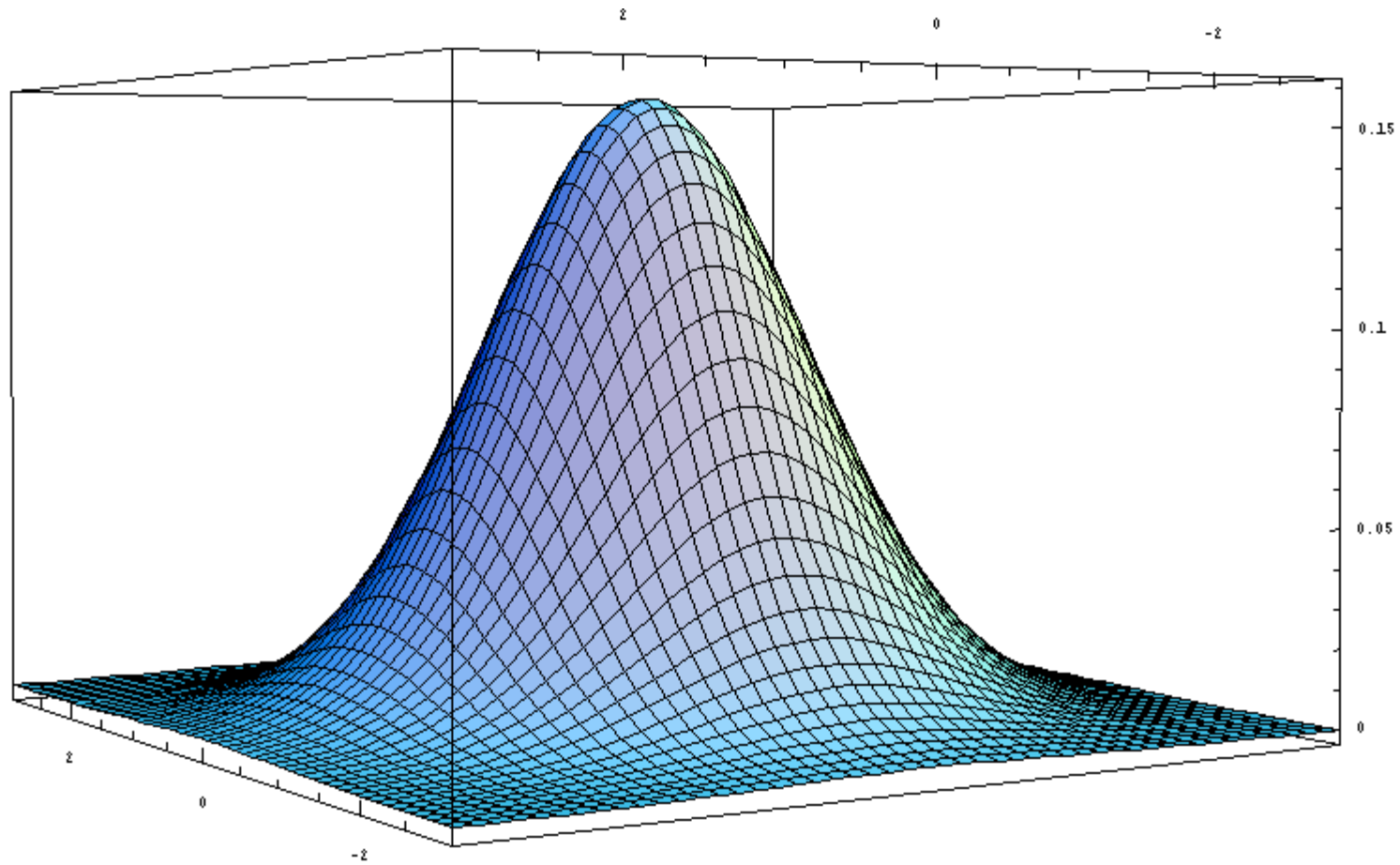
$$e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]}$$

$$-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

则称 (X, Y) 服从参数为 $\mu_1, \sigma_1^2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2, \rho$ 的正态分布, 记作 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2; \mu_2, \sigma_2^2; \rho)$

其中 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0, -1 < \rho < 1$





令

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 B 为正定矩阵，且

$$|B| = (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \\ -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} & \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^2 |B|^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[(x-\mu_1 \quad y-\mu_2) B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x-\mu_1 \\ y-\mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \right]}$$

二维随机变量的边缘分布函数

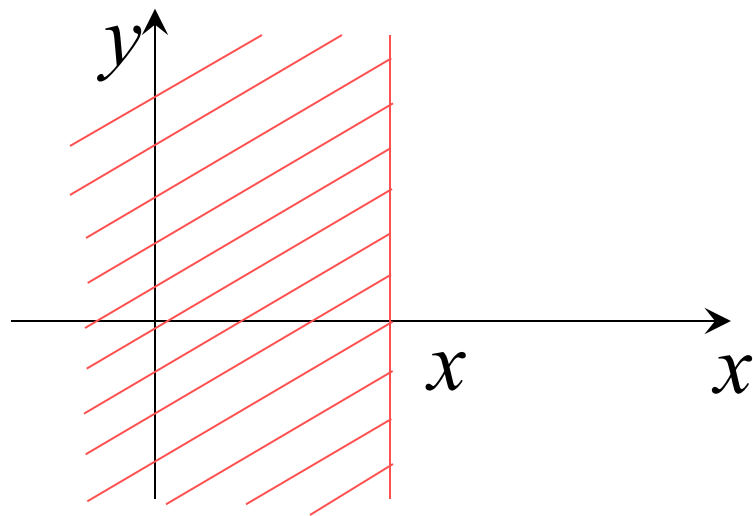
(X, Y) 关于某一分量 X 或 Y 边缘分布函数指 X 或 Y 作为一元随机变量时的分布函数，即：

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

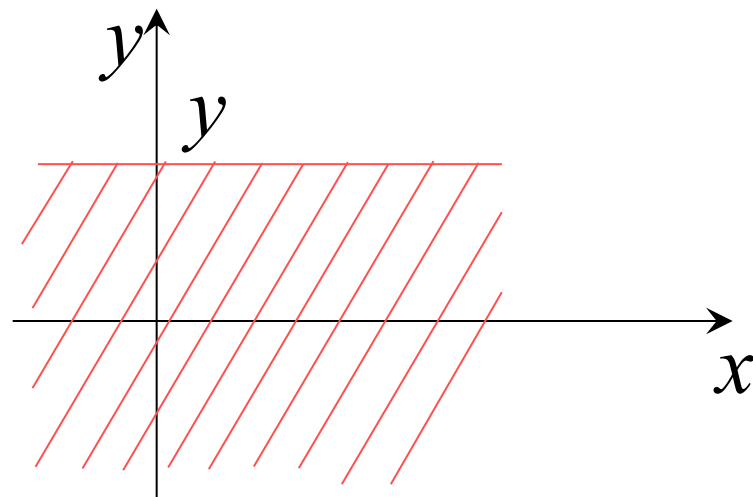
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$$

由联合分布函数可以求得边缘分布函数,逆不真.

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= P(X \leq x) \\ &= P(X \leq x, Y < +\infty) \\ &= F(x, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) \\ &= P(X < +\infty, Y \leq y) \\ &= F(+\infty, y) \end{aligned}$$



例3 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = A \left(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(C + \arctan \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

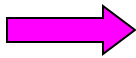
其中 A, B, C 为常数.

- (1) 确定 A, B, C ;
- (2) 求 X 和 Y 的边缘分布函数 ;
- (3) 求 $P(X > 2)$

解 (1) $F(+\infty, +\infty) = A\left(B + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$

$$F(-\infty, +\infty) = A\left(B - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$F(+\infty, -\infty) = A\left(B + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

 $B = \frac{\pi}{2}, C = \frac{\pi}{2}, A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

(2) $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x}{2}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= F(+\infty, y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{2}, \quad -\infty < y < +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad P(X > 2) &= 1 - P(X \leq 2) \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{2}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

可以将二维随机变量及其边缘分布函数的概念推广到 n 维随机变量及其联合分布函数与边缘分布函数

例4 设二维连续型随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kxy, & 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

其中 k 为常数. 求

- (1) 常数 k ;
- (2) $P(X + Y \geq 1)$, $P(X < 0.5)$;
- (3) 联合分布函数 $F(x, y)$;
- (4) 边缘密度函数与边缘分布函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kxy, & 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

解 令 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

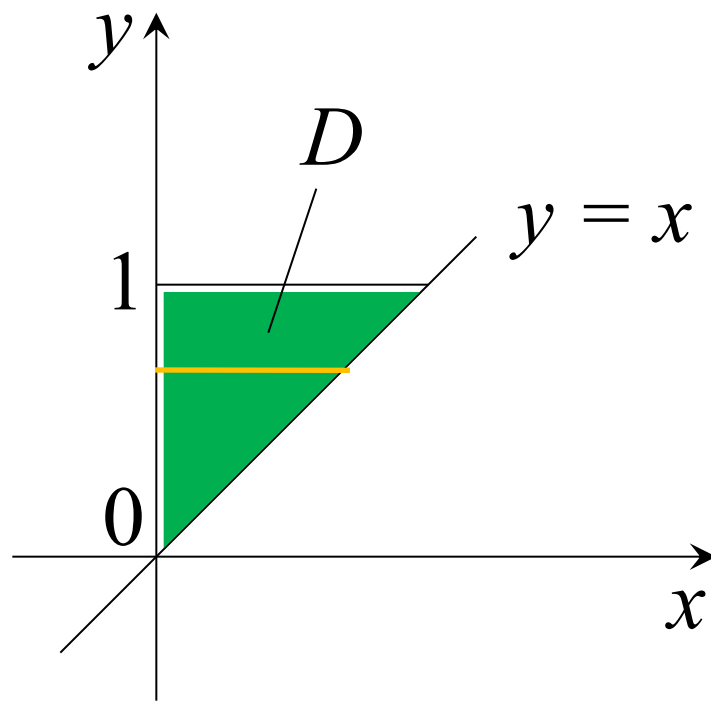
$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\longrightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y kxy dx$$

$$= k \int_0^1 y \frac{y^2}{2} dy = \frac{k}{8} = 1$$

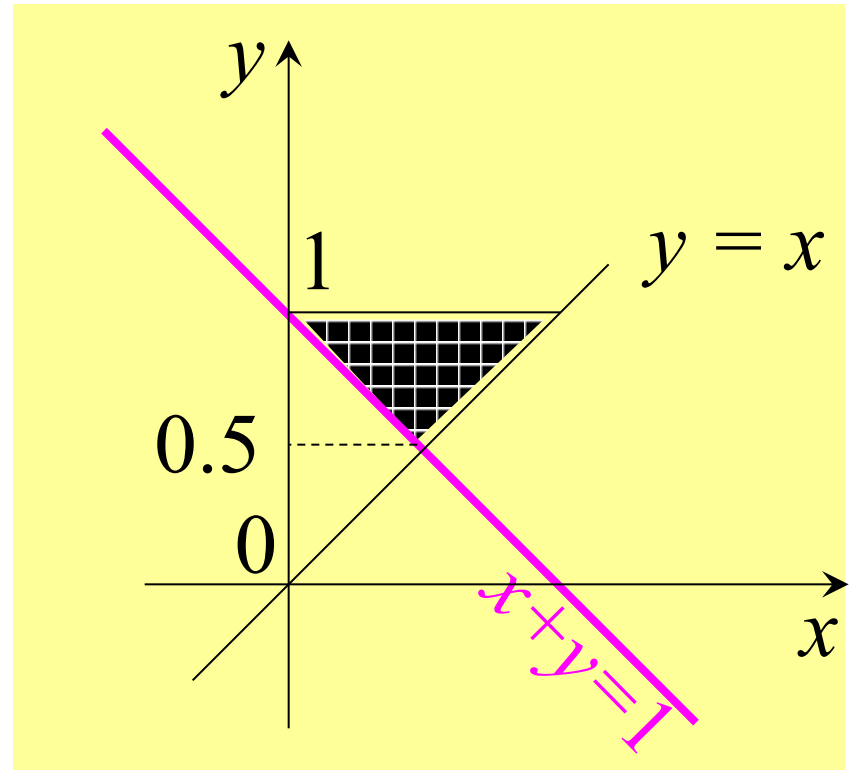
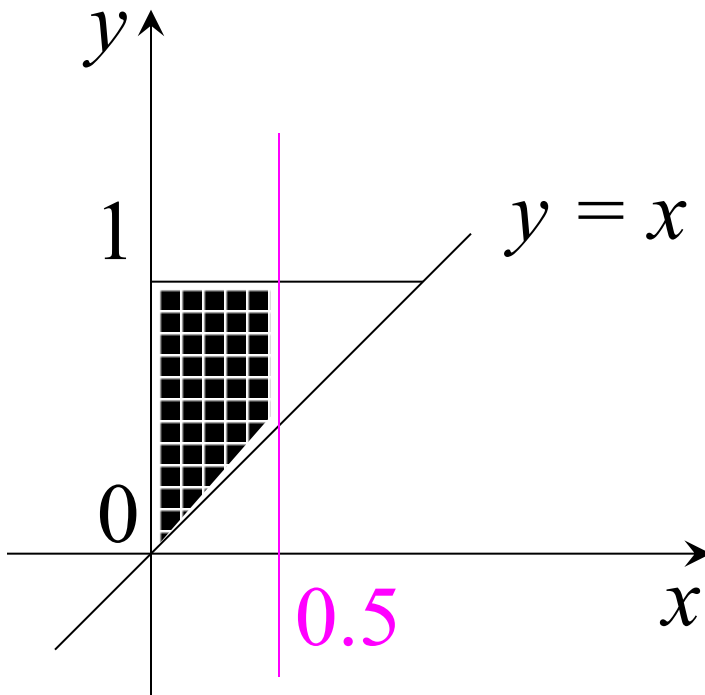
$$\longrightarrow k = 8$$



$$(2) P(X + Y \geq 1)$$

$$= \int_{0.5}^1 dy \int_{1-y}^y 8xy dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$



$$P(X < 0.5)$$

$$= \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^1 8xy dy$$

$$= \frac{7}{16}$$

$$(3) F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) dv du$$

当 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$ 时,

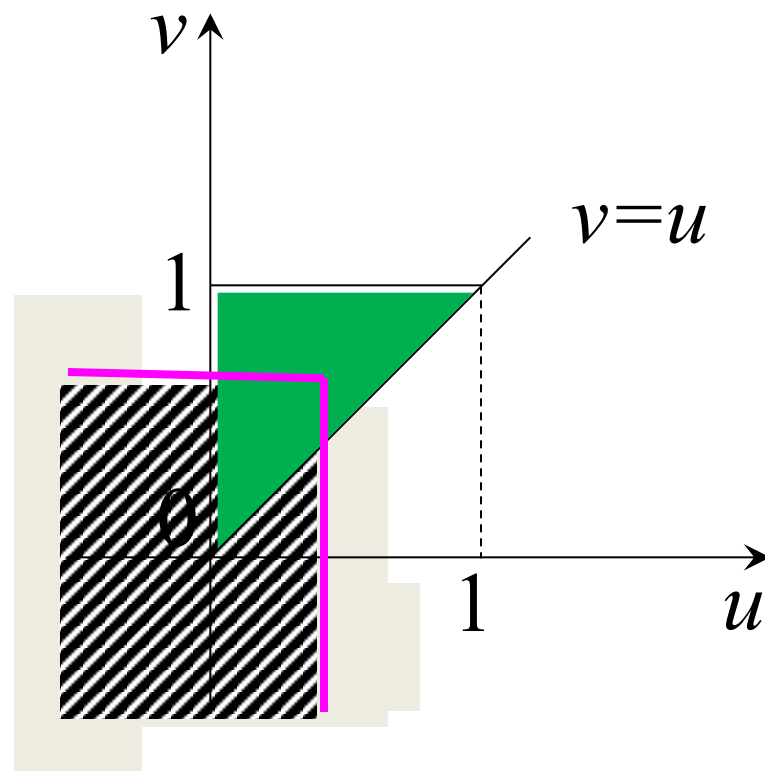
$$F(x, y) = 0$$

当 $0 \leq x < 1$

$0 \leq y < x$ 时,

$$F(x, y)$$

$$= \int_0^y dv \int_0^v 8uv du = y^4$$

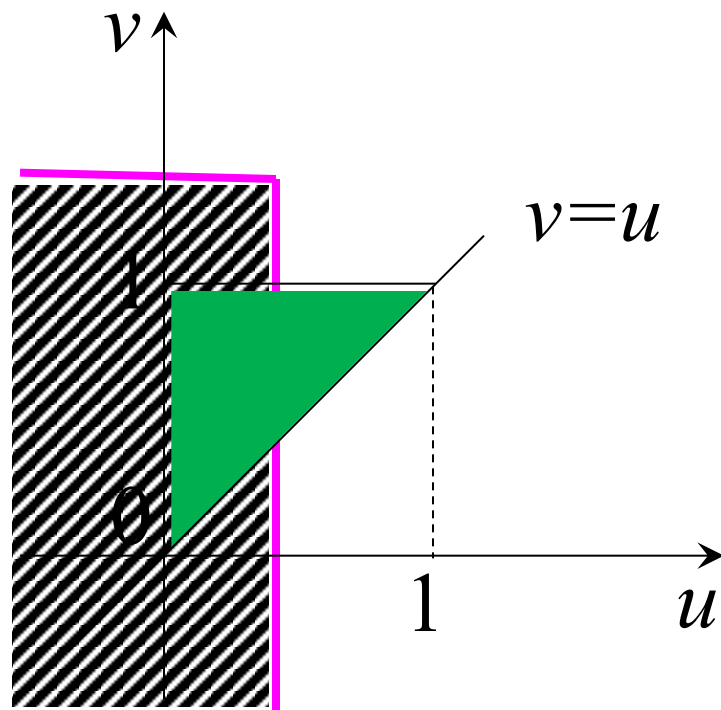


当 $0 \leq x < 1, x \leq y < 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x du \int_u^y 8uv dv = 2x^2 y^2 - x^4$$

当 $0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 1$ 时 ,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_0^x du \int_u^1 8uv dv \\ &= 2x^2 - x^4 \end{aligned}$$

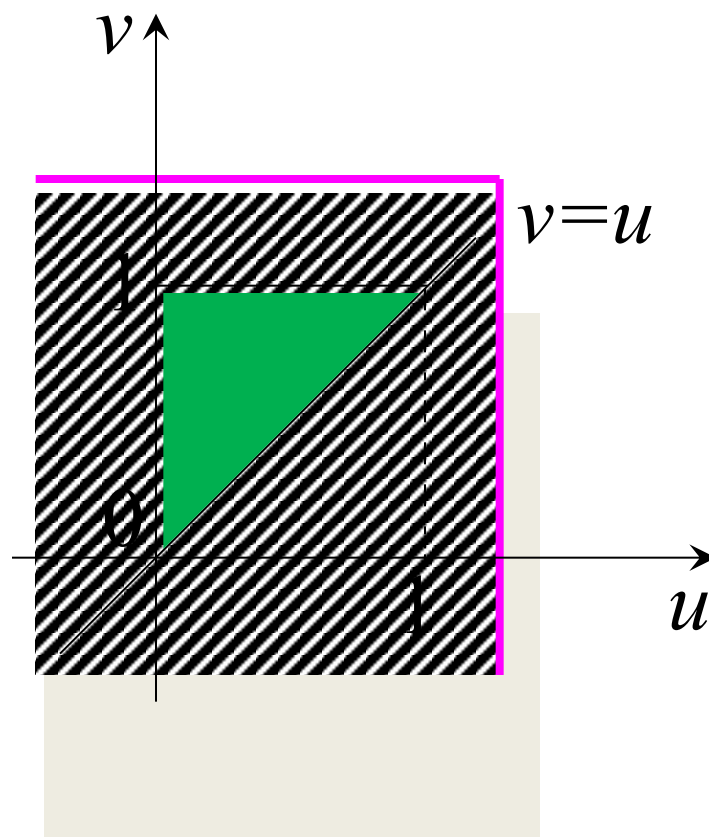


当 $x \geq 1$
 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时 ,

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^y dv \int_0^v 8uv du = y^4$$

当 $x \geq 1$
 $y \geq 1$ 时 ,

$$F(x, y) = 1$$



$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ y^4, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < x, \\ 2x^2y^2 - y^4, & 0 \leq x < 1, x \leq y < 1, \\ 2x^2 - x^4, & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 1, \\ y^4, & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 2x^2 - x^4, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ y^4, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 4x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^3, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

常见二维随机变量边缘分布函数性质

1、边平行于坐标轴的矩形域上的均匀分布的边缘分布仍为均匀分布

2、正态分布的边缘分布仍为正态分布：

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}, -\infty < y < +\infty$$