

第三章、随机变量与分布函数

§3.1 随机变量及其分布

- 函数、完全反像.

$$X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$X^{-1}(D) = \{\omega : X(\omega) \in D\} = \{X \in D\}, \quad \forall D \subseteq \mathbb{R}.$$

- 设 \mathcal{F} 是 Ω 上的 σ 代数. 若 $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$\{X \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

则称 X 为一个随机变量(random variable). (定义3.1.1)

- X 生成的 σ 代数:

$$\sigma(X) := \sigma(\{\{X \leq x\} : x \in \mathbb{R}\}) = \{\{X \in B\}, \forall B \in \mathcal{B}\}.$$

- X 是随机变量iff $\sigma(X) \subseteq \mathcal{F}$.

- 谈及随机变量时, 只需要 (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , 不需要 P .
- 概率 P 、随机变量 X .

	含义	定义域	自变量	要求
P	权重	\mathcal{F}	事件 A	三条
X	观测值	Ω	样本 ω	$\{X \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$

- 分布(distribution, law) μ : $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B})$ 上的概率.

随机变量 X 的分布 μ_X , $\mathcal{L}(X)$:

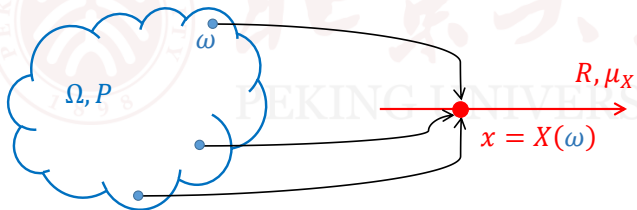
$$B \mapsto P(X \in B) = P(\{X \in B\}), \forall B \in \mathcal{B}.$$

- 顺序:

$$\Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \nearrow P \\ \searrow X \end{array} \rightarrow \mu_X.$$

- 随机变量:

抽象	Ω : 集合	\mathcal{F} : σ 代数	ω : 符号	P : 概率
具体	\mathbb{R} : 实轴	\mathcal{B} : 区间生成	x : 实数	μ_X : 分布



离散型分布: 分布列.

- 分布列,

$$\mu(\{x_k\}) = p_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

其中, x_1, x_2, \dots 互不相等; $p_k \geq 0, \forall k; \sum_k p_k = 1.$

- 离散型随机变量 X :

$$P(X = x_i) = p_i, \quad \forall i.$$

- 单点分布(退化分布): $P(X = c) = 1$.
- 伯努利(Bernoulli)分布, $X \sim B(1, p)$:

$$P(X = 1) = p, \quad P(X = 0) = q = 1 - p.$$

- 示性函数 1_A (index function):

$$1_A(\omega) = 1, \quad \forall \omega \in A; \quad 1_A(\omega) = 0, \quad \forall \omega \notin A.$$

- $X \sim B(1, p)$, $A = \{X = 1\}$, $B = \{X = 0\} \subseteq A^c$ 则

$$P(X = 1_A) = 1. \quad \text{记为 } X \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} 1_A, \text{ 简记 } X = 1_A.$$

- $X = Y$ 指 $P(X = Y) = 1$; $X \geq 0$ 指 $P(X \geq 0) = 1$.
- 两点分布:

$$P(X = a) = p, \quad P(X = b) = q, \quad a \neq b.$$

- 二项(Binomial)分布, $X \sim B(n, p)$:

$$P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} =: b(k; n, p), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

- 超几何(Hypergeometric)分布, $X \sim H(N, M, n)$:

$$P(X = k) = C_M^k C_{N-M}^{n-k} / C_N^n =: h(k; N, M, n), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

- 例: $n = 5$. $H-T$ 字符串的权重:

$$HHTHT \mapsto \frac{M}{N} \cdot \frac{M-1}{N-1} \cdot \frac{N-M}{N-2} \cdot \frac{M-2}{N-3} \cdot \frac{N-M-1}{N-4}.$$

- 给定 n . 当 $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{M}{N} \rightarrow p$ 时,

$$h(k; N, M, n) \rightarrow b(k; n, p), \quad \forall k \geq 0.$$

- 几何(Geometric)分布, $X \sim G(p)$:

$$P(X = k) = q^{k-1}p, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

- 尾分布: $P(X > k) = q^k, \forall k \geq 0$.
- 无记忆性:

$$P(X - k = \ell | X > k) = P(X = \ell).$$

- 帕斯卡(Pascal)分布, $X \sim P(r, p)$:

$$P(X = k) = C_{k-1}^{k-r} q^{k-r} p^r =: f(k; r, p), \quad k = r, r+1, \dots$$

- 负二项(Negative Binomial)分布, $X \sim NB(r, p)$:

$$P(X = \ell) = C_{r+\ell-1}^{\ell} q^{\ell} p^r =: nb(\ell; r, p), \quad \ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- 帕斯卡分布 $f(k; r, p)$, 负二项分布 $nb(\ell; r, p)$:

$$f(k; r, p) = nb(\ell; r, p) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} q^{k-r} p^r, \quad (2.3.11)$$

$$k = r + \ell = r, r + 1, \dots$$

- 分赌注问题: 先胜 t 局者赢. 甲已胜 n 局, 乙已胜 m 局.

如何分赌注?

- (1) H : 甲一局胜, 概率为 p .

甲还需胜 $r = t - n$ 次, 乙还需 $s = t - m$ 次.

- (2) 接下来, 甲第 r 次胜时, 乙恰胜 ℓ 次的概率 = $nb(\ell; r, p)$.

- (3) $P(\text{“甲赢”}) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{s-1} nb(\ell; r, p)$.

- 泊松(Poisson)分布 $X \sim P(\lambda)$:

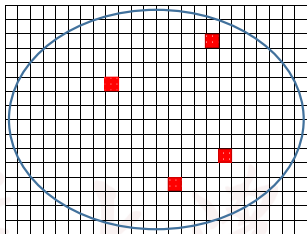
$$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- 例2.4.10. 在7.5秒内放射出的粒子数 $X \sim P(\lambda)$.
- 将7.5秒视为单位时间, 等分成 n 段.



- 在每一段内放射粒子的概率为 $p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$,
在不同的段内是否放射粒子相互独立.

- 将该放射性物质等分成 n 块.
- 每一块放射粒子的概率为 $p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$,
不同的块是否放射粒子相互独立.
- $P(X = k) \approx b(k; n, p)$, 其中 $p = \frac{\lambda}{n}$.
- §2.4 二项分布 $b(k; n, p)$ 与泊松分布 p_k .



$$\begin{aligned}
 b(k; n, p) &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{k!} (np)^k (1-p)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty, np \rightarrow \lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad \forall k \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

- $b(k; n, p)$ 单峰:

$$\alpha_k = \frac{b(k; n, p)}{b(k-1; n, p)} = 1 + \frac{(n+1)p - k}{kq} \geq 1 \text{ iff } k \leq (n+1)p$$

- 最大值点 k_0 :

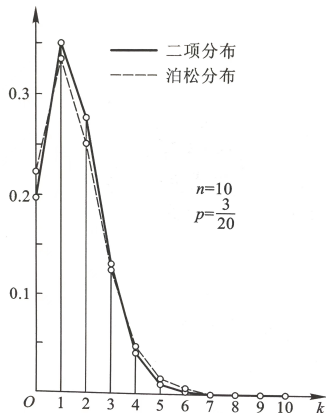
若 $a = (n+1)p \notin \mathbb{Z}$, 则 $k_0 = [a]$;

若 $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则 $k_0 = a, a-1$;

- $p_k(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ 单峰:

$$\beta_k = \frac{p_k(\lambda)}{p_{k-1}(\lambda)} = \frac{\lambda}{k} \geq 1 \text{ iff } k \leq \lambda.$$

峰值: $[\lambda], \lambda - 1$.



连续型分布: 密度

- (概率)密度(函数) (p.d.f.) $p(x)$,

$$\mu((-\infty, x]) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(y)dy, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

其中, $p(x) \geq 0$; $\int p(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x)dx = 1$.

- 连续型随机变量: $\forall x$,

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(y)dy, \quad P(X > x) = \int_x^{\infty} p(y)dy.$$

- 单独谈论一个点 x 对应的 $p(x)$ 是没有意义的.

- **密度**: 假设 p 在 x 点连续, 则

$$P(X \in (x - \Delta x, x]) = p(x)\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

- **不是概率**:

$$P(X = x) \neq p(x).$$

- 若 X 是连续型随机变量, 则对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $P(X = x) = 0$.

- 均匀(uniform)分布, $X \sim U(a, b)$:

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot 1_{\{a \leq x \leq b\}};$$

或

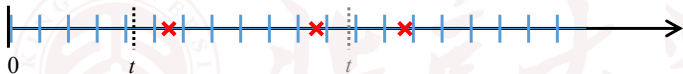
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, \quad (\text{其中}) \quad a < x < b.$$

- 几何概型.

- 指数(exponential)分布, $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$:

$$p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad \text{其中 } x \geq 0, (\text{或 } x > 0).$$

- 例2.4.10. 第一个粒子放射时刻 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$.



- 在 $\frac{1}{n}$ 时间内放射粒子的概率为 $p = \lambda \times \frac{1}{n}$. $Y \sim G(p)$.
- 尾分布 $P(X > t) = e^{-\lambda t}$: $X \approx \frac{Y}{n}$,

$$P(X > t) \approx P(Y > nt) \approx (1 - p)^{nt} \approx e^{-\lambda t}.$$

- 无记忆性: $P(X - t > s | X > t) = e^{-\lambda s}$.

- 正态(Normal)分布,

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2):$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

- 标准正态分布,

$$Z \sim N(0, 1):$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}.$$

- $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right).$

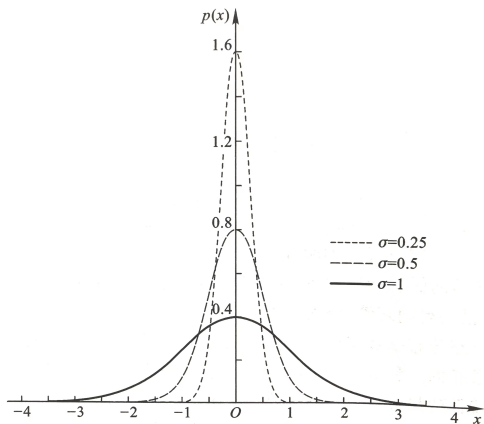


图 3.1.6 $\mu=0$ 且具有不同的 σ^2 的正态密度曲线

- $I = \int p_Z(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} I^2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \underline{dx dy} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-R} dR = 1. \end{aligned}$$

- $B(2n, \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow N(0, 1)$, 高尔顿板, 中心极限定理.

- φ 为偶函数,
拐点: $\sigma = \pm 1$.
- $\Phi(x) = P(Z \leq x)$:
 $\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$.
- $\Phi(x)$: 查表.

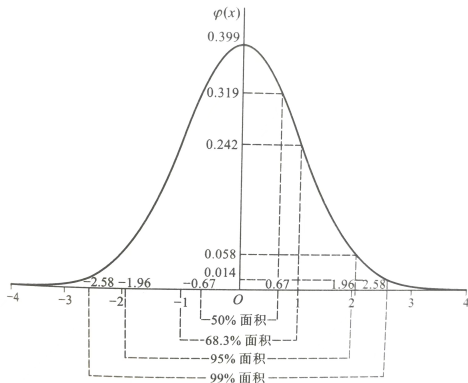


图 3.1.4 标准正态密度函数 $\varphi(x)$

- 伽玛(Gamma)分布, Γ 分布, $X \sim \Gamma(r, \lambda)$:

$$p(x) = \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x}, \quad \text{其中 } x > 0.$$

- $\Gamma(r) = \int_0^{\infty} y^{r-1} e^{-y} dy.$

- $\Gamma(r+1) = r\Gamma(r)$:

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^r e^{-y} dy = -y^r e^{-y} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} r y^{r-1} e^{-y} dy.$$

- $\Gamma(1, \lambda) = \text{Exp}(\lambda), \quad \Gamma(1) = 1.$

- $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$:

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-y} dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

一般的分布: 分布函数

- μ 的分布函数: $F(x) = \mu((-\infty, x])$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

- X 的分布函数:

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

- 定理3.1.1. $F = F_X : x \mapsto P(X \leq x)$ 满足:

(1) 单调性: 若 $x \leq y$, 则 $F(x) \leq F(y)$.

(2) 归一性: $F(\infty) := \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$;

$$F(-\infty) := \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0.$$

(3) 右连续性: $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} F(x + \delta) = F(x)$.

- 满足上述(1), (2), (3) 的函数被称为分布函数.

- 通过分布函数求一些特殊事件的概率:

$$(1) P(X < b) = F(b-).$$

$$(2) P(X = a) = F(a) - F(a-).$$

$$(3) P(a < X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a).$$

- 等价函数:

$$\hat{F}(x) = P(X < x) = \lim_{y \nearrow x} F(y) =: F(x-),$$

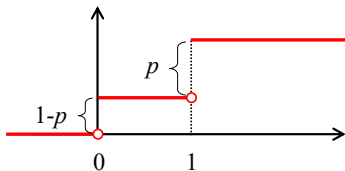
$$F(x) = \lim_{y \searrow x} \hat{F}(y) =: \hat{F}(x+).$$

- X 的尾分布函数:

$$G_X(x) = 1 - F(x) = P(X > x); \quad \hat{G}(x) = 1 - \hat{F}(x).$$

- 离散型: $P(X = x_i) = p_i$.

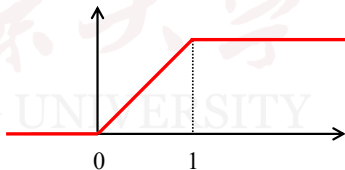
x_i 为 F_X 的跳点, p_i 为跳跃幅度.



- 连续型: F 是 \mathbb{R} 上连续函数; 在一定条件下:

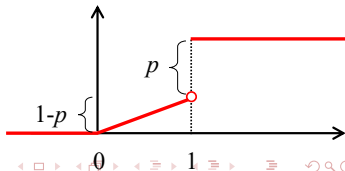
$$p_X(x) = F'_X(x) = -G'_X(x).$$

- * 既不是连续型、又不离散型的分布.



- 同分布, $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$,

分布函数/分布列/密度相同.



§3.2 随机向量, 随机变量的独立性

- 随机向量: 同一个 (Ω, \mathcal{F}) 中的多个随机变量(一起考虑).
- n 维随机向量: $\xi = \vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$

$$\vec{X} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \omega \mapsto (X_1(\omega), \dots, X_n(\omega)).$$

- $\{\vec{X} \leq \vec{x}\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n\} \\ & = \{\vec{X} \in D\}, \quad D = (-\infty, x_1] \times \dots \times (-\infty, x_n]. \end{aligned}$$

- $\sigma(\vec{X}) = \{\{\vec{X} \in B\}, \forall B \in \mathcal{B}^n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$.
- ∞ 维随机向量/一族随机变量: $(X_1, X_2, \dots), \{X_i, i \in I\}$.

以 $n = 2$ 为例, $\xi = (X, Y)$.

- 联合分布:

$$B \mapsto \mu_{\xi}(B) = P(\xi \in B), \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{B}^2.$$

- 联合分布函数:

$$F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y).$$

- $F(x, y)$ 的性质:

(1) (i)、(ii)、(iii) (见书P143, “左连续” 改为“右连续”).

(2) (iv) 对任意 $a_1 < b_1, a_2 < b_2$, 都

$$\text{有 } F(b_1, b_2) - F(a_1, b_2) - F(b_1, a_2) + F(a_1, a_2) \geq 0.$$

离散型

- 离散型: $(x_i, y_i); p_i \geq 0, \sum_i p_i = 1.$

$$P((X, Y) = (x_i, y_i)) = p_i.$$

$$i = 1, \dots, n \text{ 或 } i = 1, 2, \dots.$$

- 等价定义: X, Y 都是离散型随机变量.

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j), \quad i \in I, j \in J.$$

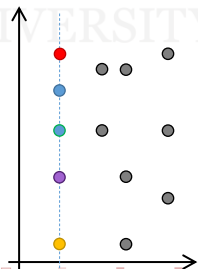
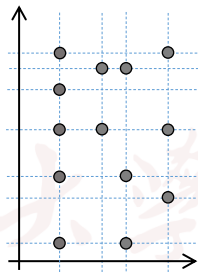
- 边缘分布列: $P(X = x_i), i \in I.$

- 条件分布列: 固定 $i,$

$$P(Y = y_j | X = x_i), \quad j \in J.$$

- $P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$

$$= P(X = x_i)P(Y = y_j | X = x_i).$$



例(习题三, 23). 多项分布. 有大量粉笔, 含红、黄、蓝三种颜色, 比例分别为 p_1, p_2, p_3 . 抽 n 支, 抽到 R 支红, Y 支黄, B 支蓝.

- ω : 长为 n 的R-Y-B字符串,

$$P(R = k_1, Y = k_2, B = k_3) = C_n^{k_1} \underline{C_{n-k_1}^{k_2}} p_1^{k_1} \underline{p_2^{k_2} p_3^{k_3}}, \quad (3.2.6)$$

$$\forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \geq 0, \quad k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = n.$$

- 边缘分布列:

$$\begin{aligned} P(R = k_1) &= \sum_{k_2=0}^{n-k_1} P(R = k_1, Y = k_2) \\ &= C_n^{k_1} \underline{p_1^{k_1} q_1^{n-k_1}}, \quad k_1 = 0, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

- 条件分布列: 固定 k_1 ,

$$P(Y = k_2 | R = k_1) = C_m^{k_2} \hat{p}_2^{k_2} \hat{q}_2^{m-k_2}, \quad k_2 = 0, \dots, m,$$
$$m = n - k_1, \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{p_2}{p_2 + p_3}.$$

- 计算条件概率: 固定 k_1 ,

$$P(Y = k_2 | R = k_1) \propto P(R = k_1, Y = k_2).$$

例(习题三, 24). 多元超几何分布. 袋中有红、黄、蓝球各 N_1, N_2, N_3 个. 抽 n 个, 抽到各 R, Y, B 个.

- $\forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \geq 0, k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = n.$

$$P(R = k_1, Y = k_2, B = k_3) = \frac{C_{N_1}^{k_1} C_{N_2}^{k_2} C_{N_3}^{k_3}}{C_N^n}. \quad (3.2.7)$$

- 边缘分布列:

$$\begin{aligned} P(R = k_1) &= \sum_{k_2=0}^m P(R = k_1, Y = k_2) \quad (m = n - k_1) \\ &= \frac{C_{N_1}^{k_1} C_{N_2+N_3}^{k_2+k_3}}{C_N^n} = \frac{C_{N_1}^{k_1} C_{N-N_1}^{n-k_1}}{C_N^n}, \quad k_1 = 0, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

- 条件分布列: 固定 k_1 ,

$$P(Y = k_2 | R = k_1) = \frac{C_{N_2}^{k_2} C_{N_3}^{k_3}}{C_{N_2+N_3}^m}, \quad k_2 = 0, \dots, m.$$

连续型

- 连续型: (X, Y) 有联合概率密度函数 $p(x, y) = p_{X,Y}(x, y)$,

$$P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y p(u, v) du dv, \quad \forall x, y.$$

- $P((X, Y) \in D) = \iint_D p(x, y) dx dy, \quad \forall D \in \mathcal{B}^2,$
- $D = \{(x, x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$:

$$P(X = Y) = \iint_D p(x, y) dx dy = 0.$$

- X, Y 都是连续型.
- 边缘密度: $p_X(x) = \int p(x, y) dy,$

$$P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, Y \in \mathbb{R}) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int p(z, y) dy dz.$$

- 条件密度: 固定 x ($p_X(x) > 0$).

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p(x, y)}{p_X(x)}, \quad \forall y.$$

- 假设联合密度连续. 条件分布函数:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq y | X = x) &:= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} P(Y \leq y | x - \delta < X \leq x + \delta). \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{P(x - \delta \leq X \leq x + \delta, Y \leq y)}{P(x - \delta \leq X \leq x + \delta)} \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} \int_{-\infty}^y p(u, v) dv du}{\int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} p_X(u) du} = \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{p(x, v)}{p_X(x)} dv. \end{aligned}$$

- 计算: $p_{Y|X}(y|x) \propto p(x, y)$.
- 联合密度: $p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_{Y|X}(y|x)$.

- X, Y 都是连续型变量, $\xi = (X, Y)$ 不一定是连续型向量.
- 例, $\xi = (Z, Z)$, 其中 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$.
- 例, $U \sim U(0, 1)$:

$$X = \cos(2\pi U), \quad Y = \sin(2\pi U).$$

(1) $(X, Y) \sim U(S^1)$.

(2) 条件分布函数: 例, 若 $|x| < 1$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & P(Y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} + \varepsilon | X = x) \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} P(Y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} + \varepsilon | x - \delta < X \leq x + \delta) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 条件分布(列):

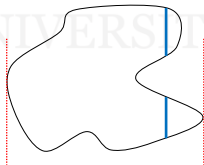
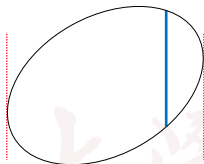
$$P\left(Y = \pm\sqrt{1-x^2} \mid X = x\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

- 均匀分布, $\vec{X} \sim U(D)$: $p(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{|D|} \cdot 1_D(\vec{x})$.
- $n = 2$:

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{|D_x|} \cdot 1_{D_x}(y),$$

$$D_x = \{y : (x, y) \in D\}.$$

- 更一般的区域.



二元正态分布 $N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$

- 参数: $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0; \rho \in (-1, 1)$.
- 联合密度的表达式如下(3.2.22):

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot I\right\},$$

其中, $I = \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}$
 $= u^2 - 2\rho uv + v^2.$

- 记 $\vec{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2)$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$p(x, y) = C \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_1, y-\mu_2)\Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_1, y-\mu_2)^T\right\}.$$

- 二元标准正态分布: $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0, \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 1; \rho = 0$.

$$q(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}.$$

- 一般情形, $u = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}, v = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}$

$$I = u^2 - 2\rho uv + v^2$$

$$= (v - \rho u)^2 + (\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}u)^2.$$

- 于是,

$$p(x, y) = C \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho^2)} \cdot I \right\}$$

$$= \tilde{C} \cdot q \left(\frac{v - \rho u}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}, u \right)$$

- 密度函数图:

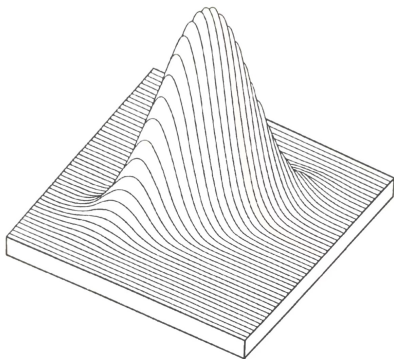


图 3.2.3 二维正态密度曲面

- 定理3.2.1. 设 $p(x, y) = C \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \cdot I \right\}$, 其中 $I = u^2 - 2\rho uv + v^2$, $u = (x - \mu_1)/\sigma_1$, $v = (y - \mu_2)/\sigma_2$. 则

(1) 边缘: $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$.

(2) 条件密度 $p_{Y|X}(y|x)$:

$$\hat{C} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\left(y - \left(\mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x - \mu_1) \right) \right)^2}{2(1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2} \right\}.$$

- $I = (v - \rho u)^2 + (\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}u)^2$.

- 固定 x , $p_{Y|X}(y|x) \propto p(x, y)$:

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \hat{C} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho^2)} \left(\frac{y - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho \frac{x - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right\}.$$

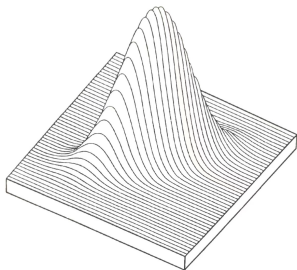


图 3.2.3 二维正态密度曲面

随机变量的相互独立性

- 若 $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1) \cdots P(X_n \leq x_n),$$

则称 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立. (定义3.2.3)

- $\{X \leq x\} \rightarrow \{X \in B\}$:

$$P(X_i \in B_i, \forall i) = \prod_i P(X_i \in B_i), \quad \forall B_1, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{B}.$$

- **★** iff 对任意 $\forall B_1, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{B}$, $\{X_1 \in B_1\}, \dots, \{X_n \in B_n\}$ 相互独立.

独立性等价条件:

- 离散型: X_1, \dots, X_n 独立iff 对任意 $x_i \in R_i, i = 1, \dots, n$

$$P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i),$$

其中 R_i 是 X_i 的取值空间.

- 连续型: X_1, \dots, X_n 独立iff

$$p_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)}(\vec{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_{X_i}(x_i).$$

- 例, 连续型, $n = 2$:

$$p_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y), \quad p_{Y|X}(y|x) = p_Y(y).$$

- 独立充分条件: $p(x,y) = f(x)g(y)$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

(1) $p_X(x) = Cf(x)$,

$$C = \int g(y)dy = \frac{1}{\int f(x)dx}.$$

(2) $p_Y(y) = \frac{1}{C}g(y)$, $p(x,y) = Cf(x) \cdot \frac{1}{C}g(y)$.

- 独立充分条件: $p_{Y|X}(y|x) = g(y)$:

$$p(x,y) = p_X(x)g(y).$$

- X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 相互独立:

X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, $\forall n$.

- 两两独立: X_i 与 X_j 独立, $\forall i \neq j$.

- 独立同分布:

X_1, \dots, X_n , 或 X_1, X_2, \dots 相互独立, 且 $X_i \stackrel{d}{=} X_1, \forall i$.

- independent and identically distributed, **i.i.d.**.

随机变量独立的性质:

假设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 则

- 对任意互不相同的 $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,
 X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k} 相互独立;
- 假设 $g_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$, 是一元可测函数,
则 $g_1(X_1), g_2(X_2), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ 相互独立;
- 假设 $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ 是 k -元可测函数,
则 $\phi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k), X_{k+1}, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立.

习题二、43. 每个虫卵独立地以概率 p 孵化为幼虫.

虫卵数 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, $Y =$ 幼虫数, $Z =$ 死卵数. 研究 (Y, Z) .

● 边缘分布: $X \sim P(\lambda)$.

● 条件分布:

$$P(Y = k | X = n) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

● 联合分布: $\forall k, \ell = 0, 1, \dots,$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = k, Z = \ell) &= P(Y = k, X = k + \ell) \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{k+\ell}}{(k + \ell)!} e^{-\lambda} \times \frac{(k + \ell)!}{k! \ell!} p^k q^\ell = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{(\lambda q)^\ell}{\ell!} e^{-\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

● $Y \sim P(\lambda p)$, $Z \sim P(\lambda q)$, Y 与 Z 独立: $e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda p} \cdot e^{-\lambda q}$.

- 随机向量(一般化: 一维随机变量 X_i 可以一般化为随机向量 ξ):

$$X_i \rightarrow \xi_i = (X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,d_i}).$$

- $\xi_i, i \in I$, 两两独立, 相互独立, 独立同分布. (类似定义)
- 定义中的 $\{X \leq x\}$ 改为

$$\{\xi \leq \vec{x}\} = \{X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_d \leq x_d\}.$$

§3.3 随机变量的函数及其分布

- 函数 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto y = f(x)$. 考虑 X 的函数:

$$Y = f(X) : \omega \mapsto f(X(\omega)).$$

- Y 是随机变量: $f^{-1}(D) = \{x : f(x) \in D\}$,

$$\{Y \leq y\} = \{X \in f^{-1}((-\infty, y])\} \in \mathcal{F}.$$

- Borel 函数:

$$\{x : f(x) \leq y\} = f^{-1}((-\infty, y]) \in \mathcal{B}, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{B}, \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{B}.$$

- $Y = f(X)$, 其中, f 是Borel 函数.
- 目标: 求 Y 的分布.
- 离散型:

$$P(Y = y_j) = \sum_{i: f(x_i) = y_j} p_i.$$

- 一般情形, 分布函数法: $\{Y \in B\} = \{X \in f^{-1}(B)\}$,

$$F_Y(y) = P(f(X) \leq y) = P(X \in D),$$

其中 $D = f^{-1}((-\infty, y])$.

- 若 $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$, 则 $f(X) \stackrel{d}{=} f(Y), \forall f$.

例. 分布函数 F 的广义逆.

- 分布函数的广义逆:

$$F^{-1}(u) := \inf\{x : F(x) \geq u\}, \quad \forall u \in (0, 1).$$

- $x_0 = F^{-1}(u) \leq x$ iff $u \leq F(x)$.

- (1) 若 $x > x_0$, 则 $F(x) \geq u$; 若 $x < x_0$, 则 $F(x) < u$;
- (2) 若 $x = x_0$, 则 $F(x) \geq u$. (F 右连续.)

- F^{-1} 是Borel函数:

$$\{u : F^{-1}(u) \leq x\} = (0, F(x)].$$

- 分位数: $F^{-1}(p)$. 例, 连续型, 若 $x_u = F^{-1}(u)$, 则 $F(x_u) = u$.

- $F^{-1}(u) \leq x$ iff $u \leq F(x)$.
- 取 $U \sim U(0, 1)$, 令 $X = F^{-1}(U)$. 则 $F_X = F$.

$$P(X \leq x) = P(F^{-1}(U) \leq x) = P(U \leq F(x)) = F(x).$$

- 任意分布函数都是某随机变量的分布函数. (定理3.3.1)

- 若 $F_1(x) \leq F_2(x)$ ($\Leftrightarrow G_1(x) \geq G_2(x)$), 则

$$F_2^{-1}(u) \leq F_1^{-1}(u) \Rightarrow X_2 := F_2^{-1}(U) \leq F_1^{-1}(U) =: X_1.$$

- $F(x) := F_1(x) \wedge F_2(x)$ 是分布函数:

$$P(F_1^{-1}(U) \vee F_2^{-1}(U) \leq x) = P(U \leq F_1(x), U \leq F_2(x)).$$

- $F(x) := pF_1(x) + qF_2(x)$ 是分布函数:

设 U_1, U_2 i.i.d. $\sim U(0, 1)$.

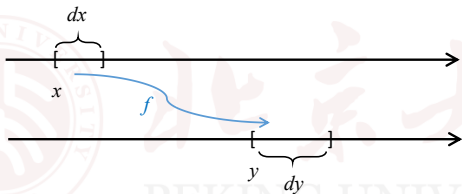
$$X = 1_{\{U_2 \leq p\}} F_1^{-1}(U_1) + 1_{\{U_2 > p\}} F_2^{-1}(U_1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= P(U_2 \leq p, F_1^{-1}(U_1) \leq x) + P(U_2 > p, F_2^{-1}(U_1) \leq x) \\ &= pF_1(x) + qF_2(x). \end{aligned}$$

例. 连续型. $Y = f(X)$.

- f 严格单调, $x = g(y) \in C^1$: 例如, f 上升,

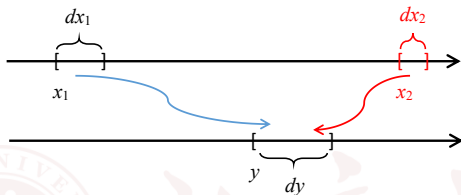
$$P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x) = P(y < Y \leq y + \Delta y).$$



- 确定 x, y 的取值范围.
- $p_X(x)|dx| = p_Y(y)|dy|$: (3.3.12)

$$p_Y(y) = p_X(x) \frac{1}{|f'(x)|} = p_X(g(y)) \cdot |g'(y)|.$$

- f 为多对一:



- 确定 x, y 的取值范围.
- 确定每个 y 的所有原像点 $x_i, i \in I_y$, (3.3.14)

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_Y(y) &= \sum_{x_i: f(x_i)=y} p_X(x_i) \frac{1}{|f'(x_i)|} \\
 &= \sum_{i \in I_y} p_X(g_i(y)) \cdot |g'_i(y)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

例3.3.1 ~ 3.3.3. $Z \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{z^2}{2}\right\}.$$

- 非退化线性变换: $X = \mu + \sigma Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$: $z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$,

$$p_X(x) = p_Z(z) \left| \frac{dz}{dx} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}.$$

- 若 $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则 $Y^* = (Y - \mu)/\sigma \sim N(0, 1)$.

$$a + bY = (a + b\mu) + (b\sigma)Y^* \sim N(a + b\mu, b^2\sigma^2).$$

- 对数正态 $W = e^X$: $x = \ln w$. $\forall w > 0$,

$$p_W(w) = p_X(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dw} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 w}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(\ln w - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}.$$

- 平方 $V = Z^2 \sim \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$: $z_1 = \sqrt{v}$, $z_2 = -\sqrt{v}$.

$$\begin{aligned} p_V(v) &= p_Z(z_1) \left| \frac{dz_1}{dv} \right| + p_Z(z_2) \left| \frac{dz_2}{dv} \right| \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v}{2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{v}{2}}, \quad v > 0. \end{aligned}$$

随机向量的函数

- Borel 函数 $\vec{Y} = f(\vec{X})$,

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad \hat{B} = f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{B}^n, \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{B}^m.$$

- 目标: 求 \vec{Y} 的分布.

$$P(\vec{Y} \in B) = P(\vec{X} \in \hat{B}).$$

- $\vec{X} \stackrel{d}{=} \vec{Y}$: $\mu_{\vec{X}} = \mu_{\vec{Y}}$ iff $F_{\vec{X}} = F_{\vec{Y}}$.

- 若 $\vec{X} \stackrel{d}{=} \vec{Y}$, 则 $f(\vec{X}) \stackrel{d}{=} f(\vec{Y}), \forall f$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(f(\vec{X}) \in B) &= P(\vec{X} \in \hat{B}) \\ &= P(\vec{Y} \in \hat{B}) = P(f(\vec{Y}) \in B). \end{aligned}$$

- 若 \vec{X} 与 \vec{Y} 独立, 则 $f(\vec{X})$ 与 $g(\vec{Y})$ 独立:

$$\begin{aligned} P(f(\vec{X}) \in B, g(\vec{Y}) \in D) &= P(\vec{X} \in \hat{B}, \vec{Y} \in \hat{D}) \\ &= P(\vec{X} \in \hat{B})P(\vec{Y} \in \hat{D}) = P(f(\vec{X}) \in B)P(g(\vec{Y}) \in D). \end{aligned}$$

• 连续型, $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{y}$.

• 一对一: $p_{\vec{X}}(\vec{x})|d\vec{x}| = p_{\vec{Y}}(\vec{y})|d\vec{y}|$,

$$p_{\vec{Y}}(\vec{y}) = p_{\vec{X}}(g(\vec{y})) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial g(\vec{y})}{\partial \vec{y}} \right|, \quad J = \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial \vec{y}} = \det \left(\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial y_j} \right)_{n \times n}.$$

• 多对一:

$$p_{\vec{Y}}(\vec{y}) = \sum_{i \in I_y} p_{\vec{X}}(g_i(\vec{y})) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial g_i(\vec{y})}{\partial \vec{y}} \right|.$$

• $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$: 以 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ 为例, $W = f(X, Y)$.

• 方法一、分布函数法:

$$F_W(w) = P(W \leq w) = P((X, Y) \in D_w).$$

• 方法二、补变量法:

找 g , 使得 $(x, y) \mapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$ 是一一对应的.

(1) 令 $V = g(X, Y)$, 求联合密度:

$$p_{W,V}(w, v) = p_{X,Y}(x, y) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(w, v)} \right|.$$

(2) 求边缘密度:

$$p_W(w) = \int p_{W,V}(w, v) dv.$$

例. 设 (X, Y) 有联合密度 $p(x, y)$. 令 $W = X + Y$, 求 p_W .

- 求 F_W :

$$F_W(w) = \underbrace{P(X + Y \leq w)} = \iint p(x, y) 1_{\{x+y \leq w\}} dx dy.$$

- 化为积分:

$$\iint p(x, z - x) 1_{\{z \leq w\}} dz dx = \int_{-\infty}^w \int p(x, z - x) dx dz.$$

- 求导:

$$p_W(w) = \int p(x, w - x) dx = \int p_X(x) p_{Y|X}(w - x|x) dx.$$

- 全概公式:

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{**} = \int p_X(x) P(Y \leq w - x | X = x) dx.$$

- 若 X, Y 相互独立, 则

$$p_W(w) = \int p_X(x)p_Y(w-x)dx = p_X * p_Y(w),$$

$$f * g(w) := \int f(x)g(w-x)dx = \int f(w-y)g(y)dy.$$

- $\mu * \nu := \mathcal{L}(X + Y)$, 其中 $X \sim \mu, Y \sim \nu$, 且 X 与 Y 独立.
- 连续型: $p_{\mu * \nu} = p_\mu * p_\nu$.
- 离散型: 例, 可能值为 \mathbb{Z} , 则

$$(\mu * \nu)_k = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mu_i \nu_{k-i}.$$

- 一族分布 Π 满足可加性/再生性指:

$$\mu * \nu \in \Pi, \quad \forall \mu, \nu \in \Pi.$$

- 例4.5.6. $B(n, p) * B(m, p) = B(n + m, p)$.
- 若 X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d., $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 则

$$\mathcal{L}(S_n) * \mathcal{L}(S_m) = \mathcal{L}(S_{n+m}).$$

- 例. $\{P(\lambda) : \lambda\}$; $\{N(\mu, \sigma^2) : \mu, \sigma^2\}$; $\{\Gamma(r, \lambda) : r\}$.

例题讲解

例3.3.7. $\{\Gamma(r, \lambda) : r\}$ 满足可加性:

若 $X \sim \Gamma(r, \lambda)$, $Y \sim \Gamma(s, \lambda)$, 独立. 则 $X + Y \sim \Gamma(r + s, \lambda)$.

• 密度:

$$p_X(x) = \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0.$$

• $Z = X + Y$: $p_Z(z) = \int p_X(x)p_Y(z-x)dx. \quad \forall z > 0,$

$$\begin{aligned} p_Z(z) &= C \int_0^z x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x} \cdot (z-x)^{s-1} e^{-\lambda(z-x)} dx \\ &= C e^{-\lambda z} \int_0^1 (tz)^{r-1} ((1-t)z)^{s-1} d(tz) = \hat{C} z^{r+s-1} e^{-\lambda z}. \end{aligned}$$

- X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d., $\sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) = \Gamma(1, \lambda)$, 则

$$S_n \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda), \quad p_{S_n}(s) = \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} s^{n-1} e^{-\lambda s}, \quad s > 0.$$

- Z_1, Z_2, \dots i.i.d., $\sim N(0, 1)$. $Z_1^2 \sim \chi^2(1) = \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$,

$$Z_1^2 + \dots + Z_n^2 \sim \chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right). \quad (3.3.11)$$

- $\chi^2(2) = \Gamma(1, \frac{1}{2}) = \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{2})$,

$$Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 \stackrel{d}{=} X_1, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}.$$

例3.3.5 & 3.3.9. X, Y i.i.d., $\sim N(0, 1)$. $p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{z^2}{2}\right\}$.

- $X = R \cos \Theta$, $Y = R \sin \Theta$.

$$p_{R,\Theta}(r, \theta) dr d\theta = p_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy, \quad \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \right| = r.$$

- $r > 0$, $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$,

$$p_{R,\Theta}(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right\} \cdot r = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot r \exp\left\{-\frac{r^2}{2}\right\}.$$

- $W = R^2 = X^2 + Y^2 \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{2}) = \Gamma(1, \frac{1}{2})$.

$$p_W(w) = p_R(r) \frac{dr}{dw} = r \exp\left\{-\frac{r^2}{2}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{2r} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{w}{2}}, \quad \forall w > 0.$$

- $\Theta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, 且 Θ, R 相互独立.

- U_1, U_2 i.i.d., $\sim U(0, 1)$, 则

$$(R^2, \Theta) = (W, \Theta) \stackrel{d}{=} (-2 \ln U_1, 2\pi U_2) :$$

$$P(W > x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = P\left(U_1 < e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right) = P(-2 \ln U_1 > x).$$

- 从而,

$$(Z_1, Z_2) \stackrel{d}{=} \left(\sqrt{-2 \ln U_1} \cos(2\pi U_2), \sqrt{-2 \ln U_1} \sin(2\pi U_2) \right).$$

- $V = \tan \Theta \sim$ 柯西(Cauchy)分布: 二对一,

$$\frac{dv}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 + v^2.$$

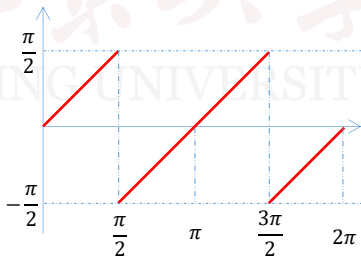
$$p_V(v) = \sum_{i=1}^2 p_{\Theta}(\theta_i) \left| \frac{d\theta_i}{dv} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + v^2}.$$

- $\hat{\Theta} = f(\Theta) \sim U(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

$V = \tan \hat{\Theta}$, 一对一.

$$p_V(v) = p_{\hat{\Theta}}(\theta) \left| \frac{d\theta}{dv} \right| = \star.$$

(3.3.13)



• 正交变换:

$$(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = (X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha, -X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha).$$

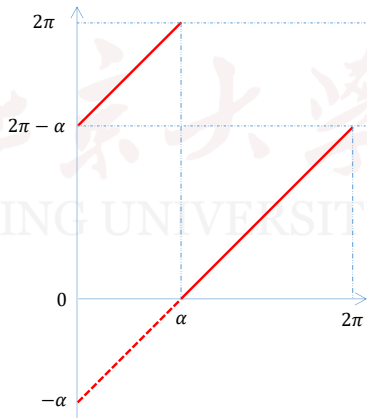
$$\text{则 } (\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \stackrel{d}{=} (X, Y).$$

(1) $r^2 = \hat{r}^2$:

$$\hat{p}(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) = p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}.$$

(2) 平移: $\hat{\Theta} = g(\Theta) \sim U(0, 2\pi)$,

$$(R, \hat{\Theta}) \stackrel{d}{=} (R, \Theta).$$



例3.3.10. $(X, Y) \sim N(\vec{0}; \Sigma)$, 求 $p_{W,V}$, 其中,

$$W = X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha, \quad V = -X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha.$$

- 联合密度: $p(x, y) = C \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot I\}$,

$$I = (x, y) \Sigma^{-1} (x, y)^T = \frac{1}{(1 - \rho^2)} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{xy}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right).$$

- $p_{W,V}(w, v) = p_{X,Y}(x, y)$, $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(w,v)} = 1$:

$$I = (w, v) \mathbf{B} \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{B}^{-1} (w, v)^T. \quad ((x, y) = (w, v) \mathbf{B})$$

- $(W, V) \sim N(\vec{0}, \hat{\Sigma})$, $\hat{\Sigma} = \mathbf{B} \Sigma \mathbf{B}^{-1}$. n 维类似.

- $\hat{\sigma}_{12} = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) - (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \cos \alpha \sin \alpha$.

- 取 α 使得 $\hat{\sigma}_{12} = 0$:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \pi/4, & \text{若 } \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2; \\ \tan(2\alpha) = 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2/(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2), & \text{若 } \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2. \end{cases}$$

例. (指数分布) X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_i), \forall i$.

- $aX_1 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1/a)$:

$$P(aX_1 > x) = P(X_1 > \frac{x}{a}) = e^{-\frac{\lambda}{a}x}.$$

- $Y := \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$. 则 $\forall x > 0$,

$$P(Y > x) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i > x) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x}. \quad (3.3.26)$$

- 例, n 个相互独立的随机变量的最大值:

$$P\left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \leq x\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x). \quad (3.3.25)$$