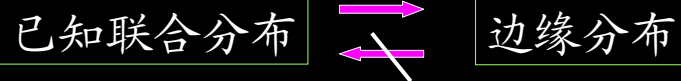


§ 4.4 协方差和相关系数

问题 对于二维随机变量 (X, Y) :



对二维随机变量,除每个随机变量各自的概率特性外,相互之间可能还有某种联系. 问题是用一个怎样的数去反映这种联系.

数 $E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])$
反映了随机变量 X, Y 之间的某种关系



● 协方差和相关系数的定义

定义 称 $E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])$

为 X, Y 的协方差. 记为

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E([X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)])$$

称 $\begin{pmatrix} D(X) & \text{cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{cov}(X, Y) & D(Y) \end{pmatrix}$

为 (X, Y) 的协方差矩阵

可以证明 协方差矩阵为半正定矩阵



若 $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$, 称

$$E\left(\frac{(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}\right) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}$$

为 X, Y 的 **相关系数**, 记为

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

无量纲
的量

事实上, $\rho_{XY} = \text{cov}(X^*, Y^*)$

若 $\rho_{XY} = 0$, 称 X, Y **不相关**.



协方差和相关系数的计算

$$\begin{aligned} \square \text{cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{2}(D(X \pm Y) - D(X) - D(Y)) \end{aligned}$$

若 (X, Y) 为离散型,

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [x_i - E(X)][y_j - E(Y)]p_{ij}$$

若 (X, Y) 为连续型,

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)][y - E(Y)]f(x, y)dx dy$$



例1 已知 X, Y 的联合分布为

p_{ij}	X	1	0
Y	1	p	0
	0	0	q

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < p < 1 \\ p + q = 1 \end{aligned}$$

求 $\text{cov}(X, Y)$, ρ_{XY}

解

X	1	0	Y	1	0	XY	1	0
P	p	q	P	p	q	P	p	q



$$\left. \begin{aligned} E(X) = p, E(Y) = p, \\ D(X) = pq, D(Y) = pq, \\ E(XY) = p, \end{aligned} \right\} \longrightarrow$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = pq, \rho_{XY} = 1$$



例2 设 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2; \mu_2, \sigma_2^2; \rho)$, 求 ρ_{XY}

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

$$\frac{\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} = s}{\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} = t} \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s t e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(s-\rho t)^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^2} ds dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } s-\rho t = u \\ & = \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t(\rho t + u) e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)} - \frac{1}{2}t^2} du dt \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho}{2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt$$

$$= \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \rho$$

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

则 X, Y 相互独立 \longleftrightarrow X, Y 不相关



例3 设 $\Theta \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, $X = \cos \Theta$, $Y = \cos(\Theta + \alpha)$,
 α 是给定的常数, 求 ρ_{XY}

解
$$f_{\Theta}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 < t < 2\pi, \\ \text{其他} & \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dt = 0,$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t + \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dt = 0,$$



$$E(XY) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t) \cos(t + \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dt = \frac{1}{2}, \quad D(X) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(t + \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dt = \frac{1}{2}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{1}{2},$$

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



若 $\alpha=0, \rho_{XY}=1 \rightarrow Y=X$
 若 $\alpha=\pi, \rho_{XY}=-1 \rightarrow Y=-X$ } \rightarrow

$|\rho_{XY}|=1 \rightarrow X, Y$ 有线性关系

若 $\alpha=\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \rho_{XY}=0$ X, Y 不相关,
 但 X, Y 不独立,

X, Y 没有线性关系, 但有函数关系

$$X^2 + Y^2 = 1$$



● 协方差和相关系数的性质

协方差的性质

- $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \text{cov}(Y, X)$
 $= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$
- $\text{cov}(aX, bY) = ab \text{cov}(X, Y)$
- $\text{cov}(X + Y, Z) = \text{cov}(X, Z) + \text{cov}(Y, Z)$
- $\text{cov}(X, X) = D(X)$



$$\square |\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq D(X)D(Y)$$

当 $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$ 时, 当且仅当

$$P\{Y - E(Y) = t_0[X - E(X)]\} = 1$$

时, 等式成立 — Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式

证 令 $g(t) = E\{[Y - E(Y)] - t[X - E(X)]\}^2$
 $= D(Y) - 2t \text{cov}(X, Y) + t^2 D(X)$

对任何实数 $t, g(t) \geq 0$ \longrightarrow



$$4 \text{cov}^2(X, Y) - 4D(X)D(Y) \leq 0$$

$$\text{即 } |\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq D(X)D(Y)$$

等号成立 $\longleftrightarrow g(t) = 0$ 有两个相等的实零点

$$t_0 = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)} = \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}} \right)$$

$g(t_0) = 0$ 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X))]^2 &= 0 \\ \text{显然 } E[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X))] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$\longleftrightarrow D[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X))] = 0$$

$$\longleftrightarrow P[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X)) = 0] = 1$$

$$P[(Y - E(Y)) - t_0(X - E(X)) = 0] = 1$$

$$\text{即 } P[(Y - E(Y)) = t_0(X - E(X))] = 1$$

即 Y 与 X 有线性关系的概率等于 1, 这种线性关系为

$$P\left(\frac{Y - E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \pm \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right) = 1$$



完全类似地可以证明

$$E^2(XY) \leq E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

当 $E(X^2) > 0, E(Y^2) > 0$ 时, 当且仅当

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

时, 等式成立.



相关系数的性质

$$\square |\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$$

$\square |\rho_{XY}| = 1 \iff$ Cauchy-Schwarz不等式的等号成立

\iff 即 Y 与 X 有线性关系的概率等于1, 这种线性关系为

$$P(Y^* = \pm X^*) = 1$$

$$X^* = (X - EX) / \sqrt{D(X)}, \quad Y^* = (Y - EY) / \sqrt{D(Y)}.$$



$$\rho_{XY} = 1 \implies \text{cov}(X, Y) > 0$$

$$P(Y^* = X^*) = 1$$

$$\rho_{XY} = -1 \implies \text{cov}(X, Y) < 0$$

$$P(Y^* = -X^*) = 1$$



如例1中 X, Y 的联合分布为

$Y \backslash X$	1	0
1	p	0
0	0	q

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < p < 1 \\ p + q = 1 \end{aligned}$$

已求得 $\rho_{XY} = 1$, 则必有

$$P(X^* = Y^*) = 1$$

其中 $X^* = (X - p) / \sqrt{pq}$, $Y^* = (Y - p) / \sqrt{pq}$.



$$\begin{aligned} \square \rho_{XY} = 0 &\iff X, Y \text{ 不相关} \\ &\iff \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0 \\ &\iff E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) \\ &\iff D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \end{aligned}$$

X, Y 相互独立 \iff ~~X, Y 不相关~~

若 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布,
 X, Y 相互独立 $\iff X, Y$ 不相关



例4 设 $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 4; 1, 4; 0.5)$,
 $Z = X + Y$, 求 ρ_{XZ}

解 $E(X) = E(Y) = 1, D(X) = D(Y) = 4,$

$$\rho_{XY} = 1/2, \text{cov}(X, Y) = 2$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Z) = \text{cov}(X, X) + \text{cov}(X, Y) = 6$$

$$D(Z) = D(X + Y)$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = 12$$

$$\therefore \rho_{XZ} = 3/\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{3}/2.$$



作业 P.173 习题四

23 25

26 28

30 ~ 32



附录

矩在线性回归中的应用

若 X, Y 是两个 r.v., 用 X 的线性函数去逼近 Y 所产生的平均平方误差为

$$E[Y - (aX + b)]^2$$

当取 $\hat{a} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{D(X)}$,

$$\hat{b} = E(Y) - \hat{a}E(X) = E(Y) - \rho_{XY} \sqrt{\frac{D(Y)}{D(X)}} E(X)$$

平均平方误差最小.



附例 设 X, Y 相互独立, 且都服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$,
 $U = aX + bY$, $V = aX - bY$, a, b 为常数, 且都不为零, 求 ρ_{UV}

解 $\text{cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V)$
 $= a^2 E(X^2) - b^2 E(Y^2)$
 $- [aE(X) + bE(Y)][aE(X) - bE(Y)]$

由 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0,$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ D(X) = D(Y) = \sigma^2 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{yellow arrow}} \begin{array}{l} E(X^2) = \sigma^2 \\ E(Y^2) = \sigma^2 \end{array}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{yellow arrow}} \text{cov}(U, V) = (a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2$



$$\text{而 } D(U) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2$$

$$D(V) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2$$

$$\text{故 } \rho_{UV} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

继续
讨论

a, b 取何值时, U 与 V 不相关?

此时, U 与 V 是否独立?



若 $a = b$, $\rho_{UV} = 0$, 则 U, V 不相关.

但 $U \sim N(0, 2a^2\sigma^2)$, $V \sim N(0, 2a^2\sigma^2)$,

$$\begin{cases} U = a(X + Y) \\ V = a(X - Y) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \frac{1}{2a}(U + V) \\ Y = \frac{1}{2a}(U - V) \end{cases}$$

$$f_{UV}(u, v) = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2a} & \frac{1}{2a} \\ \frac{1}{2a} & -\frac{1}{2a} \end{array} \right| f_{XY}\left(\frac{1}{2a}(u+v), \frac{1}{2a}(u-v)\right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f_{UV}(u,v) &= \frac{1}{2a^2} f_X\left(\frac{1}{2a}(u+v)\right) f_Y\left(\frac{1}{2a}(u-v)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^2} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{\left(\frac{u+v}{2a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u-v}{2a}\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi(\sqrt{2}a\sigma)^2} e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{4a^2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$(U, V) \sim N(0, 2a^2\sigma^2; 0, 2a^2\sigma^2; 0)$,
且 U, V 相互独立

