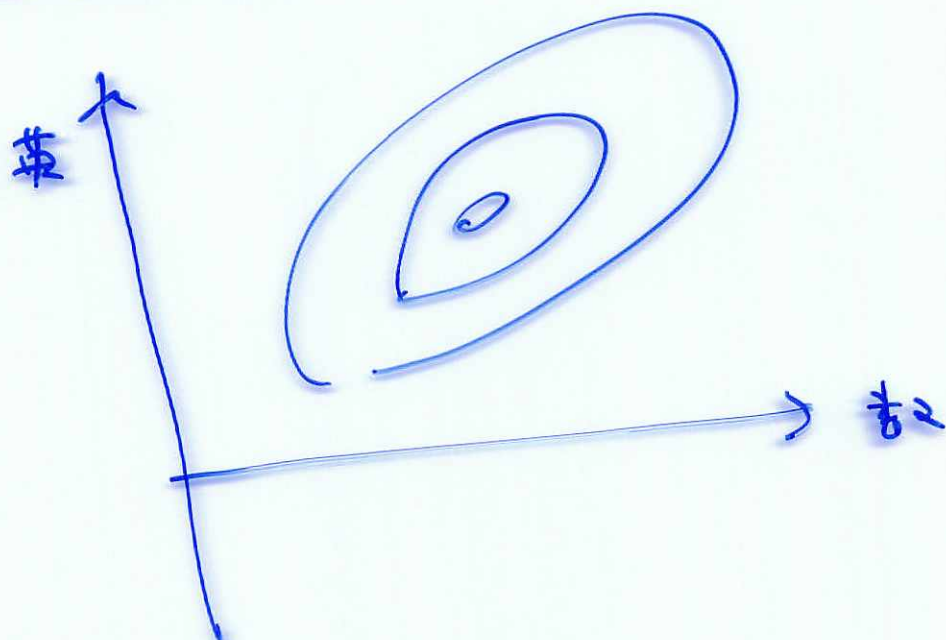


4.9 多元正态分布.



$|\rho| < 1, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0$

$$Q(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \left\{ \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right\}$$

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

(i) $f(x, y) \geq 0$

(ii) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$

$$P((X, Y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d])$$

$$= \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$X = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}, \quad Y = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} (x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \left\{ (x-\rho y)^2 + (1-\rho^2)y^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \left(z^2 + (1-\rho^2)y^2 \right) \quad \boxed{z = x - \rho y \text{ et } z \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \quad dz = \frac{dx}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} d\xi$$

$\int = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$
 $d\xi = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} dz$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dy \quad = \sigma_2 dY.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dy$$

$$Y = \frac{y - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}$$

$$dY = \frac{1}{\sigma_2} dy$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

其A得值 μ_2 , 標準偏差 σ_2
 的正態分布密度

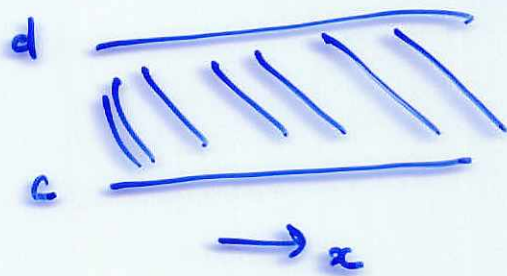
$$P(c \leq Y \leq d)$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times [c, d]} f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_c^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dy$$

$$= \int_c^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dy$$



$f(x, y)$ (x, Y) の確率密度.

$$g(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx$$

$\leadsto Y$ の確率密度

周辺確率密度.

$$E(Y^2) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} y^2 f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} y^2 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} y^2 e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} dy$$

$$= \mu_2 [\sigma_2^2 + \mu_2^2]$$

$$E(X) = \mu_1, \quad V(Y) = \sigma_2^2, \quad V(X) = \sigma_1^2$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$C(X, Y) = E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)))$$

$$\text{协方差} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

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

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

$$z = x - \rho y$$

$$= \frac{x - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho y$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma_1 z + \mu_1 + \sigma_1 \rho y)$$

$$x = \mu_1 + \sigma_1 z + \sigma_1 \rho y$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}} \sigma_1 dz$$

变量得值0, 标准差为 σ_2

$\rho \neq 0$ $\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}}$$

$$\times (\sigma_1 z + \mu_1 + \sigma_1 \rho y) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}} (\mu_1 + \sigma_1 \rho y)$$

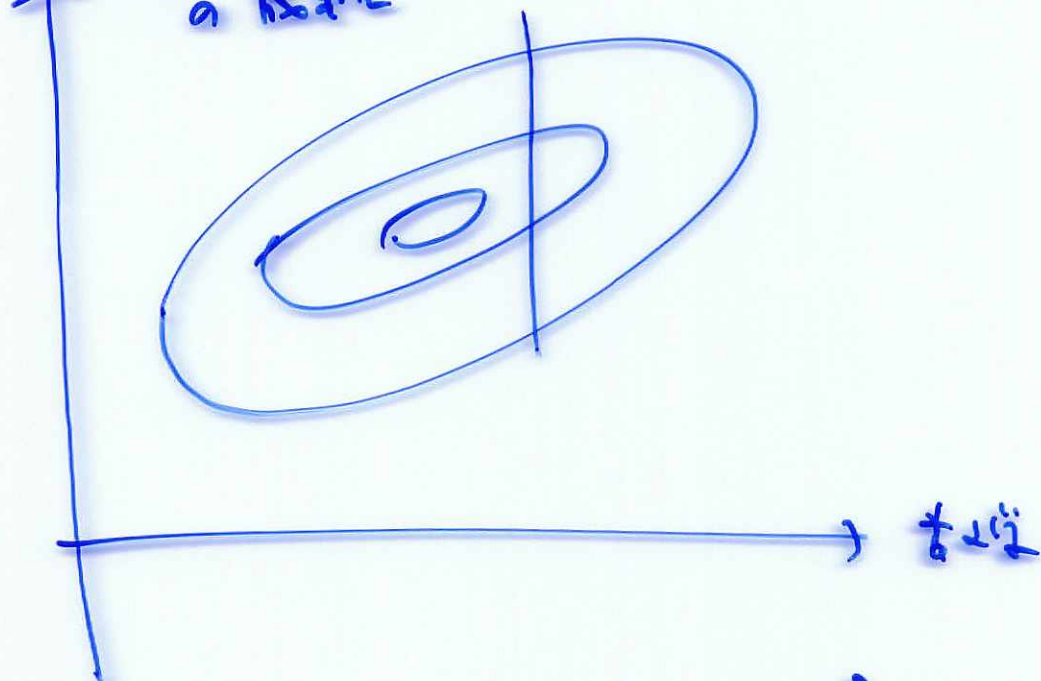
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy f(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot (\mu_1 + \rho \sigma_1 r) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dy \\
 &= \mu_2 + \sigma_2 r \quad r = \frac{y - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\mu_2 + \sigma_2 r) (\mu_1 + \rho \sigma_1 r) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \quad dr = \frac{1}{\sigma_2} dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = 1 \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = 0 \\
 &= \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \mu_1 \mu_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C(x, y) = E(xy) - E(x)E(y)$$

$$= \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{C(x, y)}{\sqrt{V(x)}\sqrt{V(y)}} = \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \rho$$

正規分布
の図



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = ?$$

$$x = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1$$

正規分布の性質

$-1 < \rho < 1$ とする。 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0$ とする。

$$Q(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \left\{ \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right\}$$

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

と置く。

(i) $f(x, y) > 0$

(ii) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$

$$X = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}, \quad Y = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} \quad \text{と置く。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} (X^2 - 2\rho XY + Y^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \left\{ (X - \rho Y)^2 + (1-\rho^2) Y^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} (X - \rho Y)^2 + Y^2 \end{aligned}$$

注意 (注). Fubini の定理より.

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

成立する。

$$z = x - \rho Y = \frac{x - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} - \rho Y$$

2

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} z^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}} (\sigma_1 dz)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}}}{\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}\right)^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}}}{\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \zeta^2} d\zeta$$

$\zeta = \frac{z}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}}}{\sigma_2} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{Y^2}{2}}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} Y^2} dY = 1$$

$$(iii) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy f(x, y) dx dy = ?$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\mu_1 + \sigma_1 z + \rho\sigma_1 r) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} z^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \sigma_1 dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} (\mu_1 + \rho\sigma_1 r) \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}$$

$$\times \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \right)^2} dz$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{\rho}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{1-\rho^2}} dz$$

||
0

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (\mu_1 + \rho\sigma_1 r) \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \zeta^2} d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} (\mu_1 + \rho\sigma_1 r) = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma_2 \gamma + \mu_2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} (\mu_1 + \rho \sigma_1 \gamma) e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2}} \underbrace{dy}_{= \sigma_2 d\gamma}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma_2 \gamma + \mu_2) (\mu_1 + \rho \sigma_1 \gamma) e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2}} d\gamma$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \mu_1 \mu_2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2}} d\gamma$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\mu_1 \sigma_2 + \mu_2 \rho \sigma_1) \gamma e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2}} d\gamma$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \gamma^2 e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2}} d\gamma$$

$$= \mu_1 \mu_2 + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

$$(iv) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} y f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} y f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \quad dy = \sigma_2 d\gamma$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma_2 \gamma + \mu_2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2}} d\gamma$$

$$= \mu_2$$

$$(v) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_2 \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

重積分

$$f: [a, b] \times [c, d] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$[a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上の重積分とは

$$\int_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$\epsilon > 0$ に対し Δ の極限値がある。右下図の分割に等しい。

$(\xi_i, \eta_j) \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j]$
 $\sum_{i,j} \Delta_{ij}$

$$\sum_{i,j} f(\xi_i, \eta_j) (x_i - x_{i-1}) (y_j - y_{j-1})$$

$$\longrightarrow \int_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

($\Delta \rightarrow 0$)

$$\Delta = \max \left\{ \max_i (x_i - x_{i-1}), \max_j (y_j - y_{j-1}) \right\}$$

Δ の分割の利便が大きい。計算は Fubini の定理を用いる。

定理 两个条件 a T 2

$$\int_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{Euler's integral (E)}$$

$$I_R = \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} dx$$

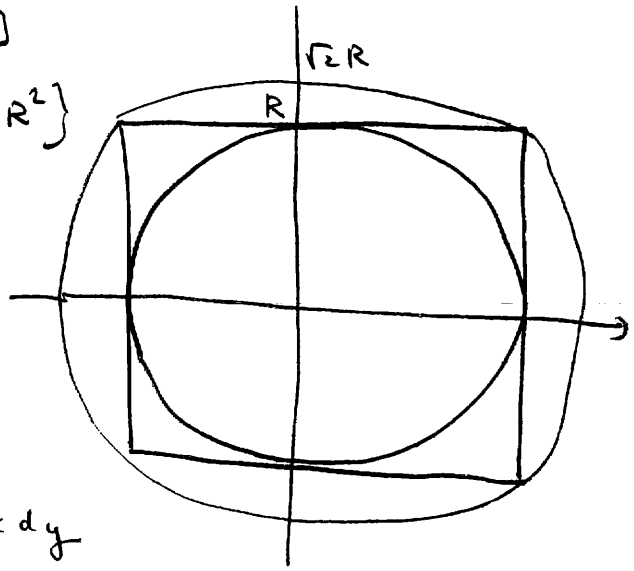
证明。I, Fubini 的定理 (F) 证明

$$I_R^2 = \int_{[-R, R] \times [-R, R]} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$D_R = \{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

证明。

$$J_R = \int_{D_R} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$



定判 $\rightarrow \int_{[-R, R] \times [-R, R]} \chi_{D_R} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$

定判。 = = 2

$$\chi_{D_R}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x, y) \in D_R \\ 0 & (x, y) \notin D_R \end{cases}$$

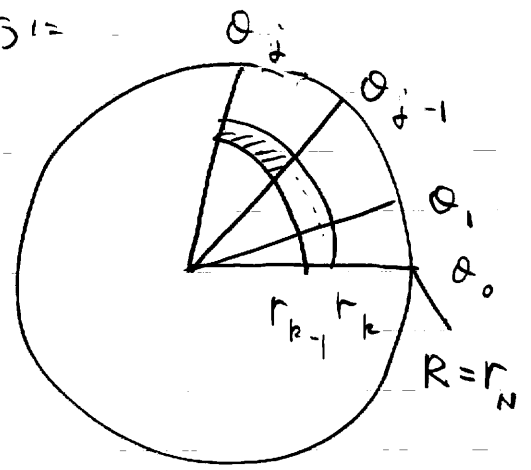
$$\int_{D_R} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

Σ の R による分割の計算 (F)。右図の F_j = D_R の分割である。

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

この極座標で表すと

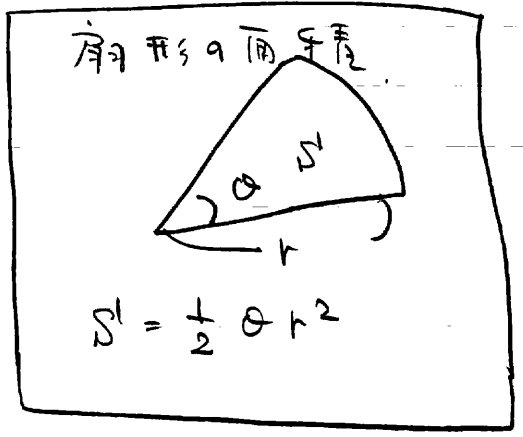
$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x, y) \in D_{R,j} & \iff r_{k-1} \leq r \leq r_k \\ & \theta_{j-1} \leq \theta \leq \theta_j \end{aligned} \right\}$$



この面積は

$$\frac{1}{2} (r_k^2 - r_{k-1}^2) (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1})$$

である。これを Riemann 和として



$$\sum_{j,k} e^{-\left(\frac{r_k+r_{k-1}}{2}\right)^2} \frac{1}{2} (r_k^2 - r_{k-1}^2) (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1})$$

$$= \sum_{j,k} e^{-\left(\frac{r_k+r_{k-1}}{2}\right)^2} \frac{1}{2} (r_k + r_{k-1}) \times (r_k - r_{k-1}) (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1})$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{[0, 2\pi] \times [0, R]} e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$J_R = \int_{[0, 2\pi] \times [0, R]} e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^R \left(\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-r^2} r d\theta \right) dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^R e^{-r^2} r dr = 2\pi \int_0^R \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right)'$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-R^2}) = \pi (1 - e^{-R^2})$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ } \int_0^{\infty} = = 2^{\text{nd}}$$

$$J_R \approx I_{R^2} \approx J_{\sqrt{2}R}$$

↓

π

↓

π

$$7^{\text{th}}) \quad I_{R^2} \rightarrow \pi$$

π 1/2 } a v.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

π 1/2 } a v.
