

条件分布:

1. 离散型: (X, Y) 的联合分布律 $P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\} = P_{ij}$

$$\Rightarrow X \text{ 在 } Y=y_j \text{ 下的条件分布律 } P\{X=x_i | Y=y_j\} = \frac{P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\}}{P\{Y=y_j\}} = \frac{P_{ij}}{P_{.j}}$$

$$Y \text{ 在 } X=x_i \text{ 下的条件分布律: } P\{Y=y_j | X=x_i\} = \frac{P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\}}{P\{X=x_i\}} = \frac{P_{ij}}{P_{i.}}$$

例1. 设 (X, Y) 的分布律为, 求① X 在 $Y=1$ 下的条件分布

$Y \backslash X$	0	1	$P\{Y=y_j\}$
0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$P\{X=x_i\}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$P\{X=x_i\}$
0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$P\{Y=y_j\}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

$$\text{或者 } P\{X=0 | Y=1\} = \frac{P\{X=0, Y=1\}}{P\{Y=1\}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\{X=1 | Y=1\} = \frac{P\{X=1, Y=1\}}{P\{Y=1\}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 连续型: 设 (X, Y) 的联合密度为 $f(x, y)$, 对固定的某个 y , $f_Y(y) > 0$

$$\Rightarrow X \text{ 在 } Y=y \text{ 下的条件密度 } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx = \frac{f(x, y) dx \cdot dy}{f_Y(y) \cdot dy} = \frac{f(x, y) dy dx}{f_Y(y) dy} \approx \frac{F(x+dx, y+dy) - F(x, y)}{F_Y(y+dy) - F_Y(y)}$$

$$f(x+h) \approx f(x) + f'(x) \cdot h \quad f'(x) dx \approx f(x+dx) - f(x)$$

$$= \frac{P\{x < X \leq x+dx, y < Y \leq y+dy\}}{P\{y < Y \leq y+dy\}}$$

$$= P\{\underline{x} < \underline{X} \leq x+dx \mid y < \underline{Y} \leq y+dy\} \quad dx, dy \rightarrow 0$$

$$\rightarrow P\{\underline{X} = x \mid Y = y\}$$

例2. 设 (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{12}{5}x(2-x-y), & 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 X 在 $Y=y$ 下的条件概率密度, 其中 $0 < y < 1$

$$\text{解: } f_Y(y) = \int_{-b}^{+b} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{12}{5}x(2-x-y) dx \quad (0 < y < 1)$$

$$= \frac{12}{5} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{12}{5} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}y \right)$$

当 $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1$ 时,

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{\frac{12}{5}x(2-x-y)}{\frac{12}{5}(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}y)} = \frac{x(2-x-y)}{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}y}$$

$$= \frac{6x(2-x-y)}{4-3y}$$

其他地方, $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = 0$

$$\text{例如, 当 } \underline{y} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f_{X|Y}(x|\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{6x(2-x-\frac{1}{2})}{4-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{6x(\frac{3}{2}-x)}{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{6x(3-2x)}{5}$$