

# 第五章 雙變量隨機變數

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## 第 5.8 節 條件動差

### 5.8.1 條件均數

$X, Y$  discrete (continuous) *r.v.s* 給定  $Y = y$ ,

$$E(X|Y = y) = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

$$E(X|Y = y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X|Y}(x|Y = y) dx$$

**i.e.**  $X$  可能值的加權平均，weight 為條件機率。

*Note* :  $E(X|Y)$ 並非常數；給定不同  $\{Y = y\}$ ,  $E(X|Y)$ 有不同的值.

$\therefore E(X|Y)$ 為  $Y$  的隨機函數。

**Ex 5.24** 在 Ex 5.22 中

$$f_{X|Y}(1|Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(2|Y=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(3|Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore E(X|Y=1) = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(X|Y=1) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2$$

已知  $Y = 2$  的條件下，

$$f_{X|Y}(1|Y = 2) = \frac{0}{0.1} = 0$$

$$f_{X|Y}(2|Y = 2) = \frac{0.1}{0.1} = 1$$

$$f_{X|Y}(3|Y = 2) = \frac{0}{0.1} = 0$$

$$\therefore E(X|Y = 2) = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(X|2) = 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 = 2$$

已知  $Y = 3$  的條件下，

$$f_{X|Y}(1|Y = 3) = \frac{0}{0.3} = 0$$

$$f_{X|Y}(2|Y = 3) = \frac{0.2}{0.3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(3|Y = 3) = \frac{0.1}{0.3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore E(X|Y = 3) = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(X|3) = 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

已知  $Y = 4$  的條件下，

$$f_{X|Y}(1|Y = 4) = \frac{0}{0.2} = 0$$

$$f_{X|Y}(2|Y = 4) = \frac{0}{0.2} = 0$$

$$f_{X|Y}(3|Y = 4) = 1$$

$$\therefore E(X|Y = 4) = 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$\therefore$  隨著  $Y$  的值不同， $E(X|Y)$  就不同。

$$E(X|Y) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } Y = 1 & P(Y = 1) = 0.4 \\ 2 & \text{if } Y = 2 & P(Y = 2) = 0.1 \\ \frac{7}{3} & \text{if } Y = 3 & P(Y = 3) = 0.3 \\ 3 & \text{if } Y = 4 & P(Y = 4) = 0.2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(E(X|Y)) = 2 \times 0.4 + 2 \times 0.1 + \frac{7}{3} \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.2 = 2.3$$

**Note :**  $E(X) = 2.3$

比例說明： $E(E(X|Y)) = E(X)$

稱為重複期望值定律 (law of iterated expectations)



**定理 5.26**  $X, Y$  r.v.s. 則  $E(XY|Y) = YE(X|Y)$

而對  $Y$  任意  $Y$  的函數  $\phi(Y)$ ,  $E(X\phi(Y)|Y) = \phi(Y)E(X|Y)$

**定理 5.27**  $X, Y$  r.v.s. 則

$$\begin{aligned} E(aX + b|Y) &= E(aX|Y) + E(b|Y) \\ &= aE(X|Y) + bE(1|Y) \\ &= aE(X|Y) + b \end{aligned}$$

定義  $\phi(Y)$  相對於  $X$  的均方誤 (mean square errors ,MSE)為 :

$MSE = E(X - \phi(Y))^2$ , 表示  $X$  與  $\phi(Y)$  的距離。

**定理 5.28**  $X, Y$  r.v.s.  $\phi(Y)$  為  $Y$  的函數.則

$$E[(X - E(X|Y))^2] \leq E[(X - \phi(Y))^2]$$

而且  $E[(X - E(X|Y))\phi(Y)] = 0$

*Proof :*

$$\begin{aligned} E(X - \phi(Y))^2 &= E(X - E(X|Y) + E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))^2 \\ &= E\left[(X - E(X|Y))^2 + (E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))^2 + 2(X - E(X|Y))(E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))\right] \\ &= E(X - E(X|Y))^2 + E(E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))^2 \\ &\quad + 2E\left[(X - E(X|Y))(E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \because E[(X - E(X|Y))(E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))] \\ &= E[(X - E(X|Y))(E(X|Y))] - E[(X - E(X|Y))\phi(Y)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } Z = (X - E(X|Y))(E(X|Y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because E(Z) &= E[E(Z|Y)] = E[E[X - E(X|Y)](E(X|Y))|Y] \\ &= E[E(X|Y) \cdot E[X - E(X|Y)]|Y] \\ &= E[E(X|Y) \cdot (E(X|Y) - E(X|Y))] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理, } E[X - E(X|Y)\phi(Y)] = E(Z) = E(Z|Y)$$

$$= EE((X - E(X|Y))\phi(Y)|Y)$$

$$= E\phi(Y) \cdot E(X - E(X|Y)|Y)$$

$$= E\phi(Y) \cdot (E(X|Y) - EE(X|Y)|Y) = 0$$

$$\therefore E(X - \phi(Y))^2 = E(X - E(X|Y))^2 + E(E(X|Y) - \phi(Y))^2$$

$$\therefore E(X - \phi(Y))^2 \geq E(X - E(X|Y))^2$$

*Note* : 定理 5.28 表示 :  $E(X|Y)$  是所有  $Y$  的函數中使均方誤最小的函數。 *i.e.* 以 MSE 為標準,  $E(X|Y)$  是最接近  $X$  的一個  $Y$  的函數。

$\therefore E(X|Y)$  亦稱為給定的 info. set 之下, 對  $X$  的最佳預測。

此時預測誤差  $X - E(X|Y)$  與  $Y$  的任何函數無關。

## 5.8.2 條件變異數

給定 *r.v.*  $Y$  之下,  $X$  的條件變異數為 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X|Y) &= E\left[\left(X - E(X|Y)\right)^2 \middle| Y\right] \\ &= E\left[X^2 - 2XE(X|Y) + E(X|Y)^2 \middle| Y\right] \\ &= E(X^2|Y) - 2E(X|Y) \cdot E(X|Y) + E(X|Y)^2 \\ &= E(X^2|Y) - (E(X|Y))^2 \end{aligned}$$

**定理 5.29**  $X, Y$  r.v.s  $a, b \in \mathfrak{R}$ , 則  $Var(aX + b|Y) = a^2 Var(X|Y)$

**定理 5.30**  $X, Y$  r.v.s, 則

$$Var(X) = E(Var(X|Y)) + Var(E(X|Y))$$

*proof* :

$$\because Var(X|Y) = E(X^2|Y) - (E(X|Y))^2$$

$$\therefore E(Var(X|Y)) = EE(X^2|Y) - E[E(X|Y)^2]$$



$$= E(X^2) - E\left[E(X|Y)^2\right]$$

$$\text{Var}(E(X|Y)) = E\left(E(X|Y)^2\right) - \left(E(E(X|Y))\right)^2$$

$$\left(\because \text{Var}(Z) = E(Z^2) - (E(Z))^2\right)$$

$$= E\left[E(X|Y)^2\right] - E(X)^2$$

$$\therefore E(\text{Var}(X|Y)) + \text{Var}(E(X|Y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(X^2) - E\left[\left(E(X|Y)\right)^2\right] + E\left[\left(E(X|Y)\right)^2\right] - E(X)^2 \\ &= E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \text{Var}(X) \end{aligned}$$

**Notes :**

1. 定理 5.30 表示： 任何一個 *r.v.* 的變異數可以分解成兩個部分；一

為條件變異數的期望值,另一為條件期望值的變異數。

2. 若  $X$  與  $Y$  獨立  $\Rightarrow$  條件機率函數等於非條件機率函數.

**i.e.**  $\text{Var}(X|Y) = \text{Var}(X) \Rightarrow E(\text{Var}(X|Y)) = E(\text{Var}(X)) = \text{Var}(X)$