

1.5 Properties of a distribution function of a random vector

1. If $u_i < v_i$ then $F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_n) \leq F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, u_n)$
(*monotonicity*);
2. $\lim_{v_i \downarrow u_i} F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, u_n) = F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_n)$ (*right continuity*);
3. if some of $u_i \downarrow -\infty$, then $F_{\mathbf{X}}(u) \downarrow 0$;
4. if all $u_i \uparrow \infty$, then $F_{\mathbf{X}}(u) \uparrow 1$;

5.

$$F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, \infty, \dots, u_n) = P \left(\bigcap_{k \neq i}^n \{X_k \leq u_k\} \right) ;$$

6. $\Delta_{h_1} \dots \Delta_{h_i} \dots \Delta_{h_n} F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_n) \geq 0$, where $h_i \geq 0$ and

$$\Delta_{h_i} F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_n) = F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, u_i + h_i, \dots, u_n) - F_{\mathbf{X}}(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_n).$$

Any function in R^n which satisfies 1)-6) is a distribution function of some random vector

Example. *State with reasons whether the following functions are the distribution functions in R^2 :*

1.

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x + y < 0; \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2.

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \text{ and } y < 0; \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

3.

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \text{ or } y < 0; \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

SOLUTION:

1. NO
2. NO
3. YES

