

# 总 结

## 1.期望的定义

$$P(X = x_i) = p_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \quad EX = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_i \quad E(Y) = E(g(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(x_i) p_i$$

$$f(x) \quad EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \quad EY = E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$$

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij} \quad Z = g(X, Y), \quad EZ = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} g(x_i, y_j) p_{ij}$$

$$f(x, y), \quad EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy.$$

## 2.方差的定义

$$D(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = EX^2 - (EX)^2$$

### 3.期望与方差的性

质:

$$(1) \quad Ec = c,$$

$$(2) \quad E(cX) = cEX.$$

$$(3) \quad E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$$

$$(4) \quad E(X \pm Y) = EX \pm EY$$

$$E(\bar{X}) = EX$$

$$(5) \quad E(XY) = E(X)E(Y). \\ (X \text{与} Y \text{独立})$$

$$(1) \quad D(c) = 0, c \text{为常数}.$$

$$(2) \quad D(cx) = c^2 D(x)$$

$$(3) \quad D(ax + b) = a^2 D(x)$$

$$D(X \pm Y) = \begin{cases} DX + DY & X \text{与} Y \text{独立} \\ DX + DY \pm 2Cov(X, Y) \end{cases}$$

$$D(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{D(X)}{n}$$

#### 4.常用分布的期望与方差:

$$(1) \quad X \sim B(1, p) \\ E(X) = p \quad D(X) = p(1-p)$$

$$(2) \quad X \sim B(n, p) \quad E(X) = np \\ D(X) = np(1-p)$$

$$(3) \quad X \sim P(\lambda) \quad E(X) = \lambda \quad D(X) = \lambda$$

$$(4) \quad X \sim G(p) \quad E(X) = 1/p \\ D(X) = q/p^2$$

$$(5) \quad X \sim U(a, b) \quad E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} \\ D(X) = (b-a)^2/12$$

$$(6) \quad X \sim e(\lambda) \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$(7) \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \\ E(X) = \mu \quad D(X) = \sigma^2$$

5.协方差相关  
系数定义:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(X - EX)(Y - EY) \quad \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \\ &= EXY - EXEY\end{aligned}$$

性  
质:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X) \quad \text{若 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 独立 则 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0.$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, X) = D(X) \quad \text{Cov}(aX, bY) = ab\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, b) = 0 \quad \text{Cov}(aX + b, Y) = a\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1 \pm X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) \pm \text{Cov}(X_2, Y)$$

$$D(aX + bY) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) + 2ab\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$|\rho_{XY}| \leq 1. \quad |\rho_{XY}| = 1 \Leftrightarrow Y = aX + b$$

## 其他数字特征

1. 矩:  $k$  阶原点矩  $EX^k$ ,  $k$  阶中心矩  $E(X - EX)^k$

例1.  $X \sim N(0,1)$ , 求  $EX^k$

解:  $EX^k = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 0$  ( $k$  为奇数) 当  $k$  为偶数,

$$\begin{aligned} EX^4 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d\frac{x^2}{2} \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} de^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x^2 \frac{6}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x \frac{6}{\sqrt{2\pi}} d\frac{x^2}{2} \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{6}{\sqrt{2\pi}} de^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 3 \times 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx = 3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx = 3 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 协方差矩阵（一种表示方法）

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ DX_1 & Cov(X_1, X_2) \\ Cov(X_2, X_1) & DX_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ DX_1 & (1\ 2) \\ (2\ 1) & DX_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} DX_1 & (1\ 2) & (1\ 3) & (1\ 4) & \cdots & (1\ ,\ n) \\ DX_2 & (2,3) & (2,4) & \cdots & (2,n) \\ DX_3 & (3,4) & \cdots & (3,n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & (n-1,n) \\ DX_n \end{pmatrix}$$

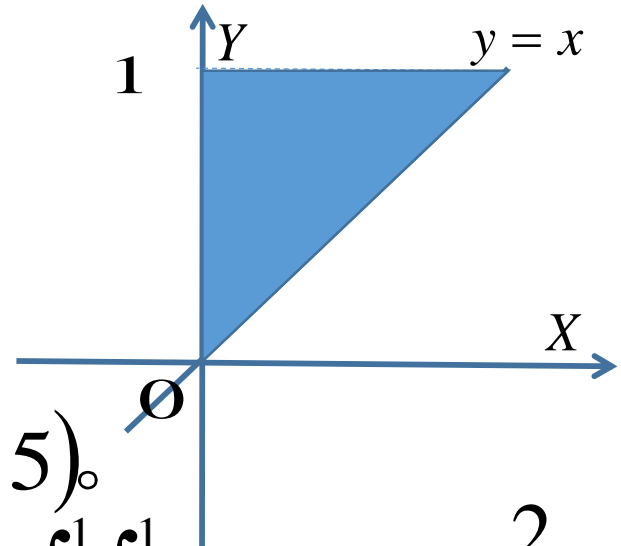
$$\Sigma = (\sigma_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X_1 + X_2) &= D(X_1) + D(X_2) + 2Cov(X_1, X_2) \\ &= D(X_1) + D(X_2) + Cov(X_1, X_2) + Cov(X_2, X_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} Cov(X_i, X_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i + \sum_{i \neq j} Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

例3. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < y, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他}。 \end{cases}$$



求:  $E(X), E(Y), D(X), D(Y), \text{Cov}(X, Y), D(2X - Y + 5)$ 。

$$\text{解: } E(X) = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 2x dy dx = \int_0^1 2x - 2x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}; \quad E(Y) = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 2y dy dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 2x^2 dy dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 - 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}; \quad E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 2y^2 dy dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$D(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 1/2 - (1/3)^2 = 7/18 \quad D(Y) = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$


$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 2xy dy dx = \int_0^1 x - x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}; \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY$$

$$D(2X - Y + 5) = 4D(X) + D(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 7/4 \quad = 1/36$$


例4. 设随机变量  $X$  的密度函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^2, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad Y = X^2$   
求: (1).  $E(X), D(X), \text{Cov}(X, Y)$ .

(2).  $X$  与  $Y$  是否独立, 是否 ~~相关~~?


$X$  与  $Y$  不相关

解: (1)  $E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \frac{3}{2}x^2 dx = 0$ ;  $E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{3}{2}x^2 dx = \frac{3}{5}$ ; 

$D(X) = E(X^2) = \frac{3}{5}$ ; (2)  $\text{Cov}(X, X^2) = E(X^3) - E(X)E(X^2) = 0$

反证法: 假设  $X$  与  $Y$  独立  $\rightarrow X^2$  与  $Y$  也独立,  $\rightarrow X^2$  与  $Y$  不相关 

而  $E(X^4) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 \frac{3}{2}x^2 dx = \frac{3}{7}$ ; 则  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立  $\text{Cov}(X^2, Y) = 0$  

$\text{Cov}(X^2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X^2, X^2) = E(X^4) - E(X^2)E(X^2) \neq 0 \rightarrow$  矛盾 



例5. 设  $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 1, 4, 9, 0.5)$ , 试求下列问题:

(1)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y), E(XY), \text{Cov}(X, 2X - 3Y), D(X - 2Y).$

(2) 求  $k$  使得  $W = (X + kY)$  与  $V = (X - Y)$  独立。

(3) 求  $(W, V)$  的分布密度。

(4) 求  $Z = X - 3Y$  的分布。

求:(1)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y), E(XY), \text{Cov}(X, 2X - 3Y), D(X - 2Y)$ .

解:(1)  $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 1, 4, 9, 0.5)$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$

$$E(XY) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) + E(X)E(Y) = 3 + 1 = 4$$
$$= \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 = 0.5 \times 2 \times 3 = 3$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, 2X - 3Y) = 2D(X) - 3\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2 \times 4 - 3 \times 3 = -1$$

$$D(X - 2Y) = D(X) + 4D(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 4 + 4 \times 9 - 4 \times 3 = 28$$

正态分布的重要性质:  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 则  $aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$

若  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布  $W = (aX + bY), V = (cX + dY)$

$$(W, V) \sim N(EW, EV, DW, DV, \rho_{WV})$$

线性变换不改变正态分布的分布形式同样适合二维

(2) 求 $k$ 使得 $W = (X + kY)$ 与 $V = (X - Y)$ 独立。 求 $k$ 使 $\text{Cov}(W, V) = 0$

解:  $\text{Cov}(W, V) = \text{Cov}(X + kY, X - Y) = D(X) - kD(Y) + (k - 1)\text{Cov}(X, Y)$   
 $= 4 - 9k + 3(k - 1) = 0, \quad k = 1/6$ 时 $W$ 与 $V$ 独立。

(3) 求 $(W, V)$ 的分布密度。

$$(W, V) \sim N(EW, EV, DW, DV, )$$

$$(W \text{与} V \text{不相关}) \Leftrightarrow (W \text{与} V \text{独立})$$

$$EW = E\left(X + \frac{1}{6}Y\right) = EX + \frac{1}{6}EY = \frac{7}{6}; \quad (X, Y) \sim N(1, 1, 4, 9, 0.5)$$

$$DW = D\left(X + \frac{1}{6}Y\right) = \frac{25}{4}; \quad EV = E(X - Y) = EX - EY = 0$$

$$(W, V) \sim N\left(\frac{7}{6}, 0, \frac{25}{4}, 13\right)$$

$$DV = D(X - Y) = 13$$

(4) 求  $Z = X - 3$  的分布。  $Z = X - 3 \sim N(EZ, DZ)$

$(X, Y) \sim N(1, 1, 4, 9, 0.5)$ , 由正态分布性质,  $X \sim N(1, 2^2)$

$EZ = EX - 3 = -2, DZ = DX$ , 则  $Z = X - 3 \sim N(-2, 2^2)$

(5) 求概率  $P(3X - 2Y > 7)$ 。  $3X - 2Y \sim N(E(3X - 2Y), D(3X - 2Y))$

$$E(3X - 2Y) = 3 \times 1 - 2 \times 1 = 1;$$

$$D(3X - 2Y) = 9 \times 4 + 4 \times 9 - 12 \times 0.5 \times 2 \times 3 = 36;$$

$$3X - 2Y \sim N(1, 6^2)$$

$$P(3X - 2Y > 7) = 1 - P(3X - 2Y \leq 7) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{7-1}{6}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1)$$

例6.  $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 1, 4, 9, 0.5)$ , 求  $E \max(X, Y)$  以及  $E \min(X, Y)$ 。

解:  $\max(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y + |X - Y|)$   
 $\min(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y - |X - Y|)$

$$E \max(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}(EX + EY + E|X - Y|)$$

令  $Z = X - Y$ ,

$$EZ = E(X - Y)$$

$$= EX - EY = 0$$

$$DZ = DX + DY - 2Cov(X, Y) = 7 \quad Z = X - Y \sim N(0, 7)$$

$$E|X - Y| = E|Z| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{7}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \times 7}} dz = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{7}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \times 7}} dz$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{14}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{14}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{\pi}}, \quad E \max(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + 1 + \sqrt{\frac{14}{\pi}} \right)$$

对二维正态来说  $\max(X, Y)$  密度很难求

$\min$

例7.将  $n$  个标号为  $1,2,\dots,n$  的球随机地装入标号为  $1,2,\dots,n$  的盒中，一个盒子只能装一个球，如果第  $i$  个球恰好装入第  $i$  个盒子中，称为一个配对，求配对数的期望和方差。

解：令 
$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子配对} \\ 0 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子不配对} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$1/n$   
 $1 - 1/n$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \text{ 表示配对数。} \quad EX_i = \frac{1}{n}, \quad DX_i = \frac{1}{n} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$EX = E \left( \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i = n \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

## 协方差矩阵（一种表示方法）

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{cc} X_1 & X_2 \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cc} DX_1 & Cov(X_1, X_2) \\ Cov(X_2, X_1) & DX_2 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} DX_1 & (1\ 2) & (1\ 3) & (1\ 4) & \cdots & (1\ ,\ n) \\ DX_2 & (2,3) & (2,4) & \cdots & (2,n) \\ DX_3 & (3,4) & \cdots & (3,n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & (n-1,n) \\ & & & & & DX_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{cc} X_1 & X_2 \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cc} DX_1 & (1\ 2) \\ (2\ 1) & DX_2 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X_1 + X_2) &= D(X_1) + D(X_2) + 2Cov(X_1, X_2) \\ &= D(X_1) + D(X_2) + Cov(X_1, X_2) + Cov(X_2, X_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} Cov(X_i, X_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i + \sum_{i \neq j} Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$DX = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$Cov(X_i, X_j) = EX_i X_j - EX_i EX_j = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n-1} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \frac{1}{n-1} \right)$$

$$EX_i X_j = P(X_i X_j = 1) = P\{(X_i = 1) \cap (X_j = 1)\}$$

$$= P(X_i = 1)P(X_j = 1 | X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n-1} \right)$$

$$DX = nD(X_i) + 2C_n^2 Cov(X_i, X_j)$$

$$= n \frac{n-1}{n^2} + 2C_n^2 \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \frac{1}{n-1} \right) = 1$$

| $X_i$ | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |
|-------|----------|----------|
| $X_j$ |          |          |
| 0     | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| 1     | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |