第四章 随机变量的数字特征

复习

关注产品寿命值 (随机现象)

比较两厂寿命均值 (存在-未知)

估计两厂寿命均值(然后比较)

随机抽取n个产品测寿命值

(9.3, 合理 3.1) (9.3...8.1) 是一个 (x = ? = 7.9)

(甲厂寿命均值在7.9年左右)

概率统计研究: 寻求理论支持

第一章:确定研究对象(随机试验)

第二章:建立随机变量

电视热寿命值 $_{*}X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

第三章: 二维随《变量(推广n维)

(9.3...8.1) 是一个样本点 $(**_1$ 本的分布 X_n)联合分布

2. 本维度数变量函数 $\overline{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$

第四章: 数字特征 总体均值即μ

一. 数学期望

二.方差

三.协方差和相关系数

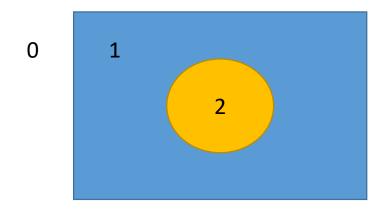
一。数学期望

- 1.数学期望的定义
- 2.数学期望的性质
- 3.常用分布的期望
- 4.数学期望的应用举例

随机变量X,分布函数F(x),定义X的平均值。

例如,甲乙两人进行射击比赛,争夺奥运会资格。比赛规则如下: 中靶得1分,击中靶心得2分,飞靶得0分。

用 *X*, *Y* 分别表示甲,乙两人的的得分情况,显然应该比较 两人的平均分, 得分高者入选。现进行100次射击



甲100次射击得分结果:

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 98}{1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 98} = 1.97$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1.97$$

乙100次射击得分结果:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} Y & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline n_a & 2 & 0 & 98 \end{array}$$

$$\overline{y} = 1.96$$

X取值以频率做权加权平均

=1.97 (样本均数,变量)

$$\frac{Y}{n_a} = 0.2 \quad 0.98$$

$$\overline{y} = 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0 + 2 \times 0.98 = 1.96$$

X取值以概率做权加权平均

$$\bar{x} = 0 \times p_0 + 1 \times p_1 + 2 \times p_2$$
(客观存在的常数)

数学期望

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline Y & 0 & 1 & 2 \\\hline p_j & p_0 & p_1 & p_2 \\\hline \end{array}$$

$$\bar{y} = 0 \times p_0 + 1 \times p_1 + 2 \times p_2$$

1.定义: (1) 设离散型随机变量 X的分布列为 $P(X = x_i) = p_i i = 1,2...,$

若级数 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_i$ 绝对收敛,则称 $EX = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_i$ 为X的数学期望(期望)。

若 $EX = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i| p$ 不收敛,则称X期望不存在或无穷大。

(数学期望即平均值-常数)

$$P(X = k) = p^{k} (1-p)^{1-k} k = 0,1$$

$$P \sum_{k} k \times 0.5^{k} (1 - 0.5)^{1-k} k = 0,1$$

$$E(X) = 0 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$E(X) = 0 \times 0.5^{0} (1 - 0.5)^{1-0} + 1 \times 0.5^{1} (1 - 0.5)^{1-1} = 0.5$$

(2)设随机变量X的密度函数为f(x),若积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛,

则称 $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$ 为X的数学期望。若积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx$ 不收敛

则称X期望不存在或无穷大。

(3)设Y是随机变量X的函数,Y = g(X)(g(X)是连续函数)

i) X为离散型随机变量,分布列为 $P(X = x_i) = p_i i = 1, 2 \cdots$

若级级
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(x_i) p_i$$
绝对收敛则称 $(Y) = E(g(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(x_i) p_i$

为随机变量Y的数学期望。 $E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^2 p_i$ $E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i| p_i$

$$EY = E(X^2) = 1^2 \times 0.3 + 2^2 \times 0.7 = 3.1$$
 $EY = 1 \times 0.3 + 4 \times 0.7 = 3.1$

ii) X为连续性随机变量,密度函数为f(x), 若积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$

绝对收敛,则称Y的期望存在, $EY = E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx \qquad E|X| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx$$

例:
$$X \sim U(-1,1), f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases} E(X) = \int_{-1}^{1} x \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{-1+1}{2} = 0$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(|X|) = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| \frac{1}{2} dx = -\int_{-1}^{0} x \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} x \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(4)设Z是随机变量X,Y的函数, Z = g(X,Y) (g是连续函数)

i)(X,Y)为二维离散型随机变量,分布列为 $P(X=x_i,Y=y_j)=p_{ij}$

$$i, j = 1, 2 \dots$$
,若 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |g(x_i, y_j)| p_{ij} < \infty$ 则 $Z = g(X, Y)$ 的期望存在。

例2. 设(X,Y)的联合分布列为,试求:

$$E(X), E(X^2), E(Y)$$
 $E(Y^2)E(XY)E(X+3)^Y$

$$E(X), E(X^2), E(Y)$$
 $E(Y^2)E(XY)E(X+3)^Y$
 $E(X) = -1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = 1;$ $E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2^2 \times \frac{2}{3} = 3$

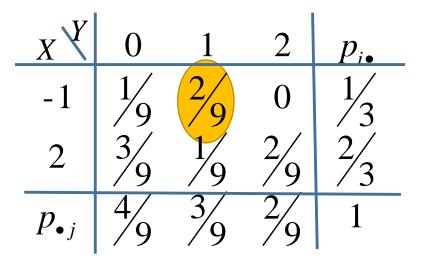
解:
$$E(Y) = 1 \times \frac{3}{9} + 2 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

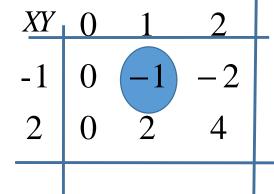
$$E(Y^2) = 1^2 \times \frac{3}{9} + 2^2 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{9}$$

$$E(XY) = \frac{2}{9} + 2 \times \frac{1}{9} + 4 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$E(X+3)^{Y} = \frac{1}{9} + 2 \times \frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{9} + 5 \times \frac{1}{9} + 5^{2} \times \frac{2}{9}$$

$$=7$$





 $\ddot{\mathbf{n}}$)(X,Y)是连续性随机变量,联合密度为f(x,y),Z = g(X,Y) 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x,y)| f(x,y) dx dy < \infty$,则称随机变量Z的期望存在,

为
$$EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x,y) f(x,y) dxdy$$
.

特别的,
$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x,y)dxdy$$
; $EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x,y)dxdy$

例:已知(X,Y)的联合密度为f(x,y),求E(X),E(Y).

解1.
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$
 2. $Z = X E(Z) = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy;$

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

期望的定义:

1.X的分布列 $P(X = x_i) = p_i i = 1,2...,$

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_i$$

$$Y = g(X), E(Y) = E(g(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(x_i) p_i$$

2.X的密度函数f(x) $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$

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

$$Z = g(X, Y)$$

3.(*X*,*Y*)的分布列
$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij}$$
 $EZ = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} g(x_i, y_j) p_{ij}$ °

$$EZ = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} g(x_i, y_j) p_{ij} \circ$$

4.(X,Y)的分布密度
$$f(x,y)$$
 $EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x,y) f(x,y) dx dy$.

2. 数学期望的性质

- (1) Ec = c, 其中c为常数。
- (2) E(cX) = cEX.
- (3) E(aX+b) = aE(X)+b
- $(4) E(X \pm Y) = EX \pm EY$
- 4)证:已知f(x,y)

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

3)
$$i \mathbb{E}: Y = aX + b$$
, $P(X = x_i) = p_i \ i = 1, 2 \cdots$

$$E(Y) = E(aX + b) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} (ax_i + b)p_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} a x_i p_i + \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} b p_i = a \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i p_i + b \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} p_i$$

$$E(X \pm Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x \pm y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= aE(X) + b$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x,y) dx dy \pm \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x,y) dx dx = EX \pm EY$$

一般的, $X_1, X_2, ... X_n$ 是 n 个随机变量,有

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EX_{i}; \qquad E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} EX_{i}$$

(总体X,抽样($X_1, X_2, ... X_n$),构造 \overline{X} ,则 $E(\overline{X}) = E(X)$)

(5) 当X与Y独立时,有E(XY)=E(X)E(Y).

证: 已知 $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (xy)f(x,y)dxdy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf_X(x)f_Y(y)dxdy$$
$$= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x)dx\right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf_Y(y)dy\right) = E(X)E(Y)$$

期望的性质:

(1)
$$Ec = c$$
,

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

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

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

(5)
$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$
.

总体X, 抽样 $(X_1, X_2, ... X_n)$, X_i , i = 1, 2 ... n 相互独立,与总体同分布。

$$E(\overline{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) = EX$$

(X与Y独立)

3. 常用分布的数学期望
$$(2)$$
证: $X = \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_k$; $X_k \sim B(1, p), k = 0, 1 \cdots n$

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

$$E(X) = 0 \times (1-p) + 1 \times p = p$$

$$E(X^2) = 0^2 \times (1-p) + 1^2 \times p = p$$

(2)
$$X \sim B(n, p) E(X) = np$$

$$P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$
 $k = 0,1,2...n$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{n(n-1)!p}{(k-1)!((n-1)-(k-1))!}p^{k-1}q^{(n-1)-(k-1)}$$

$$E\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} EX_{k} = nEX_{k} = np$$

$$= np \sum_{k-1=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{(n-1)-(k-1)}$$

$$= (p + q)^{n-1} np = np$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{2} C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (k^{2} - k + k) C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{n} k(k-1) \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} k C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$=\sum_{k-2=0}^{n-2}\frac{p^2n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!}p^{k-2}q^{(n-2)-(k-2)}+np$$

$$= p^{2}n(n-1)\sum_{t=0}^{n-2} \frac{(n-2)!}{t!((n-2)-t)!} p^{t}q^{(n-2)-t} + np$$

$$= p^{2}n(n-1)(p+q)^{n-2} + np = p^{2}n(n-1) + np$$

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

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k = 0,1,2....$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x\right)$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1} \lambda}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \sum_{t=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^t}{t!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k^{2} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (k^{2} - k + k) \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda^{2} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1) \frac{\lambda^{k-2}}{k!} e^{-\lambda} + \lambda^{2}$$

$$= \lambda^{2} \sum_{k-2=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} e^{-\lambda} + \lambda = \lambda^{2} + \lambda$$

(4)
$$X \sim G(p)$$
 $E(X) = 1/p$

$$P(X = k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}$$
 $k = 1,2...$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kp(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kpq^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kq^{k-1}$$

$$\frac{(1-q)+q}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

设
$$f(q) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} q^k = \frac{q}{1-q}$$
, 则 $f'(q) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} q^k\right)' = \left(\frac{q}{1-q}\right)'$

$$E(X) = p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kq^{k-1} = p \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{2} p(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{2} p q^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-1} + \frac{1}{p}$$

读
$$f(q) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} q^k = \frac{q}{1-q}$$
,则 $f''(q) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} q^k\right)'' = \left(\frac{q}{1-q}\right)''$

有
$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-2} = 2\frac{1}{p^3}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-1} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$= pq \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-2} + \frac{1}{p} = pq \left(2\frac{1}{p^{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1+q}{p^{2}}$$

(5)
$$X \sim U(a,b)$$
 $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b; \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}}{3}$$

(6)
$$X \sim e(\lambda) E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x\lambda e^{-\lambda x}dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} xde^{-\lambda x}$$

$$= -xe^{-\lambda x}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x}dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2}f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2}\lambda e^{-\lambda x}dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2}de^{-\lambda x}$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{-\lambda x}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2xe^{-\lambda x}dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2xe^{-\lambda x}dx = \frac{2}{\lambda}\int_{0}^{+\infty} x\lambda e^{-\lambda x}dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\lambda}xe^{-\lambda x}\Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \frac{2}{\lambda}\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x}dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t\sigma + \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \\
& = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} dt + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \mu
\end{aligned}$$

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

1.期望的定义

$$P(X = x_i) = p_i i = 1,2...,$$

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_i$$

$$Y = g(X)$$

$$Y = g(X),$$
 $E(Y) = E(g(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(x_i) p_i$

$$X$$
的密度函数为 $f(x)$,

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

分布列为
$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij}$$

$$EZ = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} g(x_i, y_j) p_{ij} \circ$$

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

$$Z = g(X, Y)$$

联合密度为
$$f(x,y)$$

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

2.期望的性质

(1)
$$Ec = c$$
,

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

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

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

$$(5) E(XY) = E(X)E(Y).$$

$$E(\overline{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) = EX$$

(X与Y独立)

3.常用分布的期望

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

(2)
$$X \sim B(n, p) E(X) = np$$

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

(4)
$$X \sim G(p)$$
 $E(X) = 1/p$

(5)
$$X \sim U(a,b)$$
 $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$

(6)
$$X \sim e(\lambda) E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

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