□ 离散型随机变量:

(1)0-1 分布

$$p_k = p\{x = k\} = p^k q^{1-k} (k = 0,1)$$

$$EX = p$$

$$DX = pq$$

(2)二项分布B(n,p)

$$p_k = p\{x = k\} = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} (k = 0, 1, \dots n)$$

$$EX = np$$

$$DX = npq$$

(3)泊本介分布 $p(\lambda)$

$$p_k = p\{x = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots n)$$

$$EX = \lambda$$

$$DX = \lambda$$

□ 连续型随机变量

(1)均匀分布U(a,b)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in (a,b) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

$$DX = \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \frac{1}{b-a} dx - \left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{b^{2} + ab + a^{2}}{3} - \frac{b^{2} + 2ab + a^{2}}{4} = \left(\frac{b-a}{12}\right)^{2}$$

(2)指数分布

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$DX = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

(3)正态分布

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

$$E(x) = \mu$$

$$D(x) = \sigma^2$$

(4)
$$\chi^2$$
 分布 $x_1 \cdots x_n \sim N(0,1)$

$$\chi^2 = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

$$EX = n$$

$$DX = 2n$$

□ 正态分布【特殊】

若
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{(X - \mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$F(x) = p\{x \le \chi\}$$

$$= p \left\{ \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \le \frac{\chi - \mu}{\sigma} \right\}$$

$$=\Phi(\frac{\chi-\mu}{\sigma})$$

□ 二维正态分布

$$(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2; \rho)$$

①
$$X$$
 、 Y 独立 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2; 0)$

②aX + bY 仍服从正态分布

口 若 $\rho_{XY} = 0$ X与Y不相关(只有在正态条件下,才能推独立)

$$\Leftrightarrow Cov(X,Y) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow EXY = EXEY$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY$$

□ 常用公式:

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2$$

$$D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2Cov(X, Y)$$

$$D(X+C) = DX$$

$$Cov(X,Y) = EXY - EXEY$$

$$Cov(X,C) = 0$$

$$Cov(aX,bY) = abCov(X,Y)$$

$$Cov(X \pm Y, Z) = Cov(X, Z) - Cov(Y, Z)$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}}$$

□ 数理论统计基本统计量

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}$$

当 $x_1, x_2, \dots x_n$ 独立同分布, $EX = \mu$, $DX = \sigma^2$

则
$$\begin{cases} EX_i = \mu & , DX_i = \sigma^2 \\ E\overline{X} = \mu & , D\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 \\ ES^2 = \sigma^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\chi^2$$
分布: 平方和
$$t分布: \frac{E \hat{\Delta}}{\text{平方和}}$$

$$f分布: \frac{\text{平方和}}{\text{平方和}}$$

□ 正态总体抽样分布

 $x_1 \cdots x_n$ 为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本则

$$\overline{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \qquad \frac{(\overline{X} - \mu)\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

 \overline{X} 与 S^2 相互独立 \diamondsuit

$$\begin{cases} \chi^{2}(n) = \chi^{2}(n-1) : \begin{cases} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} \sim \chi^{2}(n) \\ \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} = S^{2} \\ \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} \sim \chi^{2}(n-1) \end{cases}$$

$$T$$
र्रो की:
$$\frac{\frac{(\bar{x}-\mu)\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}/(n-1)}} = \frac{\frac{(\bar{x}-\mu)\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}}{\frac{S}{\sigma}} = \frac{(\bar{x}-\mu)\sqrt{n}}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

方法论总结:

- ① Z = g(X,Y) 的分布函数 $F_z(\delta)$ 或 $f_z(\delta)$
- 1) X 和 Y 都是随机变量(离散型)

先求出Z = g(X,Y)全部可能取值

再求
$$P{Z = X + Y = k} = P{X + Y = k}$$

2) X和Y都是连续型随机变量

两个方法:
$$\begin{cases} \text{分布函数法: } F_z(\delta) = p\{z \leq \delta\} \\ \text{卷积公式法:} \end{cases}$$

3) *X* 离散, *Y* 连续⇒全集分解

$$F_z(\delta) = p\{z \le \delta\} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

