

概率统计课件之3



至讲教师 邓小艳





随机变量的数字特征

- § 3-1 数学期望
- § 3-2 方差
- § 3-3 协方差与相关系数
- § 3-4 随机变量的另几个不等式
- § 3-5 切比雪夫不等式与大数定理

一、方差的定义

例: A、B两种手表的日走时误差分别具有如下分布律:

判断A、B的优劣?

分析:易知 $E(X_A)=E(X_B)$,根据期望无法判断A、B的 优劣,但B的日走时较A稳定,即B的日走时与其日平均误差的偏离程度小,因此B优于A.



可见,研究随机变量与其均值的偏离程度是十分必要的.如何度量这个偏离程度呢?

- $x_k E(X) x_k$ 与 均值E(X)的偏离程度
- E[X-E(X)] 不能度量X与均值E(X)之间的整体偏离程度
- E|X-E(X)|—能度量X与均值E(X)的整体偏离程度,但计算不方便
- $E[X-E(X)]^2$ 可以度量X与均值E(X)的偏离程度,计算方便

用 $E[X-E(X)]^2$ 来度量随机变量X与其均值E(X)的偏离程度.这个数字特征就是我们这一讲要介绍的方差.



1、定义

设R.V. X,若 $E[X-E(X)]^2$ 存在,则称之为 X的方差,记作D(X)或 Var(X),即:

$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [x_{k} - E(X)]^{2} p_{k} & (禹 散 型) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [x - E(X)]^{2} f(x) dx & (连 续 型) \end{cases}$$

<注>(1) $D(X) \ge 0$; (2) $\sqrt{D(X)}$ 称为X的标准差;

- (3) 方差的求法:
 - ① 定义
 - ② $D(X)=E(X^2)-[E(X)]^2$

证明:
$$D(X)=E[X-E(X)]^2$$

 $=E\{X^2-2XE(X)+[E(X)]^2\}$
 $=E(X^2)-2[E(X)]^2+[E(X)]^2$
 $=E(X^2)-[E(X)]^2$



二、方差的计算

例1: 求下列R.V.的方差:

- (1) $X \sim (0,1)$ 分布
- (2) $X \sim B(n, p)$
- (3) $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$

解: (1) : X~(0,1)分布

: X的分布律为:

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P_k & 1-p & p \end{array}$$

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

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

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

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

E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p)

(2) $: X \sim B(n, p)$

∴ X的分布律为: $P{X=k}=C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k=0,1,2...,n$

 $\therefore E(X) = np$

 $E(X^{2}) = E[X(X-1)+X] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k(k-1) C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} + np$

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

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

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

 $\therefore D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$

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



(3) $: X \sim \pi(\lambda)$

∴ X的分布律为:
$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, k=0,1,2,\dots,\lambda>0$$

$$\therefore E(X) = \lambda$$

$$E(X^{2}) = E[X(X-1)+X]$$

$$= E[X(X-1)] + E(X)$$

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

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

$$= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} + \lambda = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

 $E(X) = \lambda, D(X) = \lambda$



例2: 求下列R.V.的方差:

- (1) $X \sim U(a, b)$ 分布
- (2) X服从参数为θ的指数分布;
- (3) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

(1)解: X的概率密度
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ \frac{h}{b} = \frac{a+b}{2} & a < x < b \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

另解:
$$D(X) = \int_{a}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

(2)解: 概率密度为:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 2\theta^{2}$$

$$E(X) = E(X^{2}) - E(X^{2}) - E(X^{2}) - \theta^{2}$$

$$\therefore D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \theta^2$$

另解:
$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\theta)^2 f(x) dx = \theta^2$$

$$E(X) = \theta, D(X) = \theta^2$$



(3)
$$M: D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[x - E(X)\right]^2 f(x) dx$$

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

$$\frac{t = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = -\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t de^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(t/\sqrt{2}\right)^{2}} d\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sigma^{2}$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$
, $D(X) = \sigma^2$



〈注〉几个常见随机变量的期望与方差

X	0-1分布	B(n,p)	$\pi(\lambda)$	U(a,b)	指数 分布	$N(\mu,\sigma^2)$
E(X)	p	np	λ	(a+b)/2	θ	μ
D(X)	p(1-p)	np(1-p)	λ	$(b-a)^2/12$	θ^2	σ^2

三、方差的性质

性质: (1)
$$D(c) = 0$$
;

(2)
$$D(cX) = c^2 D(X); D(X+c) = D(X)$$

(3) 若
$$X,Y$$
相互独立,则: $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$;

证明:
$$D(X+Y)=E[(X+Y)-E(X+Y)]^2$$

=
$$\mathbb{E}\{[X - E(X)]^2 + [Y - E(Y)]^2 + 2[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

$$=E[X-E(X)]^{2}+E[Y-E(Y)]^{2}+2E[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]$$

$$=D(X)+D(Y)+2[E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)]$$

X与Y独立

$$= D(X) + D(Y) D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2[E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)]$$

(4)
$$D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P\{X = a\} = 1, \text{ \sharp \vdash μ $= $E(X)$}$$

推广: (1)若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,则

$$D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_{i})$$

(2)若X, Y相互独立,则

$$D(aX + bY) = a^2D(X) + b^2D(Y)$$

例3: 设R.V. $X \sim B(n, p)$, 求D(X).

 \mathbf{M} : $X \sim B(n, p)$

∴ X可以看作n重伯努利试验中事件A发生

的次数,且P(A) = p

则 $X = \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}$, 其中 X_{1} , X_{2} ,..., X_{n} 相互独立且同 服从0-1分布.∴ $E(X_{k}) = p$, $D(X_{k}) = p(1-p)$

$$\therefore D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_i) = np(1-p) = npq$$

例4: 流水作业线上生产出的每个产品的不合格率为*p*,当出现*k*个不合格品时,停工检修,求在两次检修期间产品数量的数学期望和方差。

$$X_1$$
 X_2 X_i X_k X_k X_k X_k X_k

解:设X: "两次检修期间的产品数量", X_i ":第i-1个次品与第i个次品出现间的产品数量数".

则
$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{k} X_i$$
, 其中 X_1 , X_2 ,..., X_k 相互独立且同服从分布: $P\{X_i = m\} = q^{m-1}p$ $m = 1, 2, ...$ $(q = 1 - p)$

$$E(X_i) = \frac{1}{p}$$
 $E(X_i^2) = \frac{q+1}{p^2}$ $D(X_i) = \frac{q}{p^2}$

$$\therefore E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} E(X_k) = \frac{kq}{p^2} \quad D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} D(X_k) = \frac{k}{p}$$

例8(续): 设一维R.V.X, Y的概率密度分别为:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases} \qquad f(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

且X,Y相互独立.

求: (1) D(X), D(Y);

(2)
$$D(X+Y)$$
, $D(2X+3Y)$;

$$(3)E[(X+Y)^2]$$

解:由题X,Y分别服从参数为1/2和1/4的指数分布,且X与Y相互独立.

(1)
$$D(X)=1/4$$
 $D(Y)=1/16$

(2)
$$D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y)=5/16$$

 $D(2X+3Y)=4D(X)+9D(Y)=25/16$

(3)
$$E[(X+Y)^2] = D(X+Y) + [E(X+Y)]^2$$

= $\frac{5}{16} + [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}]^2 = \frac{7}{8}$