阿尔的根外以分数程设计 Akyuu's Probability & Mathematic Statiotic \$4 随机变量的数分特征

一、知识积黑 \$41 数期增

1.一维、

离型. P(X=Xi)=Pi 则  $EX=\sum xiPi$  Z=% 地  $Y=\wp(X)$  ,  $EY=\sum \wp(Xi)Pi$  连续型  $X\sim f(X)$   $EX=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xfundx$  ...  $Y=\wp(X)$  ,  $EY=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \wp(Xi)Pi$ 

2.二准:

离散型.  $P=\{X=Xi,Y=Yi\}=Pij$  本之=P(X,Y)  $EZ=\sum_{\infty}^{m}\sum_{\gamma \in X}^{\gamma}\varphi(Xi,Yi)Pij$  医皮型.  $(X\gamma Y)\sim f(X\cdot Y)$  Z=p(X,Y)  $EZ=\int_{\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{\varphi(Xi,Yi)Pij}{\varphi(Xi,Y)}dxdy$  不是所有 中央 函数都有期望

3. 看好燈性质、

(1) E(C)=C

(2) E(kx) = kE(X)

(3) E(ax+bY) = aEx+bEY

(4) 342: EXY = EX. EY

则有: E(EX)=EX EXY=EXEY 得不到 XY独生

 $P(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ 

P(之)= 瓦 P(x+1)=xP(x) P(n)=(n-1)!

€4.2 方差.

4-定义: DX=Var(X) = E(X-EX)2 = EX2-(EX)2 15.DC=0 D(EX)>0

① 排列性. DX20 - EX2 > (EX)2

③ D(X±Y)=DX+DY (X,Y執金)

 $\Theta$  D(aX±b) =  $a^2$ DX

( D(X±Y)= DX+DY ±20V(X,Y)

( DX= E(X-EX)2 € E(X-c)2.

§43常见随机变量期理及弱

① 二项分布 B(n,p) $P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ 

E = np D = mp(1-p)

Chapter 4

② Poisson分布 P(1)  $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \qquad E = \lambda \quad D = \lambda$ ③ 几何分布 G(P)  $P(X=k) = P(I-P)^{k-1}$   $E = \frac{1}{P}$   $D = \frac{I-P}{P^2}$ 日 かかか布: U(a,b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \overline{b-a} & a < x < b \end{cases} \qquad E = \frac{a+b}{2} \qquad D = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ 图指数分部: EU)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \chi \leq 0 \\ \chi = -\chi & \chi > 0 \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \chi < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\chi x} & \chi \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad E = \frac{1}{4} \quad D = \frac{1}{4^2}$ ⑤正态分布  $N(\mu, 6^2)$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{5\pi} 6 e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{26^2}}$  (7 + 3 - 3) E = n D = 2n\$4.4 t办3差... Gov 7. Bet: Cov (X, Y)= E(X-EX) E(Y-EY) Con (X, Y) = EXY-EXEY 8. 性质. ① Cov(X,X) = DX ② Cov(X,Y) = Cov(Y,X) ② Cov(X,C) = 0(a) Cov (ax+bY, z) = acov (ax, z) of b Cov(Y, z) (b) Cov(ax bY) = ab Cov (x, Y)  $< 9 - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}}$   $= \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}} = \frac{E(XY)}{\sqrt{DX}} = \frac{E(XY)}{\sqrt{DX}}$ 二、题型讲解 §4.5 离散型脏加变量数多增加 解决方法:①施就比公式的亦  $E(2^{x}) \neq 2^{E(x)}$ 121: X > B(2,0.1) E(2x) = 解, E(2x)=0-92·20+C1·0·9×0·1×21+0·12×22=1·21 §4.6 建碳型随机变量数分特征、 草以t 化1. X一容度fix), xeR,DX=2,以随机变量Y振率金度为fi-y)相关结  $PxY = -\frac{1}{4}$  Z=X+Y, I EZ, DZ.

18

角: EY= (+00 yf(-y) dy = (+00 -7+11)d1 = -EX :EZ=0 EY= (+00 y2f(-y) dy ==-7 (+00 x2f(x))dx=E(x2) DY = DX . DZ = DX+DY+260 (X, Y) = DY+DX +2fxy JDY JDX = 2+2-1=3 例: X11相多独立,均雅从专轨门的指数分布. 対すいZ=X+Y 批字をな 12/ずEX, DX 13) (xZ 解 Flay the Lie-ly dy =  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{\lambda x - \lambda z}) dx$  $= 1 - e^{-\lambda x} + \lambda z e^{-\lambda z}$ · 101 f(2)= 22 e2 EZ=EX+EY= = DZ=DX+DY= 72 Cov  $(X, X+X) = Cov(X,X) + Cov(X,Y) = \frac{1}{3^2}$   $\therefore Pxz = \frac{7^2}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}$   $\Rightarrow 1 \oplus Pxb + m + 2 \oplus 1 \Rightarrow 1 \oplus 1 \oplus 1$ 多4.7 利用随机型末数分析证 DY=16 # E(2X-3Y+4/2 1111 PXY=0.4 EX = 2 DX=25 EY=1 116+153-120-4-16+32-24  $4EX^2 = 4EX^2 + 0(EX)^2 + 0(X) = 116$  $9EY^2 = 9(EY^2 + D(Y)) = 9x17 = 153$ = 173 12EXY = 12. (EXEY+ (wr(X,Y)) = 170 D(X+Y) = DX + DY + 2cov(X,Y) = EXY = Cov(X,Y) = EXY = C解决级: D三个很重要加公市 ②新程的性质的记住. 仙:长度1m木棒分析2端,两端长度相关意数( 因为 X+Y=1 你以Y=1-X :推致和-1.

二、倒题典制 13小X Y教生、~NCO,05)、本从-Y1主期智士注 3.! A:  $E(|x-Y|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x}}$  $E(1X-Y)^{0} = D(X-Y) + [E(X-Y)]^{2}$   $D(X-Y) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}$ EX2-2EXEY+EY2=1 新。正态分布 (X, N~N (P1, p2, 61, 62, p) 上概藏 42- X~ N(p1, 61) Y~N(p2, 62) X YX (p, 1/2, 61, 62, p) - 多4.8 判断私行证相关性 例: [0.5,1]中取一个值开在区间[-x.x]上征取一个值岁,构成二堆槽飞程 (1) 本于(x,y) (关于)也像函数,并判断人,Y是是独立(2)秋,Y相关者? 解如f(x,y) = f(x)f(y|x) =  $\frac{1}{0.5}$ x  $\frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$ 羽节3节,ati取值. Y地高温度和的 0.564<1. -> Sy x dx = - lny. -0.5<24. - ln(-y) 0.5 / 05 -> m2  $f_{x}(x) = \int_{-x}^{+x} \frac{1}{x} dy = 2 = 0 \qquad f(x, y) \neq f_{x}(x) \cdot f_{y}(y) \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = \int_{-x}^{+x} \frac{1}{x} dy = 2 = 0 \qquad \text{fixing } f_{x}(x) \cdot f_{y}(y) = 0$ 三、礼龙的题。 916 = X+3X  $EX = \frac{1}{6}DZ = \frac{1}{4}DY^2 + \frac{1}{9}DX^2 + \frac{1}{2}cov(X,Y)$  $= 4 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 7.$   $\therefore cov(X_1 Z) = \frac{1}{3} cov(X_1 X) + \frac{1}{2} cov(X_1 Y) = 6.$   $\therefore \frac{6}{17 \cdot 3} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$ 

70

与什算: 『xyfixiyidady =EXT 3·3解T8 谜,(限)

4. 消解Tis.

[0·17上任职 n 十点、记 Xmin & Xmax, 本 X= Xmax - Xmin 本EX

$$f(x) = n(1-x)^{n-1}$$

文紙有 
$$P(Xmin \leq z) = I-P(Xmin \geq z) = I-IP(Xi \geq z)$$
  
 $= I-(I-\chi)^n$   
 $= I-(I-\chi)^n$ 

$$\int_0^1 n x^n dx = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore EX = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

## t.溺Tio.

组织
$$ax$$
, 国际要y
$$Y = \begin{cases} 3a & \text{X} > a \\ 3y - (x - y) & \text{X} y > a \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 3a & \text{X} > a \\ 3x - (a - y) = 4x - a \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 3a & X > a \\ 3X - (a - Y) = 4X - a \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{2000}^{a} \frac{4x-a}{4x-a} = \int_{2000}^{a} \frac{4x-a}{4x-a} \frac{1}{1000} dx + \int_{a}^{4000} \frac{4x-a}{4x-a} dx$$

$$=7a-\frac{a^2}{10\pi}-4000$$

$$a=350$$

$$\frac{dEY}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3500.$$