

标准化变量以及常见分布方差

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① 设连续型随机变量 X 有数学期望 $E(X) = \mu$, $D(X) = \sigma^2 \neq 0$

设 $X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ 求 $E(X^*)$, $D(X^*)$

$$E(X^*) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} f(x) \right] dx = \frac{1}{\sigma} \mu - \mu \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$D(X^*) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} - 0 \right]^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

(说明: 要用: $X^* - E(X^*)$ 代入)

$$\therefore D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx = \sigma^2$$

则 $D(X^*) = 1 \Rightarrow$ 因而将 $X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ 称为标
准化变量.

② 常见分布的方差:

1) 对 (0,1) 分布, 分布律

X	0	1
$P(X)$	$1-p$	p

$p(1-p)$

因而有: $E(X) = p$

$$\therefore D(X) = (-p)^2 (1-p) + (1-p)^2 \cdot p = (1-p)(p^2 + p(1-p))$$

2). 设 $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$, 求 $D(X)$, 分布律: $p(x=k) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, & k=1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \end{cases}$

解: (泊松分布)

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

★ 方差的证明

我们考虑用 $D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$ 证明:

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$$\text{由 } E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \cdot k = \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1} e^{-\lambda}}{(k-1)!} \quad \text{由 } E(X+Y)$$

$$E(X^2) = E(X(X-1) + X) = E(X(X-1)) + E(X) \quad \star = E(X) + E(Y)$$

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

由于 $k=0$ 时, 该项为 0, 故 **消去后需改变求和限**

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

$\therefore E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda$ 为泊松分布的方差.

③、均匀分布的方差: 对均匀分布随机变量 X , 有

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \therefore E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx \quad \text{积分, 而非代入}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \Big|_a^b \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{3(b-a)} \left[\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 - \left(-\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^3 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3(b-a)} \left[\frac{1}{4} (b-a)^3 \right] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = D(X)$$

④、指数分布的方差

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx \quad \text{取 } \frac{x}{\theta} = t, (\theta > 0)$$

$$\therefore dx = \theta dt$$

$$= \theta \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt, \text{ 从而: } (t+1)e^{-t}$$

$$= \theta (t+1)e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \theta \text{ 为期望}$$

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此时:

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx, \text{ 而: 仍取 } \frac{x}{\theta} = t, \\ = \theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} \cdot \theta \cdot dt = \theta^2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt$$

$$\text{由 } [-t^2 e^{-t} - 2t e^{-t} + 2e^{-t}]' = t^2 e^{-t} \\ = \theta^2 [-t^2 e^{-t} - 2t e^{-t} + 2e^{-t}] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ = 2\theta^2$$

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

⑤ 二项分布: n 重试验中, $E(X)$ 为 A 发生次数

X_k	0	1
p_k	$1-p$	p

3) X_k 表示:

$X_k = \begin{cases} 1, & A \text{ 在第 } k \text{ 次实验发生} \\ 0, & A \text{ 在第 } k \text{ 次实验不发生} \end{cases}$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^1 p_k = np$$

而 n 重试验中 A 发生次数 X 满足:

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n, \text{ 而 } E(X_i) = p$$

$$\text{从而: } E(X) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n) = np$$

此时: 二项分布方差为:

$$D(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_i - E(X_i))^2 \\ = \sum_{k=1}^n p^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2 p \\ = np(1-p)$$

$(X_k - p)^2$	p^2	$(1-p)^2$
p_k	$1-p$	p

$$= p[p - p^2 + 1 - 2p + p^2] = p(1-p)$$

例 7, $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 求 $E(X)$, $D(X)$

解法: 先求 $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ 标准正态分布变量的 E 和 D ,

此时:

$$\text{由 } \varphi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \quad (e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}})' = -\frac{2z}{2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} = -z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \quad \text{别丢2.}$$

$$\text{有: } E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(\sigma Z + \mu) = \mu \quad E([X - E(X)]^2)$$

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$$\text{从而: } D(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z - 0)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z d(e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}) = 0 + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \sqrt{2\pi} = 1 = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{有: } D(X) = D[\sigma Z + \mu] = D[\sigma Z] = \sigma^2. \quad \text{且: } E(X) = \mu, D(X) = \sigma^2.$$