

1. C 为常数, 则

$$D(C) = E(X - E(X))^2 = E(C - C)^2 = 0$$

2. X 为随机变量, C 为常数, 则:

$$D(CX) = C^2 D(X), D(X+C) = D(X)$$

① 有: $D(CX) = E(C^2 X^2) - E^2(CX)$

由于 $E(CX) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} CX f(x) dx = CE(X)$

则: $= C^2 \int x^2 f(x) dx - C^2 E^2(X)$

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

②. $D(X+C) = E(X^2 + C^2 + 2CX) - E^2(X+C)$
 $= E(X^2) - E^2(X) = D(X)$

3. 对于两个随机变量 X, Y , 有:

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2E\{(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))\}$$

证: $D(X+Y) = E[(X+Y)^2] - E^2(X+Y)$

均值有线性性质 $= E[X^2] + E[Y^2] + E[2XY] - [E(X) + E(Y)]^2$

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

若独立 $E(X)E(Y) = E(XY)$ $= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)\}$ ①

显然: $E[(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))] = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) - E(Y)E(X) + E(X)E(Y)$

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

独立时, 显: $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$

4. $D(X) = 0$ 充要条件是 X 以概率 1 取 $E(X)$.

充分为显然 满足, 即: 当 $X = E(X)$ 时, $D(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = 0 \checkmark$

必要性: 由切比雪夫不等式:

$$P\{|X - \mu| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

我们设一阶的 $D(X) = 0$, 证 $X = E(X)$

显然: 由于 $D(X) = 0$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon$, 有:

$$P\{|X - \mu| < \varepsilon\} = 1, \text{ 此时 } |X - \mu| = 0 \text{ 时, 对任意 } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 亦成立}$$