(d) Foxy) 一談讨论 (6)· X,YP/独立一字能卷把公式 fz(2)= f= f(1.2-x)dx f在x=2-x处非0 1° 200: fe (2)=0 1° 200: fe (2)= (ae-(2-a) da $= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x e^{x} dx = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + (\frac{\pi}{2} - 1) e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 17). P(X+)(1) = (-10) fz (2) dz = 1-e-5-e-1 (8). P(min(x, Y) <1) = 1-P(min(x, Y)>1) =1-P(X=1, Y=1) =1- [dv [ue du =1- ==] 数学期许 X:P(X=xi)=pi,若是xipi绝对收敛,以称是xipi为基础 连续? F(X): (xhald x X~ P(A). 1. (E(X) = A. E. MERT (YET | YEX) X~G(p) - E(x) = 1/p

一维随机变量函数的数学期望

X~E(X) E(X)=X

12 Y=g(X) = E(Y) = = g(x)p; = f=g(x)fx(x)dx

Z=g(X). ME(Z) = E(g(X)) = ZZ g(n; y). P; = [10 [0]g(x,y) [fea. y) and

E(X) = f+ 1/2 f+ 2 xf(x,y) dy (f= f(x,y) d

TER E(0) = C E(0x) + CE(x) E(X,+X,)=E(X,)+E(X,) 注意X,与X,不会管理主 X, X, Y电主 => E(x, x2) = E(x,) E(x2) (相本面可是Conserption) 的 1. n号标和1..n盆8. 记配对常X的期望 $E(X) = E(X_1 + \cdots + X_n) = E(X_1) + \cdots + E(X_n) = n \times \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = 1$ 级比性量的面对 洗 D(X)=E(X-E(X))2 (X-平均值的加和平均) 得有期望指该 $D(x) = E(x^2 - 2xE(x) + E(x)) = E(x^2) - 2E(x) \cdot E(x) + E(x)$ = E(x2) - *E2(x) (13 At, 5/20 E(x)) = E(x)) 治松分布的3系? Y~P(J) かけD(X)=人 100 年101 112 11分子 11分子 11分子 X~U[a,b]. D(X)=12 12 小生质 1. D(C)=0. 2. $D(CX) = C^2D(X)$

	10) 			14.1		
1. 3 X.	THE MD(X+1)	= D(x) + D(Y)	(D) 12Con	(X, [) 3923	0)	18
	L	はなりまりず	631			
机论	Dr. Bay	2 2	,		Sand Johnson	
1,	ial viv	= 2 C+ D(X;)	paiply) +1	oun[E(Y)] +	DITI[EIX)	1
一时经典公布	的法	2) M: D(X))	- 1947 - 10(1) F. 特殊性质	中等是到多	位量的	は中
Bingi	543/1837	iρ. ,	下,有多种工作 合理主动中主面	3是期間所	铁性	
B(n,p)	P(X=k) = Cnp 9	n-k	则 笔 ni)	カカノトロン	zhba	
,	P(x=k) = Ake	1	λ	ארן)קח א	"/7	
Glp	P(X=K) = 9K-1.		<u></u>	7		
U[a,b]	$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{b-a}$		1+b	(6-4)2		
$E(\lambda)$	$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	_	- -	12		
协选		v				
) = E{(x-E(x))(Y-E	EIXI) = EIX	() - F(x) F(Y)		
and the second s) LUICI)		
V/VIII	=D(X)+D(Y)±260 ***(交换/提取区	17 / 2 youth /				
173 TR X1	***(X4天/4足1~12	11(11)				
PV. 1 h 2	スオリル	1250	- N. Nich	v S, -	-	
オカ	478170 T W	好珠	(超重的平-	22:14	"フノロジ"く	26+N
独立	(引起了的效果)	大小 一、大学	EA PARTI	3.7.2月	1701	3167
		TX) - RE (X)	<u> </u>	199		
	棋⇒ρ=0	Maria H	. 1 4			
Bage M	独 > 构造的行	事物起(只有	明分布运移	/ 密度/分布	引到路分	243
		5/	[a.b]. D(x)	Nax		66
.11						
大数定律						
	~ N(1,-1;2,2;5	1).[1]+22				3 7
(\(\chi \chi \) .	~ N(1,-1;2,2; ½ it P(1X+Y1>3) <			· 0:	· D(0):	2.5
(X,Y) . がお	~ /\ (1, -1; 2, 2; \frac{1}{2},			(x)(1°) = (DU):	4,2

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D(X+)) = D(X)+D(Y) +2 Gov (X,Y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                Cov(X, Y) - P. V D(X) VD(F) = 21
               Xi~E($). .. E(Xi) = 2, D(Xi) = 4
            E(X;)=D(X;)+(E(X;))=文·(若为X;?只有电视分)-
 X~EU). 扩Y=min(X,2)的期望.
     不能写出Fry)→fry)→E(T)X!因为Fr不一定好的网络证?写好ry
        E(1) = E(min(X,)) = [Two min(X,2) fx(x)dx.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             . f(x)= ( 20-21x-0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      (7<0)
              \frac{1}{16} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{z}(\alpha) \cdot x dx = \frac{1}{2h} + \theta \cdot \qquad F(z^{2}) = \frac{1}{2h} 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                D(2) = F(22) - (F(2))2
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中に根限を対 Xxx N(mo2) 41 5x; ~N(ny, no2) 的 (新期末) (X,Y)~f(x,y)={ye-(x+y) (X,Y)~f(x,y)={ye-(x+y) (其色) (2) z=XT 和教教 (2) z=XT 和D(Z) (1). $\rho = \frac{Cov(X,X+Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(X+Y)}} = \frac{Cov(X,X)+Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(X)+D(Y)}}$ Cov(X,X) = D(X)fix.y)=(y·e-y)·(e-x),且(xxy)区域没有并自己图4月 · (大型写完整!) → fv(x) = f; f(a,y)dy = e-x · (x, Y) = 0, D(x+Y) = D(x)+D(Y) f(y) = f; f(x,y)dx = ye-y E(x) = \$\int \f(x,y) \cdrdy. \text{E(x2) = --- }D(x) $P(z) = D(x) = E(x'x') - (E(xy))^{2} = \cdots$ $P(z) = D(xy) = E(x'x') - (E(xy))^{2} = \cdots$ P(z) = D(xy) = P(x) = P(x)13 r.v. X 3 p a ∈ X ≤ b. izm: (1). $\alpha \in E(X) \leq b$. (2) $D(X) \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$ (1)、放缩一下层效。 127 引程. r.v.X. 若 DW稻. 叫从CER,有: $D(x) \in E(x-c)^2$ it +A: D(X) = D(X-c) = E(X-c)2-(E(X-c)) = E(X-c)2 (有用的结论) $D(X) \leq E(X - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \leq E(b - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 = E(\frac{b-a}{2})^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}$ 是 明建统行的病 13. X~NLO,1), # E(Xe2X) 19. 1 = (+10 xe xx) = e dx = e (+10 + xe xe x dx

西方法!重要!!(尤其论饰中) 考查这个大多的会义、一点也一生的可以看成《的概况中不度、我上义、文化无期也》

「31 N.U.X· 分布函数F(x)=0.3至1x)+0.7至(型)·, 更(x)为标准还分布函数 法(-) 末 E(X) 7月、式 = 「*** xf(x)dx , 其中f(x) = F(x) = 0.3 タ(x) + 0.359(を)

 $= 0.3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi \varphi(x) dx + 0.35 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi \cdot \varphi(\frac{x-1}{2}) dx$ $= 0.7 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2t+1) \varphi(t) dt = 0.7$

注(=) X=0.3X,+0.7X2. 其中. X,~N(0,1) X2~N(1.22)

(为什么能这么抑?看分布子格, F(x)=0.3 F(x1)+0.7 Fx (x2)

=0.3 \$\overline{\pi_{\lambda}}\) +0.7 \$\overline{\pi_{\lambda}}\)

:. E(x) =0.5(X1) +0.7 E(x2) =0.7

Y, Y.和主. 国公布于N(0,5) 131.

:= 2e2

E(|X-Y1), D(|X-Y1), E(max(X, Y1), E(min(X, Y))

元モ=X-Y,かマルル(0,1).

E(|Z|) = (+10 |Z| fz (2) dz = 1

E(min(X, Y)) = = E(X+Y)+-(X-Y)== 1/27

13· 总体×~N(Vio*) 有xi,xx,····xin. 下二、(xi+Xi+m-2x), 本E(Y) 1 27 = Xi + Xn+2, p 71, 2 7 7, id Zap (24,202)

至= 1 5 表 = 2X

$$S_{k}^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Z_{i} - \overline{z})^{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Z_{i} + X_{i+1} - \lambda \overline{\lambda})^{i} - \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$E(S_{k}^{2}) = \frac{1}{n-1} E(Y) \Rightarrow E(Y) = (n-1)E(S_{k}^{2}) = (n-1)D(Z) = 2(n-1)\sigma^{2}$$

$$E(S_{k}^{2}) = \frac{1}{n-1} E(Y) \Rightarrow E(Y) = (n-1)E(S_{k}^{2}) = (n-1)D(Z) = 2(n-1)\sigma^{2}$$

$$S_{k}^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\partial_{i} + \partial_{i} + \partial_$$

13. Ja, b (a + o) P(Y=aX+b)=1. 12/pxy=? : 浸泥 1!! 是土1. 且な物于a → Ta (n(X,Y)=0 (x, YZ, TH), 527/12/3/19x, Y 9/2) 3m iz/20) 1A=18.1 P(Y=ax+b) * > Fiz? 1 pl=1 ((2 Lov (X, Y)) = 4 D(X) · D(Y) ((2 Lov (X, Y)) = 4 D(X) · D(Y) D(Y-tX)=D(Y)+t2D(X)-2t.D(X)+X1)>0. (关于好好),且存在二的点 : 1 = (2D(X)D(Y)) - 4D(X)D(Y) =0. : (2Cov(X,Y)) = 4D(X)D() 只叶野公式·第一大题 分子起,判免,好孩 高散研(1). E.D 记忆是 九何分平元汉中代 7(X=a)=0. \$ X=\$ {X=a3=\$ 配好, 独物值记忆 二作的加瓷 公配缘 一种分布 3出之》 F之形 / S在31/3月分布 两分布.投成只有义,生函数之积,包域电解和一致