

1

概率论

1.3 随机变量的数字特征

🔗 数学期望

■ 离散型随机变量 X 的分布律为 $P\{X = x_k\} = p_k, k = 1, 2, \dots$ 若级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k$ 绝对收敛, 则称其为随机变量 X 的数学期望, 记为 $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k$

■ 连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x)$ 若积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛, 则称其为随机变量 X 的数学期望, 记为 $E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$.

③ 随机变量分布率为 $\begin{pmatrix} X & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ p_k & 0.002 & 0.001 & 0.002 & 0.005 & 0.02 & 0.04 & 0.18 & 0.37 & 0.25 & 0.12 & 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$, 求数学期望

$$E(X) = 0 \times 0.002 + 1 \times 0.001 + 2 \times 0.002 + 3 \times 0.005 + 4 \times 0.02 + 5 \times 0.04 + 6 \times 0.18 + 7 \times 0.37 + 8 \times 0.25 + 9 \times 0.12 + 10 \times 0.01 = 7.15,$$

③ 随机变量分布率为 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$, 求数学期望 $E(X)$

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

③ 随机变量概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 求 $E(X)$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

🔗 方差

定义: 设 X 是一个随机变量, 若 $E\{[X - E(X)]^2\}$ 存在, 则称 $E\{[X - E(X)]^2\}$ 为 X 的方差, 记为 $D(X)$ 或 $\text{Var}(X)$ 即 $D(X) = E\{[X - E(X)]^2\}$

随机变量的方差可按照如下计算: $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$

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

③ 随机变量分布率为 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$, 求 $D(X)$

$$E(X) = \lambda \quad ;$$

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

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

⑨ 随机变量概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 求 $D(X)$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}; D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

⑨ 随机变量概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 求 $D(X)$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = -x e^{-x/\theta} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = -x^2 e^{-x/\theta} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} 2x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 2\theta^2$$

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

小结

- 介绍概率论的基本概念
- 介绍了随机变量及其分布
- 概率分布、分布律及概率密度
- 随机变量的数学特征

⑨ 练习：

⑨ 求正态分布的期望和方差