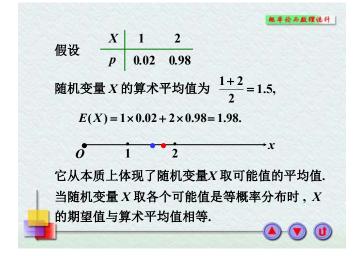
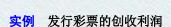




- (1) E(X)是一个实数,而非变量,它是一种加 权平均,与一般的平均值不同,它从本质上体现 了随机变量 X 取可能值的真正的平均值,也称
- (2) 级数的绝对收敛性保证了级数的和不 随级数各项次序的改变而改变,之所以这样要 求是因为数学期望是反映随机变量X取可能值 的平均值,它不应随可能值的排列次序而改变.
- (3) 随机变量的数学期望与一般变量的算 术平均值不同.





某一彩票中心发行彩票 10万张, 每张2元. 设 头等奖1个,奖金1万元,二等奖2个,奖金各5千元; 三等奖10个,奖金各1千元;四等奖100个,奖金各 100元; 五等奖1000个, 奖金各10元.每张彩票的成 本费为 0.3 元, 请计算彩票发行单位的创收利润.

解 设每张彩票中奖的数额为随机变量X,则





概率伦马数理统计

(A)-(V) (U)

概率论与数理说针



## 概率论与数理诡计 每张彩票平均能得到奖金 $E(X) = 10000 \times \frac{1}{10^5} + 5000 \times \frac{2}{10^5} + \dots + 0 \times p_0$ =0.5(元), 每张彩票平均可赚 $2-0.5-0.3=1.2(\overline{\pi})$ , 因此彩票发行单位发行 10 万张彩票的创收利润为 $100000 \times 1.2 = 120000(元)$ . **(4) (7) (1)**

#### 实例 如何确定投资决策方向?

某人有10万元现金,想投资于某 项目, 预估成功的机会为30%, 可得 利润8万元, 失败的机会为70%, 将 损失2万元. 若存入银行, 同期间的 利率为5%,问是否作此项投资?



概率伦马数理统计

解 设X为投资利润,则  $X \mid 8 -2$   $p \mid 0.3 \quad 0.7$ 

 $E(X) = 8 \times 0.3 - 2 \times 0.7 = 1$ (万元), 存入银行的利息:

 $10 \times 5\% = 0.5(万元)$ , 故应选择投资.







### 几种重要随机变量的数学期望

1.设  $X \sim (0-1)$  分布, EX = p

2. 设  $X \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p)$ , E(X) = np

3. 设  $X \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda)$ ,  $E(X) = \lambda$ 

4.设随机变量 X 服从参数为 p 的几何分布,

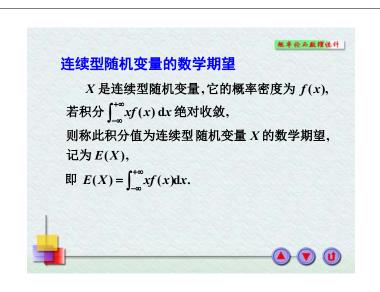
$$EX = \frac{1}{p}$$

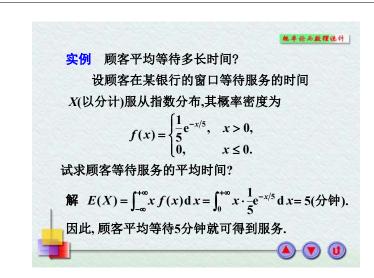


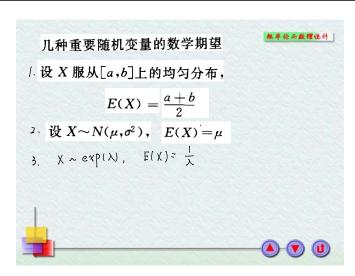


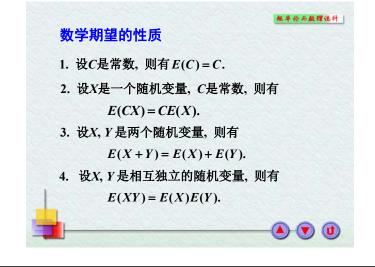
概率伦马数理统计

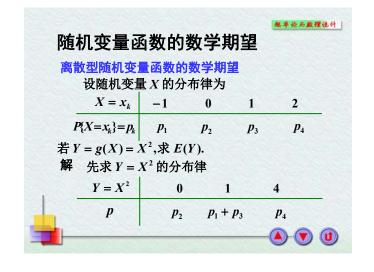


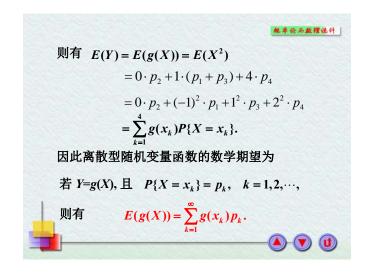


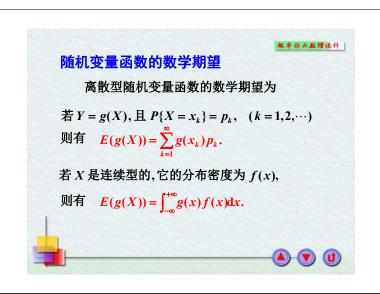




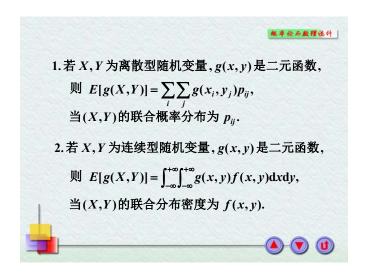


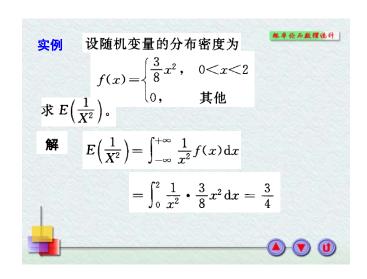


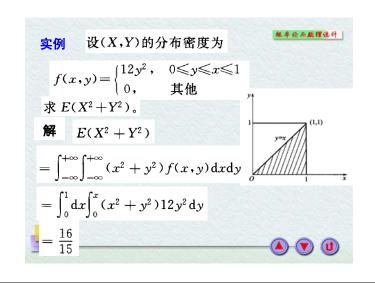


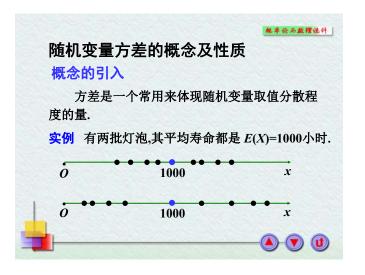


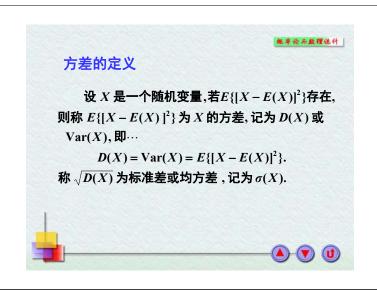


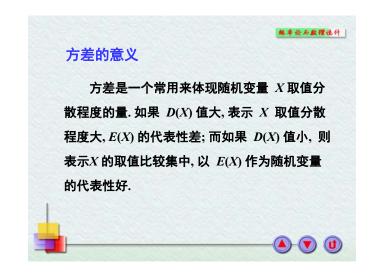


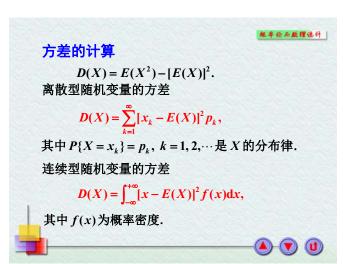


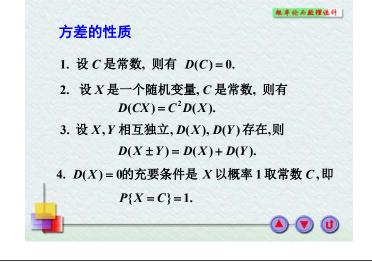


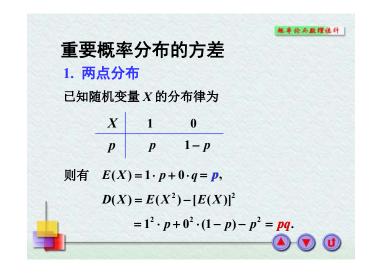


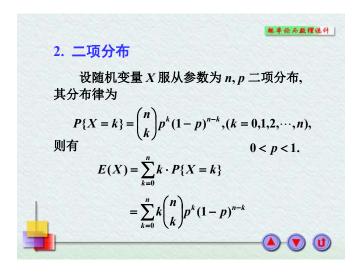


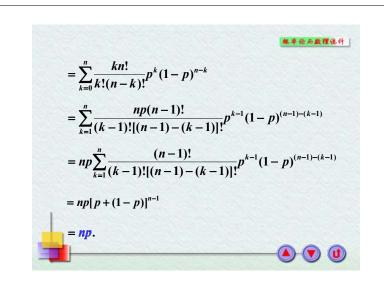


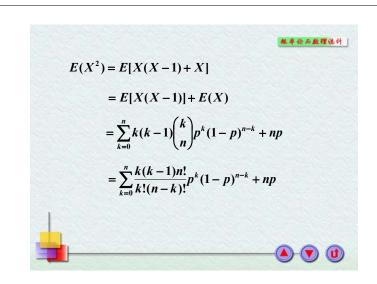


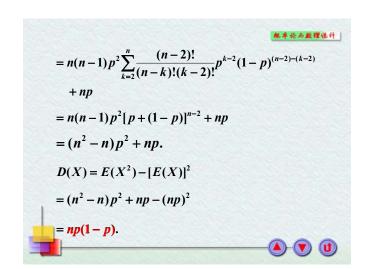


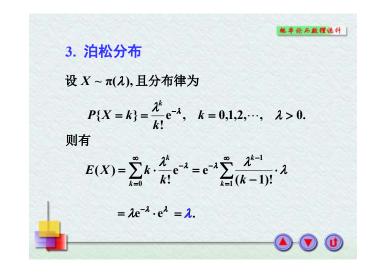


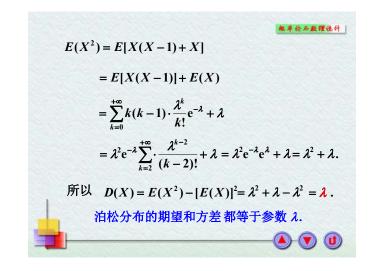


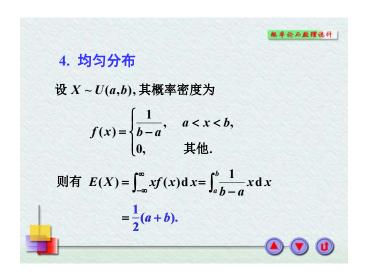


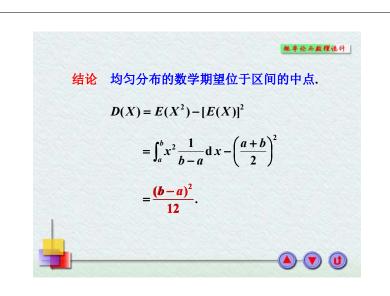


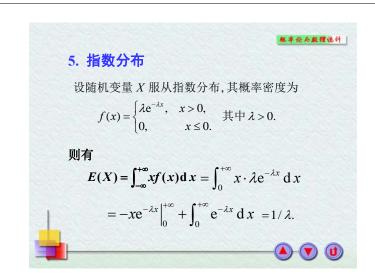


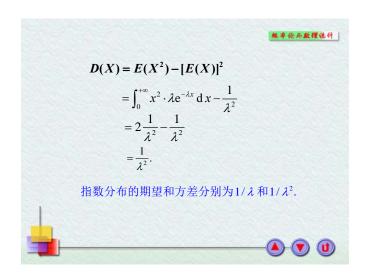


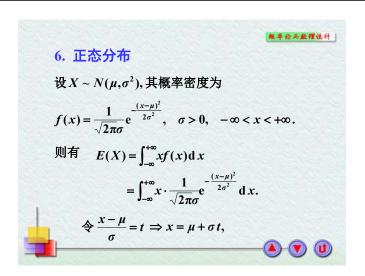


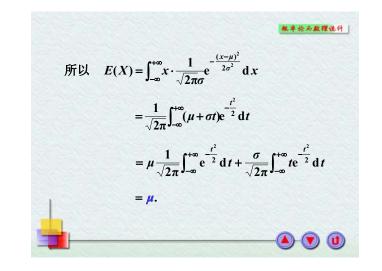










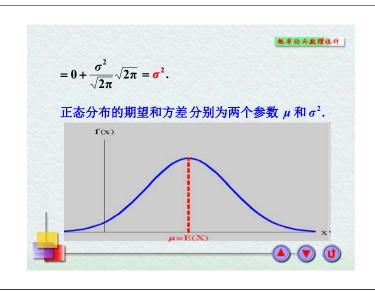


$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

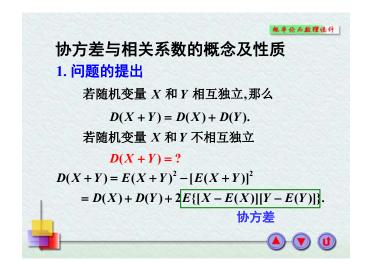
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx.$$

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{}{\Rightarrow}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = t, \stackrel{\stackrel{}{\Rightarrow}}{\Rightarrow} D(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

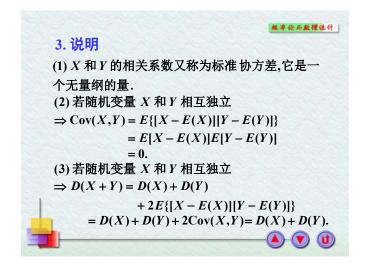
$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( -t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \right)_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

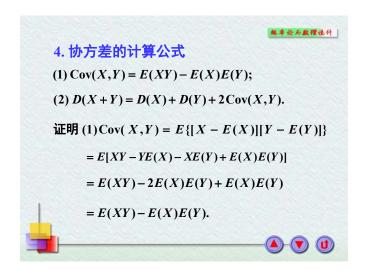


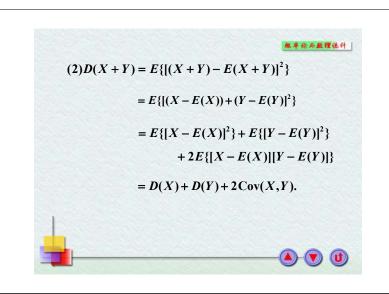


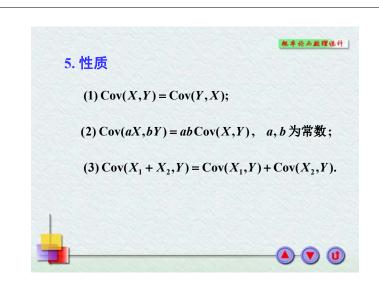


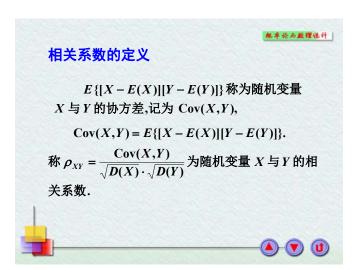




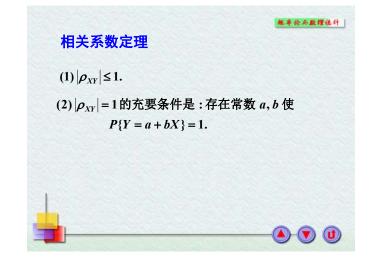


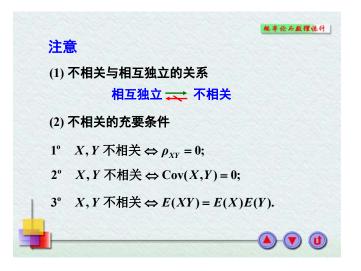


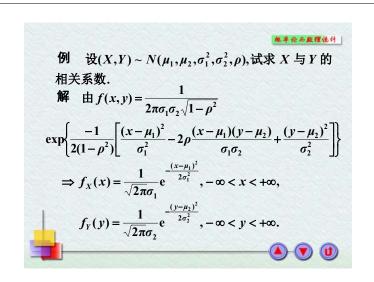


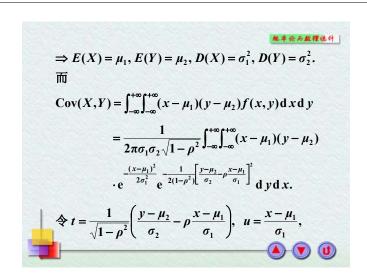


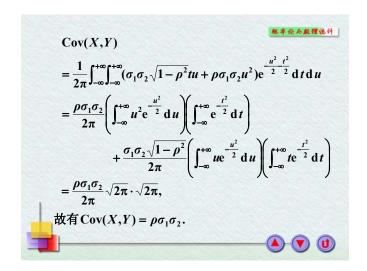


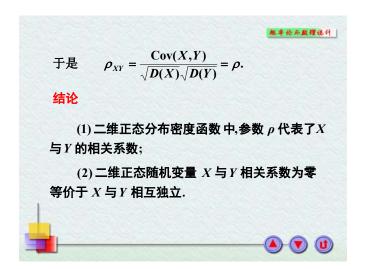








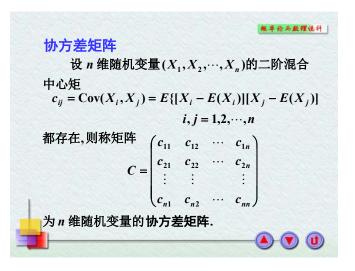


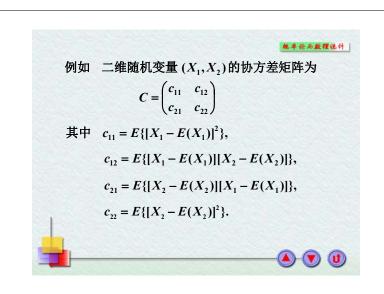


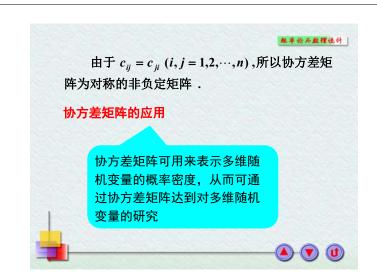
## 设 X 和 Y 是随机变量,若 $E(X^k)$ , $k = 1,2,\cdots$ 存在,称它为 X 的 k 阶原点矩,简称 k 阶矩. 若 $E\{[X - E(X)]^k\}$ , $k = 2,3,\cdots$ 存在,称它为 X 的 k 阶中心矩. 若 $E(X^kY^l)$ , $k,l = 1,2,\cdots$ 存在,称它为 X 和 Y 的 k + l 阶混合矩. 若 $E\{[X - E(X)]^k[Y - E(Y)]^l\}$ , $k,l = 1,2,\cdots$ 存在,称它为 X 和 Y 的 k + l 阶混合中心矩.

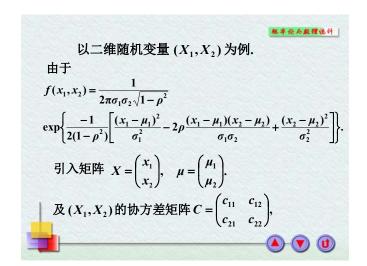
矩, 协方差矩阵

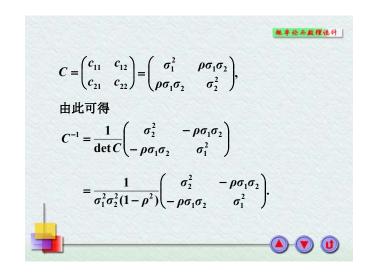
概率伦与数理统计

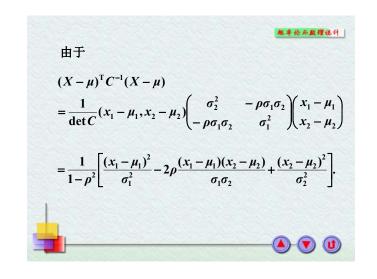


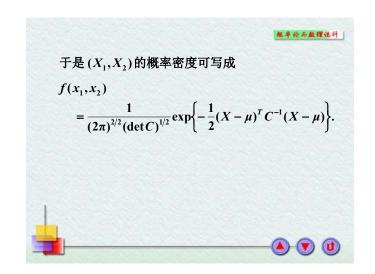


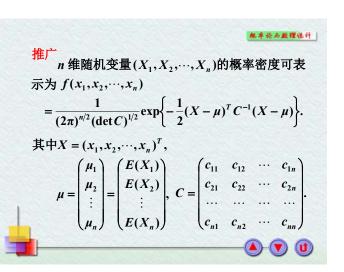












## 二、n维正态变量的性质

1. n 维随机变量  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 的每一个分 量 $X_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  都是正态变量;

反之,若 X1, X2, ···, X 都是正态变量,且相互 独立,则 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 n维正态变量.

2. n 维随机变量  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  服从 n 维正 态分布的充要条件是  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  的任意的线 性组合  $l_1X_1 + l_2X_2 + \cdots + l_nX_n$  服从一维正态分布 (其中 $l_1, l_2, \cdots, l_n$  不全为零).





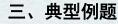
概率伦马数理统计



概率伦马数理统计

 $3. 若(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n)$ 服从n维正态分布,设 $Y_1, \cdots$  $Y_k$ 是  $X_i$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 的线性函数,则 ( $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k$ ) 也服从多维正态分布. 线性变换不变性

 $4. \oplus (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 服从 n维正态分布 ,则" $X_1$ ,  $X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立"与" $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  两两 不相关"是等价的.



概率论与数理统计

例1 设随机变量 X 取非负整数值  $n \ge 0$  的概率

为  $p_n = \frac{AB^n}{n!}$ ,已知 E(X) = a,求 A = B的值.

解 因为 $p_n$ 是X的分布列。

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P\{X=n\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A \cdot \frac{B^n}{n!} = Ae^B = 1, \quad \text{ (A)} A = e^{-B},$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nA \cdot \frac{B^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A \cdot B^n}{(n-1)!} = ABe^B = a,$$

因此  $A=e^{-a}$ , B=a.









概率伦马数理统计

# 例2 设随机变量 X的概率密度 f(x) =求 $E[\min(|X|,1)]$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{F} & E[\min(|X|,1)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min(|x|,1) f(x) dx \\
&= \int_{|x| < 1} |x| f(x) dx + \int_{|x| \ge 1} f(x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{|x|}{1+x^{2}} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{|x| \ge 1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

## 例3 设二维连续型随机变量 (X,Y) 的联合密度

函数为 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\sin(x+y), & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

且  $Z = \cos(X + Y)$ , 求 E(Z) 和 D(Z).

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(Z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(x+y) f(x,y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos(x+y) \sin(x+y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2x - \cos(\pi + 2x)] dx = 0, \end{aligned}$$



