第4.2节 ——方差

1. 方差的定义及计算(*****)

2. 方差的性质(*****)

知识回顾

例1: 已知X的分布律如下,求 X^2 的期望 $E(X^2)$.

| X | -1 | 1 | 2 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| P | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |

例2: 已知X的概率密度如下,求 X^2 的期望 $E(X^2)$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

知识回顾

例1: 已知X的分布律如下,求 X^2 的期望 $E(X^2)$.

| X | -1 | 1 | 2 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| P | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |

解: X²的分布律为

| X^2 | 1 | 4 |
|-------|-----|-----|
| P | 0.5 | 0.5 |

故
$$E(X^2) = 1 \times 0.5 + 4 \times 0.5 = 2.5$$

知识回顾

例2: 已知X的概率密度如下,求 X^2 的期望 $E(X^2)$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

分析: 函数期望公式 $E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$

解:
$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

◆方差的定义及计算

定义:
$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^2$$

注: $\sqrt{D(X)}$ 称为标准差或均方差。

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

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{X}^2) = \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{X}) + \left[\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{X})\right]^2$$

例3: 已知X的分布律如下,求X的方差D(X).

| X | -1 | 1 | 2 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| P | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |

提示:
$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

解:
$$E(X) = -1 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.5 = 1.1$$

$$E(X^2) = 1 \times 0.5 + 4 \times 0.5 = 2.5$$

故
$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 2.5 - 1.1^2 = 1.29$$

例4: 已知X的概率密度如下,求X的方差D(X).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

提示:
$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot 2x dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}^2) - \left[\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X})\right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

◆方差的性质

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

(1)
$$D(C) = 0$$

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

(3)
$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\}$$

= $D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2\operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$

$$\textbf{(4)} \ \ \boldsymbol{D}(X \pm \boldsymbol{C}) = \boldsymbol{D}(X)$$

(5)
$$X,Y$$
独立时 $\Rightarrow D(X\pm Y)=D(X)+D(Y)$ (注: 反之不一定成立)

◆期望的性质

(1)
$$E(C) = C$$

(2)
$$E(CX) = CE(X)$$

(3)
$$E(X \pm Y) = E(X) \pm E(Y)$$

(4) X,Y相互独立 $\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

注:不能由 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) \Rightarrow X, Y$ 相互独立

◆方差的性质

(1)
$$D(C) = 0$$

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$$(4) \quad D(X \pm C) = D(X)$$

(5)
$$X, Y$$
相互独立 $\Rightarrow D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$

注:不能由
$$D(X\pm Y)=D(X)+D(Y)\Rightarrow X,Y$$
相互独立

例5: 已知 X_1, X_2, X_3 独立同分布,且 $X_1 \sim N(1,4)$.

- (1) $R E(2X_1X_2-3X_3+4)$
- (2) $\not x D(X_1 + 2X_2 3X_3 + 4)$

◆期望的性质

- (1) E(C) = C
- (2) E(CX) = CE(X)
- (3) $E(X \pm Y) = E(X) \pm E(Y)$
- (4) X,Y相互独立 $\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$
- 注:不能由 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) \Rightarrow X, Y$ 相互独立

◆ 方差的性质

- (1) D(C) = 0
- (2) $D(CX) = C^2D(X)$
- (3) $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2E\{[X E(X)][Y E(Y)]\}$ = $D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$
- (4) $D(X \pm C) = D(X)$
- (5) X, Y相互独立 $\Rightarrow D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$
- 注:不能由 $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \Rightarrow X, Y$ 相互独立

例5: 已知
$$X_1, X_2, X_3$$
独立同分布,且 $X_1 \sim N(1,4)$.

(1)
$$\not \equiv E(2X_1X_2 - 3X_3 + 4)$$

(2)
$$\not x D(X_1 + 2X_2 - 3X_3 + 4)$$

解:
$$E(2X_1X_2 - 3X_3 + 4) = E(2X_1X_2) - E(3X_3) + E(4)$$

=2 $E(X_1X_2) - 3E(X_3) + 4$
=2 $E(X_1)E(X_2) - 3E(X_3) + 4$

$$D(X_1 + 2X_2 - 3X_3 + 4) = D(X_1 + 2X_2 - 3X_3)$$

$$= D(X_1) + D(2X_2) + D(3X_3)$$

$$= D(X_1) + 4D(X_2) + 9D(X_3)$$

$$= 4 + 4 \times 4 + 9 \times 4 = 56$$

 $=2 \times 1 \times 1 - 3 \times 1 + 4 = 3$

◆作业

习题4-2 (Page107):7,8,11

7: 已知 $X \sim b(n,p)$, 且E(X) = 3, D(X) = 2, 求X的全部可能取值, 计算 $P\{X \le 8\}$.

解: 由
$$X \sim b(n,p)$$
 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} E(X) = np = 3 \\ D(X) = np(1-p) = 2 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} n = 9 \\ p = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow X \sim b(9,\frac{1}{3}) \end{cases}$

故X的全部可能取值为: 0,1,2,3,...,9

$$P\{X \le 8\} = 1 - P\{X = 9\} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^9$$

8: 已知 $X \sim N(1,2)$, Y服从参数为3的泊松分布, 且X与Y独立, 求D(XY).

解:
$$E[(XY)^2] = E(X^2Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

 $= [D(X) + E^2(X)][D(Y) + E^2(Y)]$
 $= [2+1^2][3+3^2] = 36$

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = 1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$D(XY) = E[(XY)^2] - E^2(XY) = 36 - 3^2 = 27$$

11: 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,且都服从期望为1的指数分布,求 $Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的期望和方差.

解: 由已知得
$$X_i \sim e(1)$$
, 其分布函数为: $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$

故Z的分布函数为:
$$F_Z(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^n = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-nz}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

故
$$Z \sim e(n)$$
, 从而 $E(Z) = \frac{1}{n}$, $D(Z) = \frac{1}{n^2}$