§2 方差

在实际问题中常关心随机变量与均值的偏离程度,可用 E[X-EX],但不方便;所以通常用 $E(X-EX)^2$ 来度量随机变量 X 与其均值 EX 的偏离程度。

1、定义

设 X 是随机变量,若 $E(X - EX)^2$ 存在,称其为随机变量 X 的方差,记作 DX, Var(X),即: $DX=Var(X)=E(X-EX)^2$ 。 \sqrt{DX} 称为标准差。

$$DX = E(X - EX)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_{i} - EX)^{2} \cdot p_{i}$$
,离散型。
$$DX = \int (x - EX)^{2} f(x) dx$$
连续型。

注:方差描述了随机变量的取值与其均值的偏离程度。

§2 方差

方差也可由下面公式求得:

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)$$

证明:

$$DX = E(X - EX)$$

$$= E[X^2 - 2(EX) \cdot X + (EX)^2]$$

$$= EX^2 - 2EX \cdot EX + (EX)^2$$

$$= EX^2 - 2(EX) + (EX)$$

$$= EX^2 - (EX)$$

例 1

甲、乙两人射击,他们的射击水平由下表给出:

X: 甲击中的环数;

Y: 乙击中的环数;

X	8	9	10
P	0.3	0.2	0.5
Y	8	9	10
P	0.2	0.4	0.4

试问哪一个人的射击水平较高?

例 1

解 : 比较两个人的平均环数.

甲的平均环数为

$$EX = 8 \times 0.3 + 9 \times 0.2 + 10 \times 0.5 = 9.2$$
 (EX)

乙的平均环数为

$$EY = 8 \times 0.2 + 9 \times 0.4 + 10 \times 0.4 = 9.2$$
 (FA)

因此,从平均环数上看,甲乙两人的射击水平是一样的,但两个人射击环数的方差分别为

例 1 (续)

$$DX = (8-9.2) \times 0.3 + (9-9.2) \times 0.2 + (10-9.2) \times 0.5$$
$$= 0.76$$

$$DY = (8 - 9.2) \times 0.2 + (9 - 9.2) \times 0.4 + (10 - 9.2) \times 0.4$$
$$= 0.624$$

由于DY < DX,

这表明乙的射击水平比甲稳定.

例 2 设
$$X \sim U[-1,2]$$
,

$$E(Y) = 1 \times P\{Y = 1\} + 0 \times P\{Y = 0\} - 1 \times P\{Y = -1\}$$
$$= P\{X > 0\} - P\{X < 0\}$$



$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2$$

$$EY = P\{X > 0\} - P\{X < 0\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{3} dx - \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EY^2 = P\{Y = 1\} + P\{Y = -1\}$$

$$= P\{X > 0\} + P\{X < 0\} = 1$$

$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

2、方差的性质 $DX = E(X - EX)^2$

$$DX = E(X - EX)^2$$

§2 方差

1) DX 0 . 若 C 是常数 . 则 DC=0

$$D(CX) = E(CX - ECX)^2$$

3)
$$D(aX + bY) = a^2 DX + b^2 DY + 2abE(X - EX)(Y - EY)$$

a, b 是常数。若 X, Y 独立,
 $D(aX + bY) = a^2 DX + b^2 DY$

$$\mathbb{E}[3] \mathcal{D}(aX + bY) = E[aX + bY - E(aX + bY)]^{2}$$
$$= E[a(X - EX) + b(Y - EY)]^{2}$$

$$= E[a^{2}(X - EX)^{2}] + E[b^{2}(Y - EY)^{2}] + 2E[ab(X - EX)(Y - EY)]$$

$$= a^2DX + b^2DY + 2abE(X - EX)(Y - EY)$$

若 X,Y 独立,则

§2 方差

$$E(X-EX)(Y-EY)=E(X-EX)E(Y-EY)=0$$

故:
$$D(aX+bY) = a^2DX + b^2DY + 2abE(X-EX)(Y-EY)$$

= $a^2DX + b^2DY$

特别,当X、Y相互独立时 , $D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY$ 。

4) $DX=0 \Leftrightarrow P\{X=c\}=1$ c=EX



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注:令
$$Y = (X - EX)/\sqrt{DX}$$
, 则

§2 方差

$$EY = E[(X - EX)/\sqrt{DX}] = E(X - EX)/\sqrt{DX} = 0,$$

$$DY = D[(X - EX)/\sqrt{DX}]$$

$$= D(X)/(\sqrt{DX})^2 = 1$$

- 3. 几种重要随机变量的数学期望及方差
 - 1).两点分布

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 0 & 1 \\ \hline p_k & 1-p & p \end{array}$$

$$p_k | 1-p | p$$
 $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = p - p^2 = pq$

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2. 二项分布
$$X \sim B(n, p)$$
 $EX = np$ $DX = npq$

$$X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$EX = np$$

$$DX = npq$$

方法 1 : 用定义
$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} kP\{X = k\}$$

$$P\{X = k\} = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k = 0,1,\dots,n$$

$$P\{X=k\} = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k=0,1,\dots,n$$

$$EX = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \cdot C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-1-(k-1))!} p^{k-1} q^{n-1-(k-1)}$$

$$= np \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{n-1-(k-1)} = np \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^{i} p^{i} q^{n-1-i}$$

$$= np(p+q)^{n-1} = np$$

$$EX^{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{2} \cdot C_{n}^{k} p^{k} q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{2} \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^{k} q^{n-k}$$

$$= p \sum_{k=1}^{n} k \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k}$$

$$= p \sum_{k=1}^{n} (k-1) \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} + p \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k}$$

$$= n(n-1) p^{2} \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} p^{k-2} q^{n-2-(k-2)} + np$$

$$= n(n-1) p^{2} (p+q)^{n-2} + np = n^{2} p^{2} - np^{2} + np$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = n^{2}p^{2} - n p^{2} + np - n^{2}p^{2} = np(1-p) = npq$$

几种期望与方差

$$P\{X_i = 0\} = q, P\{X_i = 1\} = p, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$P\{X = k\} = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k = 0, \dots, n$$

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EX_i = np$$

$$DX = \sum_{i=1}^{n} DX_i = npq,$$

3. 泊松分布

$$EX = \lambda = DX$$

设制及人类处约油水流,

$$EX = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$EX^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

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

$$= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} + \lambda e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \lambda^{2} + \lambda - \lambda^{2} = \lambda$$

4. 均匀分布 $X \sim U(a,b)$

$$X \sim U(a,b)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/(b-a), a < x < b \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$DX = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \frac{1}{b-a} dx - (\frac{a+b}{2})^{2} = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}$$

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5 . 正态分布 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$EX = \mu$$
 , $DX = \sigma^2$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sigma t + \mu) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt, (\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = t)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \mu$$

$$P\{\mid X-\mu\mid\leq\sigma\}=P\{\mu-\sigma\leq X\leq\mu+\sigma\}$$

几种期望与方差

$$= \Phi(\frac{\mu + \sigma - \mu}{\sigma}) - \Phi(\frac{\mu - \sigma - \mu}{\sigma}) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 0.6826$$

$$P\{|X - \mu| \le 2\sigma\} = P\{\mu - 2\sigma \le X \le \mu + 2\sigma\}$$

$$=2\Phi(2)-1=0.9544$$

$$P\{|X - \mu| \le 3\sigma\} = P\{\mu - 3\sigma \le X \le \mu + 3\sigma\}$$

= $2\Phi(3) - 1 = 0.9974$

因此,对于正然的设置将兑,它的直落田区间 [μ-3σ,μ+3σ] 内门设置流的。

用切比晓夫不等式估计概率有:

$$P\{|X - \mu| < 3\sigma\}$$
 0.8889



6. 指数分布

设随机变量X服从指数分布,其密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} & x > 0\\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \theta$$
 , $D(X) = \theta^2$

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

:.
$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 2\theta^2 - \theta^2 = \theta^2$$

例 3

§2 方差

设
$$X \sim B(n, p), E(X) = 2.4, D(X) = 1.44$$
则 $p = ____, \quad n = ____.$

解:
$$: E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p)$$

:.
$$p = 0.4$$
, $n = 6$.

例 4 设
$$X \sim \pi(\lambda)$$
, $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 1$ 则 $\lambda =$ ___.

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)$$

$$DX = EX = \lambda$$
§2 方差

$$DX = EX = \lambda$$

$$1 = E(X^2 - 3X + 2)$$

$$=E(X^2)-3E(X)+2$$

$$= D(X) + (EX)^2 - 3E(X) + 2$$

$$= \lambda + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

例 设X、Y相互独立、 $X \sim N$ (2 $\frac{1}{18}$) $Y \sim N(3, \frac{1}{8}), \text{则 } P\{3X < 2Y\} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} E(3X-2Y) &= 3E(X)-2E(Y) = 0 \\ D(3X-2Y) &= 9D(X)+4D(Y) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore$$
 3X - 2Y ~ N(0,1)

$$P\{3X < 2Y\} = P\{3X - 2Y < 0\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-}$$

3、定理

§2 方差

定理: (切比晓夫不等式) (Chebyshev 不等式) 设随机变量 X 有数学期望 $EX = \mu$, 方差 $DX = \sigma^2$,对任意 $P\{|X - \mu| \varepsilon\} \le \sigma^2/\varepsilon^2$ 。 >0,不等式 $P\{|X - \mu| < \varepsilon\}$ 1 $-\sigma^2/\varepsilon^2$ 成立,证明: (只证 X 是连续型)

$$P\{|X-\mu| \ \varepsilon\} = \int_{|x-\mu| \ \varepsilon} f(x) dx \le \int_{|x-\mu| \ \varepsilon} \frac{|x-\mu|^2}{\varepsilon^2} f(x) dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$$



人观其重算其实

$$P\{|X - \mu| < 3\sigma\}$$
 0.8889

$$P\{|X - \mu| < 4\sigma\}$$
 0.9375



例 6

§2 方差

(1)设随机变量 X 的方差为 2,则根据切比晓夫

(Chebyshev)不等式有估计:

$$P\{|X-\mu| \ \varepsilon\} \le \sigma^2/\varepsilon^2$$

$$P\{|X-E(X)| 2\} \le \frac{2}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

(2)设相互独立的随机变量 X 和 Y 的数学期望分别为 -2 和 2 ,方差分别为 1 和 4 ,则根据切比晓夫(Chebyshev)不等式有估计:

$$P\{|X+Y|6\} = P\{|Z-E(Z)|6\} \le \frac{5}{6^2} = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$Z = X + Y \qquad \text{II} \qquad E(Z) = E(X) + E(Y) = 0$$

$$D(Z) = D(X) + D(Y) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

例 7

§2 方差

假设一批种子的良种率为6 ,从中任意选出 600 粒,试用切比晓夫(Chebyshev) 不等式估计:这 600 粒种子 中良种所占比例与 之差的绝对值不超过 0.02 的概率

°解: 设 X 表示600粒种子中的良种数,则 $X \sim B(600, \frac{1}{2})$.

$$EX = 600 \times \frac{1}{6} = 100$$
, $DX = 600 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{500}{6}$. 由切比晓夫不等式有

$$\left| P\{ \left| \frac{X}{600} - \frac{1}{6} \right| \le 0.02 \} = P\{ \left| \frac{X - 100}{600} \right| \le 0.02 \} \\
= P\{ \left| X - 100 \right| \le 12 \} \quad 1 - \frac{DX}{12^2} = 1 - \frac{6}{144} = 0.4213$$

例 8

$$P\{X = EX\} = P\{X - EX = 0\} = P\{|X - EX| = 0\}$$
$$= 1 - P\{|X - EX| \neq 0\}$$

而
$$P\{|X - EX| \neq 0\} = P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ |X - EX| \frac{1}{n} \right\} \right)$$

 $\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{ |X - EX| \frac{1}{n} \right\}$ (概率的次可列可加性)

由概率的非负性及Chebyshev不等式,得

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例 5 (续)
$$0 \le P \left\{ |X - EX| \quad \frac{1}{n} \right\} \le \frac{DX}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} = 0$$

所以,
$$P\{|X - EX| = 0 \ | n = 1, 2, \dots \}$$
所以, $0 \le P\{|X - EX| \ne 0\} \le \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 0 = 0$

所以, $P\{|X - EX| \neq 0\} = 0$ 因此, $P\{X = EX\} = 1$.

由此例及方差的性质,我们有:

$$P\{X = C\} = 1$$
 (C为常数) 的充分必要条件为 $DX = 0$

⑤ 返回主目录

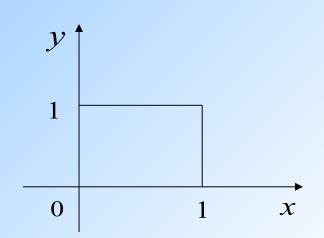
设 $X,Y \sim U[0,1]$, 且相互独立。

§2 方差

求:E|X-Y|,D|X-Y|

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{\sharp} \text{\rightleftharpoons} \end{cases}$$



例 9 续

例 9 续
$$E |X - Y| = \iint_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} |x - y| f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0}^{11} |x - y| dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{1} dx \iint_{0}^{x} (x - y) dy + \iint_{0}^{1} dy \iint_{0}^{y} (y - x) dx$$

$$= 2 \iint_{0}^{1} dx \iint_{0}^{x} (x - y) dy = 2 \iint_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$D|X - Y| = E|X - Y|^{2} - (E|X - Y|)^{2}$$

$$\text{先求}: E|X - Y|^{2} = \iint_{\infty - \infty} |x - y|^{2} dx dy$$

例 9 (续)

§2 方差

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (x - y)^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 2xy + y^{2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$|D|X - Y| = E|X - Y|^2 - (E|X - Y|)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} - (\frac{1}{3})^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

思考题:若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,且它们独立,

求:
$$E|X-Y|,D|X-Y|$$

例 10 若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, §2 方差

且它们独立,求:E|X-Y|,D|X-Y|

分析:
$$E|X-Y|= \iint_{-\infty} |x-y| f(x,y) dx dy$$

解: 令Z = X - Y, 则 $Z \sim N(0,2\sigma^2)$,

$$E(Z) = 0$$
, $D(Z) = 2\sigma^2$, $E(Z^2) = 2\sigma^2$.

$$E |X - Y| = E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{2\sigma}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \cdot 2\sigma^2}} dz$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{+\infty}z\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2\sigma}}e^{-\frac{z^{2}}{2\cdot2\sigma^{2}}}dz \qquad =\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

🙆 返回主目录

例 10 (续)

§2 方差

$$D|X - Y| = E|X - Y|^{2} - (E|X - Y|)^{2}$$

$$= E|Z|^{2} - (E|Z|)^{2}$$

$$= 2\sigma^{2}(1 - \frac{2}{\pi})$$

 p_{116} 19,21,22,23,26.