

第31讲 方差的性质



方差的性质:

- 1. 设c是常数,则 D(c) = 0.
- 2. 设X是随机变量, c是常数, 则有 $D(cX) = c^2D(X)$. (特例: D(-X) = D(X).)
- 3. 设X,Y是两个随机变量,则有 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2 \cdot tail,$ 其中, $tail = E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}.$

特别, 若X,Y相互独立, 则有 D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y).



综合上述三项,设X,Y相互独立,a,b,c是常数,

则
$$D(aX + bY + c) = a^2D(X) + b^2D(Y).$$

(特例: D(X+c) = D(X).)

推广到任意有限个独立随机变量线性组合的情况

$$D(c_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 D(X_i),$$

其中 X_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$, 相互独立.

4.
$$D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(X = c) = 1$$
 If $c = E(X)$.





证明:

1.
$$D(c) = E\{[c - E(c)]^2\} = E\{[c - c]^2\} = 0.$$

2.
$$D(cX) = E[(cX)^{2}] - [E(cX)]^{2}$$
$$= E(c^{2}X^{2}) - [cE(X)]^{2}$$
$$= c^{2}E(X^{2}) - c^{2}[E(X)]^{2}$$
$$= c^{2}\{E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2}\} = c^{2}D(X).$$





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

 $= E\{[(X+Y)-(E(X)+E(Y))]^2\} = E\{[(X-E(X))+(Y-E(Y))]^2\}$
 $= E\{[X-E(X)]^2\}+E\{[Y-E(Y)]^2\}+2E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}$
 $= D(X)+D(Y)+2E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}.$
当 X,Y 相互独立时, $X-E(X)$ 与 $Y-E(Y)$ 相互独立
故 $E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}=E[X-E(X)]$ • $E[Y-E(Y)]=0$
所以 $D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y).$
4. 证略.





例1: 设 $X \sim B(n, p)$, 求 D(X).

解: 类似二项分布期望的求法,引入随机变量

于是 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,服从同一(0-1)分布,参数均为p,

且
$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
. 故 $D(X) = D(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_i) = np(1-p)$.

PP E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p).



例2: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 求 D(X).

解: 令 $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$,则Z服从标准正态分布,E(Z) = 0,且Z的概率密度为: $\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$.

那么 $D(Z) = E(Z^2) - 0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$ $= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 1.$

此时 $X = \mu + \sigma Z$, 故 $D(X) = D(\mu + \sigma Z) = D(\sigma Z) = \sigma^2 D(Z) = \sigma^2$.

即正态分布的两个参数 μ , σ^2 分别是该分布的数学期望和方差.





性质: n个独立的正态随机变量的线性组合仍服从正态分布.

 $\ddot{z}X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$, $i=1,2,\cdots n$, 且相互独立, 则它们的线性组合:

$$c_0 + c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + \dots + c_n X_n$$

$$\sim N(c_0 + c_1 \mu_1 + \dots + c_n \mu_n, \quad c_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + c_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + \dots + c_n^2 \sigma_n^2),$$

其中 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 是不全为0的常数.

如: $X \sim N(1,3)$, $Y \sim N(2,4)$, 且X,Y相互独立, 则 = 2E(X)-3E(Y)



$$Z_1 = 2X - 3Y \sim N(-4, 48)$$

$$Z_2 = 2X - 3Y + 4 \sim N(0, 48)$$

$$E(2X-3Y)$$

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

$$=2E(X)-3E(Y)$$

$$=2\times1-3\times2=-4$$

$$D(2X-3Y)$$

$$= D(2X) + D(-3Y)$$

$$=2^{2}D(X)+(-3)^{2}D(Y)$$

$$=2^2 \times 3 + (-3)^2 \times 4 = 48$$





例3: 设活塞的直径(以厘米计) $X \sim N(22.40,0.03^2)$, 汽缸的直径 $Y \sim N(22.50,0.04^2)$, X, Y相互独立. 现任取一只活塞和一只汽缸, 求活塞能装入汽缸的概率.

解: 按题意需求 $P(X \le Y) = P(X - Y \le 0)$

由于 $X-Y \sim N(-0.10, 0.05^2)$

故有
$$P(X \le Y) = P(X - Y \le 0)$$

$$=\Phi(\frac{0-(-0.10)}{0.05})=\Phi(2)=0.9772.$$





例4: 设随机变量X具有数学期望 $E(X) = \mu$, 方差 $D(X) = \sigma^2 \neq 0$,

记
$$X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$
, 称 X^* 为 X 的标准化变量.

证明:
$$E(X^*) = 0$$
, $D(X^*) = 1$.

证明:
$$E(X^*) = E(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{\sigma} E(X - \mu) = \frac{1}{\sigma} [E(X) - \mu] = 0$$

$$D(X^*) = E(X^{*^2}) - [E(X^*)]^2 = E(X^{*^2}) - 0$$

$$= E[(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma})^2] = E[\frac{(X - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

$$= \frac{D(X)}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} = 1.$$