

机



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本周主题概述

- 7-1: 期望值 II
- 7-2: 随机变量之函数
- 7-3: 条件机率分布与失忆性





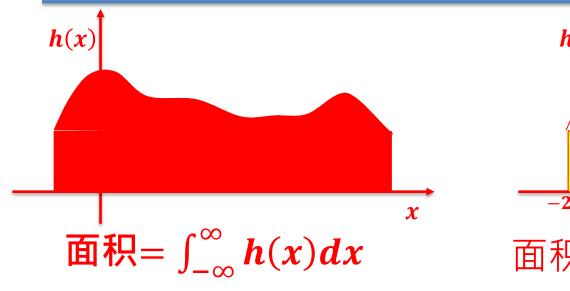


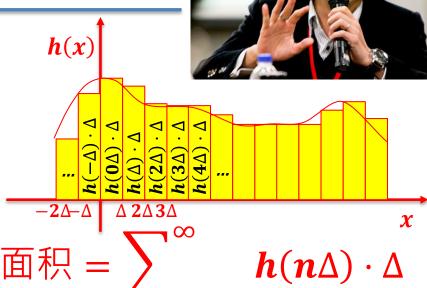
7-1: 期望值 II (EXPECTATION)

第七周



积分的近似概念







$$\Rightarrow \overline{\square} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n\Delta) \cdot \Delta$$

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期望值 (Expectation)

- 对连续的随机变数 X 而言,想求期望值, 我们用类似离散随机变量的方式出发
- 将X的值以 Δ 为单位无条件舍去来近似 结果:离散随机变数Y (当 Δ →0 时, $X \approx Y$)
- 根据第五周:

$$- p_Y(n\Delta) = P(n\Delta \leq X < n\Delta + \Delta) \approx f_X(n\Delta) \cdot \Delta$$



$$X \in [\mathbf{1}\Delta, \mathbf{2}\Delta) \to Y = \mathbf{1}\Delta$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$X \in [\mathbf{n}\Delta, (\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{1})\Delta) \to Y = \mathbf{n}\Delta$$

•
$$E[X] = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} E[Y] = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n\Delta \cdot P_Y(n\Delta)$$

 $= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n\Delta \cdot f_X(n\Delta) \cdot \Delta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$

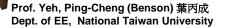


随机变量的函数之期望值

- 对于任一连续随机变数 X 而言,其任 意函数 g(X) 亦是一随机变量,亦有期望值
- g(X) 期望值定义为

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

% 离散随机变数: $E[g(X)] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)p_X(x)$



期望值运算的性质



•
$$E[\alpha g(X) + \beta h(X)]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\alpha g(x) + \beta h(x)] \cdot f_X(x) dx$$

$$- = \alpha \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot f_X(x) \ dx + \beta \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) \cdot f_X(x) \ dx$$

$$= \alpha \cdot E[g(X)] + \beta \cdot E[h(X)]$$



Ex:
$$E[6X + 8X^2] = 6E[X] + 8E[X^2]$$

期望值运算的性质



• $E[\alpha]$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha \cdot f_X(x) \ dx = \alpha \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) \ dx = \alpha$$

Ex:
$$E[6] = 6$$

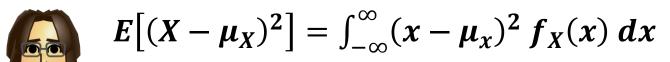


常见的随机变量函数期望值

• X的 nth moment:

$$E[X^n] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f_X(x) dx$$

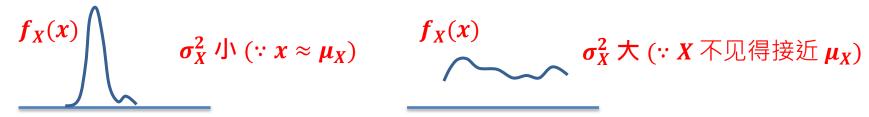
- $Ex: E[X^2] 是 X 的 2^{nd} moment$
- $Ex: E[X^5] 是 X 的 5th moment$
- X的变异数 (variance):





变异数 (Variance)

- Variance 通常符号表示为 $\sigma_X^2 = E[(X \mu_X)^2]$ 变异数隐含关于随机变数 X 多「乱」的信息



• 变异数的开根号便是标准差 (standard deviation): σ_X





Variance 便利算法

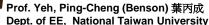
•
$$\sigma_X^2 = E[(X - \mu_X)^2]$$

= $E[X^2 - 2\mu_X \cdot X + \mu_X^2]$
= $E[X^2] + E[-2\mu_X X] + E[\mu_X^2]$
= $E[X^2] - 2\mu_X \cdot E[X] + \mu_X^2 = E[X^2] - \mu_X^2$

 $-2\mu_{Y}^{2}+\mu_{Y}^{2}$



$$\Rightarrow E[X^2] = \sigma_X^2 + \mu_X^2$$



常见连续分布之期望值/变异数



• $X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$:

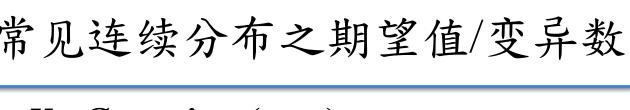
$$\mu_X = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$





常见连续分布之期望值/变异数





$$\triangleright \mu_X = \mu$$

$$\triangleright \sigma_X^2 = \sigma^2$$

• $X \sim UNIF(a, b)$:

$$> \mu_X = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$> \sigma_X^2 = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2$$





期望值推导范例

分部积分:
$$\int U dV = UV - \int V dU$$

• $X \sim Exponential(\lambda)$: $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0$

$$\mu_{X} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\infty} -x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} d(-\lambda x) = -\int_{0}^{\infty} \underbrace{x}_{U} d\underbrace{e^{-\lambda x}}_{V}$$

$$= -\left[x e^{-\lambda x}\Big|_{0}^{\infty} - \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx\right]$$

$$= -\left[0 - 0 - \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx\right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



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本节回顾

- 连续随机变数的期望值定义?
- 连续随机变量的函数的期望值?
- 「凑」字诀!
- 常见连续机率分布之期望值、变异数?



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7-2: 随机变量之函数

第七周



随机变数的函数

- 随机变数 X 的任意函数 g(X) 也是一个随机变数
- 通常被称为 Derived Random Variable



如何求 g(X) 机率分布?

w is in

- 若 X 为 离 散 :
 - -直接推g(X)的PMF
- 若 X 为连续:
 - 先推 g(X) 的 CDF, 再微分 得到PDF



离散X之函数

• Ex:某宅宅超爱战LOL。每次一战就连续战

X场不可收拾,已知 X~GEO(0.2)。某宅宅内心仍有一点清明,其良心亦会因战过度而内疚,依战的次数多寡,内疚程度 Y分别为1,2,3 不同等级:

$$Y = g(X) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } 1 \le X \le 3; \\ 2, & \text{if } 4 \le X \le 6; \\ 3, & \text{if } X \ge 7. \end{cases}$$



问Y = g(X) 的机率分布?

离散X之函数

•
$$Y = g(X) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } 1 \le X \le 3; \\ 2, & \text{if } 4 \le X \le 6; \\ 3, & \text{if } X \ge 7. \end{cases}$$

- $X \sim GEO(0.2) \Rightarrow p_X(x) = (1 0.2)^{x-1} \cdot 0.2$
- $p_Y(1) = p_X(1) + p_X(2) + p_X(3)$ = $0.2 + 0.8 \cdot 0.2 + 0.8^2 \cdot 0.2$
- $p_Y(2) = p_X(4) + p_X(5) + P_X(6)$ = $(0.8)^3 \cdot 0.2 + (0.8)^4 \cdot 0.2 + (0.8)^5 \cdot 0.2$
- $p_Y(3) = P(Y = 3) = 1 p_Y(1) p_Y(2)$



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离散X之函数

- 当 X 为离散随机变数时,
 - Y = g(X) 亦为离散随机变数
- Y = g(X) 之 PMF 为



连续X之函数

• Y = g(X) 且 X 为连续随机变数时, 先算 g(X) 的CDF:

$$F_{g(X)}(y) = P[g(X) \leq y]$$

• 若 g(X) 可微分,再对 y 微分得到PDF:

$$f_{g(X)}(y) = \frac{d}{dv} F_{g(X)}(y)$$



连续
$$X$$
之函数 $(q(X) = aX + b)$

• Ex: X = 3X + 2,请问 Y 的 PDF 跟 $f_X(x)$ 之关系为何?



$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y)$$

$$= P(3X + 2 \le y)$$

$$= P\left(X \le \frac{y - 2}{3}\right)$$

$$= F_{X}\left(\frac{y - 2}{3}\right)$$

$$= f_{X}\left(\frac{y - 2}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{d\frac{y - 2}{3}}{dy}$$

$$= f_{X}\left(\frac{y - 2}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$



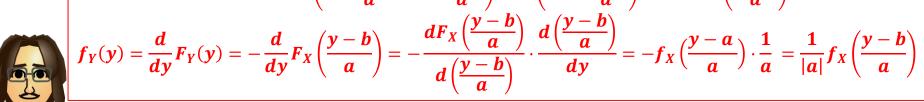
连续X之函数(q(X) = aX + b)

$$F_Y(y) = P(aX + b \le y) = P\left(X \le \frac{y - b}{a}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{y - b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy}F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{|a|}f_X\left(\frac{y - b}{a}\right)$$



$$F_Y(y) = P(aX + b \le y) = P\left(\frac{aX + b - b}{a} \ge \frac{y - b}{a}\right) = P\left(X \ge \frac{y - b}{a}\right) = 1 - F_X\left(\frac{y - b}{a}\right)$$





连续X之函数(q(X) = aX + b)

Ex: 若 X~Exponential(λ), 且 Y = 2X,
 请问 Y之机率分布为何?

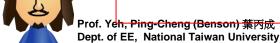


$$f_{X}(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} u(x), Y = 2X (a = 2, b = 0)$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_{X} \left(\frac{y - b}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda \frac{y}{2}} \cdot u \left(\frac{y}{2} \right)$$

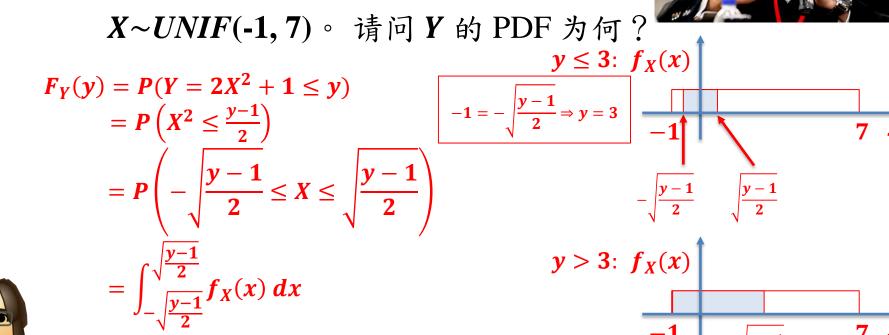
$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} y} \cdot u(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \sim Exponential \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)$$



连续X之函数 $(g(X) = aX^2 + b)$

• $Ex: 若 Y = 2X^2 + 1$,且已知





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连续X之函数 $(g(X) = aX^2 + b)$



$$y \le 3$$
: $F_Y(y) = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}} \frac{1}{8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}$

$$y > 3: F_Y(y) = \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}} \frac{1}{8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} + 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y \leq 3: f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{\frac{2}{y-1}}$$



$$y > 3: f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{32} \sqrt{\frac{2}{y-1}}$$

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本节回顾

- 随机变量的函数又称?
- 若随机变数为离散,可直接推g(X)之PMF
- 若随机变数为连续,先推 g(X) 之 CDF 再微分得到 PDF 比较好算





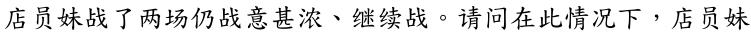
7-3: 条件机率分布与失忆性

第七周



把条件机率用在机率分布上

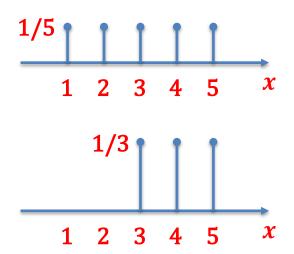
• Ex:为了更了解宅宅的心,店员妹亦开始战 LOL。 已知店员妹战LOL场数 X~UNIF (1,5)。若已知



今日战LOL场数 X 之机率分布为何?

$$B:$$
 已战两场仍想战
$$p_{X|B}(x) = P(X = x|B) = \frac{P(X = x,B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{P(X = x)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{3}, & x \in B: x = 3,4,5 \\ 0, & x \notin B, x = otherwise \end{cases}$$





Prof. Yeh, Ping-Cheng (Benson) 葉丙成 Dept. of EE, National Taiwan University 条件机率分布 (Conditional Distribution)

• 若X是一离散随机变数,其PMF为 $p_X(x)$ 。若已知某事件B已发生,则在此情况下之条件机率分布为:

$$- \text{ PMF: } \boldsymbol{p}_{X|B}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{B} \colon \frac{\boldsymbol{p}_{X}(\boldsymbol{x})}{P(\boldsymbol{B})}, \\ \boldsymbol{x} \notin \boldsymbol{B} \colon \boldsymbol{0}. \end{cases}$$

- CDF:
$$F_{X|B}(x) = \boxed{\sum_{u \le x} p_{X|B}(u)} = \sum_{u \le x, u \in B} \frac{p_X(u)}{P(B)}$$



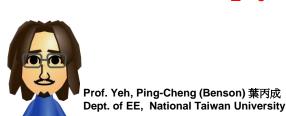
把条件机率用在机率分布上

• Ex:店员妹等公交车上班。通常等公交车的时间 X, 从零到十分钟间可能性均等。若店员妹已等了

五分钟车还没来。请问在此情况下,等车时间X之机率分布为何?

$$X \sim UNIF(0, 10)$$
 $f_{X}(x)$ $f_{X|B}(x)$ 1/5
$$B: X > 5 \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 10 x 5 10

$$f_{X|B}(x) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{P(X \in [x, x + \Delta]|B)}{\Delta} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{P(X \in [x, x + \Delta], X \in B)}{P(X \in B)}$$



$$=\begin{cases} x \in B: \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{P(X \in [x, x + \Delta])}{\Delta \cdot P(B)} = \boxed{\frac{f_X(x)}{P(B)}} \\ x \notin B: \end{cases}$$

条件机率分布 (Conditional Distribution)

• 若X是一连续随机变量,其PDF为 $f_X(x)$ 。若已知某事件B已发生,则在此情况下之条件机率分布为:

$$- \text{ PDF: } f_{X|B}(x) = \begin{cases} x \in B \colon \frac{f_X(x)}{P(B)}, \\ x \notin B \colon 0. \end{cases}$$

- CDF:
$$F_{X|B}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_{X|B}(u) du = \int_{-\infty \le u \le x, u \in B} \frac{f_X(u)}{P(B)} du$$



条件期望值 (Conditional Expectation)

• 若知B已发生,则此情况下条件期望值为:



$$E[X | B] = \begin{cases} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot p_{X|B}(x) & (喜散) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_{X|B}(x) dx & (连续) \end{cases}$$



条件期望值 (Conditional Expectation)

• 若知B已发生,则此情况下条件期望值为:



$$E[g(X) | B] = \begin{cases} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot p_{X|B}(x) & (喜散) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \cdot f_{X|B}(x) dx & (连续) \end{cases}$$



条件期望值 (Conditional Expectation)

• 若知B已发生,则此情况下条件期望值为:



$$Var(X | B) = E\left[\left(X_{|B} - \mu_{X|B}\right)^{2}\right] = E\left[\left(X - \mu_{X|B}\right)^{2} | B\right]$$
$$= E\left[X^{2} | B\right] - \left(\mu_{X|B}\right)^{2}$$



• 宅宅与店员妹相约出门。宅宅出门前在战LOL,场数 $X \sim GEO(0.2)$ 。店员妹等了两场后,宅宅还在玩。

店员妹甚怒,怒催宅宅。宅宅曰「快好了、快好了」。问宅宅剩余场

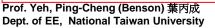
数 X' 之机率分布为何? $B: X > 2, X' = X_{|B} - 2$

$$p_{X|B}(x) = \begin{cases} x \in B(x > 2): & \frac{P_X(x)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.8^{x-1} \cdot 0.2}{\sum_{x=3}^{\infty} 0.8^{x-1} \cdot 0.2} = \frac{0.8^{x-1} \cdot 0.2}{0.8^2 \cdot 0.2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 0.8}} = 0.8^{x-3} \cdot 0.2 \\ & x \le 2: \end{cases}$$

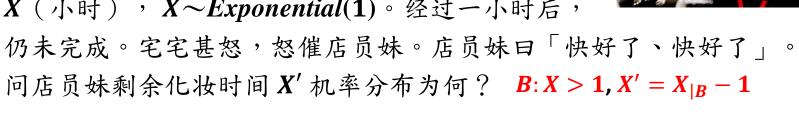
$$p_{X'}(x) = P(X' = x) = P(X_{|B} - 2 = x) = P(X_{|B} = x + 2)$$

$$P_{X|B}(x+2) = 0.8^{x+2-3} \cdot 0.2 = 0.8^{x-1} \cdot 0.2 \Rightarrow X' \sim GEO(0.2)$$





• 店员妹与宅宅相约出门。店员妹出门前化妆时间为 X(小时), $X\sim Exponential(1)$ 。经过一小时后,



$$F_{X'}(x) = P(X' \le x) = P(X_{|B} - 1 \le x) = P(X_{|B} \le x + 1)$$

$$F_{X|B}(x+1) = \int_{-\infty}^{x+1} f_{X|B}(u) du = ? F_{X'}(x) = ? f_{X'}(x) = ?$$



B: X > 1

$$f_{X|B}(u) = \begin{cases} u \in B: & \frac{f_X(u)}{P(B)} = \frac{1 \cdot e^{-1u}}{P(X > 1)} = \frac{e^{-u}}{1 - F_X(1)} \\ (u > 1) & = \frac{e^{-u}}{1 - (1 - e^{-1})} = \frac{e^{-u}}{e^{-1}} = e^{-(u-1)} \\ u \notin B: & 0 \\ \Rightarrow F'_X(x) = P(X' \le x) = P(X_{|B} - 1 \le x) = P(X_{|B} \le x + 1) \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{x+1} f_{X|B}(u) du = \int_{1}^{x+1} e^{-(u-1)} du = \left[-e^{-(u-1)} \right]_{1}^{x+1} \\ & = -e^{-x+1-1} - \left(-e^{-(1-1)} \right) = 1 - e^{-x} \end{cases}$$



 $\Rightarrow f_{X'}(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-1 \cdot x}, x \ge 0; 0 \text{ otherwise.} \Rightarrow X' \sim Exponential(1)$

- Geometric 跟 Exponential 机率分布 皆有失忆性的性质
- 不管事情已经进行多久,对于事情之后的进行 一点影响都没有!



本节回顾

- 某个事件发生后,随机变量的行为 跟其机率分布也会改变:条件机率分布
- 条件随机变量也是一个健全、可爱的随机变数!
- · 身为一个健全、可爱的随机变数,人家一般随机变数 该有的条件随机变数也应该都有!PMF(PDF)、CDF、期望值、Mean、Variance等
- 随机变数中会失忆的是?

