

# 方差的定义 及常见分布的方差

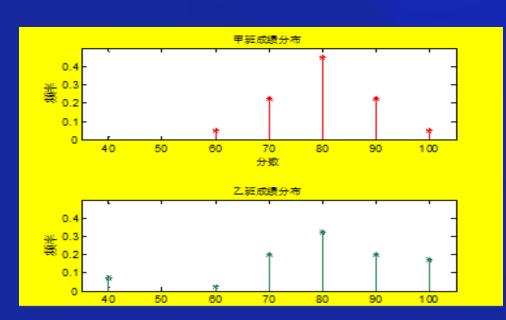


方差的定义

常用分布的方差

引例(续)设甲、乙两班各40名学生,概率统计成绩已知选出一班参加竞赛,应选哪个班级?

解: 甲班平均成绩=乙班平均成绩=80(分)



$$X - E(X)$$

$$E[X - E(X)] = 0$$

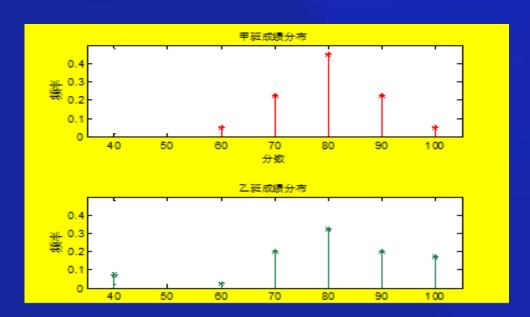
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$$E[X - E(X)]^{2} = D(X)$$

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甲班成绩 🗶	60	70	80	90	100
频率 Pr	$\frac{2}{40}$	$\frac{9}{40}$	$\frac{18}{40}$	$\frac{9}{40}$	$\frac{2}{40}$
X - E(X)	-20	-10	0	10	20
E[X-E(X)]	0				
E X-E(X)	计算复杂				
$E\left\{\left[X-E(X)\right]^{2}\right\}$	85				

同理,乙班概率统计成绩的波动计算为**240**. 应选择甲班,其成绩更稳定  $E\{[X-E(X)]^2\} \hat{=} D(X)$ 

#### 定义4.2 设X是一个随机变量,称

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

为 X 的方差,而称  $\sqrt{D(X)}$  为 X 的标准差.

注: (1)方差反映随机变量分布的波动程度,波动/D(X)

(2)方差是 
$$X$$
的函数  $g(X) = [X - E(X)]^2$ 的数学期望

$$D(X) = \sum_{i} [a_i - E(X)]^2 p_i$$
,  $D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)]^2 f(x) dx$ .

### (3)方差的计算公式 $D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$ .

由期望性质即可推导如下:

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

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

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

$$= E(X^2) - E^2(X).$$

### 常见离散型分布的方差:

1.0-1分布
$$B(1,p)$$
:  $D(X) = p(1-p)$ ;

**2.**二项分布 
$$B(n, p)$$
:  $D(X) = np(1-p)$ ;

3.泊松分布 
$$P(\lambda)$$
:  $D(X) = \lambda$ .

1.0-1分布 
$$B(1,p)$$
:  $E(X) = p$   $D(X) = p(1-p)$ 

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = p - p^{2} = p(1-p)$$

2. 二项分布 
$$B(n,p)$$
:  $E(X) = np$   $D(X) = np(1-p)$ 

### 3.泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$ : $E(X) = \lambda$ $D(X) = \lambda$

$$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{k!} \lambda^{k} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{k-1}{(k-1)!} + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \right] \lambda^{k} e^{-\lambda}$$

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

$$= \lambda^{2} e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} + \lambda e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda^{2} + \lambda$$

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

### 常见连续型分布的方差:

1.均匀分布
$$R(a,b)$$
:  $D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ ; 2.指数分布 $E(\lambda)$ :  $D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ ;

2.指数分布
$$E(\lambda)$$
:  $D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ ;

3.正态分布 
$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
:  $D(X) = \sigma^2$ .

1.均匀分布 
$$R(a,b)$$
:  $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$   $D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ 

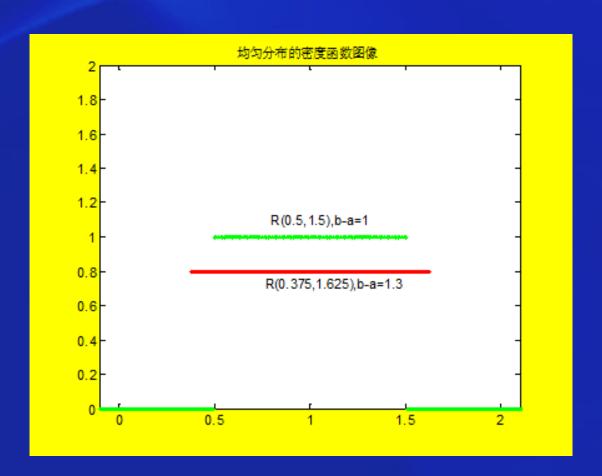
$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}}{3}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\left(b-a\right)^2}{12} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in (a,b) \\ 0, & \text{ #$x$} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in (a,b) \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ } \end{cases}$$



2.指数分布 
$$E(\lambda)$$
:  $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$   $D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ 

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

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

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

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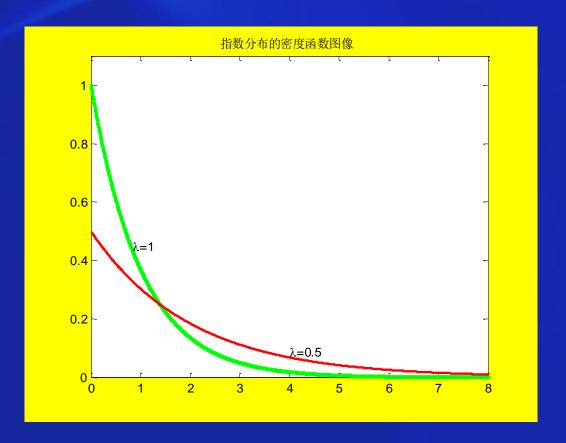
$$= \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{2!}{\lambda^{2+1}} = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}},$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ #} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{!!} \end{cases}$$

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

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{n!}{\alpha^{n+1}}, \quad n \ge 0, \alpha > 0$$



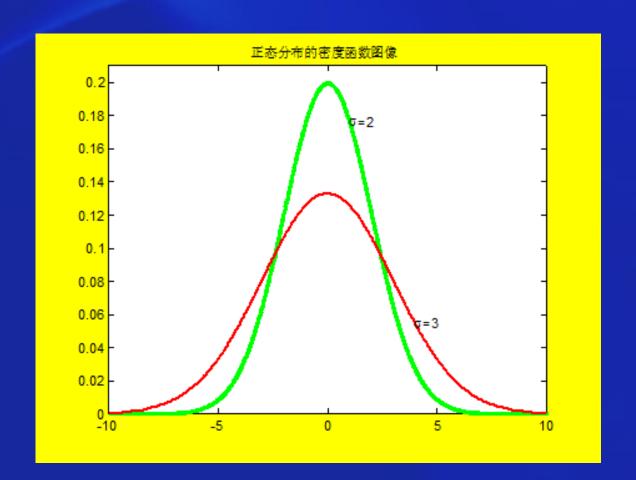
3.正态分布
$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
:  $E(X) = \mu$ .  $D(X) = \sigma^2$ 

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

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{}{\Rightarrow} \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = t}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma^{2} t^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{t^{2}}{2}} \cdot \sigma dt$$

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$}}{=}t}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma^2 t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \sigma dt$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t de^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} = -\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ \left[ te^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right\}$$



例1 设区域  $D = \{(x,y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$ ,随机变量 (X,Y)服从 D上的均匀分布,求  $Z = (X-Y)^2$ 的期望和方差.

解 随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x,y) \in D \\ 0 & \sharp \mathfrak{A} \end{cases}$$

故 
$$E(Z) = E\left[\left(X - Y\right)^2\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(x - y\right)^2 f\left(x, y\right) dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x - y)^2 dy = \int_0^1 \left( x^2 - x + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E(Z^2) = E\left[ (X - Y)^4 \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - y)^4 f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x - y)^4 dy = \frac{1}{15}$$

所以

$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2 = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{7}{180}$$

例2 设随机变量 X 服从区间 (-a,a) 上的均匀分布,且

满足 
$$P(X > 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$
,试求方差  $D(X)$ .

满足 
$$P(X > 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$
,试求方差  $D(X)$ .  
解 由 $P(X > 1) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,知  $\frac{1}{3} = \int_{1}^{a} \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{a-1}{2a} \Rightarrow a = 3$ 

即 $X \sim R(-3,3)$ ,故

$$D(X) = \frac{[3-(-3)]^2}{12} = 3.$$

#### 例3 设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-3x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{ $\sharp $\pounds$} \end{cases}$$

解 记 
$$Y \sim E(3)$$
,则  $E(Y^2) = D(Y) + E^2(Y) = \frac{2}{9}$ ,所以

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2}e^{-3x} dx = \frac{2!}{3^{2+1}} = \frac{2}{27}$$
  
或者 =  $\frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot 3e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} E(Y^{2}) = \frac{2}{27}$ .

本节内容 及要求

1

方差定义

常见分布 的方差 下节内容

2

方差的 概率意义

熟练使用常见分布方差

3

方差的性质



## 谢谢

同济大学数学科学学院概率统计教学团队