

# 随机变量及其分布.

样本空间  $\Omega$

$$\{\omega : X(\omega) \in B\}$$

e.g.  $\{X > a\}$ .

随机事件

分布函数  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  , 记  $X \sim F(x)$

(1) 单调 ; (2) 有界 ; (3) 右连续 ;

分布列

$$p_i = P(X = x_i)$$

$X$	$x_i$	$x_{i+1}$	$\dots$
$p$	$p_i$	$p_{i+1}$	$\dots$

 (离散)

(仅限离散)

(1) 非负 ; (2) 正则 (和为1).

概率密度函数

$$p(x)$$



(连续随机变量)

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = p(x)$$

(1) 非负 ; (2) 正则

§2.2.

期望

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p(x_i) & \text{(离散.)} \\ E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot p(x) dx & \text{(连续.)} \end{cases}$$

$$E(g(x)) = \begin{cases} \sum_i g(x_i) p(x_i) & \text{(离散.)} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) p(x) dx & \text{(连续.)} \end{cases}$$

就直接用  $g(x)$  替  $x$

$$E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y)$$

## §2.3

## 方差

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = \begin{cases} \sum_i \underbrace{(x_i - E(X))^2} p(x_i) & \text{用 } (x_i - E(X)) \text{ 替} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{(x - E(X))^2} p(x) dx \end{cases}$$

## 标准差

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$$

## 性质

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X+b) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Var}(aX) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

## 切比雪夫不等式

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) &\leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2} \\ P(|X - EX| < \varepsilon) &\geq 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned} \quad (\forall \varepsilon > 0)$$

## §2.4 常见离散分布

## (1). 二项分布

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

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (\text{成功次数})$$

$$E(X) = np$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$$

## (2) 泊松分布

$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$E(X) = \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$



(常与单位时间上的计数有关)

The. 当  $X \sim b(n, p)$  中  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 且  $np \rightarrow \lambda$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

(可用泊松模拟二项)

### (3) 超几何分布

$$X \sim h(n, N, M)$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

(不放回抽样)

$$E(X) = n \cdot \frac{M}{N}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \dots = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

### (4) 几何分布

$$X \sim \text{Ge}(p)$$

$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p \quad (\text{事件首次出现的次数})$$

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

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{p^2} (1-p)$$

## §2.5 常用连续分布

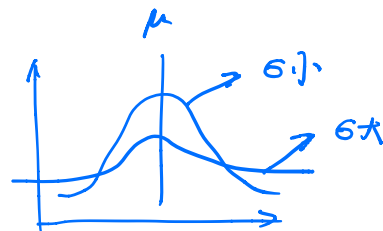
### (1) 正态分布

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$



ex.  $X \sim N(0, 1)$  标准正态分布

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}$$

The.  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $U = (X - \mu)/\sigma \sim N(0, 1)$

### (2) 均匀分布

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

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

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^2$$

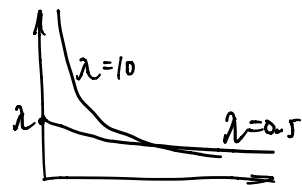
### (3) 指数分布

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & , x \geq 0 \\ 0 & , \text{other} \end{cases}$$

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

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



(元件寿命)

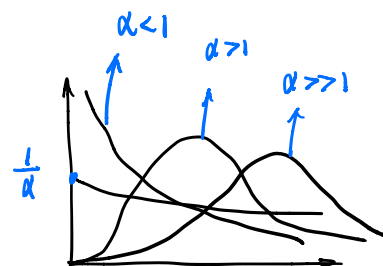
### (4) 伽玛分布

$$X \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} & , x \geq 0 \\ 0 & , \text{other} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$



$$X \sim G(1, \lambda) = X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$X \sim G\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) : \text{卡方分布 } \chi^2$$

### (5) 贝塔分布

... Page 118.

§ 2.6.

连续  
X 已知, 求  $Y = g(X)$  分布:

#### (1) $g(x)$ 单调 (严格).

$h(y)$  是  $g(x)$  反函数

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} p_X(h(y)) \cdot |h'(y)| & , y \in (a, b) \\ 0 & , \text{other} \end{cases}$$

性质: (1).  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$

(2).  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $Y = e^X$ :

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} y \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} & , y > 0 \\ 0 & , y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(对数正态分布)

§ 2.7. ... P 129. 田中.