

r.v. 函数的数学期望

1) 离散型 r.v.: $P(X=x_i) = p_i$, 且 $\sum_i |g(x_i)| p_i < +\infty$,

$$\text{则 } E[g(x)] = \sum_i g(x_i) p_i.$$

2) 连续型 r.v.: X 概率密度为 $f(x)$, 且 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)| f(x) dx < +\infty$,

$$\text{则 } E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx.$$

多维 r.v. 1) 离散型: 设 $P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = p_{ij}$ 且

$$\sum_{i,j} |g(x_i, y_j)| p_{ij} < +\infty$$

$$\text{则 } E[g(x, Y)] = \sum_{i,j} g(x_i, y_j) p_{ij}.$$

2) 连续型: 设 (X, Y) 概率密度为 $f(x, y)$, 且

$$\iint |g(x, y)| f(x, y) dx dy < +\infty,$$

$$\text{则 } E[g(x, Y)] = \iint g(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy.$$

例. 设 $X \sim P(\lambda)$. 求 $E(\frac{1}{1+X})$.

解.
$$E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+k} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

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

$$= (e^{\lambda} - 1) \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda} = \lambda^{-1} (1 - e^{-\lambda})$$

□

例. $X \sim U(0, 2\pi)$. 求 $E(\sin X)$.

解. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 < x < 2\pi \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$E(\sin x) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = 0$$

□

例. (混合型) 设 $X \sim E(\lambda)$, $\lambda_0 > 0$,

$$Y = \begin{cases} X, & X < \lambda_0 \\ \lambda_0, & X > \lambda_0 \end{cases}$$

求 EY .

解. $Y = \min\{X, \lambda_0\}$.

$$\therefore EY = \int_0^{+\infty} \min\{x, \lambda_0\} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\lambda_0} \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} dx + \int_{\lambda_0}^{+\infty} \lambda_0 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= -x e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\lambda_0} + \int_0^{\lambda_0} e^{-\lambda x} dx + \lambda_0 e^{-\lambda \lambda_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda \lambda_0})$$

□

例. 设 $X = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ EX 存在. 证

$$EX = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} P(X \geq k)$$

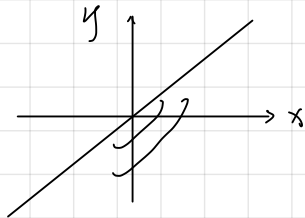
证. $X = \sum_{k=1}^X 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} I\{k \leq X\}$

$$\therefore EX = E\left[\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} I\{k \leq X\}\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq k).$$

□

例. $X, Y \sim N(0, 1)$ 且独立. 求 $E \max\{X, Y\}$.

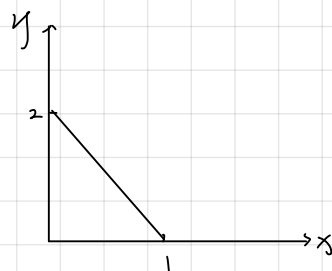
解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \max\{X, Y\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \max\{x, y\} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int_{x>y} x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int_{x<y} y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int \int_{x>y} x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \int_y^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}
 \end{aligned}$$


例. 设 $(X, Y) \sim U(A)$, A 由 $x=0$, $y=0$ 和 $x+\frac{y}{2}=1$ 围成.

求 EX , EY , $E(XY)$.

解. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2(1-x) \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$



$$\therefore EX = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} dy \cdot x$$

$$= \int_0^1 2x(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EY = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} dy \cdot y = \int_0^1 2(1-x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[XY] &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} dy \cdot xy = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

例. (Markov 不等式) 若 $X \geq 0$, 则 $\forall A > 0$,

$$P(X \geq A) \leq \frac{EX}{A}.$$

证: $EX \geq E[X I\{X \geq A\}] \geq A E[I\{X \geq A\}] = A P(X \geq A).$ \square

例. 设 $E[e^{ax}] < \infty$, $a > 0$, 证

$$P(X \geq \epsilon) \leq e^{-a\epsilon} E[e^{ax}].$$

证: $P(X \geq \epsilon) = P(e^{ax} \geq e^{a\epsilon}) \leq e^{-a\epsilon} E[e^{ax}].$ \square

一般地, 设 g 不减, 且 $g \geq 0$, 则

$$P(X \geq \epsilon) \leq P(g(X) \geq g(\epsilon)) \leq \frac{E[g(X)]}{g(\epsilon)}.$$

例. $X = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $P(X=k)$ 关于 k 不增. 证

$$P(X=k) \leq \frac{2EX}{k^2}.$$

证:

$$EX = \sum_{\ell=1}^{+\infty} \ell P(X=\ell) \geq \sum_{\ell=1}^k \ell P(X=\ell)$$

$$\geq P(X=k) \sum_{\ell=1}^k \ell \geq \frac{k^2}{2} P(X=k).$$
 \square

例. 设 $X \sim N(0, 1)$. 证 $\forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$E(X^{2k+1}) = 0, \quad E(X^{2k}) = (2k-1)!!$$

证: 令 $m_k = E(X^k)$. $m_{2k+1} = 0$ 显然.

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{2k} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{2k} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{2k-1} d e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d x^{2k-1} \\
&= (2k-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x^{2k-2} dx = (2k-1) m_{2k-2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } m_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore m_{2k} = (2k-1)!!$$

□

例. 甲、乙赌博. 甲胜概率为 $p \in (0, 1)$, 乙胜概率为 $q = 1 - p$.
一旦一方比另一方多胜两局就停止赌博. 问: 平均多少局后停止博弈?

解: 令
$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 局甲胜} \\ -1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 局乙胜} \end{cases}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\tau = \inf \{n: S_n = 2 \text{ 或 } -2\}.$$

则求 $E\tau$.

设 $S_0 = i$ 时平均 α_i 局后停止博弈.

则
$$E\tau = \alpha_0.$$

$$\alpha_0 = p(1 + \alpha_1) + q(1 + \alpha_{-1}) = 1 + p\alpha_1 + q\alpha_{-1}$$

$$\alpha_1 = p(1 + \alpha_2) + q(1 + \alpha_0) = 1 + p\alpha_2 + q\alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_{-1} = 1 + p\alpha_0 + q\alpha_{-2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_{-2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{-1} = 1 + p\alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1 + q\alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1 + p\alpha_1 + q\alpha_{-1} = 1 + p + pq\alpha_0 + q + pq\alpha_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \frac{1+p+q}{1-2pq} = \frac{2}{1-2pq} \quad \square$$

思考：一旦一方比另一方多胜 r 局就停止赌博。问：平均多少局后停止博弈？

例* $G=(V, E)$ 有限图，无环或重边。 d_v = 点 v 的度数。

$W \subset V$ 为 independent set: $\forall v, v' \in W$, v 和 v' 不相邻。

令 $\alpha(G)$ 为最大 independent set. 证

$$|\alpha(G)| \geq \sum_v \frac{1}{d_v + 1} \quad (\text{Turán's theorem})$$

证：顶点标为 $1, 2, \dots, n$.

π 为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的随机排列。

令 $v \in W$, 若

$$\pi(v') > \pi(v), \quad \forall v' \sim v.$$

则 W 为 independent set.

$$\therefore |\alpha(G)| \geq E(W) = \sum_v P(v \in W) = \sum_v \frac{1}{d_v + 1}.$$

□

