

# 概率论与数理统计

1. 确定性(必然)；一定发生(不发生)

随机(偶然) 可能发生，可能不发生

1.1 随机事件 试验：观察，测量，实验

随机试验：①在相同条件下可重复

(experiment) ②结果不止一个

③无法预测

事件：每种结果，随机事件 A, B, C

(event) 基本事件：不能再分(不必再分)

(相对于试验目的)

复合事件：基本事件组合

必然事件： $\Omega$

不可能事件： $\emptyset$

{ 不随机 }

样本空间：所有基本事件的集合

(sample space)

样本点：样本空间的元素

事件的集合表示  $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$   $C = \{1, 2\}$  点数  $< 3$

$\Omega$  必然事件，样本空间

1.1.3 事件间的关系. ①  $A \subset B$   $A$ 发生导致 $B$ 发生  $\emptyset \subset A \subset \Omega$

$B \supset A$

$A \subset B, B \subset A \Rightarrow A = B$

②  $A \cup B$   $A \cup B \supset A$   $A \cup \emptyset = A$   $A \cup A = A$

③  $A \cap B$   $A \cap B \subset A$   $A \cap A = A$   $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$   $A \cap \Omega = A$

无限可列个： ①  $\mathbb{N}$ : 1, 2, 3, ...

②  $\mathbb{Z}$ : 0, 1, -1, 2, -2, ...

③  $\mathbb{Q}$ :  $\frac{p}{q}$   $0.12 = 0.1 + 0.02 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{90}$   
0,  $\frac{1}{1}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $-\frac{1}{2}$

④  $A \setminus B$ : A发生而B不发生

⑤ mutually exclusive: A, B 不同时发生  $A \cap B = \emptyset$

⑥ complement: A, B mutually exclusive and  $A \cup B = \Omega$   
 $A = B^c$   $B = A^c$

$$1) (A^c)^c = A \quad 2) A \setminus B = A \setminus (A \cap B) = A \cap B^c$$

⑦ 完备事件组  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  两两 mutually exclusive and  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$

运算律 1)  $A \cup B = B \cup A$   $A \cap B = B \cap A$

$$2) (A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$3) (A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$$

$$(A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C)$$

$$4) (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$$

## 1.2 事件的概率

### 1.2.1 概率的初等描述

可能性大小  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$   $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(\Omega) = 1 \quad P(\emptyset) = 0 \quad 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

1.2.2 古典，条件：  
1) 有限个样本  
2) 等可能性

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{A中包含的基本事件数}}{\text{基本事件总数}}$$

## 排列组合

加法原理：几类方案，加法

乘法原理：分几步（先点包子再吃米饭）

排列：1) 不重复排列 从n个不同元素中取出m个，排列

$${}^n P_m = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-m+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$$

$${}^5 P_5 = 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 = \frac{10!}{5!}$$

$$5^{\circ} = 5^{1-1} = \frac{5!}{5!} = 1$$

$${}^n P_n = n(n-1) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = n!$$

$$0^{\circ} = 0^{1-1} = \frac{0!}{0!}$$

$$1) 1! = 1 \times 0! \Rightarrow 0! = 1$$

$$2) {}^0 P_0 = 0! = 1$$

$$3) \frac{n!}{0!} = n! \Rightarrow 0! = 1$$

2) 重复排列 从n个不同元素中取m个排列

$$n \times n \times n \cdots n = n^m$$

组合：从n个不同元素中取出m个不同元素

$${}^n C_m = \frac{{}^n P_m}{m!} = \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+1)}{m(m-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

$${}^n C_{n-m} = {}^n C_m$$

$${}^n C_0 = 1, {}^n C_n = 1$$

例：5白4黑，任取3球

1) 2白一黑

$$\frac{{}^5 C_2 \cdot {}^4 C_1}{{}^9 C_3}$$

2) 没有黑

$$\frac{{}^5 C_3}{{}^9 C_3}$$

步数

3) 颜色相同

$$\frac{{}^5 C_3 + {}^4 C_2}{{}^9 C_3}$$

情况

$$1 - \frac{{}^5 C_3 + {}^4 C_2}{{}^9 C_3} = \frac{{}^5 C_1 + {}^4 C_1}{{}^9 C_3}$$

例：a白b黑，取一个，白球： $\frac{a}{a+b}$

例  $a$  白  $b$  黑，从中摸出  $m$  个 ( $1 \leq m \leq a+b$ ) 第  $m$  个是白球

法 1)

$$\frac{a(a+b-1)!}{(a+b)!} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

法 2)

$$\frac{a \times a+b-1! P_{m-1}}{a+b P_m} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

法 3) 先取  $m$  上的球  $\frac{a}{a+b}$

古典性质：① 单位性  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$  ② 规范性  $P(\Omega) = 1 \quad P(\emptyset) = 0$  ③ 有限可加  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  互不相容

$$P(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

几何概型

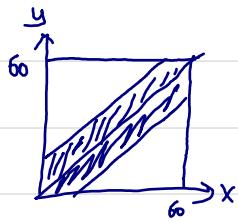


$$P([1, 2]) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{\mu(G)}{\mu(\Omega)} \text{ 度量}$$

例 甲乙 6 点一 7 点，先到等 15min，甲乙一小时内任意时刻可到达

$A$  — 2) 见面  $x$  — 甲到达  $y$  — 乙到达



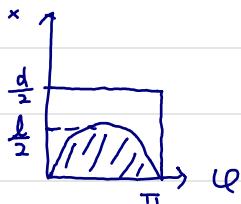
$$|y-x| \leq 15 \quad \begin{cases} y-x \geq 0, & y-x \leq 15 \Rightarrow y \geq x \\ y-x < 0 & x-y \leq 15 \end{cases} \quad y \leq x+15$$

$$P = \frac{60 \times 60 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 45}{60 \times 60} = 0.43756$$

例  针长度为  $l$  设  $x$ : 针中点离最近线的距离  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2}$

$\varphi$ : 针与线的夹角  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$

$$\Omega = \{(\varphi, x) : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$$



$$G = \{(\varphi, x) : 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2} \sin \varphi\}$$

$$P = \frac{\int_0^\pi \frac{l}{2} \sin \varphi d\varphi}{\pi \cdot \frac{l}{2}} = \frac{2l}{\pi d}$$

关键在于观察到  $\varphi$  的对边  $< x$

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) \quad \text{不相容}$$

频率与概率  $n$  次试验  $A$  发生了  $m$  次  $\frac{m}{n}$  频率

性质 1) 非负  $0 \leq w_n(A) \leq 1$

2) 规范  $w_n(\Omega) = 1$   $w_n(\emptyset) = 0$

3) 可加  $A_1, \dots, A_m$  不相容

$$w_n(A_1 + \dots + A_m) = w_n(A_1) + \dots + w_n(A_m)$$

$$w_n(A) \rightarrow P$$

公理化 描述 古典 几何 统计

公理 1  $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$

2  $P(\Omega) = 1$

3  $A_1, A_2, \dots$  不相容  $P(A_1 + A_2 + \dots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots$

性质 1  $P(\emptyset) = 0$   $\Omega = \Omega + \emptyset + \emptyset + \emptyset + \dots$

$$P(\Omega) = P(\Omega + \emptyset + \emptyset + \dots) = P(\Omega) + P(\emptyset) + P(\emptyset) + \dots$$

$$P(\emptyset) + P(\emptyset) + \dots = 0 \quad P(\emptyset) = 0$$

2 有限可加  $P(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n)$

$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \emptyset, \emptyset, \dots$  不相容

$$P(A_1 + \dots + A_n) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(\emptyset) + \dots$$

3  $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$   $P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$

$$A \cap A^c = \emptyset \quad A \cup A^c = \Omega$$

$$P(\Omega) = P(A + A^c) = P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$$

推论:  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  完备事件组  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{两两不相容} \\ \text{并且 } \emptyset \end{array} \right. \quad P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n) = 1$

4.  $P(A \setminus B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$

$$A \supset B \quad P(A - B) = P(A) - P(B)$$

$$A = (A - B) \cup A \cap B \quad A - B \text{ 与 } AB \text{ 不相容}$$

$$\text{and } P(A) \geq P(B)$$

$$P(A \setminus B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \setminus B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

## ★★★ 5. 加法

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$A+B = A+(B-A \cap B) \quad \text{创造互不相容}$$

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B-A \cap B) \quad P(B) - P(B \cap (A \cup B))$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \quad = P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(A+B+C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(AC) + P(ABC)$$

例 1  $\begin{array}{ccccc} & A & B & A+B \\ & 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.6 \end{array} \quad P(A\bar{B}) = 0.3$

例 2  $P(A)=P(B)=P(C)=\frac{1}{4} \quad P(AB)=0 \quad P(AC)=P(BC)=\frac{1}{16}$

① ABC 至少一个发生

② ABC 都不发生

$$P(A+B+C) = \frac{1}{4} \times 3 - 0 - \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} - 0 \\ = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(A\bar{B}\bar{C}) = 1 - P(A+B+C) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$ABC \subset AB \quad 0 \leq P(ABC) \leq P(AB) = 0$$

例 3: 4白 3黑 取3个 至少2个白  $P(2W) = \frac{4C_2^3 C_1 + C_3}{7C_3}$

例 4: ① 不需看  $\rightarrow 0.9$  至少一台需看的概率

② 不需看  $\rightarrow 0.8$   $P(A_1 + A_2) = 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.02 = 0.28$

都需看  $\rightarrow 0.02$

例 5: 20件:  $-6 = 10 \equiv 4$  取3件 2件相同

$$1 - \frac{C_1^{10} C_4^4}{20C_3} = \frac{15}{19}$$

$$1 - \underbrace{\frac{365 \times 364 \times \dots}{365^n}}$$

例 6:  $n$  人至少 2 人生日相同

选座位

## 条件概率

男:50人 女:50人 100人Ω

男:30 女:10

吃到月饼学生中男生占:  $\frac{30}{40}$

定义: Ω样本空间, A,B两个事件  $P(B) > 0$ , 在B已经发生的条件下A发生的概率  $P(A|B)$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{n_{AB}}{n_B} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{n_{AB}/n}{n_B/n} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

例3: 1~6个球 B:偶数

$A_1: \frac{1}{6}$   $A_2: \frac{2}{6}$   $A_3: \frac{3}{6}$

$$(1) P(A_1) = \frac{1}{6} \quad P(A_1|B) = 0$$

$$(2) P(A_2) = \frac{1}{6} \quad P(A_2|B) = \frac{1}{3}$$

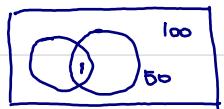
$$(3) P(A_3) = \frac{1}{6} \quad P(A_3|B) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(1) P(A|B) \geq 0 \quad (2) P(\Omega|B) = 1 \quad (3) A_1 A_2 \dots A_n \text{ 不相容} \quad P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i|B\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i|B)$$

## 乘法公式

$$P(AB) = P(B)P(A|B) \quad P(A) > 0 \quad P(B) > 0$$

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A)$$



$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{50}{100} \times \frac{1}{50}$$

$$P(ABC) = P(A)P(B|A)P(C|AB) \quad \text{第一步} \checkmark \quad \text{第一步} \checkmark \text{前提下第二步} \checkmark$$

例3: 产品100件, 次品10%, 不放回, 第3次才合格

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C) = \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{9}{99} \times \frac{90}{98} = 0.000835$$

$$= P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2|\bar{A}_1)P(A_3|\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2)$$

$$P(ABC) = P(A)P(B|A)P(C|AB) = P(A) \cancel{\frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}} \frac{P(ABC)}{P(AB)}$$

例1 甲占60% 乙占40% 甲合格90% 乙合格80%

$$P(\text{甲合格}) = 0.6 \times 0.9 = 0.54$$

$$P(\text{乙合格}) = 0.4 \times 0.8 = 0.32$$

例2. 10签 4难 甲乙丙三人抽 ①甲准 ②甲乙准 ③甲丙乙准 ④乙丙准

A B C 表示甲乙丙抽准

$$\begin{aligned} 1) P(A) &= \frac{4}{10} & 2) P(AB) &= P(A) P(B|A) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} = \frac{6}{45} \\ 3) P(\bar{A}B) &= \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{9} & 4) P(ABC) &= P(A) P(B|A) P(C|AB) \\ &&&= \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

例4 (传染病) a红 b黑 放入 c个颜色相同的球  $C=0$  放回

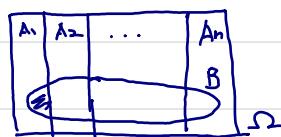
三次都是红  $A_1 A_2 A_3$  表示 1, 2, 3 摸红  $C=-1$  不放回

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 A_2 A_3) &= P(A_1) P(A_2|A_1) P(A_3|A_1 A_2) \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{a+c}{a+b+c} \times \frac{a+2c}{a+b+2c} \end{aligned}$$

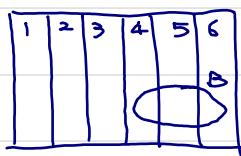
全概率公式

$\rightarrow A_4 A_5 A_6$   
互不相容 并包含 B

定理 1.2  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$  是完备事件组  $P(A_i) > 0$   $P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) P(B|A_i)$



$$P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)P(B|A_n)$$



$$P(A_4)P(B|A_4) + \dots + P(A_6)P(B|A_6)$$

15	10	5	男
40	50	10	100人

男 30人

$$P(B) = \frac{15}{100} \frac{15}{40} + \frac{50}{100} \times \frac{10}{50} + \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{5}{10}$$

一	二	三	四
15%	20%	30%	35%

不合格 0.05 0.04 0.03 0.02 B: 不合格

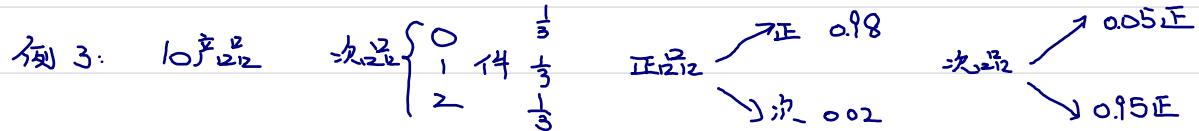
$$P(B) = 15\% \times 0.05 + 0.2 \times 0.04 + 0.3 \times 0.03 + 0.35 \times 0.02 = 0.0315$$

例2：10台 3台次 卖了2台，每台1台正品

B 第三类正 A<sub>0</sub>: 两次次 A<sub>1</sub>: 一次一正 A<sub>2</sub>: 2正

$$P(B) = P(A_0)P(B|A_0) + P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2)$$

$$= \frac{3C_2}{10C_2} \cdot \frac{7}{8} + \frac{3C_1C_1}{10C_2} \cdot \frac{6}{8} + \frac{C_2}{10C_2} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = 0.7$$



产品通过验证 B: 通过 A<sub>0</sub> A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>2</sub>: 0, 1, 2 B<sub>1</sub> 抽正, B<sub>1</sub> 抽次

$$P(A_0) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(A_1) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(A_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B_1|A_0) = 1 \quad P(B_1|A_1) = \frac{9}{10} \quad P(B_1|A_2) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(B_1) = P(A_0)P(B_1|A_0) + P(A_1)P(B_1|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_1|A_2) = 0.9 \quad P(\bar{B}_1) = 0.1$$

$$P(B) = P(B_1)P(B_1|B) + P(\bar{B}_1)P(\bar{B}_1|\bar{B}) = 0.9 \times 0.98 + 0.1 \times 0.05 = 0.887$$

贝叶斯公式 (果→因)

全概率公式 因 → 果  $P(A_4|B)$  refer to last page

		发生			
		感肺	白血	失恋	
		—	—	—	四
1万件		1500	2000	3000	5500
不合格		75	80	90	70
		$P(A_3 B) = \frac{P(A_3B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_3)P(B A_3)}{P(B)}$			

定理1.3  $A_1 \dots A_n$  完备  $B, P(A_i) > 0, P(B) > 0$

$$P(A_k|B) = \frac{P(A_k)P(B|A_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{P(A_kB)}{P(B)}$$

全概率公式

一小块阴影

$P(A_i)$  先验  $P(A_i|B)$  后验

例2：发病率 0.0004



检验有病，真有病概率

$\Delta$  患病  $\bar{A}$ : 健人

$B$  检验有病

$$P(B|A) = 0.99$$

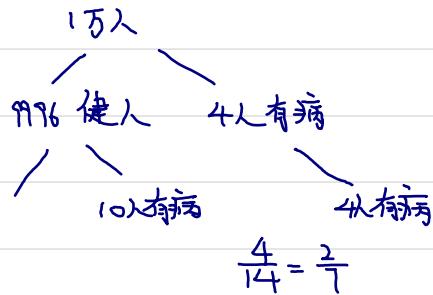
$$P(A) = 0.0004$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.001$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 0.9996$$

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.0004 \times 0.99 + 0.9996 \times 0.001 = 0.0013956$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.0004 \times 0.99}{0.0013956} = 0.284$$



事件的独立性：A的概率不受B发生与否影响  $P(A|B) = P(A)$

定理1.4： $P(A) > 0$   $P(B) > 0$   $A, B$  独立  $\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$

$$\text{Proof} \Rightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} = P(A)$$

$$\Leftarrow P(AB) = P(B)P(A|B) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\text{补} : P(A) = 0 \text{ or } P(B) = 0$$

$$P(A) = 0 \quad AB \subset A \quad 0 \leq P(AB) \leq P(A) = 0, \quad P(A|B) = 0 = P(A)P(B) = 0$$

定义1.6  $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow A, B$  独立

$\phi$  与 A 独立  $P(\phi A) = P(\phi) = 0$   $P(\phi)P(A) = 0$

$\Omega$  与 A 独立  $P(\Omega A) = P(A)$   $P(\Omega)P(A) = P(A)$   $P(A) = 0$  不是  $\phi$

定理 1.5 (1) AB 独立  $A \bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{A}B$ ,  $\bar{A}\bar{B}$  独立  $P(A) = 1$  不是  $\Omega$

(2)  $P(A) = 0$  或  $P(A) = 1$ , A 与任何事件独立

$$\begin{aligned}(1) P(A\bar{B}) &= P(A-B) = P(A-\bar{A}B) = P(A) - P(AB) \\&= P(A) - P(A)P(B) \\&= P(A)(1-P(B)) \\&= P(A)P(\bar{B})\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P(A) = 0 \quad ABCA \quad 0 \leq P(AB) \leq P(A) = 0 \quad P(AB) = 0 = P(A)P(B) = 0$$

$$P(A) = 1 \quad P(\bar{A}) = 0 \quad \bar{A} \text{ 与 } B \text{ 独立} \quad A \text{ 与 } B \text{ 独立}$$

独立：可能性

互不相容： $AB = \emptyset$   $P(A) > 0 \quad P(B) > 0$  独立与互不相容不可同时成立

$$\textcircled{1} AB \text{ 独立} \quad P(AB) = P(A)P(B) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} AB = \emptyset \quad P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0$$

$$ABC \text{ 独立} : \textcircled{1} P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \quad \textcircled{2} P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$$

$$\textcircled{3} P(AC) = P(A)P(C) \quad \textcircled{4} P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

必须指出独立

$$\text{例 2: } P(A+B) = 0.9 \quad P(A) = 0.4 \quad P(B) \text{ ?} \quad \textcircled{1}, A, B \text{ 互不相容} \quad AB = \emptyset \quad P(AB) = 0$$

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(B) = 0.5$$

$$\textcircled{2} A, B \text{ 独立} \quad P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \quad P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$0.9 = 0.4 + P(B) - 0.4P(B)$$

$$P(B) = \frac{5}{6}$$

例 3 甲乙丙各投一次 投中 0.7, 0.8, 0.75

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 恰有一人投中} \quad P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 都中} \quad P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$\textcircled{3} P(A+B+C) = 1 - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C})$$

例4：破译密码，每人译出0.6，以99%译出，至少几人？

$$A_i \text{ 第 } i \text{ 个人能译出} \quad B = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \quad P(B) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \bar{A}_i\right) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n P(\bar{A}_i) = 1 - 0.4^n$$

$$1 - 0.4^n \geq 0.99$$

$$n > 5.026$$

例5.  $0 < P(A) < 1 \quad 0 < P(B) < 1 \quad P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 1$

$$P(A|\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}|B)$$

$$\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A - AB)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)}$$

$$P(AB) - P(AB)P(B) = P(A)P(B) - P(B)P(AB)$$

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

### 伯努利模型

独立实验序列： $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$  独立

$n$ 重独立实验： $E, E, \dots, E$  独立  $E^n$

伯努利实验 结果只有两种

$n$ 重伯努利实验： $n$ 次 独立，结果只有两种

定理：A的概率  $P(0 < P < 1)$   $A: 1-p$ ,  $n$ 重伯努利中发生k次：

$$P_n(k) = {}^k C_n p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad \text{二项概率公式}$$

$$(a+b)^n = (a+b)(a+b) \cdots (a+b)$$

$${}^n C_n a^n + {}^{n-1} C_{n-1} a^{n-1} b + {}^{n-2} C_{n-2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots$$

例1 废品率 0.1 合格率 0.9，取一个发回去三次

$$(1) 恰有1次废品 \quad {}^3 C_1 \times 0.1 \times 0.9^2$$

$$(2) 恰有2次废品 \quad {}^3 C_2 \times 0.1^2 \times 0.9$$

$$(3) 三次都废 \quad {}^3 C_3 \times 0.1^3$$

$$(4) 三次取正品 \quad {}^3 C_0 \times 0.9^3$$

## 例2 彩票中奖 恰分之一

十年,520次,从未中奖

$$P_{520}(0) = \binom{520}{0} (10^{-5})^0 (1-10^{-5})^{520}$$

$$= 0.99999^{520}$$

$$\approx 0.9948$$

## 第2章 随机变量的概念

平常结果确定

1 2 3 4 5 6	$x$	}
正 反	1 0	
白 黑 红	0 1 2	
$\{\omega : x(\omega) = a\}$ 事件	$\{x = a\}$	$p\{x = a\}$

离散型：有限个，无限可列个

例6 公车站 每5分钟一辆 候车时间

$$x \in [0, 5] \quad p\{1 \leq x \leq 3\} \quad p\{x \geq 0\} = 1 \quad p\{x > 6\} = 0$$

非离散型：连续型

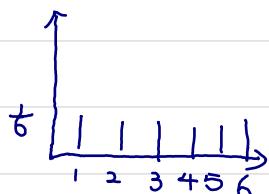
## 2.2 离散型随机变量及其概率分布

$X: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
$\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}$

$X: 1 \quad 0$
$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

(变量)  $X$  的所有取值  $x_k$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 可以是无限可列个

$$P\{X = x_k\} = p_k \quad \text{概率函数(分布)}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad p_k > 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \sum p_k = 1$$

$X: 2 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 16 \quad 32 \dots$
$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{16} \quad \frac{1}{32} \dots$

例1：5黑3白 每次抽一个不放回 直到取黑  $X$ 为取的数目

$$P\{1 < x < 0\} = 0 \quad P\{1 < x < 3\} = \frac{15}{56} \quad P\{x \leq 3\} = 1$$

$$X=0 \quad P\{x=0\} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$X=1 \quad P\{x=1\} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{15}{56}$$

$$X=2 \quad P\{x=2\} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{56}$$

$$X=3 \quad P\{x=3\} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{1}{56}$$

$X$	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{15}{56}$	$\frac{5}{56}$	$\frac{1}{56}$

### 连续型随机变量及其概率密度函数

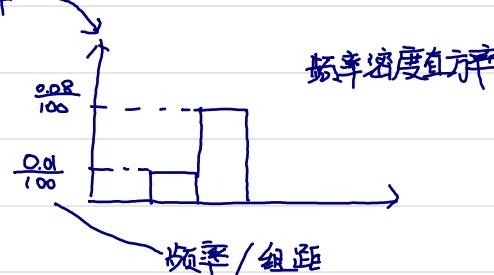
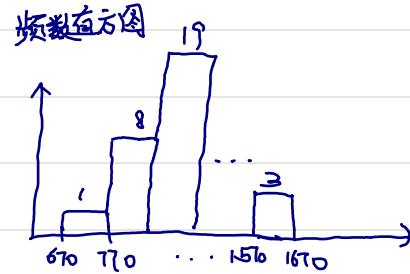
例如：身高 150~200

150~160	10
160~170	20
170~180	40
180~190	15
190~200	15

例：99年的降水量

670~770	1	0.01
770~870	8	0.08
870~970	:	:
970~1070	3	0.03

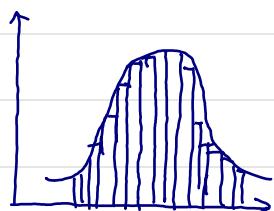
频数 频率



① 每个小长方形面积等于该组的概率  $\frac{0.01}{100} \times 100 = 0.01$

② 所有小长方形面积相加等于1

③ 界于  $x=a$   $x=b$  之间的面积近似于  $(a, b]$  的频率



$$y = f(x)$$

定义：非负可积  $f(x) \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad a \leq b$

$$P\{a < x \leq b\} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$X$ ：连续  $\rightarrow f(x)$  概率密度函数

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

参数

③ 连续型随机变量取个别值

概率为0

取无穷点概率  $> 1$  矛盾

$$P(0.1) = 0.0001$$

$$0 \leq P\{x=x_0\} \leq P\{x_0 - \Delta x < x \leq x_0\} = \int_{x_0 - \Delta x}^{x_0} f(x) dx \rightarrow 0$$

连续、端点无所谓  $P\{a \leq x \leq b\} = P\{a < x \leq b\} = P\{a \leq x < b\} = P\{a < x < b\}$

$$P\{x < a\} = P\{x \leq a\} \quad P\{x > a\} = P\{x \geq a\}$$

概率为0的事件未必不可能事件

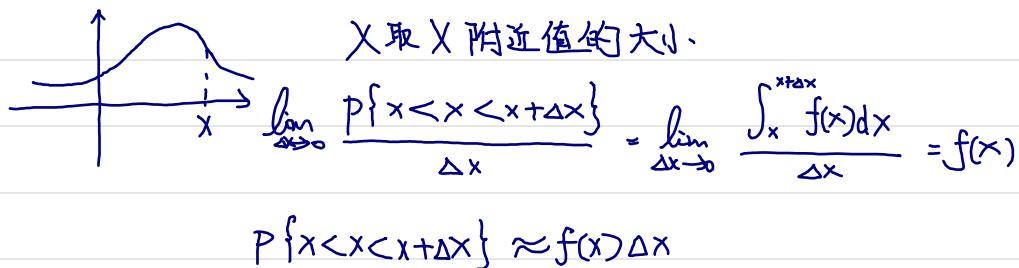
概率为1的事件未必是必然事件 (0,1) 扔到0和1

例 2:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx + 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\text{求 } k \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (kx + 1) dx = 1 \\ \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{x \leq 2\} = P\{-\infty < x \leq 2\} = \int_0^2 (\frac{1}{2}x + 1) dx = 1$$

$$P\{1.5 < x < 2.5\} = \int_{1.5}^2 (\frac{1}{2}x + 1) dx = 0.0625$$



分布函数：离散，连续。

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) \quad X \text{取值不超过 } x \text{ 的概率} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad F(x) \in [0, 1]$$

性质：1)  $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1 \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

2)  $F(x)$  不减  $x_1 < x_2 \quad F(x_1) \leq F(x_2)$

$$F(1) \leq F(1.1) \quad P(x \leq 1) \quad P(x \leq 1.1) \quad x \leq 1 \subset x \leq 1.1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = F(+\infty) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(-\infty) = 0 \quad \text{用于求参数}$$

3)  $F(x)$  左连续  $\begin{cases} \text{离散} & \text{左连续} \\ \text{连续} & \text{至多可列个间断点} \end{cases}$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) \quad P\{X \leq a\} = F(a)$$

$$P\{X > a\} = 1 - P\{X \leq a\} = 1 - F(a)$$

$$P\{\underline{a < X \leq b}\} = P\{X \leq b\} - P\{X \leq a\} = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$P\{X=a\} = F(a) - F(a-0) \text{ 红色 a}$$

对离散，连续都成立

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x) = F(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} F(x) = F(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = F(a) \quad \text{极限值, 函数值存在, 极限值 = 函数值}$$

$$P\{\underline{a \leq X \leq b}\} = F(b) - F(a-0) \text{ 减掉 a 左边的有的}$$

$$P\{X < a\} = F(a-0)$$

$$P\{X > a\} = 1 - F(a-0)$$

例 1：

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} a - e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad a > 0 \text{ 或 } a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a - \frac{1}{e^x}) = a = 1$$

例 2 \*

X	-1, 2, 3
P	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$x = -3$$

$$F(-3) = P(X \leq -3) = 0$$

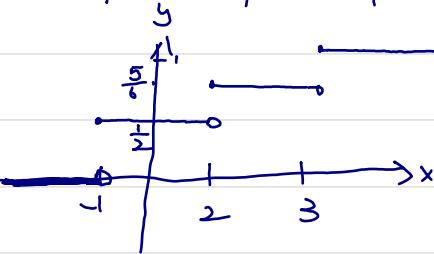
$$X < -1, \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = 0$$

$$-1 \leq X < 2 \quad F(x) = P(X = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \leq X < 3 \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(x = -1) + P(x = 2) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$3 \leq X \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(x = -1) + P(x = 2) + P(x = 3) = 1$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{5}{6} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & 3 \leq x \end{cases}$$



x	-2	0	1	3
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$



4个点、5部分

$$X < -2 \quad F(x) = 0$$

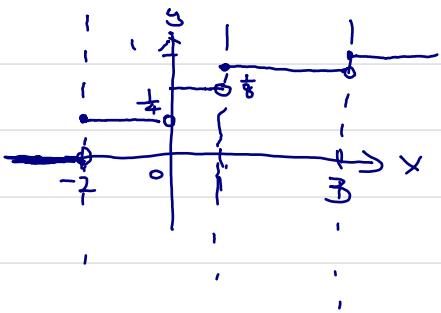
$$-2 \leq X < 0 \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \leq X < 1 \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 \leq X < 3 \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$3 \leq X \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & 3 \leq x \end{cases}$$



右连续

X取值从小到大排好

分布函数  $\rightarrow$  概率函数

间断点,  $x_k$  是 x 的取值

$$P\{x=x_p\} = F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})$$

x	-2	0	1	3
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$1 - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(看高度)

$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \text{ 连续}$$

$$F(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{例 3: } f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\pi(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{例 4 } f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dt = 0$$

$$0 \leq x < 2 \text{ 时 } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^x (-\frac{1}{2}t + 1) dt = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x$$

$$x \geq 2 \text{ 时 } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^2 (-\frac{1}{2}t + 1) dt + \int_2^x 0 dt = 1$$

例 5  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ Ax^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$

$\nexists A$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = 0 = F(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} Ax^2 = A = F(1) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{0.3 < x < 0.7\} = F(0.7) - F(0.3)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0.1} f(t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^{0.3} f(t) dt$$

$$= 0.49 - 0.09 = 0.4$$

常见的分布

0-1 分布  $\begin{array}{c|cc} x & 1 & 0 \\ \hline p & p & 1-p \end{array}$   $P\{X=k\} = p^k (1-p)^{1-k} \quad k=0, 1$

例 1：废品率 10%  $x = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{合格} \\ 0 & \text{废} \end{cases}$   $P\{X=1\} = 0.9 \quad P\{X=0\} = 0.1$

有两种结果，试验只做一次

几何分布  $P(A) = p$  第  $k$  次首次发生 前  $k-1$  次未发生

$$P\{X=k\} = (1-p)^{k-1} p \quad X \sim G(p)$$

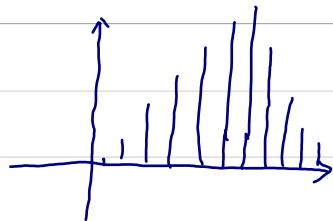
例：射中 0.6  $X$ : 直到命中目标的次数

$$P\{X=k\} = 0.4^{k-1} 0.6 \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

二项分布  $P(A) = p$   $n$  次试验发生了  $k$  次

$$P\{X=k\} = {}^n C_k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n \quad X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } P\{X=k\} = {}^n C_1 p (1-p)^{n-1}$$



$$n=10 \quad p=0.7$$

最可能值

1)  $(n+1)p$  不为整数  $\lceil (n+1)p \rceil$  达最大值

2)  $(n+1)p$  是整数  $(n+1)p$   $(n+1)p - 1$  最大值

例3：报0.8，99%报警

$$x: 台数 \quad n: 总装台数 \quad X \sim B(n, 0.8)$$

$$0.99 \leq P\{x \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{x=0\} = 1 - {}^n C_0 0.2^n = 1 - 0.2^n$$

$$1 - 0.2^n \geq 0.99$$

$$0.01 \geq 0.2^n$$

$$\ln 0.01 \geq n \ln 0.2$$

$$n \geq \frac{\ln 0.01}{\ln 0.2}$$

例4 每台机床维修  $P=0.01$

1) 1人看2台

不能及时维修的概率

2) 3人看80台

1)  $n=20 \quad p=0.01 \quad X$  修的台数

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 1) &= 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} \\ &= 1 - {}^{20} C_0 0.99^{20} - {}^{20} C_1 0.01 \times 0.99^{19} \\ &\approx 0.0169 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad n=80 \quad p=0.01 \quad P\{X > 3\} &= 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} - P\{X=2\} - P\{X=3\} \\ &\approx 0.0087 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{泊松分布} \quad P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\lambda > 0 \quad X \sim P(\lambda)$$

电话收呼叫次数，公用设施（等车，收银，挂号）

$$\lambda = 0.1 \quad k=0 \quad e^{-0.1}$$

$$k=1 \quad \frac{0.1}{1!} e^{-0.1}$$

$$k=2 \quad \frac{0.1^2}{2!} e^{-0.1}$$

查表	$k/\lambda$	0.1	0.2	0.3	...
	0				
	1				
	2				
	3				
:	:				

二项分布  $0.99^{20}, 0.99^{19}$  用泊松分布近似当  $n$  比较大， $P$  较小  
 $(n \geq 100, np \leq 10)$

例 5. 电话台  $X \sim P(3) \quad \lambda = 3$

不超过 5 次

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P\{X \leq 5\} = \sum_{k=0}^5 P\{X=k\} = 0.916 \quad (\text{查表} 012345)$$

例 6. 1000 个账户 每户 10 万元，每户提 20% 概率是 0.006

$$10 \times 0.2 = 2000 \text{ 元}$$

准备多少现金以 95% 以上概率

$X$ ：提款的用户数  $X \sim B(1000, 0.006)$

现金  $x$  元  $P\{2X \leq x\} \geq 0.95$

$$P\{X \leq \frac{x}{2}\} \geq 0.95 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{6^k}{k!} e^{-6} \geq 0.95 \quad \frac{x}{2} \geq 10 \quad x \geq 20$$

找到  $\lambda = 6$ ，然后全部加，加到  $\geq 0.95$

例7：发病率  $\frac{1}{1000}$ ，单位5000人 至少2人得病的概率

$$X \text{得病人数} \quad X \sim B(5000, \frac{1}{1000})$$

$$P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\}$$

$$= 1 - 0.006738 - 0.03369$$

$$= 0.959572$$

$$X \sim P(5)$$

$$P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^1 \frac{5^k}{k!} e^{-5}$$

超几何分布 100学生 男60 女40 取10人

$X$ : 取10人中男生人数

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\binom{60}{k} \binom{40}{10-k}}{\binom{100}{10}} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 10$$

$N$ 个元素： $N_1$ 个属于第一类， $N_2$ 个属于第二类

取n个  $X$ : 取n个属于第一类的个数

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\binom{N_1}{k} \binom{N_2}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, \min\{n, N_1\}$$

例8：20名学生（5女 15男）任取4名  $X$ : 4名中女生人数

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\binom{5}{k} \binom{15}{4-k}}{\binom{20}{4}} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

不放回抽样试验

100000粒 发芽 99% 取出10粒  $N$ 很大， $n$ 相对于 $N$ 很小

$$p = \frac{M}{N} \text{ 改变小}$$

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} \approx {}^M C_k p^k (1-p)^{M-k}$$

例9：10000粒 发芽率 99% 取200粒 最多一粒不发芽

$$10000 \times 1\% = 100 \text{粒 } N_1 \text{ 发芽 } 9900 \text{ 粒 } N_2$$

$$N=10000 \quad N_1=100 \quad n=200$$

$$P\{X \leq 1\} = P\{X=0\} + P\{X=1\} = \frac{\binom{100}{0} \binom{9900}{200}}{\binom{10000}{200}} + \frac{\binom{100}{1} \binom{9900}{199}}{\binom{10000}{200}}$$

$$n=200 \quad p=0.01$$

$$P\{X \leq 1\} = {}^{200}C_0 0.01^0 0.99^{200} + {}^{200}C_1 0.01^1 \times 0.99^{199}$$

$$n=200 \quad p=0.01 \quad np=2 \quad \lambda=2$$

$$P\{X \leq 1\} = 0.1353 + 0.2707 = 0.406$$

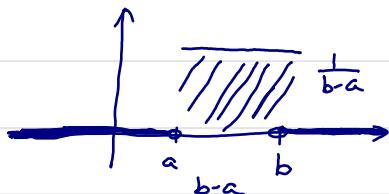
二项分布  $n \geq 100$   $np \leq 10$  用泊松分布近似计算  $\lambda=np$

超几何分布  $\frac{N \text{大}}{\text{N小}} \rightarrow$  二项分布  $\xrightarrow{\text{近似}}$  泊松

## 连续型分布

均匀分布

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad x \sim U[a, b]$$

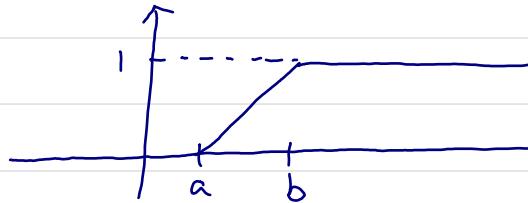


$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$\star \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a} & a \leq x < b \\ 1 & x \geq b \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^a f(t) dt + \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

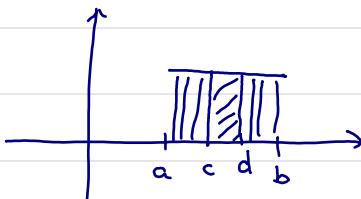


$$= \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a}(x-a)$$

$$X \sim U[a, b] \quad [c, d] \subset [a, b]$$

$$P\{c \leq x \leq d\} = \int_c^d \frac{1}{b-a} dt = \frac{d-c}{b-a}$$



例1. 公共汽车从7点, 每15分钟开

乘客7点到7点半到车站是均匀分布

1) 等车不超过5分钟 2) 等车超过10分钟  $P\{0 < X < 5\} + P\{15 < X < 20\}$

过X分  $X \sim U[0, 30]$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{30} & 0 \leq x \leq 30 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



$$P\{10 \leq X \leq 15\} + P\{25 \leq X \leq 30\} = \frac{5}{30} + \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$$

指数分布

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda > 0 \quad X \sim Exp(\lambda)$$

$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^x e^{-\lambda t} d(-\lambda t)$$

$$= [e^{-\lambda t}]_0^x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

服务时间, 寿命

$$\text{例2} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1000} e^{-\frac{x}{1000}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

3个元件

$$P\{X > 1000\} = \int_{1000}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1000} e^{-\frac{x}{1000}} dx$$

$$= -e^{-\frac{x}{1000}} \Big|_{1000}^{\infty} = e^{-1}$$

$$(P\{X > 1000\})^3 = e^{-3}$$

例3:  $X$  指数分布  $\lambda$   $s > 0$   $t > 0$  证  $P\{X > s+t : X > s\} = P\{X > t\}$

$$\text{证: } P\{X > s+t : X > s\}$$

$$P\{A|B\} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P\{X > t\}$$



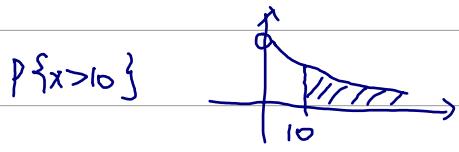
$$= \frac{P\{X > s+t\} \cap \{X > s\}}{P\{X > s\}}$$

$$= \int_t^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = e^{-\lambda t}$$

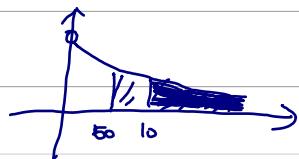
$$= \frac{P\{X > s+t\}}{P\{X > s\}}$$

$$= \frac{\int_s^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx}{\int_s^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx}$$

$$= \frac{-e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{s+t}^{\infty}}{-e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{s+t}^{\infty}} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(s+t)}}{e^{-\lambda s}} = e^{-\lambda t}$$



$$P\{X > 50 + 10 : X > 50\}$$



正态分布

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$1. \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\pi} = 1$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

性质 1)  $y = \varphi(x)$  以  $x = \mu$  为对称轴 bell curve

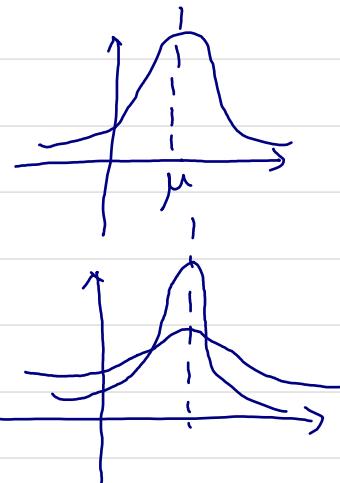
$x = \mu$  时  $\varphi(x)$  最大值  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$

2)  $y = \varphi(x)$  以  $x$  轴为渐近线  $x = \mu \pm \sigma$  找点

3)  $\sigma$  固定  $\mu$  变化 左右移动

$\mu$  固定  $\sigma$  变化 ↓ 最高点 ↑

$\sigma \uparrow$  最高点 ↓



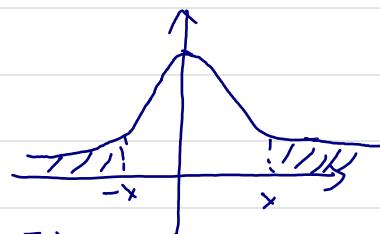
标准正态分布  $\mu=0 \sigma=1$

$$\phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$\Phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

性质：1) 以  $y$  轴为对称轴 偶函数

$$\phi_0(x) = \phi_0(-x) \quad * \quad \Phi_0(-x) = 1 - \Phi_0(x)$$



查表：给  $0 \leq x < 5$   $x \geq 5$   $\phi_0(x) = 0$   $\Phi_0(x) = 1$  面积、

$$x \leq -5 \quad \phi_0(x) = 0 \quad \Phi_0(x) = 0$$

$$\Phi_0(-4) = 1 - \Phi_0(4)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} \right]$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2}} dt$$

$$\Phi(x) = \Phi_0\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\text{因为 } \Phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2}} dt$$

$$(4) \Phi(1.65) \quad \Phi(-1) = \Phi(1) \quad \Phi(6.4) = 0$$

$$X \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\Phi(1.65) \quad \Phi(-1) = 1 - \Phi(1) \quad \Phi(6.4) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{|x| < 1.96\} &= P\{-1.96 < X \leq 1.96\} = \Phi(1.96) - \Phi(-1.96) \\ &= \Phi(1.96) - 1 + \Phi(-1.96) \\ &= 2\Phi(0.96) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad X \sim N(1, 4) \quad \mu = 1 \quad \sigma = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{0 < X < 1.6\} &= \Phi(1.6) - \Phi(0) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{1.6-1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0-1}{2}\right) \\ &= \Phi(0.3) - \Phi(-0.5) = \Phi(0.3) - 1 + \Phi(0.5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{|x| \leq 2\} &= \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{2-1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-2-1}{2}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{|x| \leq 2\} = P\{-2 \leq X \leq 2\} = P\left\{\frac{-2-1}{2} \leq \frac{X-1}{2} \leq \frac{2-1}{2}\right\} = \Phi(0.5) - \Phi(-1.5)$$

$$(6) \text{ 长度 } X \sim N(50, 1) \quad \mu = 50 \quad \sigma = 1 \quad 50 \pm 1 \text{ 是合格}$$

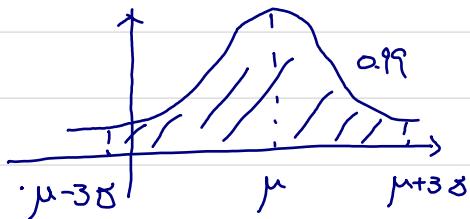
$$\begin{aligned} P\{49 \leq x \leq 51\} &= \Phi(51) - \Phi(49) = \Phi\left(\frac{51-50}{1}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{49-50}{1}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) \\ &= 2\Phi(1) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{T \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{T = 0\} = 1 - (1 - 0.6826)^3 \approx 0.968$$

$$7. X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad P\{|x-\mu| < \sigma\} \quad P\{|x-\mu| < 2\sigma\} \quad P\{|x-\mu| < 3\sigma\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{|x-\mu| < \sigma\} &= P\{-\sigma < x-\mu < \sigma\} = P\{\mu - \sigma < x < \mu + \sigma\} = \Phi(\mu + \sigma) - \Phi(\mu - \sigma) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{\mu + \sigma - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu - \sigma - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = 0.6826 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{|x-\mu| < 2\sigma\} = 0.9544 \quad P\{|x-\mu| < 3\sigma\} = 0.9974$$



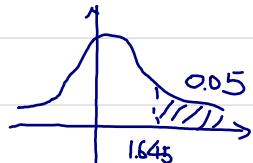
$$X \sim N(0, 1) \text{ 给定 } \alpha (0 < \alpha < 1) \text{ 找 } u_\alpha \quad P\{X > u_\alpha\} = \alpha$$

$u_\alpha$  叫上  $\alpha$  分位数

$$u_{0.05} = 1.645 \quad P\{X > 1.645\} = 0.05$$

$$u_{0.025} = 1.96 \quad u_{0.01} = 2.33$$

面积 / 点



## 随机变量函数的分布

已知  $X$  是某分布  $Y = 3X - 5$  分布?

离散型

1)	$X$	7 8 9 10
	P	0.1 0.3 0.4 0.2

$Y = 4X$	28 32 36 40
P	0.1 0.3 0.4 0.2

$Z = X^2$	Z	49 64 81 100
	P	0.1 0.3 0.4 0.2

2)	$X$	-1 0 1 2
	P	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.1
	$Y$	1 0 1 4
	P	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.1

重复

$Y = x^2$	Y	0 1 4
	P	0.3 0.6 0.1

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
P	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1

$$Y = x^4 - 1$$

Y	15	0	-1	0	15
P	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1

Y	-1	0	15
P	0.5	0.2	0.3

连续型

$$\text{设 } X \text{ 的 } f_X(x) \quad Y = g(x) \quad Y = g(X)$$

$$F_Y(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad F_Y(x) \rightarrow F_X(x) \quad \text{是等}$$

$$F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f_Y(x) \leftarrow f_X(x)$$

$$1) \quad X \text{ 的 密度 } f_X(x) \quad Y = 3X + 2$$

$$F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\} = P\{3X + 2 \leq x\}$$

$$f_Y(x) = f_X\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right)$$

$$P\{X \leq \frac{x-2}{3}\} = F_X\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right)$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{12} & 2 \leq x \leq 14 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

X服从  $[a, b]$  均匀分布  $Y = kx + c$  ( $k \neq 0$ ) 服从相应区间上的均匀分布

$$[ka+c, kb+c] \quad k > 0 \quad [kb+c, ka+c] \quad k < 0$$

$$k > 0 \quad f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{kb-ka} & ka+c \leq x \leq kb+c \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$k < 0 \quad f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ka-kb} & kb+c \leq x \leq ka+c \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$2) \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad Y = ax + b \quad a \neq 0$$

$$a > 0 \text{ 时} \quad F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\} = P\{ax + b \leq x\} = P\{x \leq \frac{x-b}{a}\} = \Phi\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_Y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a} e^{-\frac{(x-b-\mu)^2}{2a^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a} e^{-\frac{(x-b+a\mu)^2}{2a^2}} \quad \text{对称轴}$$

$$N(a\mu+b, a^2\sigma^2)$$

$$a < 0 \text{ 时 } f_Y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} |a|} e^{-\frac{(x-(b+al))^2}{2a^2l^2}}$$

线性： $2x+8y$ ,  $x_1+x_2 \rightarrow$ ,  $x+8y+17z+5$

$$Y = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{定理 2.1 } X \text{ 的密度 } f_X(x) \quad Y = kx+b \quad f_Y(x) = \frac{1}{|k|} f_X\left(\frac{x-b}{k}\right)$$

$$k < 0, \quad F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\} = P\{kx+b \leq x\} = P\{x \geq \frac{x-b}{k}\} = 1 - P\{x < \frac{x-b}{k}\}$$

$$= 1 - F_X\left(\frac{x-b}{k}\right)$$

$$f_Y(x) = -\frac{1}{|k|} f_X\left(\frac{x-b}{k}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|k|} f_X\left(\frac{x-b}{k}\right)$$

$$k > 0 \text{ 时 } f_Y(x) = \frac{1}{k} f_X\left(\frac{x-b}{k}\right)$$

$$(3) \quad X \sim N(0, 1) \quad Y = X^2$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\} = P\{X^2 \leq x\} = 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \text{ 时 } F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\} = P\{X^2 \leq x\} = P\{-\sqrt{x} \leq X \leq \sqrt{x}\}$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-x}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$4) \quad X \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+1} & 0 < x < e-1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad Y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$F_Y(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x^2) & 0 \leq x < \sqrt{e-1} \\ 1 & x \geq \sqrt{e-1} \end{cases}$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } F_Y(x) = P\{Y \leq x\} = P\{\sqrt{x} \leq x\} = 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \text{ 时 } P\{X \leq x^2\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

$$\int_1^{x^2} 1 \quad x^2 \geq e-1$$

$$(\ln(1+x^2)) \quad 0 \leq x^2 < e-1$$

$$f_Y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} & 0 \leq x < \sqrt{e-1} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

### 第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

身材 身高 体重 三维

#### 3.1 二维随机变量

E试验  $\Omega$  空间  $X, Y$  是  $\Omega$  的两个变量

$(X, Y)$  变量 向量

分布函数  $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$  联合分布  $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$

$$(1) 0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1$$

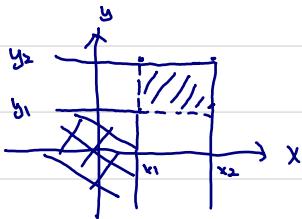
$$(2) F(x, y) \text{ 不减}$$

$$(3) F(-\infty, y) = 0 \quad F(x, -\infty) = 0 \quad F(-\infty, -\infty) = 0 \quad F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$$

(4)  $F(x, y)$  分别关于  $x$  和  $y$  有右连续

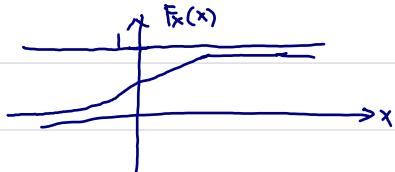
$$(5) x_1 < x_2 \quad y_1 < y_2 \quad P\{x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2\}$$

$$= F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1) \text{ 减少了-次}$$



$$F_x(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = F(x, +\infty) = P\{X \leq x, Y < +\infty\}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = F(+\infty, y) = P\{X < +\infty, Y \leq y\}$$



二维离散型的联合分布及边缘分布

	1	2	3	
1	1/8	1/8	1/8	$\frac{1}{8}$
2	1/8	1/8	1/8	$\frac{1}{8}$

分布表

$$(1) P_{ij} \geq 0 \quad (2) \sum_i \sum_j P_{ij} = 1$$

$$F(-1, -2) = P\{X \leq -1, Y \leq -2\} = 0$$

$$F(1, 2) = P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq 2\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(4, 5) = P\{X \leq 4, Y \leq 5\} = 1$$

$$F(1.5, 2.6) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \sum_{x_i \leq x} \sum_{y_j \leq y} P_{ij}$$



边缘分布

对行求和，得 $X$ 边缘分布

对列求和，得 $Y$ 边缘分布

$X \setminus Y$	1	2	3
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$X$	1	2
P	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

$Y$	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

① 联合分布可唯一确定边缘分布

② 边缘分布不能确定联合分布

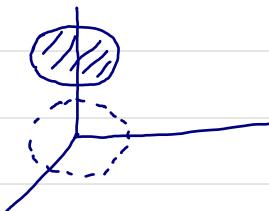
二维连续的联合密度和边缘密度

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(s, t) ds dt$$

$$(1) f(x, y) \geq 0 \quad (2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \quad (3) \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$$

$$(4) G \times Y \text{ 平面上的区域 } P\{f(x, y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$$

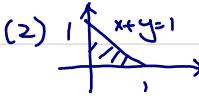
$$1) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} C & (x, y) \in G \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad G: x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy \\ = \int_G 1 dx dy = C \pi r^2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \text{ 面积倒数}$$



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

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S(G)} & (x, y) \in G \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)} & x>0, y>0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



(1)  $x, Y$  的  $F(x,y)$

(3)  $F_x(x) F_Y(y)$

$$(1) F(x,y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} \quad x>0, y>0 \quad F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(s,t) ds dt$$

$x$  or  $y < 0 \quad F(x,y)=0$

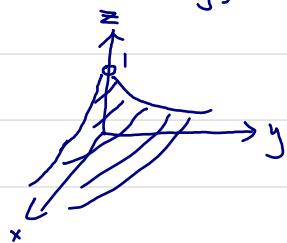
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^x \int_0^y e^{-s} e^{-t} ds dt \\ &= \int_0^x e^{-s} ds \cdot \int_0^y e^{-t} dt \\ &= (1-e^{-x})(1-e^{-y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P\{(x,y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_G e^{-(x+y)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} e^{-(x+y)} dy = 1 - \frac{2}{e}$$

$$(3) F_x(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} F(x,y) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad x > 0$$

$$F_x(x) = 0 \quad x \leq 0$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} x=0 & z=e^{-y} \\ y=0 & z=e^{-x} \end{array}$$

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

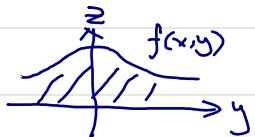


$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

### 边缘密度函数

$$F_x(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s,t) dt ds$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s,y) ds = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$



$$(3) \quad f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} \quad \text{求 } f_x(x) \quad f_y(y)$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} dy = \frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)} \tan^{-1} y \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}$$

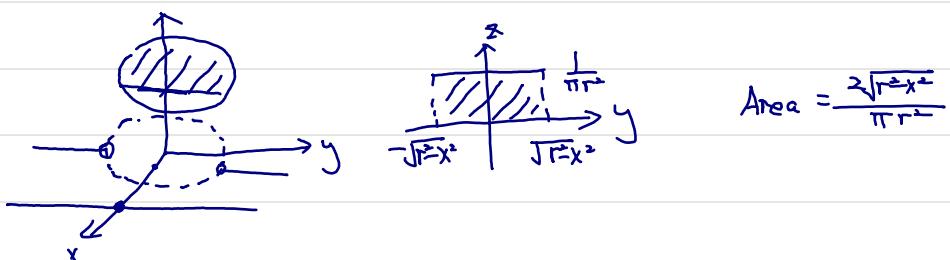
$$f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) \quad \text{独立}$$

$$(4) \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} & x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad f_x(x) \quad f_y(y)$$

$$|x| \leq r \Rightarrow f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dy = \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}{\pi r^2}$$

$$|x| > r \Rightarrow f_x(x) = 0$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}{\pi r^2} & |x| \leq r \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}{\pi r^2} & |y| \leq r \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2(xy + \frac{x^2}{2} - xy^2) & 0 \leq x, y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 2(xy + \frac{x^2}{2} - xy^2) dy \\ &= 2(xy + \frac{x^2}{2} - xy^2) \Big|_0^1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{else } f_x(x) = 0$$

① 二维正态分布的边缘分布也是正态分布

② 两边缘分布是正态，二维并非是正态

### 3.2.1 条件分布

$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$

$$F(x|A) = P\{X \leq x | A\}$$

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \text{ 在 } x > 1 \text{ 的条件下的条件分布}$$

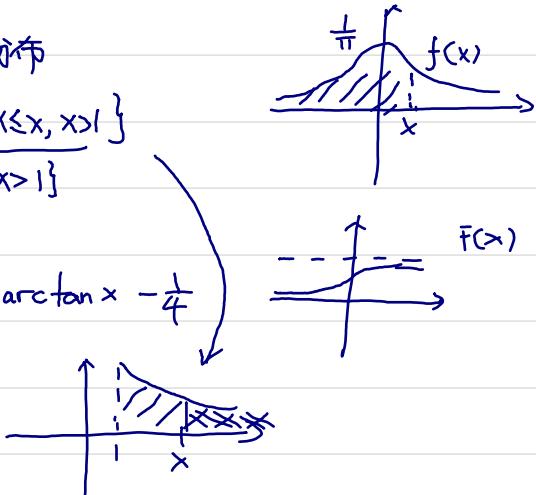
$$F(x|x>1) = P\{X \leq x | x>1\} = \frac{P\{X \leq x, x>1\}}{P\{x>1\}}$$

$$x \leq 1 \text{ 时 } F(x|x>1) = 0$$

$$x > 1 \text{ 时 } P\{1 < x \leq x\} = \int_1^x \frac{1}{\pi(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F(x|x>1) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x - \frac{1}{4} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{x>1\} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{4}$$



### 3.2.2 离散型的条件分布

$x_2$	0	1
0	0.1	0.3
1	0.3	0.3
	0.4	0.6

$$\begin{cases} x_1=0 & P\{x_2=0 | x_1=0\} = \frac{0.1}{0.4} = 0.25 \\ x_1=0 & P\{x_2=1 | x_1=0\} = \frac{0.3}{0.4} = 0.75 \\ x_1=1 & P\{x_2=0 | x_1=1\} = \frac{0.3}{0.6} = 0.5 \\ x_1=1 & P\{x_2=1 | x_1=0\} = \frac{0.3}{0.6} = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{x_2|x_1=0\} \mid \begin{array}{c|cc} x_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0.25 & & 0.75 \end{array}$$

$$P\{x_2|x_1=1\} \mid \begin{array}{c|cc} x_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0.5 & & 0.5 \end{array}$$

### 3.2.3 连续型的条件分布

定义3.5  $(x, y)$   $f(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$ , 若  $f_Y(y) > 0$

$$\text{在 } Y=y \text{ 的条件下 } F(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du$$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} \quad F(y|x) = \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{f(x, v)}{f_X(x)} dv$$

$$f(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$$

$$(1) \quad f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} \quad f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}$$

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad f(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r} & x^2 + y^2 \leq r \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{\pi r^2} & |x| \leq r \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}{\pi r^2} & |y| \leq r \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$|y| < r \quad f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}} & -\sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X>0 | Y=0\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

圆里的一半



$$= \int_0^r \frac{1}{2\pi} dx \quad \frac{2\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}{\pi r^2} = \frac{2}{\pi r} \quad \frac{1}{\pi r^2} = \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$P\{X \leq x | Y=y\} = \frac{P\{X \leq x | Y=y\}}{P\{Y=y\}}$$

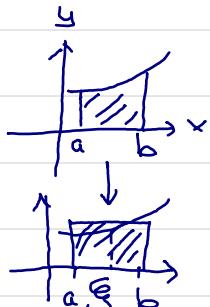
$$\int_y^{y+\epsilon} f_Y(v) dv = f_Y(\xi) \epsilon$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi) (b-a)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_y^{y+\epsilon} f_Y(v) dv = f_Y(\xi) = f_Y(y)$$

$$x=5$$

$$\xi \in (y, y+\epsilon)$$



$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y \leq y+\epsilon\}}{P\{Y \leq y \leq y+\epsilon\}}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^x \int_y^{y+\epsilon} f(u, v) dv du}{\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_y^{y+\epsilon} f_Y(v) dv} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) du}{f_Y(y)}$$

### 3.2.4 随机变量的独立性

扔硬币 第一次第二次 身高 体重

$$f(x|y) = f_x(x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$f(x,y) = f_x(x) f_Y(y) \star$$

$$f(x,y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$$

$$P\{X \in S_X, Y \in S_Y\} = P\{X \in S_X\} P\{Y \in S_Y\}$$

1) 二维离散的独立性

$$P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\} = P\{X=x_i\} P\{Y=y_j\}$$

x \ y	0	1
0	0.2	0.2
1	0.2	0.4
	0.4	0.6

$$\downarrow \\ 0.4 \times 0.4 \neq 0.2$$

判断独立

x \ y	0	1
0	0.2	0.3
1	0.2	0.3
	0.4	0.6

2) 二维连续性  $f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

经理 8~12时 教书 7~9时 独立 不超过5分 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 时)

$$x. f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & 8 < x < 12 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad Y \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 7 < y < 9 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad X \text{ } Y \text{ 独立}$$

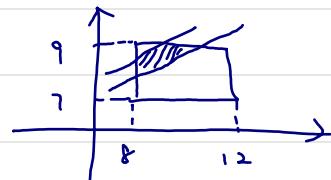
$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & 8 < x < 12, 7 < y < 9 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{|X-Y| \leq 1\}$$

$$= \iint_G f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \iint_G 1 dx dy = \frac{1}{8} \text{Area } G = \frac{1}{48}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{12} \leq y-x \leq \frac{1}{12} \\ -\frac{1}{12}+x \leq y \leq \frac{1}{12}+x \\ y = x - \frac{1}{12} \quad y = x + \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$



变量独立 构造的函数也独立

定理:  $X, Y$  独立  $g_1(X), g_2(Y)$  是独立

$X, Y$  独立  $X^2, Y^2$  也独立  $a_1X+b_1, a_2Y+b_2$  独立

### 3.3 二维随机变量函数的分布

(1) 二维离散

		$Z = X + Y$			
		4	4.2	20	21
5		0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
5.1		0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1

$Z = X - Y$

$Z$		$5^2 - 4$	$5^2 - 4.2$	$5.1^2 - 4$	$5.1^2 - 4.2$	重复就合并
P		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	

(2)  $X_1, X_2$  独立  $\sim \text{伯努利}$  分布  $P(X_1+X_2)$

$x_1$	0	1
P	$\frac{1-p}{p}$	$\frac{p}{1-p}$

$x_1+x_2$	0	1	2	
P	$(1-p)^2$	$(1-p)p$	$p(1-p)$	$p^2$

$x_1+x_2$	0	1	2
P	$(1-p)^2$	$2p(1-p)$	$p^2$

$(3) X, Y$  独立  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  泊松分布  $Z = X + Y$   $P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$

$$\{Z=k\} = \sum_{i=0}^k \{X=i, Y=k-i\}$$

$$P\{Z=k\} = \sum_{i=0}^k P\{X=i, Y=k-i\} = \sum_{i=0}^k P\{X=i\} P\{Y=k-i\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} e^{-\lambda_2} = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$$

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  泊松分布 (可加性)

### 3.3.2 二维连续变量函数的分布

$$(x, Y) f(x, y) \geq g(x, Y)$$

$$(1) F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{g(x, Y) \leq z\} = \iint_{D_z} f(x, y) dx dy \quad D_z = \{(x, y) | g(x, y) \leq z\}$$

$$(2) f_Z(z)$$

$$(1) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \quad Z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$z < 0 \text{ 时 } F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z\} = 0$$

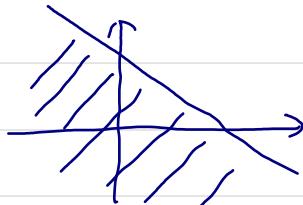
$$z \geq 0 \text{ 时 } P\{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2\} \text{ 圆}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_G \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^z \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr d\theta = 1 - e^{-z^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z^2} & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases} \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2ze^{-z^2} & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1. Z = X+Y \quad F_Z(z) = P\{X+Y \leq z\}$$

$$= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$



$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f(x, y) dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= x+y & y &\rightarrow -\infty & t &\rightarrow -\infty \\ y &= t-x & y &= z-x & t &= x+z-x = z \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^z f(x, t-x) dt dx$$

$$dy = d(t-x) = dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, t-x) dx dt \quad \text{为了做变上限积分}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx \quad \text{如果独立}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z-y, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(z-y) f_y(y) dy$$

卷积公式

$$① z = x+y$$

$$② X Y \text{ 独立}$$

(2)  $X \sim N(0, 1)$   $Y \sim N(0, 1)$   $X, Y$  独立  $Z = X + Y$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_X(x) \varphi_Y(z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-x)^2}{2}} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} d(x-\frac{z}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}-\frac{(z-x)^2}{2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{-x^2-z^2+2zx-x^2}{2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{2x^2-2zx+z^2}{2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{2(x-\frac{z}{2})^2+\frac{z^2}{2}}{2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$Z \sim N(0, 2)$   $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$   $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$   $X+Y \sim N(\mu_1+\mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

2.  $M = \max\{X, Y\}$   $N = \min\{X, Y\}$   $X, Y$  独立

$$\{\max\{X, Y\} \leq z\} = \{X \leq z, Y \leq z\}$$

$$F_M(z) = P\{M \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z, Y \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z\}P\{Y \leq z\} = F_X(z)F_Y(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_N(z) &= P\{N \leq z\} = 1 - P\{N > z\} = 1 - P\{X > z, Y > z\} = 1 - P\{X > z\}P\{Y > z\} \\ &= 1 - (1 - P\{X \leq z\})(1 - P\{Y \leq z\}) = 1 - (1 - F_X(z))(1 - F_Y(z)) \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $X, Y$  独立  $X \sim [0, 1]$  均匀  $Y \sim \lambda=3$  指数分布  $M = \max\{X, Y\}$   $N = \min\{X, Y\}$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-3y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$M = \max\{X, Y\} \quad F_M(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ z(1 - e^{-3z}) & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1 - e^{-3z} & z \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f_M(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-3z} + 3ze^{-3z} & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 3e^{-3z} & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$N = \min\{X, Y\} \quad F_N(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ 1 - (1-z)e^{-3z} & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1 & z \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f_N(z) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-3z} - 3ze^{-3z} & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

## 4.1 数学期望

$$\text{平均数 } \frac{180 + 190 + 200}{3}$$

加权平均数 专业课 90% 成绩 100 3支 15  
 90% 9% 1%

$$0.9 \times 90 + 0.09 \times 100 + 0.01 \times 15$$

### 4.1.1 离散型的期望

$$P(X=x_k) = P_k \quad \text{若 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k \text{ 绝对收敛} \quad \text{Expected} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k$$

(1) 甲乙  $x_1, x_2$  次品

$x_1$	0	1	2	3
P	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

$x_2$	0	1	2	3
P	0.2	0.5	0.3	0

$$E(x_1) = 0 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.2 = 1.5$$

= 1.3 低

(2) - 一二三及 60% 20% 10% 10% \$6 \$4.8 \$4 \$0

$$E(R) = 6 \times 0.6 + 4.8 \times 0.2 + 4 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.1 = 4.96$$

### 4.1.2 连续型的期望

$$x f(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \text{ 遍对收敛}$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2) 先闻应付 寿命  $\lambda = \frac{1}{10}$  指数分布

$x \leq 1$  年 1500 元  $1 < x \leq 2$  2000 元

$2 < x \leq 3$  2500 元  $x > 3$  3000 元

$$P\{X \leq 1\} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{10} e^{-\frac{x}{10}} dx = 0.0952$$

$$P\{1 < X \leq 2\} = 0.0861$$

$$P\{2 < X \leq 3\} = 0.0779$$

$$E(R) = 1500 \times 0.0952 + 2000 \times 0.0861 + \dots = 2732.15 \text{ 元} \quad P\{X > 3\} = 0.7408$$

### 4.1.3 随机变量函数的期望 $Y=g(X)$

离散  $E[x_i p_i] \quad E[g(x_i) p_i]$

连续  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$

(1)	$X$	0	1	2
	P	0.1	0.6	0.3

$$Y = 4X + 1$$

$Y$	1	5	9
P	0.1	0.6	0.3

$$EY = 1 \times 0.1 + 5 \times 0.6 + 9 \times 0.3 = 5.8$$

$$EY = (4 \times 0 + 1) \times 0.1 + (4 \times 1 + 1) \times 0.6 + (4 \times 2 + 1) \times 0.3 = 5.8$$

$$E(X - EX)^2 = E(X - 1.2)^2 = (0 - 1.2)^2 \times 0.1 + (1 - 1.2)^2 \times 0.6 + (2 - 1.2)^2 \times 0.3 = 0.36$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad Y = 4x + 1$$

$$EY = E(4x+1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (4x+1) f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (4x+1) \frac{1}{2} dx = 5$$

(3)  $X$ : 需求量  $[2000, 4000]$  均匀分布

每卖1吨 3万 卖不出，1吨损失1万

$$y \text{ 出口量} \quad Y \text{ 收益} \quad Y = g(x) = \begin{cases} 3y & x \geq y \\ 3x - (y-x) & x < y \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2000} & 2000 \leq x \leq 4000 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{2000}^{4000} \frac{g(x)}{2000} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2000} \int_{2000}^y (4x - y) dx + \int_y^{4000} 3y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1000} (-y^2 + 7000y - 4 \times 10^6)$$

$y = 3500$ , 收入最大

二维变量函数  $Z = g(X, Y)$  的期望

1) 离散  $EZ = \sum_i \sum_j g(x_i, y_j) P_{ij}$

	X\Y	0	1	2
1		0.1	0.1	0.2
2		0.2	0.2	0.2

$$Z = X^2 + Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} EZ &= (1^2 - 0) \times 0.1 + (1^2 - 1) \times 0.1 + (2^2 - 1) \times 0.2 \\ &\quad + (2^2 - 0) \times 0.2 + (2^2 - 1) \times 0.2 + (2^2 - 2) \times 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

2) 连续型

$$EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

例4:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x+y & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X+Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x+y) dx dy \approx \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5): X: 进货量 Y: 需求量 独立  $[10, 20]$  均匀

卖一件 1000 元 其他商店 14:500 元 平均利润

$$Z = g(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1000Y & Y \leq x \\ 1000x + 500(Y-x) & Y > x \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & 10 \leq x \leq 20 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & 10 \leq y \leq 20 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{100} & 10 \leq x \leq 20, 10 \leq y \leq 20 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \int_{10}^{20} \int_{10}^{20} g(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \int_{10}^{20} dy \left[ \int_{10}^y 500(x+y) dx + \int_y^{20} 1000y dx \right]$$

$$= 14166.67$$

#### 4.1.4 数学期望的性质

$$(1) E[C] = C \quad C \times 1 = C$$

$$(2) E[X+C] = EX + C$$

$$E[X+C] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x+C) f(x) dx$$

$$(3) E[CX] = C E(X)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx + C \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx}_1$$

$$(4) E[kx+b] = kEx + b$$

$$(5) E(X \pm Y) = EX \pm EY$$

$$E(X \pm Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x \pm y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$E(\sum_i a_i x_i) = \sum_i a_i E[x_i]$$

$$E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i E[x_i]$$

$$E(2X_1 - 3X_2 + 4X_3) = 2EX_1 - 3EX_2 + 4EX_3$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy \pm \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \pm \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx \pm \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_y(y) dy$$

$$= EX \pm EY$$

$$(6) X, Y 独立 \quad E(XY) = EX EY$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f_x(x) f_y(y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_y(y) dy \quad (2个常数) \\ &= EX EY \end{aligned}$$

例 1  $X, Y$  独立

$X$	9	10	11
P	0.3	0.5	0.2

$Y$	6	7
P	0.4	0.6

$$\begin{aligned} E(X+Y) &= EX + EY \\ &= 9 \times 0.3 + 10 \times 0.5 + 11 \times 0.2 + 6 \times 0.4 + 7 \times 0.6 = 16.5 \end{aligned}$$

$X+Y$	15	16	16	17	17	18
P	0.12	0.18	0.2	0.3	0.08	0.12

$$E(X+Y) = 15 \times 0.12 + 16 \times 0.38 + 16 \times 0.2 + 17 \times 0.38 + 17 \times 0.12$$

$$E(XY) = EX EY = 9.9 \times 6.6$$

$$EY^2 = 36 \times 0.4 + 49 \times 0.6 = 43.8$$

$XY$	54	63	60	70	66	77
P	0.12	0.18	0.2	0.3	0.08	0.12

		1	2	3		
		0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
		1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
X	Y	0	1	2	3	
P	P	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

$E(X-Y) = EX - EY$   
 $= 0.4 - 0.3 - 2 \times 0.3 - 3 \times 0.4$   
 $= -1.7$

$E(XY) \neq EX \cdot EY$  (不独立)  
 $E(XY) = 1 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 0.1 + 3 \times 0.1 = 0.7$

(3) 10个  $X$  点数和 求  $EX$        $x_i$ : 第*i* 个点数

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$EX_i = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 6 \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(1+2+\dots+6) = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$EX = E(X_1 + \dots + X_{10}) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} EX_i = 10 \times \frac{7}{2} = 35$$

(4) N件产品 M件次品 任取n件  $n \leq M \leq N$  求E次品

? 次品  $1 \sim M$      $x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i \text{件次品} \\ 0 & i \text{件未取} \end{cases} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, M \quad x_i \text{ 次品数} \quad X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_M$

$$P\{x_i=1\} = \frac{n}{N} \quad \frac{N-1}{N} C_{n-1}^M \quad P\{x_i=0\} = 1 - \frac{n}{N} \quad EX_i = \frac{n}{N} \quad EX = \frac{n}{N} M$$

4.1.5 条件期望：一个变量取某值，另一个变量的期望

(1) 离散  $E(X|Y=y_j) = \sum x_i P(X=x_i | Y=y_j)$

$$E(Y|X=x_i) = \sum y_j P(Y=y_j | X=x_i)$$

		1	2	3	
		0	0.1	0.2	0.3
		1	0.2	0.1	0.1
X	Y				
0	1	0.5	0.25	0.25	
1	2				

$E(Y|X=1) = 0.5 + 2 \times 0.25 + 3 \times 0.25 = 1.75$

(2) 连续  $E(X|Y=y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x|y) dx$

$$E(Y|X=x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f(y|x) dy$$

## 4.2.1 方差

偏高程度  $|x - Ex|$   $(x - Ex)^2$  量纲

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X - Ex)^2 \quad \text{s.d.} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$$

$$(1) \text{ 离散: } \text{Var}(X) = \sum (x_k - Ex)^2 p_k$$

$$(2) \text{ 连续: } \text{Var}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - Ex)^2 f(x) dx \quad E(X^2 - 2Ex + (Ex)^2) \quad Ex \text{ 是常数}$$

$$= EX^2 - 2(Ex)^2 + (Ex)^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = EX^2 - (Ex)^2 \quad = EX^2 - (Ex)^2$$

$$(1) \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline p & 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{array} \quad Ex = -2 \times 0.4 + 2 \times 0.3 = -0.2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 4 \times 0.4 + 4 \times 0.3 - 0.4 = 2.76$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad Ex = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

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

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad Ex = 0.5 \quad DX = 0.15$$

$$\int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = 1$$

$$Ex = \int_0^1 x(ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^1 x^2(ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \frac{a}{5} + \frac{b}{4} + \frac{c}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{3} + \frac{c}{2} = 0.5 \\ \frac{a}{5} + \frac{b}{4} + \frac{c}{3} = 0.4 \\ \frac{a}{5} + \frac{b}{2} + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 12 & 15 & 20 & 24 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 4.2.2 方差的性质

$$(1) \text{Var}(c) = 0 \quad \text{Var}(c) = E(c^2) - (Ec)^2 = c^2 - c^2 = 0$$

$$(2) \text{Var}(x+c) = \text{Var}(x) \quad E(x+c - Ec)^2 = E(x - Ex - Ec)^2 = E(x - Ex)^2 \quad \text{一起连写}$$

$$(3) \text{Var}(Cx) = C^2 \text{Var}(x) \quad E(Cx - Ec)^2 = EC^2(x - Ex)^2 = C^2 E(x - Ex)^2$$

$$(4) \text{Var}(kx + b) = k^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

$$(5) \text{x, Y 独立} \quad \text{Var}(x \pm Y) = \text{Var}x + \text{Var}Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x \pm Y - E(x \pm Y))^2 &= E(x \pm Y - Ex \mp Ey)^2 \\ &= E(x - Ex \pm (Y - Ey))^2 \\ &= E((x - Ex)^2 \pm 2(x - Ex)(Y - Ey) + (Y - Ey)^2) \\ &= E(x - Ex)^2 + E(Y - Ey)^2 \pm 2E((x - Ex)(Y - Ey)) \\ &= \text{Var}x + \text{Var}Y \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \text{Var}(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow p(x=Ex)=1$$

标准化

$$X^* = \frac{x - Ex}{\text{s.d.}} \quad Ex^* = 0 \quad \text{Var}(X^*) = 1$$

$$E(X^*) = E\left(\frac{x - Ex}{\text{s.d.}}\right) = \frac{1}{\text{s.d.}}(Ex - Ex) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(X^*) = \frac{1}{\text{Var}(x)} \quad \text{Var}(x - Ex) = \frac{\text{Var}(x)}{\text{Var}(x)} = 1$$

## 4.3.1 常见离散型的期望与方差

$$0-1 \text{ 分布} \quad P(x=k) = p^k(1-p)^{1-k} \quad k=0, 1$$

$$Ex = p \quad Ex^2 = p$$

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

x	0	1
P	1-p	p

$$\text{二项分布} \quad P(x=k) = {}^n C_k p^k q^{n-k} \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ex &= \sum_{k=0}^n k {}^n C_k p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n k \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} \\ &= np \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} = np \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k) p^{k-1} q^{n-k} = np \end{aligned}$$

$(p+q)^{n-1} = 1$

$$Ex^2 = npq + np^2 \quad \text{Var}(x) = npq$$

$$\text{几何分布 } P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

积分再求导

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \right)' = \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad |x| < 1$$

$$EX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{1}{p^2} p = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$EX^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{2-p}{p^3}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 x^{k-1} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot kx^{k-1} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot x^k \right)' \\ &= \left( x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} \right)' = \left( \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{泊松分布 } P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$EX = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \quad (m=k-1) \quad \underline{\underline{\lambda}}$$

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

$$\text{Var}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \underline{\lambda}$$

### 4.3.2 常见连续型的期望与方差

$$\text{均匀分布 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_a^b x \times \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \text{中点}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_a^b x^2 \times \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{b^2+ab+a^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{b^2+ab+a^2}{3} - \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

指数分布  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$Ex = \int_0^\infty x e^{-\lambda x} d(-\lambda x) = -\int_0^\infty x de^{-\lambda x} = -xe^{-\lambda x} + \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$Ex^2 = \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\int_0^\infty x^2 de^{-\lambda x} = -x^2 e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^\infty + 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} x dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = Ex^2 - (Ex)^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - (\frac{1}{\lambda})^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

正态分布  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $Y = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$Ex \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 \quad EY = 0 \quad \text{Var}(Y) = 1$$

正态分布最正宗  $\mu, \sigma^2$  易知晓

泊松分布最轻松 入入一样的

均匀分布好理解 数学期望是中点

方差是长度<sup>2</sup> ÷ 12，为啥是12我也不知道

0-1分布期望 + 二项分布期望是 np

... 方差是 pq ... 方差是 npq

#### 4.4.1 协方差

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E((X-Ex)(Y-EY)) \\ &= E(XY - XEY - YEY + EXEY) \\ &= E(XY) - EY EX - EX EY + EXEY \\ &= E(XY) - Ex EY \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X \pm Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) \pm 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$x \setminus Y$	-1	0	1	
-1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

$x$	-1	0	1
$P$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

$Y$	-1	0	1
$P$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

$$E(X) = 0 \quad E(Y) = 0 \quad E(XY) = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x+y & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 (x+y) dy = \left[ xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} y + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x (x + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{7}{12} \quad E(Y) = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy (x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{-1}{144}$$

性质 : 1)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(Y, X)$

2)  $\text{Cov}(ax, by) = ab \text{Cov}(X, Y)$

$$E(ax, by) - E(ax)E(by) = ab E(XY) - ab E(X)E(Y)$$

3)  $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y)$

4)  $\text{Cov}(Cx, X) = 0 \quad E(CX) - E(C)E(X) = 0$

$$X^* = \frac{X - EX}{\text{s.d. } X} \quad Y^* = \frac{Y - EY}{\text{s.d. } Y}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = E(X^* Y^*) - EX^* EY^*$$

$$= E\left(\frac{X - EX}{\text{s.d. } X}, \frac{Y - EY}{\text{s.d. } Y}\right) - E\left(\frac{X - EX}{\text{s.d. } X}\right) E\left(\frac{Y - EY}{\text{s.d. } Y}\right)$$

$$E(X - EX) = 0 \quad E(Y - EY) = 0$$

$$= \frac{E((X - EX)(Y - EY))}{\text{s.d. } X \text{ s.d. } Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{s.d. } X \text{ s.d. } Y} = \rho$$

#### 4.4.2 相关系数

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X} \sqrt{\text{Var}Y}}$$

$$= \frac{EXY - EXEY}{\text{s.d. } X \text{ s.d. } Y} \quad \text{与 Cov}(X, Y) 同正同负同 0$$

例 2:  $\text{Var}X = 4 \quad \text{Var}Y = 9 \quad \rho = 0.5$

$$\text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}X + \text{Var}Y - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 7 \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho \sqrt{\text{Var}X} \sqrt{\text{Var}Y} = 3$$

$$|\rho| \leq 1 \quad \text{引理: } [\text{E}(X)]^2 \leq EX^2 \cdot EY^2$$

$$g(t) = \sum (tx - ty)^2 = E(t^2 X^2 - 2txY + Y^2)$$

$$= t^2 EX^2 - 2tE(XY) + EY^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 4[\text{E}(XY)]^2 - 4EX^2EY^2 \leq 0$$

$$[\text{E}(XY)]^2 \leq EX^2EY^2$$

$$\rho^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{令 } X_1 = X - EX \quad Y_1 = Y - EY$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{(\text{E}(X - EX)(Y - EY))^2}{\text{Var}X \text{ Var}Y} = \frac{(\text{E}(X_1 Y_1))^2}{EX_1^2 EY_1^2} \leq 1$$

$$DX = EX^2 \quad DY = EY^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{E}(X - EX) \quad \rho^2 \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq \rho \leq 1$$

定理 4.4  $|P|=1 \Leftrightarrow X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 以 } P=1 \text{ 成线性关系} \quad P(Y=aX+b)=1$

$$P=-1, 1$$

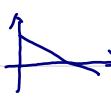
①  $P=1 \quad X, Y$  完全正相关

$$Y=2X-3$$



②  $P=-1 \quad X, Y$  完全负相关

$$Y=-0.5X+1$$



③  $|P| \rightarrow 0 \quad X, Y$  线性关系很弱

④  $P=0 \quad X, Y$  不存在线性关系

$X, Y$  不相关  $X, Y$  独立 (没有任何关系)

↓ 线性

①  $X, Y$  独立, 则  $X, Y$  不相关

$$\rho = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = 0 \Rightarrow X, Y \text{ 不相关}$$

②  $X, Y$  不相关,  $X, Y$  不一定独立

$$\rho = 0 \quad E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

独立  $\Leftrightarrow f(x, y) = f_x(x)f_y(y)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x,y) dx dy$$

定积分表示为零

$$\leftarrow$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(y) dy$$

$$\boxed{\qquad\qquad\qquad}$$

$$xy f(x,y) = x f_x(x) y f_y(y) \times$$

$$\leftarrow$$

例 3:  $Y=X^2 \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y)=0 \quad P=0 \quad \text{不相关}$

对于二维正态分布 独立与不相关是等价的

#### 4.5 中心矩与原点矩

原点矩:  $E X^k$ , 期望  $E X$ , 一阶原点矩

中心矩:  $E(X-E\bar{x})^k$  一阶中心矩  $E(X-E\bar{x}) = E\bar{x} - E\bar{x} = 0$

二阶中心矩  $E(X-E\bar{x})^2$  方差

① 离散  $\sum x_i^k p_i$

② 连续  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k f(x) dx$

高于4阶 极少使用

① 离散  $\sum (x_i - E\bar{x})^k p_i$

② 连续  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E\bar{x})^k f(x) dx$

## 5.1 大数定律

大量重复实验的平均结果的稳定性

### 5.1.1 切比雪夫不等式

$$Ex \text{ 和 } Var(x) \text{ 存在 } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|x - Ex| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{Var(x)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$\rightarrow$   $f(x)$

Proof  $x$ : 连续、

$$\int f(x) dx \leq \int_{|x-Ex| \geq \varepsilon}^{(x-Ex)^2} f(x) dx$$

(强行放缩)  $|x-Ex| \geq \varepsilon$

$$P(|x - Ex| < \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{Var(x)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$|x - Ex| \geq \varepsilon^2$$

$$(x - Ex)^2 \geq \varepsilon^2$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x - Ex)^2}{\varepsilon^2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - Ex)^2 f(x) dx = \frac{Var(x)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

(1) 白细胞平均: 7300 S.D.: 700

5200 ~ 7400

$$P(|x - Ex| < \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{Var(x)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$Var(x) = 490000$$

$$7300 - 5200 = 2100$$

$$\varepsilon = 2100$$

$$P(|x - 7300| < 2100) \geq 1 - \frac{490000}{2100^2}$$

$$(2) Ex = \mu \quad Var(x) = \sigma^2 > 0$$

$$P\{|x - \mu| \geq 3\sigma\}$$

$$= P\{|x - \mu| \geq 3\sigma\} \leq \frac{Var(x)}{(3\sigma)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{9\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

分布元要求

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

$$P\{|x - \mu| \geq 3\sigma\} = 1 - P\{|x - \mu| < 3\sigma\} = 1 - P\{-3\sigma < x - \mu < 3\sigma\}$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{-3 < \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} < 3\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \left(\Phi(3) - \Phi(-3)\right)$$

$$= 2 - 2\Phi(3) \approx 0.0027$$

### 5.1.2 切比雪夫大数定律

收敛:  $a_n \rightarrow a \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

依概率收敛:  $x_n \xrightarrow{P} a \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|x_n - a| < \varepsilon\} = 1 \quad$  可能有一些点在收敛过程中跳出去

频率  $\rightarrow$  概率  $\frac{24}{50}, \frac{508}{1000}, \frac{4994}{10000} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

定理 (伯努利大数定律)  $n$  重  $A$  发生了  $m_n$  次  $\frac{m_n}{n}$  频率

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{ \left| \frac{m_n}{n} - p \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{ \left| \frac{m_n}{n} - p \right| \geq \varepsilon \right\} = 0$$

频率以概率收敛于概率

$\varepsilon$  越大, 外面的概率越小

差越小 波动越小,  
落在外面的概率越小

$$\frac{Dx}{\varepsilon^2}$$

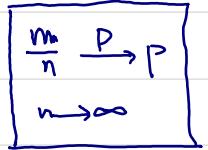
Proof  $m_n \sim B(n, p)$

$$E m_n = np \quad \text{Var } m_n = np(1-p)$$

$$E\left(\frac{m_n}{n}\right) = p \quad \text{Var}\left(\frac{m_n}{n}\right) = \frac{np(1-p)}{n^2} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

大数定律

$$\text{切比雪夫不等式} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \geq P\left\{\left|\frac{m_n}{n} - p\right| < \varepsilon\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{p(1-p)}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{p(1-p)}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 1 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$



$x_1 \dots x_n \dots$  独立 同分布

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{发生} \\ 0 & \text{未发生} \end{cases} \quad E x_i = p \quad \text{Var } x_i = p(1-p) \quad m_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \text{ (发生飞数)} \\ m_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$p = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E x_i$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E x_i\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

切比雪夫大数定理

$x_1 \dots x_n \dots$  不相关的变量

$E x_i$  和  $\text{Var } x_i$  存在，方差有界  $\text{Var } x_i \leq M \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E x_i\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

平均数  $\xrightarrow{\text{收敛于}}$  期望均值

Proof  $E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E x_i \quad x_1 \dots x_n \dots$  不相关  $\text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) = 0$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var } x_i \leq \frac{nM}{n^2} = \frac{M}{n}$$

$$P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E x_i\right| < \varepsilon\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i\right)}{\varepsilon^2} \geq 1 - \frac{M}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 1$$

推论:  $x_1 \dots x_n \dots$  独立同分布  $E x_i = \mu \quad \text{Var } x_i = \sigma^2 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

定理 (辛钦)

$x_1 \dots x_n \dots$  独立同分布  $E x_i = \mu$ , 方差无要求

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$$

平均数  $\rightarrow$  期望

## 5.2 中心极限定理

现象由大量相互独立的因素影响

大量独立同分布的变量和的极限分布是正态分布

定理:  $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$  独立同分布  $E(X_i) = \mu \quad \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 \quad 0 < \sigma^2 < \infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad EY = E\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = n\mu$$

$$\text{Var } Y = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = n\sigma^2$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

1) 接待100人  $[0, 60]$  均匀分布, 独立, 月销售额超3500元

$$X_i \text{ 第 } i \text{ 人} \quad EX_i = 30 \quad \text{Var } X_i = 60^2 / 12 = 300 \quad \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \geq 3500$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 3000}{100\sqrt{3}} \text{ 似然} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \geq 3500\right) = 1 - P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 3500\right)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 3000}{100\sqrt{3}} \leq \frac{3500 - 3000}{100\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(-1.887) = 0.062$$

$$2) \begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 10 & 9 & 8 \\ \hline p & 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{array} \quad EX = 10 \times 0.5 + 9 \times 0.3 + 8 \times 0.2 \quad EX^2 = 100 \times 0.5 + 81 \times 0.3 + 64 \times 0.2$$

$$\text{Var } X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 100 \times 0.5 + 81 \times 0.3 + 64 \times 0.2 - (9.3)^2 = 9.15$$

$X_i$   $i$  次射击  $EX_i = 9.3 \quad DX_i = 0.61$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 930}{\sqrt{9.15}} \text{ 似然} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$\gamma$

$$P(915 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 945) = P\left(\frac{915 - 930}{\sqrt{9.15}} \leq \gamma \leq \frac{945 - 930}{\sqrt{9.15}}\right)$$

$$= P(-1.92 \leq \gamma \leq 1.92)$$

$$= \Phi(1.92) - \Phi(-1.92) = 2\Phi(1.92) - 1$$

定理 5.6  $Y_n$   $n, p$  二项分布  $\xrightarrow{\text{近似}}$  正态分布

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{Y_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

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

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{发生} \\ 0 & \text{不发生} \end{cases}$$

$$E X_i = p$$

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

(3) 每人死亡 0.005, 1万人,  $\leq 70$

$$X \text{ 死亡人数} \quad P(X \leq 70) = \sum_{k=0}^{70} \binom{10000}{k} 0.005^k 0.995^{10000-k}$$

$$P(X \leq 70) = P\left(\frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq \frac{70 - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(2.84) = 0.9977$$

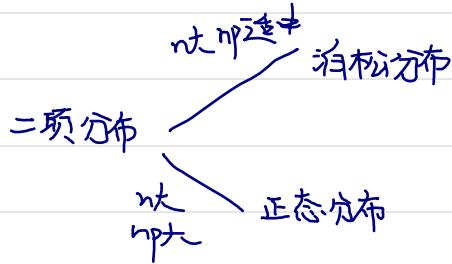
$$P(X=k) = P(k - \frac{1}{2} < X < k + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= P\left(\frac{k - \frac{1}{2} - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{k + \frac{1}{2} - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{k + \frac{1}{2} - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{k - \frac{1}{2} - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right)$$

(4) 击中飞机 0.01 500发子弹  $n=500 \quad p=0.01$

$$P(X=5) = P(4.5 < X < 5.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{5.5 - 5}{\sqrt{4.95}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{4.5 - 5}{\sqrt{4.95}}\right) = 0.178$$



## 6.1 总体与样本

总体	全体	样本	$(x_1, \dots, x_n)$	确定的数
个体				
有限总体, 无限总体		简单随机抽样		
$X$	总体分布	① 同分布 ② 独立		

样本的分布  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F(x_1) \dots F(x_n)$

$$P(X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n) = P(X_1=x_1) \dots P(X_n=x_n)$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1) \dots f(x_n)$$

(1)  $X \sim 0-1$  分布  $P(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  是样本

$$P(X=x) = P(1-p)^{1-x} \quad x=0, 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n) &= P(X_1=x_1) \dots P(X_n=x_n) = p^{x_1}(1-p)^{1-x_1} \dots p^{x_n}(1-p)^{1-x_n} \\ &= p^{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n} (1-p)^{n-(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)} \end{aligned}$$

6.2.1 统计量定义：不含任何未知参数的样本的函数

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \quad x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

$$\max\{|x_1|, \dots, |x_n|\} \quad x_1 + 0x_2 + \dots + 0x_n \quad \min\{x_3, x_4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \mu, \sigma \text{ 未知} \quad &(x_1 - \mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n - \mu)^2 \\ &\frac{1}{n}\sum (x_i + \dots + x_n) \end{aligned}$$

6.2.2 常用统计量 设样本  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  来自  $X$ , 即有

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\text{未修正的样本方差: } S_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} S_0^2$$

$$\text{样本方差: } S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$\text{样本标准差: } S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

样本 k 阶原点矩:  $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k$  k 阶原点矩是均值

样本 k 阶中心矩:  $B_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^k$

$$\bar{X} = \mu \quad \text{Var } X = \sigma^2$$

$$(1) E\bar{X} = E\left(\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)\right) = \frac{1}{n}(E x_1 + \dots + E x_n) = \frac{1}{n} n \mu = \mu$$

$$(2) \text{Var } \bar{X} = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$(3) E S^2 = \sigma^2$$

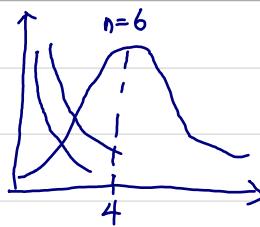
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \mu) - (\bar{x} - \mu)]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(x_i - \mu)(\bar{x} - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{x} - \mu) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{x} - \mu) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu \right) + n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{x} - \mu)(n\bar{x} - n\mu) + n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 + n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E S^2 &= E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left( E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right) - n E(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i - \mu)^2 - n D\bar{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n D x_i - n D\bar{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} (n \sigma^2 - n \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2) \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 6.3 抽样分布 累计量分布

1. 正态函数

2.  $\chi^2$  分布  $\chi^2(n)$



1)  $\chi^2(2)$   $\lambda=\frac{1}{2}$  的指数分布

2) 单峰曲线  $n=2$  取最大，不对称

$n$  增大，峰向右，越对称

定理 6.2:  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  独立  $N(0, 1)$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n) \quad E\chi^2 = n \quad \text{Var } \chi^2 = 2n$$

由中心极限定理  $\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$   $n$  充分大  $\frac{\chi^2 - n}{\sqrt{2n}} \xrightarrow{\text{近似}} N(0, 1)$

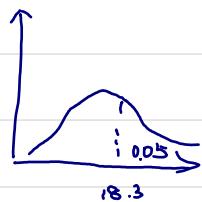
定理 6.3  $X \sim \chi^2(n)$   $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$   $X, Y$  独立  $X + Y \sim \chi^2(n+m)$

推论:  $X_i \sim \chi^2(m_i)$  独立  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \chi^2(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i)$

上 2 分位数 =  $P(\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha$



$$\chi^2_{0.05}(10) = 18.3 \quad \chi^2_{0.01}(25) = 34.4$$

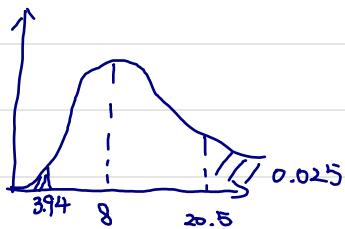


查表求点,  $\alpha$  为概率

$$(1) \quad X \sim \chi^2(10) \quad P(X > a) = 0.025 \quad P(X < b) = 0.05$$

$$n=10 \quad \alpha=0.025 \quad \chi^2_{0.025}(10) = 20.5 = a \quad 1 - P(X \geq b) = 0.05$$

$$P(X \geq b) = 0.95 \quad b = \chi^2_{0.95}(10) = 3.94$$



$$(2) \quad X_1, \dots, X_6 \sim N(0, 1^2) \quad P\left(\sum_{i=1}^6 X_i^2 > 6.54\right) \quad X_i \sim N(0, 1^2)$$

$$\sum X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(6)$$

$$\frac{\sum X_i^2}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \left(\frac{X_i}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(6) \quad P\left(\frac{\sum X_i^2}{4} > \frac{6.54}{4}\right) = P(\chi^2(6) > 1.635) = 0.95$$

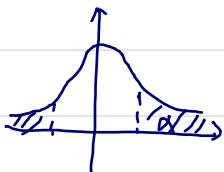
t分布  $X \sim t(n)$

$n \geq 30$  与正态分布区别很小

$n$  越小，图与正态分布差距大

定理 6.4  $X \sim N(0,1)$   $X$  与  $T$  独立  $\frac{X}{\sqrt{T/n}} \sim t(n)$   
 $T \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$P(T > t_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha$$



$$t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n)$$

(3)  $X \sim N(2,1)$   $Y_1, \dots, Y_4 \sim N(0,4)$  独立  $T = \frac{4(x-2)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^4 Y_i^2}}$ ,  $P(|T| > t_0) = 0.01$

$$\frac{x-2}{1} \sim N(0,1) \quad \frac{Y_i - 0}{2} \sim N(0,1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 \left(\frac{Y_i}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(4)$$

$$\frac{\frac{x-2}{1}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{\sum_{i=1}^4 \left(\frac{Y_i}{2}\right)^2}/4}} = \frac{4(x-2)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^4 (Y_i)^2}} \sim t(4) \quad P(T > t_0) = 0.005 \quad t_0 = 4.604$$

F分布  $F(n_1, n_2)$

定理 6.5  $X \sim \chi^2(n_1)$   $T \sim \chi^2(n_2)$   $X$  与  $T$  独立  $\frac{X/n_1}{T/n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

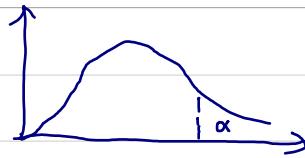
$$\frac{T/n_2}{X/n_1} \sim F(n_2, n_1) \quad F \sim F(n_1, n_2) \quad \frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$$

(4)  $x_1, \dots, x_6 \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \frac{2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2}$  几个变量  $n$  就是几

$$\frac{x_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim N(0,1) \quad \frac{x_1^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2) \quad \frac{x_3^2}{\sigma^2} + \dots + \frac{x_6^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(4)$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{x_1^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{\sigma^2}\right)/2}{\left(\frac{x_3^2}{\sigma^2} + \dots + \frac{x_6^2}{\sigma^2}\right)/4} = \frac{2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{x_3^2 + \dots + x_6^2} \sim F(2, 4)$$

$$P(F > F_{\alpha}(n_1, n_2)) = \alpha$$



$$F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_2, n_1)}$$

$$F \sim F(n_1, n_2) \quad \frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-\alpha &= P(F > F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)) = P\left(\frac{1}{F} < \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_1, n_2)}\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{1}{F} \geq \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_1, n_2)}\right) \\ &\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{1}{F} > \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)}\right) = \alpha \quad F_{\alpha}(n_2, n_1) = \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad F \sim F(10, 15) \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \quad P(F > \lambda_1) = 0.01 \quad P(F \leq \lambda_2) = 0.01$$

$$\lambda_1 = F_{0.01}(10, 15) = 3.8$$

$$P(F \leq \lambda_2) = P\left(\frac{1}{F} > \frac{1}{\lambda_2}\right) = 0.01$$

$$\frac{1}{F} \sim F(15, 10) \quad \frac{1}{\lambda_2} = 4.56 \quad \lambda_2 = 0.2193$$

### 6.3.2 正态总体下的抽样分布

总体是正态分布，抽样本，构造统计量的分布

定理 6.6  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  样本

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$(1) \quad \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \quad \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$E\bar{X} = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E x_i = \frac{1}{n} n \mu = \mu$$

$$D\bar{X} = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D x_i = \frac{1}{n} n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

样本均值

(3)  $\bar{X}$  与  $S^2$  独立

$$\text{定理 6.7} \quad (1) \quad \frac{1}{S^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

总体期望

$$(2) \quad \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S} \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{n-1}}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\text{定理 6.8} \quad X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad \{Y_1, \dots, Y_m\}$$

$$\bar{x} \bar{Y} S_1^2 S_2^2 \quad (1) \quad \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\bar{x} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2/n)$$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2/n) \quad \bar{x} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2})$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{S_1^2 / S_1^2}{S_2^2 / S_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$$

$$\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{S_1^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1-1) \quad \frac{(n_2-1)S_2^2}{S_2^2} \sim \chi^2(n_2-1)$$

$$\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{S_1^2} / \frac{1}{n_1-1} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$$

$$\frac{(n_2-1)S_2^2}{S_2^2} / \frac{1}{n_2-1}$$

$$(3) \quad \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2 \quad T = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)\sigma^2 + (n_2-1)\sigma^2}{n_1+n_2-2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1+n_2-2)$$

$$(1) \quad X \sim N(\mu^2, \sigma^2) \quad \bar{x}, S^2 \quad n=16 \quad \text{找 } k \quad P(\bar{x} > \mu + k\sigma) = 0.95$$

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S} \sqrt{n} = \frac{4(\bar{x} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(16-1)$$

$$4k = -1.753$$

$$P(\bar{x} > \mu + k\sigma) = P\left(\frac{4(\bar{x} - \mu)}{S} > \frac{4k\sigma}{S}\right) = 0.95 \quad k = -0.438$$

(2)  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  ( $x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$ ) 样本  $\bar{x}_n$ ,  $S_n^2$  是  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  的均值和方差

$\frac{x_{n+1} - \bar{x}}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$  的分布  $\sim t(n-1)$

$$\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \quad x_{n+1} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad x_{n+1} - \bar{x} \sim N(0, (1 + \frac{1}{n})\sigma^2)$$

$$U = \frac{\frac{x_{n+1} - \bar{x}}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{x_{n+1} - \bar{x}}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2}} / \sqrt{n-1}} \sim t(n-1)$$

## 第七章 参数估计

### 7.1 点估计 区间估计

点估计 : 185

总体分布	总体参数	样本	区间估计 : 182 ~ 187
$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\mu, \sigma^2$	$x_1, \dots, x_n$	
$D(\lambda)$	$\lambda$	构造函数	
$[a, b]$	$a, b$	$\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$	

参数空间 · 取值范围

#### 7.1.1 矩估计法

总体的矩  $\leftarrow$  样本的矩

$$\text{一阶 } EX \leftarrow \text{一阶 } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

$$\text{二阶 } EX^2 \leftarrow \text{二阶 } A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2$$

$$(1) X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  是样本, 求  $\mu, \sigma^2$  的矩估计

$$EX = \mu \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

总体-阶矩

样本-阶矩

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 \quad EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \quad \text{总体} = P$$

$$\text{样本二阶: } A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = A_2 - \hat{\mu}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = B_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \bar{x} \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = B_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2x_i \bar{x} + \bar{x}^2) \leftarrow \\ & = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - 2 \frac{1}{n} \bar{x} \sum x_i + \frac{1}{n} n \bar{x}^2 \\ & = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - 2 \bar{x}^2 + \bar{x}^2 \\ & = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $X \sim P(\lambda)$  ( $x_1 \dots x_n$ ) 入的矩估计

$$EX = \lambda \quad \hat{\lambda} = \bar{x} \checkmark \quad \hat{\lambda} = B_2$$

(3)  $X \sim U[\theta_1, \theta_2]$ , ( $x_1 \dots x_n$ )  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  的矩估计

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \frac{1}{2}\theta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\theta_2 & DX &= EX^2 - (EX)^2 \\ \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12} &= EX^2 - \frac{(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^2}{4} \\ EX^2 &= \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12} + \frac{(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^2}{4} = A_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2) = \bar{x} \\ \frac{(\hat{\theta}_2 - \hat{\theta}_1)^2}{12} + \frac{(\hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2)^2}{4} = A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{x} - \sqrt{3B_2} \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{x} + \sqrt{3B_2}$$

(4) 

X	1	2	3
P	$\theta^2$	$2\theta(1-\theta)$	$(1-\theta)^2$

 总体 样本  $\{1, 2, 1\}$

$$EX = \theta^2 + 4\theta(1-\theta) + 3(1-\theta)^2 = \bar{x} = \frac{1+2+1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{6}$$

### 7.1.2 极大似然估计 $\star$

100个球 黑 99 白 1 求黑球,白球的概率 0.99, 0.01

100个球 黑,  $\theta = 99$  个或 1 个 摸一个黑的  $\theta = 99$

白 1 个或 99 个  
总体

学生: 8:2 会 8 2 提问 3 个题, 不会 8 会 2  
不会 2 8 样本  
总体

概率大的事件比概率小的事件更易发生

将使 A 发生的 P 最大的参数值做为估计值

例 2 总体  $X \sim P(\lambda)$   $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  样本 入的极大似然估计

1) 写出概率/密度函数

$$\text{总体概率函数 } P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

2) 写似然函数  $L(\lambda)$

$\uparrow$  等数

则  $L$  的似然函数为

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{x_1 + \dots + x_n}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} e^{-n\lambda}$$

3) 两边取  $\ln$

4) 对入求导 (偏导)

5) 导数 = 0

$$\ln(L(\lambda)) = -\ln \prod_{i=1}^n x_i! + (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \ln \lambda - n\lambda$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{\lambda} - n = 0$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \bar{x}$$

例 3 总体  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

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

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i} = \lambda^n e^{-(x_1 + \dots + x_n)}$$

$$\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda (x_1 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - (x_1 + \dots + x_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{x_1 + \dots + x_n} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

例 4  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

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

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)^n e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu)^2 + (x_2-\mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ln L(\mu, \sigma^2) = n \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{(x_1-\mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \mu} = + \frac{2(x_1-\mu) + \dots + 2(x_n-\mu)}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n - n\mu}{\sigma^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{(x_1-\mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^4} = 0$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{(x_1-\mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n-\mu)^2}{n}$$

$$= 32$$

$$5) \quad X \sim U[\theta_1, \theta_2]$$

$$f(x, \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} & x \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}$$

$$\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_1} &= \frac{n}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_2} &= \frac{-n}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \text{无解}$$

$\frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}$  最大,  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  越近越好

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \min\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

## 7.2 点估计的优良性准则

无偏性  $E\hat{\theta} = \theta$

(1) 总体  $X \quad EX = \mu \quad DX = \sigma^2 \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

①  $\bar{X}$  是  $\mu$  的无偏估计  $E\bar{X} = \mu$

② 样本方差  $S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计  $ES^2 = \sigma^2$

③ 未修正方差是  $\sigma^2$  的有偏估计

$\hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的无偏  $g(\hat{\theta})$  不一定是  $g(\theta)$  的无偏

(2)  $S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏  $\sqrt{S^2}$  不是  $\sqrt{\sigma^2}$  的无偏

$$DS = ES^2 - (ES)^2$$

$$= \sigma^2 - (ES)^2$$

$$ES = \sqrt{\sigma^2 - DS} \leq \sigma$$

$$(3) \quad \mu = E\bar{x} \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\hat{\mu} = C_1 x_1 + \dots + C_n x_n \quad C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n = 1$$

$$E\hat{\mu} = C_1 \mu + \dots + C_n \mu = \mu$$

### 7.2.2 有效性 $D(\hat{\theta}_1) \leq D(\hat{\theta}_2)$

$$(1) \text{ 总体 } X \quad E\bar{x} = \mu \quad D\bar{x} = \sigma^2 \quad \mu \begin{cases} x_1 & E\bar{x} = \mu \\ \bar{x} & \text{有效} \end{cases} \quad D\bar{x} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n & a_1 + \dots + a_n = 1 \\ \bar{x} & \end{cases}$$

$$D\hat{\theta} = a_1^2 D\bar{x}_1 + \dots + a_n^2 D\bar{x}_n = \sigma^2 (a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2) \geq \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \quad a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\rightarrow l = (a_1 + \dots + a_n)^2 \dots \leq n(a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2)$$

$$(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + 2a_1 a_2 + 2a_1 a_3 + 2a_2 a_3 \leq a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_1^2 + a_3^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 3(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)$$

### 7.2.3 相合性 (-致性)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon) = 1$$

### 7.3.1 置信区间 区间估计 180~185 越小越好

① 区间长度 ② 概率落入区间  $P(\hat{\theta}_1 \leq \theta \leq \hat{\theta}_2) = 1 - \alpha$  置信度

$[\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2]$  区间  $\leftarrow$  求

$[\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2]$  能套住  $\theta$  的概率  $\downarrow$   $\theta$  落在区间 的概率是 90%

$\theta$  未知但是确定 90%

取样 100 次，100 个区间，90 次套中  $\theta$ ，10 次未套中

## 枢轴变量法

① 位置  $\theta$  [ ] , 90%

拉女生男生(已知), 三入位置好确定, 扣二人, 剩自己

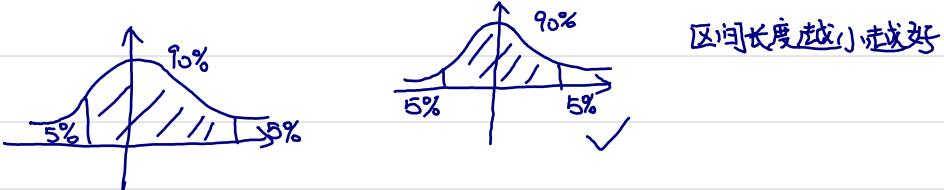
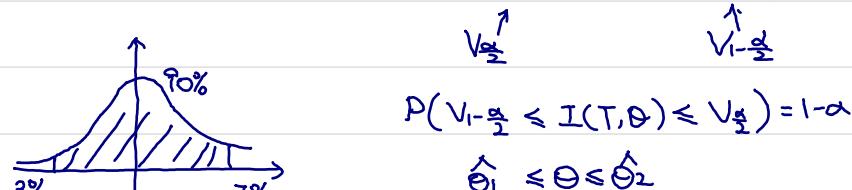
② 求  $\theta$  的区间  $-1 < \frac{\theta+2}{4} < 1$

定义: 1)  $I = I(T, \theta)$  —— 枢轴变量  
 ↓ 已知 ↑ 未知数

分布  $F$  已知且与  $\theta$  无关

(不一定是  $F$  分布)

2) 给定  $1-\alpha$ , 确定  $F$  的上  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  分位数, 上  $(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})$  分位数



### 7.3.2 一个正态总体 均值和方差的区间估计

①  $\sigma^2$  已知, 估计  $\mu$   $U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} \sim N(0, 1)$

给定  $1-\alpha$ , 令  $P(U > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$   $\Phi(U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

右端点

$$P\left(-U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} \leq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{区间长度与 } 1 - \alpha \text{ 矛盾}$$

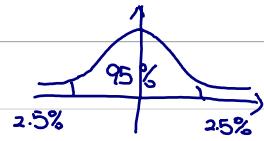
$$-\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq -\mu \leq \frac{U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + \frac{U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

(1) 5个灯泡  $1650 \ 1700 \ 1680 \ 1820 \ 1800$   $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $\alpha=0.05$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1650 + \dots + 1800}{5} = 1730$$

$$\sigma^2 = 9 \quad \sigma = 3$$



$$t_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$-1.96 \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x}-\mu)}{\sigma} \leq 1.96$$

$$-1.96 \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}(1730-\mu)}{3} \leq 1.96$$

$$1727.37 \leq \mu \leq 1732.63$$

(2)  $\sigma^2$ 未知, 估计  $\mu$   
(不可用)

给定  $1-\alpha$  上空分位数  $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$

$$P\left(-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x}-\mu)}{S} \leq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$$

## 方差的区间估计

(1)  $\mu$ 已知, 对  $\sigma^2$  的区间估计

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

给定  $1-\alpha$   $\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$   $\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$  2点都要查表

$$\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \leq \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)}$$

(2)  $\mu$ 未知, 估计  $\sigma^2$   $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

给定  $1-\alpha$   $\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$   $\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$

$$\left[ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)} \right]$$

估计			
$\mu$	$\sigma^2$ 已知	$\frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$	$[\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}]$
$\mu$	$\sigma^2$ 未知	$\frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$	$[\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)]$ 对称,
$\sigma^2$	$\mu$ 已知	$\frac{1}{S^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$	$\left[ \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)}, \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)} \right]$
$\sigma^2$	$\mu$ 未知	$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$	$\left[ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)} \right]$ 不对称

## 第八章 假设检验

8.1 基本概念  $H_0: \mu = 100$      $H_1: \mu \neq 100$

$H_0$ : 原假设     $H_1$ : 对立假设    接受  $H_0$  拒绝  $H_1$  or 接受  $H_1$  拒绝  $H_0$   
 (不能轻易否定)  $\uparrow$

小概率  $\alpha$  越小, 发生后怀疑  $H_0$  理由越显著  $\longrightarrow \alpha$  称为显著性水平

拒绝域  $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid t \in I\}$

if  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W$ , 拒绝  $H_0$  接受  $H_1$

两类错误: ①弃真错误  $P(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ is True}) = \alpha$

②纳伪错误  $P(\text{accept } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ is False}) = \beta$

## 8.2 正态总体的参数假设检验

①  $\sigma^2$  已知, 检验  $\mu$

(1)  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$      $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$  观测值:  $u = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}$

$$A = \{ |U| > C \}$$

$$W = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid |u| > C \}$$

For given  $\alpha$      $P(|U| > C) = \alpha$      $C = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow W = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : \left| \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \right| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \}$$

$$(2) H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \quad H_1: \mu > \mu_0 \quad P(U > U_\alpha) = \alpha$$

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > U_\alpha\}$$

$$(3) H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \quad H_1: \mu < \mu_0 \quad P(U < -U_\alpha) = \alpha$$

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < -U_\alpha\}$$

1.  $\mu = 10 \text{ kg}$  甲: 10.1, 10.9, 8, 9.9, 9.9  $\alpha = 0.05$   $\sigma = 0.1$

$$H_0: \mu = 10 \quad H_1: \mu \neq 10 \quad \bar{x} = 9.94$$

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_{15}) : \left| \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right| > U_{0.025}\} \quad U_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - 10}{0.1/\sqrt{15}} = -1.34 \quad |u| < 1.96 \Rightarrow \text{甲正常}$$

③  $\sigma^2$  未知, 检验  $\mu$

$$H_0 \text{ 成立: } T = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |t| > C\}$$

算法同上

	$H_0$	$H_1$	
$U$ 检验	$\mu = \mu_0$	$\mu \neq \mu_0$	$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$
	$\mu \leq \mu_0$	$\mu > \mu_0$	$\{U > U_\alpha\}$
	$\mu \geq \mu_0$	$\mu < \mu_0$	$\{U < -U_\alpha\}$
$T$ 检验	$\mu = \mu_0$	$\mu \neq \mu_0$	$\{ t  > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\}$
	$\mu \leq \mu_0$	$\mu > \mu_0$	$\{t > t_\alpha(n-1)\}$
	$\mu \geq \mu_0$	$\mu < \mu_0$	$\{t < -t_\alpha(n-1)\}$

### ③ $\mu$ 未知 檢驗 $\sigma^2$

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \quad H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\text{事件 } A = (\chi^2 < C_1) \cup (\chi^2 > C_2)$$

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \chi^2 < C_1 \text{ or } \chi^2 > C_2\}$$

$$P(\chi^2 < C_1) = P(\chi^2 > C_2) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \quad C_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$$

### ④ $\mu$ 已知 檢驗 $\sigma^2$      $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \quad H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \text{ or } \chi^2 > \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)\}$$

	$H_0$	$H_1$	$H_0$ 成立, 統計量	
$\chi^2$ 檢驗 $\mu$ 已知	$\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$	$\sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$		$\{\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \text{ or } \chi^2 > \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)\}$
	$\sigma^2 \leq \sigma_0^2$	$\sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$	$\{\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha}(n)\}$
	$\sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2$	$\sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$		$\{\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)\}$
$\chi^2$ 檢驗 $\mu$ 未知	$\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$	$\sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$		$\{\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \text{ or } \chi^2 > \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\}$
	$\sigma^2 \leq \sigma_0^2$	$\sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$	$\{\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1)\}$
	$\sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2$	$\sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$		$\{\chi^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1)\}$

### 8.3 两个总体的假设检验

①  $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  已知, 检验  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$|U| > U_{\alpha/2}, \quad U > U_\alpha, \quad U < -U_\alpha$$

②  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$  未知, 检验  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1+n_2}}} \sim t(n_1+n_2-2)$$

③  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  未知, 检验  $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$$

### 8.4 拟合优度检验

提出假设  $H_0$ : 总体  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x, \theta)$

$$\Theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_r)$$

若未知, 则估计  $\hat{\Theta}$ , 得  $F(x, \hat{\Theta})$

将区间分成  $k$  个小区间

$$A_1 = (-\infty, a_1], \quad A_2 = (a_1, a_2], \dots, \quad A_k = (A_{k-1}, \infty)$$

$f_i$  落入区间  $A_i$  的频数  $\sum_{i=1}^k f_i = n$

根据  $F(x, \hat{\Theta})$ , 算出  $P_i \geq 0, i=1, \dots, n$   $\sum_{i=1}^k P_i = 1$

$npi$ : 理论频数

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(f_i - npi)^2}{npi} \sim \chi^2(k-r-1)$$

要求  $n \geq 30$   $npi \geq 5$  or  $npi \geq 10$

$$N = \{ \chi^2 > \chi_{\alpha}^2(k-r-1) \}$$