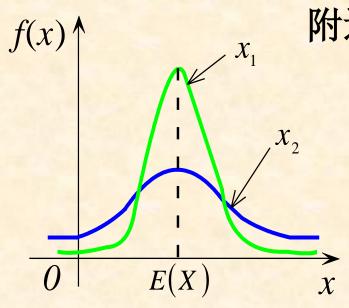
# § 2 方差

## 引例

图中,两种分布的均值E(X)相同,但具体分布完全不同,明显 $X_1$ 的分布比 $X_2$ 的分布较集中于E(X)附近。



由此可以看出: 仅知道RV 的均值是不够的, 还不足以很好 地掌握RV的概率特征。 因此,研究RV与其均值的偏离程度也是十分必要的。

那么,用哪个量去度量这个偏离程度呢?容易想到

$$E\{|X-E(X)|\}$$

但由于上式带有绝对值,不方便运算,故考虑用

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

来衡量,这个数字特征就是本节要介绍的方差。

### 一、方差的定义

设X 是一个RV,若 $E\{[X-E(X)]^2\}$  存在,称其为X 的方差 (Variance),记为D(X) 或Var(X),即

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

在应用上,记  $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{D(X)}$  ,称为X 的标准差/均方差 (Standard Deviation / Mean Square Deviation )。

标准差 $\sigma(X)$ 与X有相同的量纲。

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

#### 含义

方差刻划了RV的取值与其数学期望的偏离程度。

若X的取值集中在E(X)附近,则D(X)较小;若X的取值相对E(X)较分散,则D(X)较大。

因此,方差D(X)刻画了RVX取值的分散程度。

#### 说明

数学期望/均值为实数,但方差一定是非负的实数。

## 二、方差的计算

方法1: 定义法

由方差定义知,方差是RV X 的函数  $g(X) = [X-E(X)]^2$ 

的数学期望,故

$$D(X) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ x_k - E(X) \right]^2 p_k, & X \ni$$
 放理 RV 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ x - E(X) \right]^2 f(x) dx, & X \ni$$
 连续型 RV

#### 方法2: 方差计算的简化公式(常用)

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

证: 
$$D(X) = E\{[X - E(X)]^2\}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}}{==} E\{X^2 - 2X \cdot E(X) + E^2(X)\}$$

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

$$= E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$
 得证

例1 设RV X有 $E(X)=\mu$ ,  $D(X)=\sigma^2 \neq 0$ , 记 $X^* = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$ , 求 $E(X^*)$ ,  $D(X^*)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{H} : E(X^*) &= E\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{\left[E(X) - E(\mu)\right]}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma}(\mu - \mu) = 0 \\
D(X^*) &= E(X^{*2}) - E^2(X^*) = E\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} E\left[(X-\mu)^2\right] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} D(X) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

结论

X的标准化变量  $X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ , 有 $E(X^*) = 0$ ,  $D(X^*) = 1$ 。

## 三、方差的性质

1. 设C是常数,则D(C) = 0;

i. 
$$D(C) = E(C^2) - E^2(C) = C^2 - C^2 = 0$$

2. 若C是常数,则 $D(CX) = C^2 D(X)$ ;D(X+C) = D(X)

it: 
$$D(CX) = E[(CX)^2] - E^2(CX) = C^2 E(X^2) - C^2 E^2(X)$$
  
 $= C^2 \{E(X^2) - E^2(X)\} = C^2 D(X)$   
 $D(X + C) = E\{[(X + C) - E(X + C)]^2\} = E\{[X - E(X)]^2\} = D(X)$ 

## 三、方差的性质

## 3. 设RVX和Y,则

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

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

$$i \mathbb{E}: D(X+Y) = E\{[(X+Y)-E(X+Y)]^2\} = E\{[(X-E(X))+(Y-E(Y))]^2\}$$

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

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

### 三、方差的性质

若RVX和Y独立,则D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y)

$$D(X-Y)=D(X)+D(Y)$$



推广: 若 $X_1, ..., X_n$ 相互独立,则

$$D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_{i})$$

4.D(X)=0的充要条件是X以概率1取常数E(X),即

$$D(X)=0$$
  $X=E(X)=1$ 





若RV X 和Y 独立,则 D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y)

证: 易知

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2E\{ [X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)] \}$$

由于RVX和Y独立,有P75页独立性定理知:

X-E(X)与Y-E(Y)也相互独立,再利用E的性质有

$$E\left\{\left[X-E\left(X\right)\right]\left[Y-E\left(Y\right)\right]\right\}=E\left[X-E\left(X\right)\right]\cdot E\left[Y-E\left(Y\right)\right]=0$$

$$\therefore D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$



$$D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P\{X = E(X)\} = 1$$

证:充分性
$$P\{X = E(X)\} = 1 \Rightarrow D(X) = 0$$

$$P{X = E(X)} = 1$$
 等价于  $P{X^2 = E^2(X)} = 1$ 

则 
$$E(X^2) = E^2(X)$$
  $\therefore D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 0$ 

必要性
$$D(X) = 0 \Rightarrow P\{X = E(X)\} = 1$$

$$D(X) = E\left\{ \left[ X - E(X) \right]^2 \right\} = 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad X - E(X) \right\}^2 \ge 0$$

故
$$X - E(X) = 0$$
 即 $X = E(X)$ 

$$\therefore P\{X = E(X)\} = 1$$



例2 (0-1)分布的期望与方差。

解: X的分布律为

X	0	1
P	1-p	p

$$E(X) = 0 \times (1-p) + 1 \times p = p$$

$$E(X^2) = 0^2 \times (1-p) + 1^2 \times p = p$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

#### 结论

若X 服从(0-1)分布,则 E(X)=p, D(X)=p(1-p)

例3  $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$ , 求E(X)和D(X)。

解: X的分布律为  $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^{\kappa} e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$ , k = 0,1,2,...

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \times e^{\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$E(X^{2}) = E[X(X-1) + X] = E[X(X-1)] + E[X] = \lambda^{2} + \lambda$$

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

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

结论 若 $X\sim\pi(\lambda)$ ,则  $E(X)=\lambda$ , $D(X)=\lambda$ 。

例4  $X \sim b(n, p)$ , 求E(X)和D(X)。

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_i) = np$$

$$D(X) = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_i) = np(1-p)$$

结论

若 $X \sim b(n, p)$ ,则 E(X)=np,D(X)=np(1-p)。

例5  $X \sim U(a, b)$ , 求E(X)和D(X)。

解: X的PDF为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - E^{2}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - E^{2}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}$$

结论 若
$$X \sim U(a, b)$$
,则 $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$ , $D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ 

例6  $X \sim Exp(\theta)$ , 求E(X)和D(X)。

解: X的PDF为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta} dx = \theta$$
 上节结论

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta} dx$$
$$= -\left(x^{2} e^{-x/\theta}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2x e^{-x/\theta} dx\right) = 2\theta^{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 2\theta^2 - \theta^2 = \theta^2$$

结论 若 $X \sim Exp(\theta)$ ,则  $E(X) = \theta, D(X) = \theta^2$ 

## 四、几种常见分布RV的数学期望和方差

 $1.X \sim (0-1)$ 分布/b(1, p)

分布律为 
$$P{X = k} = p^k (1-p)^{1-k}, k = 0,1; 0$$

$$E(X) = p, \quad D(X) = p(1-p)$$

 $2. X \sim b(n, p)$ 

分布律为 
$$P{X = k} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k = 0,1,\dots,n;$$
  $0$ 

$$E(X) = np$$
,  $D(X) = np(1-p)$ 

#### $3. X \sim \pi (\lambda)$

分布律为 
$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2, ..., \lambda > 0$$

$$E(X) = \lambda$$
,  $D(X) = \lambda$ 

#### $4. X \sim U(a,b)$

PDF为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

#### $5. X \sim Exp(\theta)$

PDF为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}, & x > 0\\ 0, & else \end{cases}$$
,  $\theta > 0$ 

$$E(X) = \theta$$
,  $D(X) = \theta^2$ 

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

PDF为 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$
,  $D(X) = \sigma^2$ 

6证: 先求标准化变量
$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$
的期望和方差

Z的PDF为
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\{-x^2/2\}$$

$$E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = 0$$

$$D(Z) = E(Z^{2}) - E^{2}(Z) = E(Z^{2})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right\} dx$$

$$\frac{2\pi \pi x^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right\} dx = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow X = \mu + \sigma Z$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(\mu + \sigma Z) = \mu + \sigma E(Z) = \mu$$

$$D(X) = D(\mu + \sigma Z) = \sigma^2 D(Z) = \sigma^2$$
 得证。

#### 说明

上面介绍了6种常见分布的均值与方差,可见对于这6种常见的参数分布,只要知道了它们数字特征,就知道了分布中的参数值,也就可以完全确定它们的分布。

## 小结

▶本节介绍了RV的方差,它是刻划RV取值在其均值 附近离散程度的一个数字特征。

# 作业

Pages 115, 116: 第18, 19, 22, 23, 24题 例7假设(X,Y)在区域 $D = \{(x,y): 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$ 上服从均匀分布,求 $Z = \min(X,Y)$ 的期望。方差?

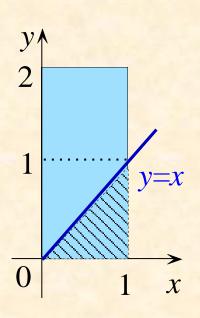
解:可知(*X*, *Y*)的PDF为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2 \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$ 

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

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^x y \frac{1}{2} dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_x^2 x \frac{1}{2} dy dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx = \frac{5}{12}$$



上节例6:设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$ 相互独立, $X_i \sim U(0, 2i)$ ,

求行列式
$$Y = \begin{vmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
的数学期望和方差。

解: 
$$Y = X_1 X_4 - X_2 X_3$$

$$E(Y) = E(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3) = E(X_1X_4) - E(X_2X_3)$$

$$= E(X_1)E(X_4) - E(X_2)E(X_3) = 1 \times 4 - 2 \times 3 = -2$$

$$E(X_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{2i} \frac{x}{2i} dx = i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

上节例6:设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$ 相互独立,  $X_i \sim U(0, 2i)$ ,

求行列式
$$Y = \begin{vmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
的数学期望和方差。  $E(X_i) = i$ ,

$$D(Y) = D(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3) = D(X_1X_4) + D(X_2X_3) = \frac{112}{9} + 28$$

$$D(X_1X_4) = E\left[X_1^2 X_4^2\right] - E^2(X_1X_4) = E(X_1^2)E(X_4^2) - \left[E(X_1)E(X_4)\right]^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{4 \times 4^2}{3} - (1 \times 4)^2 = \frac{112}{9}$$

$$D(X_2X_3) = E(X_2^2)E(X_3^2) - [E(X_2)E(X_3)]^2 = \frac{4 \times 2^2}{3} \times \frac{4 \times 3^2}{3} - (2 \times 3)^2 = 28$$

$$E(X_i^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{2i} \frac{x^2}{2i} dx = \frac{4i^2}{3}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$