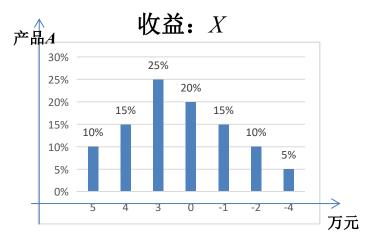
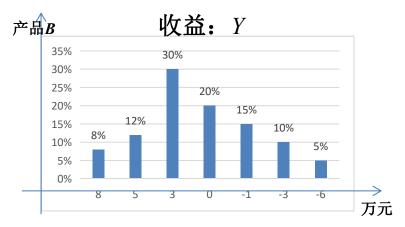
第二节 方差

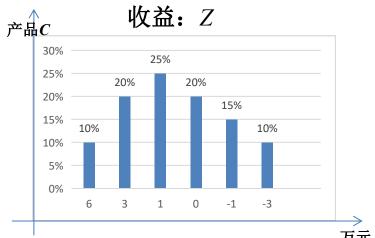
- 一、方差的概念
- 二、方差的性质
- 三、随机变量的标准化
- 四、小结

一、方差的概念

1. 引例 某人有20万元,若存银行一年可获得利息收益4000元。若购买理财产品,有3种产品A,B,C可选。预期收益图如下图,此人应如何选择呢?







X: 理财产品A的收益

X	5	4	3	0	-1	-2	-4
P	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05

Y: 理财产品B的收益

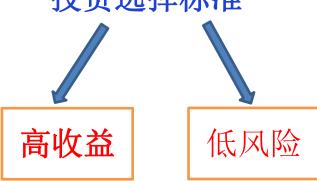
Y	8	5	3	0	-1	-3	-6
P	0.08	0.12	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05

高收益

$$Z$$
: 理财产品 C 的收益 $E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{7} x_i p_i = 1.39(万元).$

Z $0.10\ 0.20\ 0.25\ 0.20\ 0.15\ 0.10\ E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_i p_i = 1.0 (万元).$

投资选择标准



收益的偏差 $\Delta x_k = [x_k - E(X)]^2$.

收益的平均偏差
$$E(\Delta x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [x_k - E(X)]^2 p_k = E[X - E(X)]^2$$
.

理财产品A收益的平均偏差

$$E[X-E(X)]^2 = 6.81,$$

理财产品**B**收益的平均偏差 $E[Y-E(Y)]^2=11.74$,

$$E[Y-E(Y)]^2 = 11.74,$$

高收益 选B

理财产品 C 收益的平均偏差

$$E[Z-E(Z)]^2 = 5.71,$$

低风险

选C

产品	预期收益(万元)	预期风险(万元)	收益增幅/ 风险增幅
А	E(X)=1.30 30% ↑	$\sigma(X) = 2.61 \ 9.2\% \uparrow$	3.26
В	E(Y)=1.39 39% ↑	σ(Y)=3.43 43.5 %↑	0.9
С	E(Z)=1.00 0	$\sigma(Z) = 2.39$ 0	1



2. 方差的定义

设X是随机变量,若 $E(X-EX)^2$ 存在,

称其为随机变量 X 的方差,记作 D(X) 或 Var(X),

 $\mathbb{P}: D(X) = Var(X) = E(X - EX)^2$

- 注: (1)方差的本质是均值,它描述了随机变量的取值与其均值的偏离程度. 方差越小,说明X取值的稳定性越好。
 - (2) 并不是所有的随机变量都有方差。
 - $(3)D(X) \ge 0$, 但E(X)不一定.
 - $(4)\sqrt{D(X)}$ 称为标准差或均方差,记为 $\sigma(X)$.

3. 随机变量方差的计算

(1) 利用定义计算

离散型随机变量的方差

$$D(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} [x_k - E(X)]^2 p_k,$$

其中 $P\{X = x_k\} = p_k, k = 1, 2, \dots$ 是 X 的分布律.

连续型随机变量的方差

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

其中 f(x) 为X的概率密度.

(2) 利用公式计算

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} \iff \begin{cases} E(X^{2}) = D(X) + [E(X)]^{2} \\ [E(X)]^{2} = E(X^{2}) - D(X) \end{cases}$$
 \tag{\mathre{\mathr

证明
$$D(X) = E\{[X - E(X)]^2\}$$

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

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

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

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

例4.2.1 设 X 服从参数为 p 的(0-1)分布,求D(X).

解

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X & 0 & 1 \\ \hline p & 1-p & p \end{array} \qquad E(X)=p \ ,$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}^2) = 0^2 \times (1 - \mathbf{p}) + 1^2 \times \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p},$$

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

例4.2.2 设 $X \sim P(\lambda)$,求D(X).

$$p_k = P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots E(X) = \lambda$$

$$E(X^2) = E[X(X-1)+X] = E[X(X-1)]+E(X)$$

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

$$= \lambda^{2} \mathbf{e}^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} = \lambda^{2} \mathbf{e}^{-\lambda} \mathbf{e}^{\lambda} = \lambda^{2},$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{X}^2) = \boldsymbol{\lambda}^2 + \boldsymbol{\lambda},$$

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

例4.2.3 设
$$X \sim B(n, p)$$
, 求 $D(X)$.

$$P\{X = k\} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$
 $E(X) = n$

$$P\{X = k\} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$
 $E(X) = n p$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n} \sum_{k=2}^{n} \sum_{k=k}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (k-1+1)n!$$

$$(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^2 C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(k-1+1)n!}{(1-p)^n} p^k (1-p)^n$$

$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{2} C_{n}^{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(k-1+1)n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(k-1)!(n-k)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} (1-p)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} (1-p)} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{1}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} p^{k-2} (1-p)^{n-2-(k-2)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} np \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-1-(k-1)} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} n(n-1) p^{2} \binom{n-2}{k-2} p^{k-2} (1-p)^{n-2-(k-2)}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} np \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-1-(k-1)} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} n(n-1)p^{2} \binom{n-2}{k-2} p^{k-2} (1-p)^{n-2-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} np \binom{n-1}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-1-k} + \sum_{k=2}^{n-2} n(n-1)p^{2} \binom{n-2}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-2-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} np \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} n(n-1) p^2 \binom{n-2}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-2-k}$$

$$= np + n(n-1) p^2$$

$$P(X) = P(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = np + n(n-1)p^{2} - n^{2}p^{2} = np(1-p).$$

例4.2.4 设X~参数为p的几何分布,求D(X).

$$P{X = k} = p(1-p)^{k-1}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{2} p (1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$= p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) k (1-p)^{k-1} - p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{p^{2}} - \frac{1}{p} \left(\text{FIFT} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{x}{1-x} \right)$$

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

例4.2.5 设 X 在 (a,b)上服从均匀分布, 求D(X).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b, \\ 0, & 其它, \end{cases}$$
 $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$

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

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

例4.2.6 设X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 求 D(X).

解

$$X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}, \lambda > 0. \qquad EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \qquad DX = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} d\left(e^{-\lambda x}\right) = -x^{2} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

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

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}}.$$

例4.2.7 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 求D(X).

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < \mathbf{x} < +\infty \quad E(X) = \mu$$

$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{-(x - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx \qquad \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = t$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t d(-e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})$$

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

$$=\sigma^2$$

$$=\sigma^2$$

六种一维常见分布的期望与方差 背!

	特殊分布	EX	DX	
离	两点分布B(1,p)	p	<i>pq=p(1-p)</i>	
散	二项分布 $B(n,p)$	np	npq=np(1-p)	
型	泊松分布	λ	λ	
连	均匀分布	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	
续型	指数分布	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	
	正态分布	μ	σ^2	

二、方差的性质

性质1 设 C 为常数,则 D(C) = 0.

$$D(C) = E[C - E(C)]^2 = E(C - C)^2 = E(0) = 0$$

性质2
$$\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}) = \boldsymbol{C}^2\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{X})$$

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

性质3
$$D(X+C)=D(X)$$

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

性质4

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

若X与Y相互独立,则有

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

证

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

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

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

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

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

若X与Y相互独立,则X-E(X)与Y-E(Y)也相互独立.

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

则 $D(X\pm Y)=D(X)+D(Y)$.

推广 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,则有

$$D(X_1 \pm X_2 \pm \cdots \pm X_n) = D(X_1) + D(X_2) + \cdots + D(X_n).$$

性质5 随机变量X的方差D(X)=0的充分必要条件是:

$$X$$
以概率1取常数 $C=E(X)$,即 $P\{X=C\}=1$

注
$$D(X) = 0 \rightarrow X$$
恒取常数

正态分布的相关结论

(1)若
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
,则 $Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$.
(2)设 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$,并且 X 与 Y 相互独立,则 $X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$.
 $X - Y \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$.

例4.2.8 设 $X \sim B(n, p)$, 求D(X).

解一 前面已求解.

解二 引入随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n

$$X_{i} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{\hat{x} i 次试验事件 A 发生} \\ 0, & \text{\hat{x} i 次试验事件 A 发生} \end{cases}$$

$$D(X_i) = p(1-p)$$
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 相互独立, 且

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}$$

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

三、随机变量的标准化

设随机变量X具有数学期望 $E(X) = \mu$

及方差
$$D(X) = \sigma^2 > 0$$
,则称

$$X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

为X的标准化随机变量。

易证:
$$E(X^*) = 0, D(X^*) = 1.$$

若
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \sigma > 0$$
,则 $X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

例4.2.9 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立,并且具有相同的期望 μ 与方差 σ^2 ,

$$\overline{\mathbf{X}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, \Re E(\overline{\mathbf{X}}), D(\overline{\mathbf{X}}), \overline{\mathbf{X}}^*.$$

解

$$E(\overline{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}E(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mu = \mu$$

$$D(\overline{X}) = D\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma^{2} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}$$

$$\overline{X}^* = \frac{\overline{X} - E(\overline{X})}{\sqrt{D(\overline{X})}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n}$$

例4.2.10 设
$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $D(2X^3 + 5)$.

解
$$D(2X^3 + 5) = D(2X^3)$$

= $4D(X^3)$
= $4[E(X^6) - (E(X^3))^2]$

$$E(X^6) = (-2)^6 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0^6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1^6 \times \frac{1}{12} + 3^6 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{493}{6},$$

$$[E(X^3)]^2 = \left[(-2)^3 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0^3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1^3 \times \frac{1}{12} + 3^3 \times \frac{1}{12} \right]^2$$
$$= (-\frac{1}{3})^2 = \frac{1}{9},$$

故
$$D(2X^3 + 5) = 4[E(X^6) - (E(X^3))^2]$$

= $4 \times (\frac{493}{6} - \frac{1}{9})$

$$=\frac{2954}{9}$$
.

例4.2.11 设随机变量 X 具有概率密度

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & -1 \le x < 0, \\ 1-x, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求 D(X).

解
$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^{0} x(1+x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} x(1-x) dx$$

= 0,

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-1}^{0} x^{2} (1+x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} (1-x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{6},$$

于是

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} - 0^{2} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

四、小结

- 1. 方差是一个常用来体现随机变量 X 取值分散程度的量. 如果 D(X) 值大,表示 X 取值分散程度大, E(X) 的代表性差; 而如果 D(X) 值小,则表示 X 的取值比较集中,以 E(X) 作为随机变量的代表性好.
- 2. 方差的计算公式

$$D(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} [x_k - E(X)]^2 p_k,$$

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

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

3. 方差的性质

$$1^{\circ} D(C) = 0;$$

$$2^{\circ} D(CX) = C^2 D(X);$$

$$3^{\circ} D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y). (当 X 与 Y 相 互 独 立 时)$$

 $4^{\circ} D(X) = 0$ 的充要条件是 *X* 以概率 1 取常数 *C*,即 $P\{X = C\} = 1$.