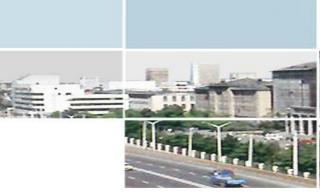


哈爾濱工業大學

第5章随机变量的数字特征与极限定理 第25讲 随机变量的方差









◆ 甲、乙两人同时向靶心射击6枪,其落点

距靶心的位置如图





你认为甲、乙谁打的好?

因为甲的弹着点较集中在中心附近.



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用什么来衡量弹着点X与中心E(X)平均偏离程度?



E 定义 设X是一个随机变量,若 $E[X-E(X)]^2$ 存在,则称 $E[X-E(X)]^2$ 是X的方差,记作D(X),

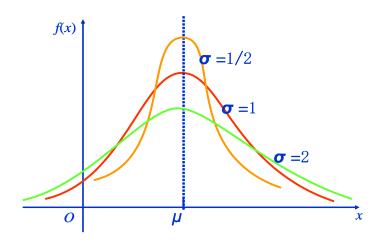
即
$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^2$$

 $\pi \sqrt{D(X)}$ 是X的标准差或均方差,记为 σ_X ,即 $\sigma_X = \sqrt{D(X)}$.

方差刻画了随机变量的取值对于其数学期望的离散程度.



- ◆ 若D(X)较小,则X的取值比较集中;
- ◆ 若D(X)较大,则X的取值比较分散.





- ◈ 方差是随机变量X的函数 $g(X)=[X-E(X)]^2$ 的数学期望.
- ♣ 离散型的情况,若X的分布列

$$P(X = x_i) = p_i \qquad (i = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [x_i - E(X)]^2 p_i,$$

 \bot 连续型的情况,若X的概率密度为f(x),则

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



→ 计算方差的一个简化公式

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

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{if} & D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^2 \\
&= E\{X^2 - 2XE(X) + [E(X)]^2\} \\
&= E(X^2) - 2[E(X)]^2 + [E(X)]^2 \\
&= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2
\end{array}$$

$$E(X^2) \ge [E(X)]^2$$

泊松分布的方差



例1 设 $X\sim P(\lambda)$, 求DX.

解 X的分布列为

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

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

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

泊松分布的方差



例1 设 $X\sim P(\lambda)$, 求DX.

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

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

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

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

$$= \lambda^{2} \sum_{k-2=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} e^{-\lambda} + \lambda = \lambda^{2} + \lambda$$

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

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

均匀分布的方差



例2 设 $X\sim U[a,b]$ 求DX

解 X的概率密度为
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \le x \le b, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

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

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - (EX)^{2} = \frac{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}}{3} - \frac{(a+b)^{2}}{4}$$
$$= \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}.$$

正态分布的方差



例3 设
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
, 求 $D(X)$.

解 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $x \in R$.

 $E(X) = \mu$,

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

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

$$t = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sigma^2.$$



- 1. 设C是常数,则D(C)=0;
- 2. 若C是常数,则 $D(CX)=C^2D(X)$;

3.
$$D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y)+2E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\};$$

若X与Y独立,则

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

推广: $若X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 相互独立,则

$$D[\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_{i}),$$

$$D[C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n C_i X_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 D(X_i).$$



4. 若X与Y独立,则

2.
$$D(CX) = E[(CX)^{2}] - [E(CX)]^{2}$$

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

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

$$= C^{2}D(X).$$



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

$$\mathbf{E} \{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\} \\
= E[XY-XE(Y)-YE(X)+E(X)E(Y)] \\
= E(XY)-E(X)E(Y).$$



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

= $E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)$.
当 X 与 Y 独立时, $E(XY)=E(X)E(Y)$.
 $E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}=0$
所以 $D(X\pm Y)=D(X)+D(Y)$.
4,5的证明略.

二项分布的方差



例5 设 $X\sim B(n,p)$, 求D(X).

$$\mathbf{K}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{i} = \begin{cases}
\mathbf{1}, & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \\
\mathbf{0}, & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}
\end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{i} = \mathbf{I}_{i} \times \mathbf{K}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i}$$

则 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布于参数为 p 的(0-1)分布,

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

且
$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$
,
故 $D(X) = D(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_i) = np(1-p)$.

几何分布的方差



例6 设X服从几何分布,分布列为

$$P(X=k)=p(1-p)^{k-1}, k=1,2,...$$

其中0<p<1,求D(X).

解记q=1-p,

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kpq^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (q^k)' = p (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k)' = p (\frac{q}{1-q})' = \frac{1}{p}.$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 pq^{k-1} = p [\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kq^{k-1}]$$

$$= qp (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k)'' + E(X) = qp (\frac{q}{1-q})'' + \frac{1}{p} = qp \frac{2}{(1-q)^3} + \frac{1}{p}$$

几何分布的方差



例6 设X服从几何分布,分布列为

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

其中0 ,求<math>D(X).

解记
$$q=1-p$$
, $E(X)=\frac{1}{p}$.

$$E(X^2) = qp \frac{2}{(1-q)^3} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2q}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2-p}{p^2}.$$

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



例7 设随机变量X和Y相互独立且X~N(1,2), Y~N(0,1). 求Z=2X-Y+3的概率密度.

解 由独立正态变量的线性组合仍为正态分布,

有
$$Z=2X-Y+3\sim N(E(Z),D(Z))$$
.

$$E(Z)=2E(X)-E(Y)+3=2+3=5$$
,

$$D(Z)=4D(X)+D(Y)=8+1=9.$$

即
$$Z\sim N(5, 3^2)$$
.

故Z的概率密度是
$$f_z(z) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(z-5)^2}{18}}, z \in R.$$

常用分布的期望和方差



若
$$X \sim B(1,p)$$
,则 $E(X) = p$, $D(X) = p(1-p)$,
若 $X \sim B(n,p)$,则 $E(X) = np$, $D(X) = np(1-p)$,
若 $X \sim P(\lambda)$,则 $E(X) = D(X) = \lambda$, $(\lambda > 0)$,
若 $X \sim G(p)$,则 $E(X) = 1/p$, $D(X) = (1-p)/p^2$,
若 $X \sim U(a,b)$,则 $E(X) = (a+b)/2$,
 $D(X) = (b-a)^2/12$,
若 $X \sim E(\lambda)$,则 $E(X) = 1/\lambda$, $D(X) = 1/\lambda^2$, $(\lambda > 0)$,
若 $X \sim N(\mu,\sigma^2)$,则 $E(X) = \mu$, $D(X) = \sigma^2$, $(\sigma > 0)$.



谢 谢!