

定义: r.v. X 有 p.d.f. $f(x)$ 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)|x|dx$ 收敛.

记 $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$ 称为 X 的数学期望

定理: 若 $X, g(x)$ 都是连续型 r.v. X p.d.f. 为 $f(x)$. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)|f(x)dx < +\infty$.

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

引理: X 为非负连续型 r.v. $E(X)$ 存在. $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X > x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx$.

一般. $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx - \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx$

证: X 的 p.d.f. 记为 $f(x)$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} P(X > x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} f(t)dt dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^t f(t)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} tf(t)dt$$

$$\text{一般. } \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t)dt \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt \int_0^{-t} f(t)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 -tf(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx - \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} tf(t)dt = E[X]$$

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

$$E(g(x)) = \int_0^{+\infty} P(g(x) > y)dy - \int_0^{+\infty} P(g(x) < -y)dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\{x: g(x) > y\}} f(x)dx dy - \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\{x: g(x) < -y\}} f(x)dx dy$$

$$= \int_{\{g(x) > 0\}} dx \int_0^{g(x)} f(x)dy - \int_{\{g(x) < 0\}} dx \int_0^{-g(x)} f(x)dy$$

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

hw: 4.1.1(c), 4.1.4, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.3, 4.3.5

定义: $E(X^k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k f(x)dx$ (绝对收敛时) X 的 k 阶矩

$E((X - E(X))^k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E(X))^k f(x)dx$ (绝对收敛时) X 的 k 阶中心矩

$$E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y), \text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2] = E(X^2 - 2XE(X) + (E(X))^2) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

§4.3 常用连续型分布

一. $[a, b]$ 上均匀分布 $X \sim U([a, b])$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b] \end{cases} \quad E[X] = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$
$$\text{var}(X) = \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

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

二. 指数分布 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{电子元件寿命独立发生的事件的间隔.} \\ N(t) \text{ } [0, t] \text{ 时段内的粒子数.} \end{array}$$

$$N(t), N(t+s) - N(t) \text{ 独立. } P(N(h)=1) \approx \lambda h, N(t) \sim P(\lambda t)$$

X 表示第1个粒子观测到的时刻: $P(X \leq t) = P(N(t) \geq 1) = 1 - P(N(t) = 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow f_X(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$
$$E[X] = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x) e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} I(2) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$
$$E[X^2] = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x)^2 e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} I(3) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$
$$\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

无记忆性

定理: X 取非负实数值的连续型 r.v. 则 X 服从指数分布 $\Leftrightarrow P(X > s+t | X > t) = P(X > s) \quad t, s > 0$

$$\Rightarrow: \text{设 p.d.f. } f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

$$P(X > s) = \int_s^{+\infty} f(x) dx = e^{-\lambda s}$$

$$P(X > s+t | X > t) = \frac{P(X > s+t, X > t)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{P(X > s+t)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(s+t)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda s} = P(X > s)$$

$\Leftarrow: \text{设 } G(s) = P(X > s) \text{ 则 } G(s+t) = G(s)G(t)$

$$G(s+\Delta s) = G(s)G(\Delta s)$$

$$\frac{G(s+\Delta s) - G(s)}{\Delta s} = \frac{G(s)(G(\Delta s) - 1)}{\Delta s}$$

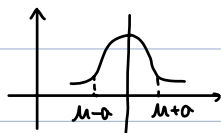
$$\text{令 } \Delta s \rightarrow 0 \quad G'(s) = G(s)G'(0) \Rightarrow G(s) = e^{G'(0)s} \Rightarrow F(s) = 1 - e^{-\lambda s} \text{ 为指数分布.}$$

三. 正态分布 Normal distribution

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

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

当 $\mu=0, \sigma=1$ 时, $N(0,1)$ 标准正态分布 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$



钟形曲线

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

$$\max f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$$

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

$\mu \pm \sigma$ 曲线拐点

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu)f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu f(x) dx = 0 + \mu = \mu$$

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

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \xrightarrow{t=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma t + \mu)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (-t \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt + \mu^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$N(0,1): \Phi(a) + \Phi(-a) = 1$$

$$P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma) = 0.6826, \quad P(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma) = 0.9544, \quad P(\mu - 3\sigma < X < \mu + 3\sigma) = 0.9974$$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则 $aX+b$ 也服从正态分布.

$$a>0 \text{ 时, } P(aX+b \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}) = F_X(\frac{y-b}{a}) \quad a<0 \text{ 时同理.}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{aX+b}(y) = f_X(\frac{y-b}{a}) \cdot \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma|a|} e^{-\frac{(\frac{y-b}{a}-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma|a|} e^{-\frac{(y-b-a\mu)^2}{2(a\sigma)^2}} \quad \text{则 } aX+b \sim N(a\mu+b, (a\sigma)^2)$$

$$\text{特别 } \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1) \quad P(X \leq x) = P(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})$$

四. I 分布

$$X \sim I(\alpha, \lambda), \quad \alpha, \lambda > 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1} d(\lambda x) = 1$$

背景: 第 n 个独立事件发生时间 $T_n \sim I(n, \lambda)$

$$N(X) \sim P(\lambda X)$$

$$P(T_n \leq x) = P(N(x) \geq n) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} P(N(x)=k) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{密度: 上式求导得 } & \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \frac{\lambda (\lambda x)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \\ & = \frac{(\lambda x)^{n-1} \lambda}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda x} = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{n-1}}{\Gamma(n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim P(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x)^\alpha e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{(\alpha+1)\alpha}{\lambda^2} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{注: } \Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt, x > 0 \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{分部积分得 } \Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$$

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt \quad B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x) \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

五. Beta分布 $X \sim B(a, b) \quad a, b > 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B(a, b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1}, & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0, & x \notin (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} \int_0^1 x^a (1-x)^{b-1} dx = \frac{B(a+1, b)}{B(a, b)} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{B(a+2, b)}{B(a, b)} = \frac{(a+1)a}{(a+b+1)(a+b)}$$

六. Cauchy分布

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|x|}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow E(X) \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\theta \sim U(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\theta \leq \arctan x) = \frac{\arctan x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi}$$

§4.4 连续型随机向量.

$$(X, Y) \text{ 分布 } F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$$

$$f(u, v) \geq 0 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) du dv = 1 \quad \text{称 } (X, Y) \text{ 为连续型随机向量. } f(u, v) \text{ 联合概率密度.}$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy, \quad P((X, Y) \in D) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\text{边缘分布 } P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, Y < +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv = \int_{-\infty}^x \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv \right) du$$

X 概率密度 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$

Y 概率密度 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$

例 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$ 上均匀分布.

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi R^2}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

(1) 求边缘分布的概率密度 (2) $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 求 $E(\rho)$.

解: (1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dy = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \quad -R \leq x \leq R.$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-y^2} \quad -R \leq y \leq R$$

(2) $P(\rho \leq x) = \frac{\pi x^2}{\pi R^2} = \frac{x^2}{R^2}$ ρ 密度 $f_\rho(x) = \frac{2x}{R^2}$

$$E(\rho) = \int_0^R x \cdot \frac{2x}{R^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} R$$

二. 期望, 协方差

定理: $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel 可测函数. (X, Y) 连续型随机变量.

$g(X, Y)$ 是连续型 r.v. 期望存在. 则 $E(g(X, Y)) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy.$

$f(x, y)$ 为 (X, Y) 的联合概率函数.

特别地, $g(x, y) = ax + by.$

$$E(ax + by) = aE(X) + bE(Y), \text{cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

hw: 4.4.3, 4.4.5, 4.5.4, 4.5.6, 4.5.7, 4.5.8