

$$\begin{aligned}
&= C_{m+n}^n p^n q^m \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{m+n}}{(m+n)!} \\
&= \frac{(m+n)!}{n! m!} p^n q^m e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{m+n}}{(m+n)!} \\
&= \frac{(\lambda p)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda p} \frac{(\lambda q)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda q}
\end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=n) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(X=n | N=m) P(N=m) = \frac{(\lambda p)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda p}.$$

hw 3.1.1 (b,d) 3.1.2 (b)(d) 3.2.2 3.2.3

X, Y 离散型 r.v.

$$X, Y \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i) P(Y=y_j) \Leftrightarrow P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) P(Y \in B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) P(Y \leq y)$$

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

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立.

\forall 可能取值 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) $\{X_1=x_1\}, \{X_2=x_2\}, \dots, \{X_n=x_n\}$ 相互独立

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n F_{X_k}(x_k)$$

$$x_i \rightarrow +\infty \quad F_{X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k \neq i} F_{X_k}(x_k)$$

① $\{X_n, n \in I\}$ (I 指标集) 相互独立是指对 $J \in I$, $\{X_n, n \in J\}$ 相互独立.

② $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}, \{Y_1, \dots, Y_m\}$ 相互独立. $F(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = F_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) F_Y(y_1, \dots, y_m)$

$g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 则 $g(X_1, \dots, X_n), h(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$ 相互独立.

§ 3.3 数学期望

r.v. 数字特征: (1) 位置参数: 期望(均值), 中位数, 众数. (2) 刻度参数: 方差, 标准差

$X, f(x) = P(X=x)$

定义: r.v. X 概率 density function $f(x)$, 如果 $\sum_x x f(x)$ 绝对收敛, 称 $\sum_x x f(x)$ 为数学期望.

记作 $E[X]$.

$$\text{e.g. } P(X=\pm k) = \frac{3}{\pi^2 k^2} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 \times 2}{\pi^2 k^2} = 1$$

$$\sum_{k \neq 0} k \cdot \frac{3}{\pi^2 k^2} = \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{3}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{例 } I_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A. \end{cases}$$

$$P(I_A = 1) = P(A) \quad E(I_A) = 1 \cdot P(A) + 0 \cdot P(A^c) = P(A)$$

随机变量函数的数学期望

$$X \sim P(X = x_k) = p_k \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad E(g(X)) = \sum_k g(x_k) \cdot P(X = x_k)$$

X	-1	0	1	1.5
P	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4

$$E[X] = -1 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.3 + 1.5 \times 0.4$$

X^2	1	0	2.25
P	0.4	0.2	0.4

$$E[X^2] = 1 \cdot P(X^2=1) + 2.25 \cdot P(X^2=2.25)$$

$$X \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \quad A_k = \{\omega \mid X = x_k\} \quad X = \sum_k x_k I_{A_k} \quad E[X] = \sum_k x_k P(X = x_k) = \sum_k x_k \cdot E(I_{A_k})$$

$$(X, Y) \quad P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(g(X, Y)) = \sum_{i,j} g(x_i, y_j) \cdot P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$$

数学期望性质 (所涉及期望存在)

$$(1) X \geq 0, \text{ 则 } E[X] \geq 0 \quad (2) E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) \text{证: 设 } X = \sum_i x_i I_{A_i} \quad A_i = \{\omega \mid X(\omega) = x_i\} \quad ; \quad Y = \sum_j y_j I_{B_j} \quad B_j = \{\omega \mid Y(\omega) = y_j\}$$

$$aX + bY = \sum_i a x_i I_{A_i} + \sum_j b y_j I_{B_j} = \sum_i a x_i \sum_j I_{A_i \cap B_j} + \sum_j b y_j \sum_i I_{B_j \cap A_i}$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j (a x_i + b y_j) I_{A_i \cap B_j}$$

$$E(aX + bY) = \sum_{i,j} (a x_i + b y_j) P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} a x_i P(A_i \cap B_j) + \sum_{i,j} b y_j P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$= \sum_i a x_i \sum_j P(A_i \cap B_j) + \sum_j b y_j \sum_i P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$= \sum_i a x_i P(A_i) + \sum_j b y_j P(B_j)$$

$$= aE(X) + bE(Y)$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } X \geq Y, \text{ 则 } E(X) \geq E(Y) \quad (4) E(|X|) \geq |E(X)|$$

(5) 若 X, Y 独立, 则 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$. 若 X, Y 满足 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$, 称其不相关.

$$\text{证: } E[XY] = E\left(\sum_i x_i \cdot I_{A_i} \cdot \sum_j y_j \cdot I_{B_j}\right) = E\left(\sum_{i,j} x_i y_j I_{A_i \cap B_j}\right) = \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{独立性}}{=} \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j P(A_i) P(B_j) = \sum_i x_i P(A_i) \cdot \sum_j y_j P(B_j) = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$$

$$\text{推广 } X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 独立, } E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n E(X_i)$$

尽量别写成 $E(XY)^2$

$$(6) \underline{E(XY)^2} \leq E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

$$\text{证: } E((tX+Y)^2) = E(X^2 t^2 + 2tXY + Y^2) = t^2 E(X^2) + 2t E(XY) + E(Y^2) \geq 0 \quad \text{对 } \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\text{若 } E(X^2) \neq 0, \text{ 判别式 } 4[E(XY)]^2 \leq 4E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

$$\text{若 } E(X^2) = 0 = \sum_i x_i^2 P(X = x_i) \quad \text{必有 } x_i^2 \cdot P(X = x_i) = 0 \Rightarrow P(X=0) = 1, E[XY] = E[X^2] = E[Y^2] = 0$$

$$\exists t_0, \text{ s.t. } E((t_0 X + Y)^2) = 0 \quad \text{取等号} \Leftrightarrow \exists t_0, \text{ s.t. } P(tX_0 + Y = 0) = 1$$

4. 方差

定义: X 离散型 $E(X), E(X^2)$ 存在, 称 $E[(X - E(X))^2]$ 为 X 的方差.

$$\text{记为 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2 - 2XE(X) + E(X)^2) = E(X^2) - 2E(X)E(X) + E(X)^2 = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \text{ 标准差} \quad E(X^k): k \text{ 阶矩}; \quad E((X - E(X))^k): k \text{ 阶中心矩}$$

方差性质

$$(1) \text{Var}(aX) = a^2 \text{Var}(X), a \in \mathbb{R} \quad (2) \text{若 } X, Y \text{ 不相关, 则 } \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

$$\text{证: } (1) \text{Var}(aX) = E((aX)^2) - [E(aX)]^2 = a^2 E(X^2) - a^2 E(X)^2 = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

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

$$= E(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2) - (E(X) + E(Y))^2$$

$$= E(X^2) + 2E(XY) + E(Y^2) - E(X)^2 - E(Y)^2 - 2E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

5. 常见分布的期望、方差

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

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

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

$$\text{Var}(X) = n^2 p^2 - np^2 + np - n^2 p^2 = npq$$

$$(2) X \sim G(p) \quad p(X=k) = q^{k-1} \cdot p$$

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

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

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

$$(3) X \sim f(r, p) \quad p(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r} \quad k=r, r+1, \dots$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r \quad X_i \text{ 表示第 } i-1 \text{ 次成功到第 } i \text{ 次成功所需次数.}$$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r \text{ 独立. } X_i \sim G(p)$$

$$EX = E(X_1 + \dots + X_r) = \frac{r}{p} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$(4) \text{Poisson 分布} \quad p(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

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

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

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

hw: 3.2.5, 3.3.2, 3.3.3