

## 4. 随机变量的数字特征

### 4.2 方差

#### 1. 方差的定义

##### 1. 离散型随机变量

$$DX = \sum_k^r (x_k - EX)^2 P_k$$

##### 2. 连续型随机变量

$$DX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_k - EX)^2 f(x) dx$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2$$

#### 2. 方差的性质

1.  $DC = 0$

2.  $D(X + c) = DX$

3.  $D(cX) = c^2 DX$

4.  $D(kX + b) = k^2 DX$

5.  $X, Y$  独立时:  $D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY$

6.  $DX = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(X = EX) = 1$

## 4.3 常见随机变量的期望与方差

#### 1. 常见离散型的期望与方差

1. 0-1分布:  $P(X = k) = p^k (1 - p)^{1-k} \quad k = 0, 1$

$X$	0	1
$P$	$p$	$1 - p$

$$EX = p \quad E(X^2) = p$$

$$\begin{aligned} DX &= E(X^2) - (EX)^2 \\ &= p - p^2 \\ &= p(1 - p) \end{aligned}$$

2. 二项分布:  $P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \sum_{k=0}^n k C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} p^k q^{n-k} \\ &= np \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} = np(p + q)^{n-1} \\ &= np \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = np(1 - p)$$

### 3. 几何分布: $P(X = k) = (1 - p)^{k-1}p$

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1}p \\ &= p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} [(1-p)^k]' \\ &= p \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (1-p)^k \right]' \\ &= \frac{1}{p} \end{aligned}$$

**P.S. 此处求导为对(1-p)求导**

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^2(1-p)^{k-1}p \\ &= p \left( \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^2(1-p)^{k-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

令  $x = 1 - p$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^2 x^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \cdot kx^{k-1} = p \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kx^k \right]' \\ &= p \left[ x \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} \right]' = \frac{2-p}{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

### 4. 泊松分布: $P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k^2 \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(k-1)\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \lambda^2 \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} e^{-\lambda} + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \lambda^2 + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = \lambda$$

## 2. 常见连续型的期望与方差

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**1. 均匀分布**  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$

$$EX = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{b^2+ab+a^2}{3}$$

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

**2. 指数分布**  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$

$$EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

均使用分部积分求解

**3. 正态分布**  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

$$EX = \mu$$

$$DX = \sigma^2$$

## 4.4 协方差与相关系数

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### 1. 协方差

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#### 1. 定义

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)] \\ &= E(XY) - EX \cdot EY \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2Cov(X, Y)$$

#### 2. 性质

(1)  $Cov(aX, bY) = abCov(X, Y)$

(2)  $Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$

(3)  $Cov(c, X) = 0$

(5)  $X, Y$  独立,  $Cov(X, Y) = 0$

(6)  $D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2Cov(X, Y)$

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### 3. 标准化

协方差会受到计量单位影响，为了消除该影响引入对随机变量的标准化

$$X^* = \frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{DX}} \quad Y^* = \frac{Y - EY}{\sqrt{DY}}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}}$$

### 2. 相关系数

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}}$$

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1.  $|\rho| = 1 \Leftrightarrow X$ 与 $Y$ 以 $p = 1$ 成线性关系