

第六周 常见随机变量的期望与方差和应用实例

6.2 几何分布的期望与方差

几何分布 $X \sim Ge(p)$, $0 < p < 1$, $P(X = k) = p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot P(X = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k-1) + 1] \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1) \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1} = (1-p) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1) \cdot p(1-p)^{k-2} + 1 \\ &= (1-p) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j \cdot p(1-p)^{j-1} + 1 = (1-p)E(X) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X) = (1-p)E(X) + 1 \Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{1}{p}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 P(X = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 p(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k-1)^2 + 2(k-1) + 1] \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k-1)^2 + 2k - 1] \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1)^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= (1-p) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{j-1} + 2E(X) - 1 = (1-p)E(X^2) + 2E(X) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X^2) = (1-p)E(X^2) + 2E(X) - 1 \Rightarrow E(X^2) = \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p}$$

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

备注:

计算泊松分布和几何分布随机变量的期望过程中，做了诸如将 k 拆分为 $(k-1)+1$ ，以及 k^2 拆分为 $k(k-1)+k$ 或 $(k-1)^2+2(k-1)+1$ 等等的等价变形处理，这一类的拆分是概率统计计算中常用的处理方法，目的是为了凑出随机变量的分布列求和或期望等的求和式，利用求和式的概率意义和已知的概率结果往往可以简化计算。
