

第八周 条件分布与条件期望

8.4 全期望公式（下）

例 8.4.1 随机变量 X 的密度函数为阶梯形函数, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2/3, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1/3, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$,

设定事件 $A = \{X \text{ 落入区间 } [0, 1)\}$, $B = \{X \text{ 落入区间 } [1, 2)\}$, 试利用全期望公式计算期望 $E(X)$ 和方差 $Var(X)$ 。

解: 先计算事件 A 、 B 发生的概率, 得到

$$P(A) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad P(B) = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(x|A) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad f(x|B) = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X|A) = \int_0^1 x \cdot f(x|A) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(X|B) = \int_1^2 x \cdot f(x|B) dx = \int_1^2 x \cdot 1 dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E(X^2|A) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot f(x|A) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(X^2|B) = \int_1^2 x^2 \cdot f(x|B) dx = \int_1^2 x^2 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$E(X) = P(A)E(X|A) + P(B)E(X|B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(X^2) = P(A)E(X^2|A) + P(B)E(X^2|B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

例 8.4.2 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 0, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 证明: $E(XY) = \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2$ 。

证明: $E(XY) = E[E(XY|X)] = E[X \cdot E(Y|X)]$

$$\begin{aligned} f(y|x) &= \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{\frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho\frac{xy}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right\}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)}\left(y - \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}x\right)^2\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Y|X=x) = \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}x \Rightarrow E(Y|X) = \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}X \Rightarrow$$

$$E(XY) = E[E(XY|X)] = E[X \cdot E(Y|X)] = E\left(\rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}X^2\right) = \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}\sigma_1^2 = \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2。$$

例 8.4.3 (随机多个独立随机变量的和的期望) 假设某医生每天门诊挂号的病人数为 N , 是服从参数为 a 的泊松分布随机变量。又假设每位病人门诊看病的时间也为随机的, 均服从参数为 b 的指数分布随机变量, 且相互独立。这名医生总的门诊看病时间记为 T , 求 $E(T)$ 和 $Var(T)$

解: 设 N 位病人的看病时间分别为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N , $X_k \sim Exp(b)$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, N$)

则 $T = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_N$, 利用全期望公式,

$$\begin{aligned} E(T) &= E(E(T|N)) = E\left(E\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k \middle| N\right)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \middle| N=n\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot n \cdot E(X_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E(X_1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot P(N=n) = E(X_1) E(N) \\
E(T^2) &= E\left(E(T^2|N)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot E\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k\right)^2 \middle| N=n\right) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot E\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)^2\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n, i \neq j} X_i X_j\right) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot \left(n \cdot E(X_1^2) + n \cdot (n-1) \cdot E(X_1)^2\right) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) \cdot \left(n \cdot E(X_1^2) - n \cdot E(X_1)^2 + n^2 \cdot E(X_1)^2\right) \\
&= \left(E(X_1^2) - E(X_1)^2\right) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot P(N=n) + E(X_1)^2 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \cdot P(N=n) \\
&= Var(X_1) \cdot E(N) + E(X_1)^2 \cdot E(N^2)
\end{aligned}$$

因为 N 服从参数为 a 的泊松分布, X_1 服从参数为 b 的指数分布, 所以

$$E(N) = Var(N) = a, \quad E(N^2) = a^2 + a, \quad E(X_1) = \frac{1}{b}, \quad Var(X_1) = \frac{1}{b^2}$$

$$E(T) = E(X_1) E(N) = \frac{a}{b},$$

$$E(T^2) = Var(X_1) \cdot E(N) + E(X_1)^2 \cdot E(N^2) = \frac{a^2 + 2a}{b^2}, \quad Var(T) = E(T^2) - E(T)^2 = \frac{2a}{b^2}$$
