## 第六周 常见随机变量的期望与方差和应用实例

## 6.3 均匀、指数和正态分布的期望与方差

均匀分布 
$$X \sim U(a,b)$$
,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & X \in [a,b] \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$ 

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \bigg|_{a}^{b} = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{b^{2}-a^{2}}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2},$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^{2}) - E(X)^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{x^{2}}{b-a} dx - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12}$$

b-a 越大,则随机变量取值越分散,其方差也越大。

指数分布 
$$X \sim Exp(\lambda)$$
,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \le 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x d\left(-e^{-\lambda x}\right)$$
$$= -xe^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} -e^{-\lambda x} dx = -xe^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} d\left(-e^{-\lambda x}\right)$$

$$= -x^{2} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda} E(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}}$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^{2}) - E(X)^{2} = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}}$$

标准正态分布 
$$X \sim N(0,1)$$
,  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \varphi(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 0$$

$$x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$
 为奇函数,且 $\int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$ 有界,所以 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 0$ 

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

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left[-xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}\bigg|_{-\infty}^{+\infty}+\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}dx\right]=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}dx=1,$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1$$
.

一般正态分布随机变量 
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
,  $\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$ ,

$$E\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0 \implies \frac{1}{\sigma}E\left(X-\mu\right) = 0 \implies E\left(X\right) = \mu$$

$$Var\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = 1 \implies \frac{1}{\sigma^2} Var\left(X-\mu\right) = 1 \implies \frac{1}{\sigma^2} Var\left(X\right) = 1 \implies Var\left(X\right) = \sigma^2$$

所以,正态分布的参数 mu 和 sigma 方具有明确的概率意义,就是正态随机变量的期望和方差。