

第六周 常见随机变量的期望与方差和应用实例

6.1 二项分布与泊松分布的期望与方差

二项分布 $X \sim b(n, p)$, $P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{k=0}^n x_k P(X = x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} = np \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} \\ &= np \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)![(n-1)-(k-1)]!} p^{k-1} q^{(n-1)-(k-1)} \\ &= np \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{j!(n-1-j)!} p^j q^{n-1-j} \\ &= np \cdot (p+q)^{n-1} = np \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^2 P(x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \cdot C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n [k(k-1) + k] \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n k(k-1) \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} + \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} + np \\ &= n(n-1)p^2 \cdot \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)![(n-2)-(k-2)]!} p^{k-2} q^{(n-2)-(k-2)} + np \\ &= n(n-1)p^2 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \frac{(n-2)!}{j!(n-2-j)!} p^j q^{n-2-j} + np \end{aligned}$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 \cdot (p+q)^{n-2} + np = n(n-1)p^2 + np = n^2 p^2 + np(1-p)$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = n^2 p^2 + np(1-p) - (np)^2 = np(1-p)$$

二项分布随机变量 $X \sim b(n, p)$ 期望和方差的另一种理解

考虑 n 个独立的 0-1 随机变量 $X_k \sim b(1, p)$, $k = 1, \dots, n$,

满足 $P(X_k = 1) = p$, $P(X_k = 0) = 1 - p$, 则 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \sim b(n, p)$;

对所有 $k = 1, \dots, n$, $E(X_k) = 1 \times p + 0 \times (1-p) = p$, $E(X_k^2) = 1 \times p + 0 \times (1-p) = p$

$$Var(X_k) = E(X_k^2) - E(X_k)^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p),$$

$$E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_n) = np$$

$$Var(X) = Var(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = Var(X_1) + Var(X_2) + \dots + Var(X_n) = np(1-p)$$

泊松分布 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$, $P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot P(X = k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^j}{j!} = \lambda。$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot P(X = k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [k(k-1) + k] e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

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

用二项分布极限的观点理解泊松分布的期望和方差

泊松分布 $X \sim P(\lambda), \lambda > 0, \quad P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots。$

$Y_n \sim b(n, p), \quad np \rightarrow \lambda, \quad \text{则 } Y_n \rightarrow X$

则 $E(Y_n) = np, \quad \text{Var}(Y_n) = np(1-p), \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \quad p \rightarrow 0, \quad 1-p \rightarrow 1。$

$E(X) = \lambda, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \lambda。$
