



# ◆ 第三十一讲 方差的性质





## 方差的性质:

- 1. 设c是常数,则 D(c) = 0.
- 2. 设X是随机变量,c是常数,则有  $D(cX) = c^2D(X)$ . 特例: D(-X) = D(X)
- 3. 设X,Y是两个随机变量,则有
   D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2· tail,
   其中, tail = E{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]}.
   特别, 若X,Y相互独立,则有 D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y).

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综合上述三项,设X,Y相互独立,a,b,c是常数,

**M** 
$$D(aX + bY + c) = a^2D(X) + b^2D(Y).$$

(特例: 
$$D(X+c) = D(X)$$
.)

推广到任意有限个独立随机变量线性组合的情况

$$D(c_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i^2 D(X_i)$$

其中  $X_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 相互独立.

4. 
$$D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(X = c) = 1$$
 **£**  $c = E(X)$ .

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#### 证明:

1.
$$D(c) = E\{[c - E(c)]^2\} = E\{[c - c]^2\} = 0.$$

$$2. D(cX) = E[(cX)^{2}] - [E(cX)]^{2}$$

$$= E(c^{2}X^{2}) - [cE(X)]^{2}$$

$$= c^{2}E(X^{2}) - c^{2}[E(X)]^{2}$$

$$= c^{2} \{E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2}\}$$

$$= c^{2}D(X).$$

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$$3. D(X+Y) = E\{[(X+Y)-E(X+Y)]^2\}$$
 $= E\{[(X+Y)-(E(X)+E(Y))]^2\} = E\{[(X-E(X))+(Y-E(Y))]^2\} = E\{[X-E(X)]^2\} + E\{[Y-E(Y)]^2\} + 2E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}$ 
 $= D(X) + D(Y) + 2E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\}.$ 
**当** $X,Y$ 相互独立时, $X-E(X)$ 与 $Y-E(Y)$ 相互独立 故  $E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\} = E[X-E(X)]E[Y-E(Y)] = 0$ 

所以 D(X+Y)=D(X)+D(Y).

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例1: 设  $X \sim B(n, p)$ , 求 D(X).

# 解: 类似二项分布期望的求法,引入随机变量

$$X_k = \begin{cases} 1, & A$$
在第 $k$ 次试验发生;  $k = 1, \\ 0, & A$ 在第 $k$ 次试验不发生,  $2, \cdots n. \end{cases}$ 

于是 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立,服从同一(0-1)分布,参数均为p,

且
$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
故  $D(X) = D(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_i) = np(1-p)$ 

即 E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p).

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例2: 设  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 求 D(X).

解: 令 $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ ,则Z服从标准正态分布,E(Z) = 0,且Z的概率密度为:  $\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$ 

那么 
$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - 0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$
  
=  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = 1$ 

此时  $X = \mu + \sigma Z$ , 故  $D(X) = D(\mu + \sigma Z) = D(\sigma Z) = \sigma^2 D(Z) = \sigma^2$ .

即正态分布的两个参数 $\mu$ ,  $\sigma^2$ 分别是该分布的数学期望和方差.



### 性质: n个独立的正态随机变量的线性组合仍服从正态分布.

$$c_0 + c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + \dots + c_n X_n$$
  
 $\sim N(c_0 + c_1 \mu_1 + \dots + c_n \mu_n, c_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + c_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + \dots + c_n^2 \sigma_n^2),$ 

其中 $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$ 是不全为0的常数.

如: 
$$X \sim N(1,3)$$
,  $Y \sim N(2,4)$ , 且 $X$ ,  $Y$ 相互独立,  $Z_1 = 2X - 3Y \sim ?$   $Z_1 \sim N(-4,48)$ 

$$Z_2 = 2X - 3Y + 4 \sim ?$$
  $Z_2 \sim N(0, 48)$ 

$$E(2X-3Y) = E(2X) + E(-3Y) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y) = 2 \times 1 - 3 \times 2 = -4$$
  

$$D(2X-3Y) = D(2X) + D(-3Y) = 2^2 D(X) + (-3)^2 D(Y) = 2^2$$
  

$$\times 3 + (-3)^2 \times 4 = 48$$

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例3: 设活塞的直径(以厘米计) $X \sim N(22.40,0.03^2)$ , 汽缸的直径,  $Y \sim N(22.50,0.04^2)$ , X, Y相互独立. 现任取一只活塞和一只汽缸, 求活塞能装入汽缸的概率.

解: 按题意需求  $P(X \le Y) = P(X - Y \le 0)$ 由于  $X - Y \sim N(-0.10, 0.05^2)$ 故有  $P(X \le Y) = P(X - Y \le 0)$  $= \emptyset(\frac{0 - (-0.10)}{0.05}) = \Phi(2) = 0.9772.$ 

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例4: 设随机变量X具有数学期望 $E(X) = \mu$ , 方差 $D(X) = \sigma^2 \neq 0$ ,

记 
$$X^* = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$
, 称 $X^*$ 为 $X$ 的标准化变量.

证明:  $E(X^*) = 0$ ,  $D(X^*) = 1$ .

iff: 
$$E(X^*) = E\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma}E(X - \mu) = \frac{1}{\sigma}[E(X) - \mu] = 0$$

$$D(X^*) = E\left(X^{*2}\right) - \left[E\left(X^*\right)\right]^2 = E\left(X^{*2}\right) - 0$$

$$= E\left[\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] = E\left[\frac{(X - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

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



