

## §2.7 随机变量的方差及其他数字特征

- 定义 7.1 假设  $EX$  存在, 且  $E(X - EX)^2$  也存在. 则称  $E(X - EX)^2$  为  $X$  的方差, 记为  $\text{var}(X)$  或  $D(X)$ . 称  $\sqrt{\text{var}(X)}$  为标准差.
- 定理 7.1 (切比雪夫不等式) 假设  $\text{var}(X)$  都存在, 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 有
$$P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{var}(X).$$
- 证  $P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq E[(X - EX)^2] / \varepsilon^2$ ,  
对  $Y = (X - EX)^2$  用马尔可夫不等式.
- 推论 7.1. 若  $\text{var}(X) = 0$ , 则  $X$  退化.
- 证  $Y \geq 0$  且  $EY = 0$ , 故  $Y \equiv 0$ , 即  $X \equiv c = EX$ .

- 定理 2.  $\text{var}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2$ .

- 证

$$\text{var}(X) = E(X^2 - 2X \cdot EX + (EX)^2) = EX^2 - (EX)^2.$$

- 具体地, 离散型或连续型的公式如下

$$\text{var}(X) = \sum_k x_k^2 p_k - (EX)^2,$$

$$\text{var}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx - (EX)^2.$$

- $X$  的线性变换的方差

$$\text{var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{var}(X).$$

## ( ) 泊松分布.

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

- $EX = \lambda$ , 且  $\forall k \geq 1$ ,  $k p_k = \lambda p_{k-1}$ . 因此,

$$k^2 p_k = \lambda k p_{k-1} = \lambda p_{k-1} + \lambda(k-1)p_{k-1} = \lambda^2 p_{k-2}, \quad \forall k \geq 2.$$

或者,  $\forall k \geq 2$ ,

$$k(k-1)p_k = \lambda(k-1)p_{k-1} = \lambda^2 p_{k-2}.$$

- 于是,  $EX(X - 1) = \lambda^2$ , 从而

$$\text{var}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = EX(X - 1) + EX - (EX)^2 = \lambda.$$

## (2) 二项分布.

$$P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} = b(n, k), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n, (q = 1 - p).$$

- $EX = np$ , 且  $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} k \cdot b(n, k) &= np \cdot b(n-1, k-1). \\ \forall 2 \leq k \leq n, \quad k(k-1) \cdot b(n, k) &= np \cdot (n-1)(n-2) \cdots (k+1) \cdot b(n-2, k-2) \\ &= np \cdot (n-1)p \cdot b(n-2, k-2) \end{aligned}$$

- 于是,  $EX(X - 1) = np(n - 1)p = (np)^2 - np^2$ , 从而

$$D(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = EX(X - 1) + EX - (EX)^2 = npq.$$

## ( ) 正态分布.

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

- 若  $\mu = EX = 0$ ,  $\sigma^2 = 1$ , 则,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(X) &= EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1. \end{aligned}$$

一般情形,  $Y = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} X - EX &= (\mu + \sigma Y) - (\mu + \sigma EY) = \sigma(Y - EY) \\ \Rightarrow \text{var}(X) &= E(\sigma(Y - EY))^2 = \sigma^2 \text{var}(Y) = \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

- 一般地, 若  $X$  的方差存在, 且  $\text{var}(X) > 0$ , 则

$$X^* = \frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{\text{var}(X)}}$$

满足  $EX^* = 0$ ,  $\text{var}(X^*) = 1$ . 称  $X^*$  为  $X$  的标准化.

定义 1.  $k$  阶(原点)矩指  $EX^k$ .

定义 1.  $k$  阶中心矩指  $E(X - EX)^k$ .

定义 1. 若

$$P(X < a) \leq p \leq P(X \leq a),$$

则称  $a$  为  $X$  的一个  $p$  分位数.

$p = 0.5$  时, 也称  $a$  为一个中位数.