

常见随机变量

1. 伯努利 $X \sim B(1, p)$.

• 分布列:
$$p_X(k) = \begin{cases} p, & k=1 \\ 1-p, & k=0. \end{cases}$$

• 期望: $EX = p$.

• 方差: $\text{var} X = p(1-p)$.

• 实例: 抛掷一枚硬币, 向上概率为 p , X 为是否向上.

2. 二项 $X \sim B(n, p)$.

• 分布列:
$$p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n.$$

• 期望: $EX = np$.

• 方差: $\text{var} X = np(1-p)$.

• 实例: 抛掷 n 枚硬币, 每枚向上概率均为 p , X 为向上次数.

3. 泊松 $X \sim P(\lambda)$

• 分布列:
$$p_X(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

• 期望: $EX = \lambda$

• 方差: $\text{var} X = \lambda$.

• 实例: 一个城市一天中发生车祸事故数.

• 性质: 取 $\lambda = np$, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 泊松分布近似二项分布.

4. 几何分布. $X \sim G(p)$.

• 分布列: $p_X(k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p, k=1, 2, \dots$.

• 期望: $EX = \frac{1}{p}$.

• 方差: $\text{var} X = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$.

• 实例: 抛掷一枚硬币直至向上, 向上概率为 p , X 为总次数.

• 性质: 无记忆性, 即 $P(X > n+m | X > n) = P(X > m)$.

5. 超几何分布.

• 分布列: $p_X(k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$

• 期望: $EX = \frac{nM}{N}$.

• 方差: $\text{var} X = \frac{nM}{N} \left(1 - \frac{M}{N}\right) \frac{N-n}{N-1}$.

• 实例: 一盒内有 N 个球, 其中 M 白 $N-M$ 黑, 从中无放回取 n 个球且每次取球独立, X 表示取出白球个数.

• 性质: 当 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 超几何分布近似 z 项分布.

6. 均匀分布. $X \sim U(a, b)$

• 概率密度函数: $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, a \leq x \leq b$.

• 期望: $EX = \frac{a+b}{2}$.

• 方差: $\text{var} X = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$.

7. 指数分布 $X \sim E(\lambda)$

• 概率密度函数: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

• 期望: $EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

• 方差: $\text{var} X = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

• 性质: 无记忆性, 即 $P(X > x+y | X > x) = P(X > y)$

8. 正态分布 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

• 概率密度函数: $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

• 期望: $EX = \mu$

• 方差: $\text{var} X = \sigma^2$

附录. 一些推导.

1. z 项分布的期望与方差.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1}. EX &= \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = np \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k} \\ &= np (p+1-p)^{n-1} = np. \end{aligned}$$

其中用到了恒等式 $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} \frac{n}{k}$ 和二项式定理.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2}. EX^2 &= \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n nk \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + n \sum_{k=1}^n (k-1) \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= np + np \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k} = np + np(n-1)p. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3}. \text{var} X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = np + n(n-1)p^2 - n^2p^2 = np - np^2 = np(1-p).$$

2. 泊松分布的期望与方差.

$$\textcircled{1}. EX = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \lambda.$$

其中用到了 e^x 的展开: $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2}. EX^2 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} + e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-2)!} \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda + \lambda^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3}. \text{var} X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2 - \lambda^2 = \lambda.$$

3. 几何分布的期望与方差.

$$\textcircled{1}. EX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} p.$$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x^k)' = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}.$$

$$\text{故 } EX = p \cdot f(1-p) = \frac{1}{p}.$$

$$\textcircled{2}. EX^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} p.$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k x^k)' = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^k \right)' = (x f(x))' = \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}.$$

$$\text{故 } EX^2 = p g(1-p) = p \cdot \frac{2-p}{p^3} = \frac{2-p}{p^2}.$$

$$\textcircled{3}. \text{var} X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}.$$

4. 超几何分布的期望与方差.

$$①. EX = \sum_k k \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{1}{\binom{N}{n}} \sum_k M \binom{M-1}{k-1} \binom{N-M}{n-k} = \frac{M}{\binom{N}{n}} \binom{N-1}{n-1} = \frac{nM}{N}$$

其中用到了恒等式 $\binom{N}{n} = \binom{N-1}{n-1} \frac{N}{n}$ 和范德蒙德卷积式 $\sum_k \binom{r}{k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{n}$.

$$②. EX^2 = \sum_k k^2 \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{M}{\binom{N}{n}} \sum_k k \binom{M-1}{k-1} \binom{N-M}{n-k} = \frac{M}{\binom{N}{n}} \sum_k \binom{M-1}{k-1} \binom{N-M}{n-k} + \frac{M}{\binom{N}{n}} \sum_k (k-1) \binom{M-1}{k-1} \binom{N-M}{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{M}{\binom{N}{n}} \binom{N-1}{n-1} + \frac{M(M-1)}{\binom{N}{n}} \binom{N-2}{n-2} = \frac{nM}{N} + \frac{M(M-1)n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} = \frac{nM(N-1) + nM(M-1)(n-1)}{N^2(N-1)}$$

$$③. \text{var} X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{nM(N-1) + nM(M-1)(n-1)}{N(N-1)} - \frac{n^2 M^2}{N^2} = \frac{nM}{N} \left[1 + \frac{(M-1)(n-1)}{N-1} - \frac{nM}{N} \right]$$

$$= \frac{nM}{N} \cdot \frac{(N-M)(N-n)}{N(N-1)} = \frac{nM}{N} \left(1 - \frac{M}{N} \right) \cdot \frac{N-n}{N-1}$$

5. 指数分布的期望与方差.

$$①. EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-\lambda x} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$②. EX^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 de^{-\lambda x} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$③. \text{var} X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

6. 标准正态分布的归一性.

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{r^2}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \Big|_{+\infty}^0 = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1$$

7. 几何分布的无记忆性.

$$\text{首先计算尾概率: } P(X > n) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \cdot \frac{(1-p)^n}{1-(1-p)} = (1-p)^n$$

$$\text{于是: } P(X > n+m | X > n) = \frac{P(X > n+m)}{P(X > n)} = \frac{(1-p)^{n+m}}{(1-p)^n} = (1-p)^m = P(X > m)$$

8. 指数分布的无记忆性.

$$\text{首先计算尾概率: } P(X > x) = \int_x^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_x^{+\infty} = e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\text{于是: } P(X > x+y | X > x) = \frac{P(X > x+y)}{P(X > x)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(x+y)}}{e^{-\lambda x}} = e^{-\lambda y} = P(X > y).$$

9. 泊松分布近似二项分布.

取 $\lambda = np$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k \lambda^k}{k! n^k} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{n^k} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n}{\lambda}} \right]^{-\frac{\lambda(n-k)}{n}} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

10. 正态分布的线性变换.

设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y = aX + b$, $a \neq 0$, 则:

$$F_Y(y) = P(aX + b \leq y) = \begin{cases} P(X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}), & a > 0 \\ P(X \geq \frac{y-b}{a}), & a < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} F_X(\frac{y-b}{a}), & a > 0 \\ 1 - F_X(\frac{y-b}{a}), & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } f_Y(y) &= \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} f_X(\frac{y-b}{a}), & a > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{a} f_X(\frac{y-b}{a}), & a < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X(\frac{y-b}{a}) = \frac{1}{|a|} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(\frac{y-b}{a} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{|a| \sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y - a\mu + b)^2}{2a^2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

所以 $Y \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$.