

§2.6 随机变量的数学期望

期望(expectation)的含义: 均值(mean).

- X 的大量独立观测值(记为 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) 的算术平均:

$$\bar{a} = \frac{1}{n}(a_1 + \dots + a_n).$$

- X 的所有可能值的加权平均(总和).

例, $P(X = x_k) = p_k, k = 1, \dots, m.$

记 $n_k = \{m : 1 \leq m \leq n, a_m = x_k\}$. 那么, 根据概率的频率含义, $\frac{n_k}{n} \approx p_k$, 于是

$$\bar{a} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^K n_k \approx \sum_{k=1}^K x_k p_k.$$

1. 离散型随机变量的期望

- 定义6.1. 假设 X 是离散型, 分布列为

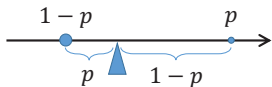
$$P(X = x_k) = p_k, \quad k = 1, \dots, n \text{ 或 } k = 1, 2, \dots.$$

如果 $\sum_k |x_k| p_k < \infty$, 那么, 称 X 的期望存在, 称 $\sum_k x_k p_k$ 为 X 的数学期望, 记为 EX .

- EX 是重心.

例, (1) 伯努利分布, $P(X = 1) = p, P(X = 0) = 1 - p$.

则, $EX = p$.



(3) 泊松分布.

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

- $\forall k \geq 1,$

$$x_k p_k = k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda p_{k-1}.$$

- 因此,

$$EX = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k p_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda p_{k-1} = \lambda \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} p_{\ell} = \lambda.$$

(2) 二项分布.

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

• $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n,$

$$\begin{aligned} k \cdot b(n; k) &= k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{n \cdot (n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p \cdot p^{k-1} q^{n-k} = np \cdot b(n-1, k-1). \end{aligned}$$

• 因此,

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot b(n; k) = \sum_{k=1}^n np \cdot b(n-1; k-1) \\ &= np \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} b(n-1, \ell) = np. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 超几何分布.

$$P(X = k) = \frac{C_D^k C_{N-D}^{n-k}}{C_N^n}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

- 记 $h(N, D, n; k) = A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 =$

$$\frac{D!}{k!(D-k)!} \cdot \frac{(N-D)!}{(n-k)!(N-D-(n-k))!} \cdot \frac{n!(N-n)!}{N!}.$$

- 记 $x' = x - 1$. 则, $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$k \cdot A_1 = \frac{D!}{(k-1)!(D-k)!} = D \times \frac{D!}{k!(D-k)!}.$$

- 进一步,

$$A_2 = \frac{(N' - D')!}{(n' - k')!(N' - D' - (n' - k'))!},$$

$$A_3 = \frac{n \cdot n!(N' - n)!}{N \cdot N'} = \frac{n}{N} \times \frac{n!(N' - n)!}{N'}.$$

- 记 $x' = x - 1$. 则 $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$k \cdot h(N, D, n; k) = \frac{nD}{N} \times h(N', D', n'; k').$$

- 因此,

$$EX = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot h(N, D, n; k) = \frac{nD}{N} \sum_{k'=0}^{n'} h(N', D', n'; k') = \frac{nD}{N}.$$

- $D = 1$ 时, 退化为伯努利分布, $EX = p = \frac{D}{N}$.
- $D \geq 2$ 时, 不放回抽样, 仍有 $EX = np$.

(4) 几何分布.

$$P(X = k) = q^{k-1}p =: p_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, (q = 1 - p).$$

• 直接计算:

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k p_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=1}^k p_k = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=\ell}^{\infty} p_k \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} p \cdot \frac{q^{\ell-1}}{1-q} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^m = \frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{1}{p}. \end{aligned}$$

• 习题二、18. 若 X 取非负整数, 则 $EX = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq \ell)$.

• 证: $\sum_{k=\ell}^{\infty} p_k = P(X \geq \ell)$.

2. 一般随机变量的期望

- X 为任意随机变量. 做如下近似: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

当 $n\varepsilon < X \leq (n+1)\varepsilon$ 时, 令 $X^* = n\varepsilon$.



- 直观: $X^* \leq X < X^* + \varepsilon$, 因此 $EX^* \leq EX < EX^* + \varepsilon$.
- 定义6.2. 若 EX^* 存在且当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时有极限, 则称 X 的期望存在, 且称该极限为 X 的期望, 记为 EX .
- 对离散型随机变量, 定义6.1与定义6.2一致.
- 定理6.1. 对连续型随机变量, 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|p(x)dx < \infty$, 则

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xp(x)dx.$$

(2) 指数分布.

$$p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0.$$

- $\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\int_0^{\infty} x de^{-\lambda x} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}.$
- 一般地, 若 X 为连续型, 且 $X \geq 0$. 令

$$G(x) = P(X > x) = \int_x^{\infty} p(y) dy,$$

则 $G'(x) = -p(x)$. 于是,

$$\int_0^{\infty} xp(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x dG(x) = \int_0^{\infty} G(x) dx.$$

(3) 正态分布.

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

- $X \sim N(0, 1)$:

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 0.$$

- 同理, $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则 $p(\mu + x) = p(\mu - x)$, 因此 $EX = \mu$.
- 例, 柯西分布,

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$

但是, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|p(x)dx = \infty$. 因此, **EX 不存在!**

(4) 伽玛分布.

$$p(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}, \quad x > 0.$$

• $\forall x > 0,$

$$xp(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^\alpha e^{-\beta x} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\beta\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\beta^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} x^\alpha e^{-\beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \hat{p}(x).$$

• 因此,

$$EX = \int_0^\infty xp(x)dx = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \int_0^\infty \hat{p}(x)dx = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}.$$

3. 期望的性质

- 定理6.2. (1) 若 $X \equiv a$, 则 $EX = a$;
- 定理6.2. (2) 若 $X \geq 0$, 且 EX 存在, 则 $EX \geq 0$;
- 定理6.2. (3)(或, 推论6.1). 若 $F_X = F_Y$ (或, 若 $X = Y$), 且 EX 存在, 则 EY 存在, 且 $EX = EY$.
- 定理6.3. (1) & (2), 线性: 假设 EX, EY 存在. 则,

$$E(aX) = aEX, \quad E(X + Y) = EX + EY.$$

- 定理6.3. (3), 单调性: 假设 $\star\star$. 又若 $X \geq Y$, 则 $EX \geq EY$.

3. 期望的性质

- 推论6.2. (1) 线性: 假设 EX, EY 存在. 则,

$$E(aX + bY) = aEX + bEY.$$

- 推论6.2. (2) 和的期望: 假设 EX_1, \dots, EX_n 都存在,
 $\eta = X_1 + \dots + X_n$. 则 $E\eta$ 存在, 且

$$E\eta = EX_1 + \dots + EX_n.$$

- 例. 超几何分布 $\eta \sim H(N, D, n)$.

若第 i 个产品是次品, 则令 $X_i = 1$; 否则, 令 $X_i = 0$. 则,

$$\eta = X_1 + \dots + X_n \Rightarrow E\eta = np.$$

- 定理6.4. (马尔可夫不等式). 设 $X \geq 0$, 且 EX 存在. 则对任意 $C > 0$, 有

$$P(X \geq C) \leq \frac{1}{C}EX.$$

- 证: 令 $A = \{X \geq C\}$. 则 $1_A \leq \frac{X}{C}$. 于是,

$$P(A) = E1_A \leq E\frac{X}{C} = \frac{1}{C}EX.$$

- 例, 若 $X \geq 0$, 且 $EX = 0$, 则

$$P\left(X \geq \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq nEX = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X > 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(X \geq \frac{1}{n}\right) = 0.$$

4. 随机变量函数的期望

- 定理6.5. X 是离散型, 或连续型, 且下面的级数或积分绝对收敛, 则

$$Ef(X) = \sum_k f(x_k)p_k, \quad \text{或} \quad Ef(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)p(x)dx.$$

- 例6.1. 设 $X \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, 求 $E \sin X$.
- 用公式:

$$E \sin X = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin x \cdot p(x)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = 0.$$