



# 4.1 ???????????

[TOC]

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$x = x_i$	0	1	2	3	...	M	$\infty$
$P(x)$	$m_0$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	...	$m_M$	N
$P(x)$	$p^*_0$	$p^*_1$	$p^*_2$	$p^*_3$	...	$p^*_4$	1

??  $N = \sum_{i=1}^M m_i$ ,  $p^*_i = m_i / N$  ?

????????????????

$\overline{X} = \sum_{i=1}^M p^*_i x_i$

??

$\sum_{i=1}^M p_i x_i$  ???? ???

1. ?????????????

??4.1.1 ? $X$ ? ????????????????????????? $P(X=x_i) = p_i, i=1,2,3,\dots$

? $\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} p_i x_i$  ????????? $X$ ???????????? $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} p_i x_i$

? $\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} p_i |x_i|$ ???????? $X$ ????????

?4.1.1 ????????? $X$ ? $Y$ ???????????????? $X, Y$ ????????

$X=x_i$	7	8	9	10
P	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

$Y=y_i$	7	8	9	10
P	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1

????????

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_{ip_i} = 0.1 \times 7 + 8 \times 0.3 + 9 \times 0.3 + 10 \times 0.3 = 8.8$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^4 y_{ip_i} = 0.2 \times 7 + 8 \times 0.3 + 9 \times 0.5 + 10 \times 0.1 = 8.5$$

2.??????????????

?? 4.1.2 4.1.1 ?\$X\$????????????????????\$f(x)\$,?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx \quad X \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$$

? 4.1.4 ???????X????????

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x}{4}, & 0 < x \leq 4 \\ 1, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

? \$E(X)\$?

??F(x)???????

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < x \leq 4 \\ 0, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^4 \frac{1}{4}x dx = \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^4 = 2$$

? 4.1.6 ???????X????????

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

?\$E(x) = \frac{7}{12}\$, ?a?b????????????

?: ?????????????

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x(ax+b)dx = \left( \frac{1}{3}ax^3 + \frac{1}{2}bx^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (ax+b)dx = \int_0^1 (ax+b)dx = \left( \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + bx \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{2} + b = 1$$

??  $a=1, b=1/2,$

???

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x (t + \frac{1}{2}) dt = (\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t}{2}) \Big|_0^x = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2}$$

??????????

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

# 4.1.2

Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with probability mass function  $f(x)$  and let  $Y = g(X)$  be a function of  $X$ . Then the expected value of  $Y$  is given by

4.1.1 Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with probability mass function  $f(x)$  and let  $Y = g(X)$  be a function of  $X$ . Then

(1)  $E(Y) = E[g(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(x_i) p_i$

$$P\{X=x_i\} = p_i, i=1,2,3,\dots$$

$$E(Y) = E[g(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(x_i) p_i$$

(2)  $E(Y) = E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$

$$E(Y) = E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$$

4.1.6

$x=x_i$	-2	0
P	0.3	0.1

$E(2X+3)$ ,  $E(X^2-1)$

$$E(2X+3) = 2 \times (-2) \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0 \times 0.1 = -1.2$$

$$E(X^2-1) = 4 \times 0.3 + 0^2 \times 0.1 = 1.2$$

4.1.1 Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with probability mass function  $f(x)$  and let  $Y = g(X)$  be a function of  $X$ . Then

4.1.1

## 4.1.3

Let  $C$  be a constant. Then  $E(C) = C$

Let  $c$  be a constant. Then  $X \equiv C$

$$P\{X=c\} = 1 \implies E(c) = cP\{X=c\} = c$$

(2)  $E(CX) = CE(X)$

???  $P\{X=x_i\}=p_i, i=1,2,3,\dots$

$E(CX) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (Cx_i)p_i = C \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i p_i = CE(x)$

$E(CX) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Cxf(x)dx = C \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = CE(x)$

(3)  $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$

(4)  $E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)$

(5)  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$



(3).  $E\{X+Y\} = E\{X\} + E\{Y\}$

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2E\{X-E(X)\}E\{Y-E(Y)\}$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

??

$$\begin{aligned} D(X+Y) &= E\{X+Y - E(X+Y)\}^2 = E\{(X+Y)^2 - 2(X+Y)E(X+Y) + [E(X+Y)]^2\} \\ &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2E\{X-E(X)\}E\{Y-E(Y)\} \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.2.4

**4.2.1**  $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ ,  $P\{X=0\} = 1-p$ ,  $P\{X=1\} = p$ . Find  $E(X)$ ,  $D(X)$ .

$$E(X) = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 0^2 \cdot (1-p) + 1^2 \cdot p - p^2 = p - p^2$$

**4.2.2**  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$ . Find  $E(X)$ ,  $D(X)$ .

$$P\{X=k\} = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$X = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{with probability } 1-p \\ 1 & \text{with probability } p \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \\ P\{X=0\} &= (1-p)^n \\ P\{X=1\} &= np(1-p)^{n-1} \\ E(X_i) &= 0 \cdot (1-p) + p = p \\ E(X) &= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = np \\ D(X) &= np(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

**4.2.5**  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ . Find  $E(X)$ ,  $D(X)$ .

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

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

$$E(X^2) = E[X(X-1) + X] = E[X(X-1)] + E(X) = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \lambda$$


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**4.2.6**  $X \sim U(a,b)$   $E(X), D(X)$

$X$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^2 dx - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$


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**4.2.7**  $X \sim E(\lambda)$   $E(X), D(X)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

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


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**4.2.8**  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $E(X), D(X)$

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

$$E(X) = \mu, E(X^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$D(X) = \sigma^2$$

4.2.2  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $E(X) = \mu, D(X) = \sigma^2$ ,  $\epsilon$

$P\{|X - \mu| \geq \epsilon\} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2}$  ?

$P\{|X - \mu| < \epsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2}$   
???????



$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{x^0}^x f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = 8 \int_{x^0}^x y dy = 4xy^2 \Big|_{x^0}^x = 4x(-x^2+1)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{y^0}^y f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx = 8y \int_0^y x dx = 4yx^2 \Big|_{y^0}^y = 4y^3$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x(-x^2+1), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

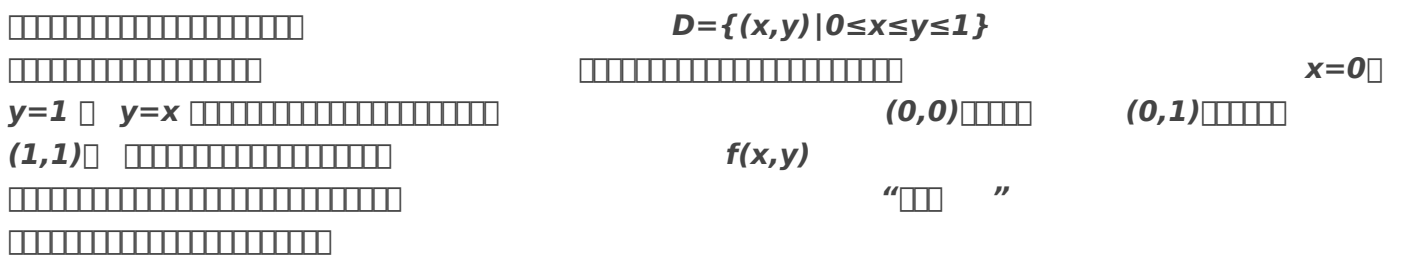
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^3, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x) dx = 8/15$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf_Y(y) dy = 4/5$$

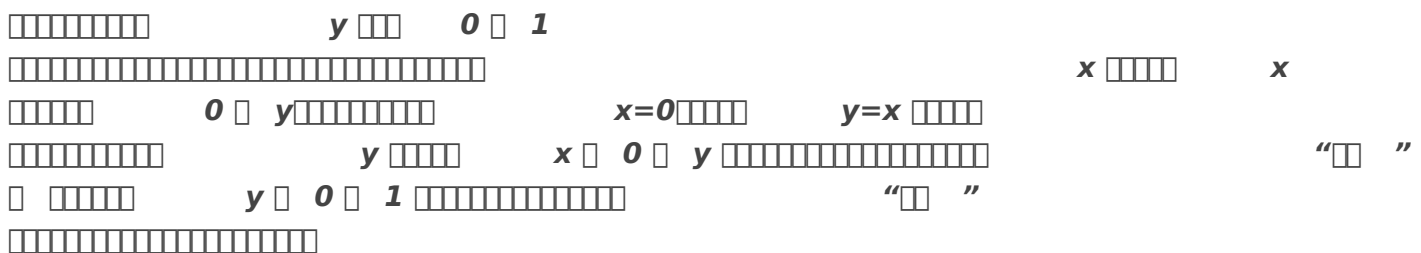
$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^0}^x (xy \times 8xy) dy = 4/9$$

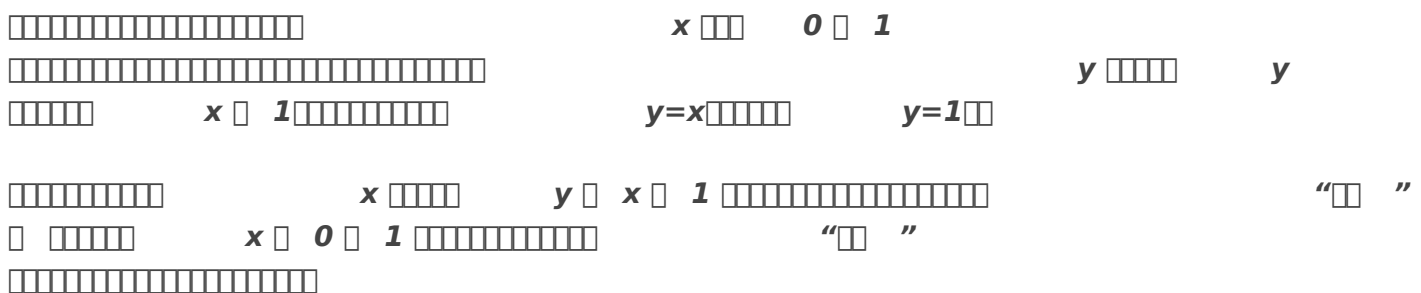


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?? x ??????? y ??????



?? y ??????? x ??????



$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{225}$$


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$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = 1/3$$


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$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy = 2/3$$


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$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 + E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 + \frac{4}{225} = 1/9$$

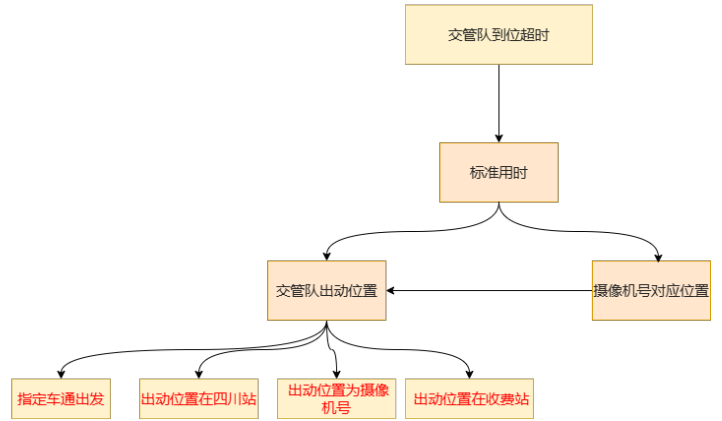
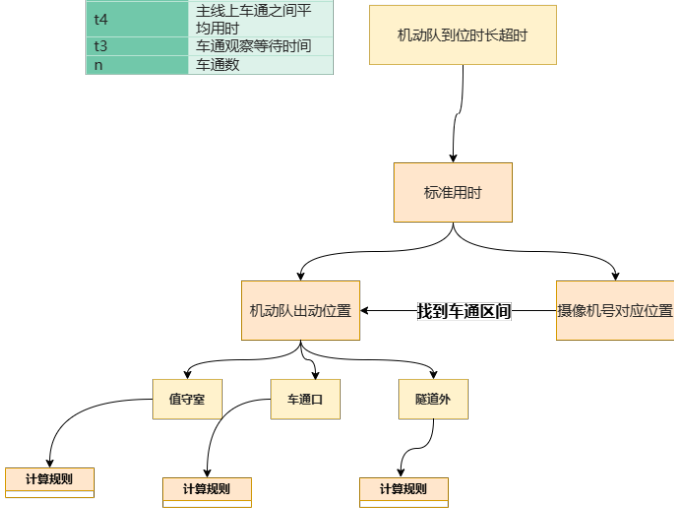
4.3.3 **Corollary 4.3.3** Let  $X, Y$  be random variables with  $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$ . Then  $\rho = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}}$  and  $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{2}$ .

4.3.4 **Proposition 4.3.4**

1.  $|\rho| \leq 1$ ;
2.  $\rho = 0$  if and only if  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent;
3.  $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$  if and only if  $\rho = 1$  (resp.  $\rho = -1$ ) if and only if  $Y = aX + b$  (resp.  $Y = -aX + b$ ) with  $a > 0$  (resp.  $a < 0$ ).

# ???

字母名称	说明
t	机动队到位标准用时
t1	准备时间 单位秒
t2	洞内车通之间平均用时
t4	主线上车通之间平均用时
t3	车通观察等待时间
n	车通数



比如左四车通  
 $n=5-4$   
 $(1/2+1)t_2$   
 八车通  
 $n=8-6=2$   
 $(1/2+2)t_2$

·值守室出发: (位置在5#-6#之间)  
 值守室到达最近车通时间 $(1/2+n)*t_2$