

## 第8章 數學附錄

一 設  $X, Y$  為二元隨機變數，則

$$E_y E_x(X | Y) = E(X)$$

**證明**

$$\begin{aligned} E_y E_x(X | Y) &= E_y \left[ \sum_x x \cdot f(x | y) \right] = \sum_y \left[ \sum_x x \cdot f(x | y) \right] \cdot f_y(y) \\ &= \sum_x x \sum_y f(x | y) \cdot f_y(y) = \sum_x x \sum_y f(x, y) \\ &= \sum_x x f_x(x) = E(X) \end{aligned}$$

二 設  $X, Y$  為二元隨機變數，則

$$V(X) = E_y [V(X | Y)] + V_y [E(X | Y)]$$

**證明**

$$\begin{aligned} E_y [V(X | Y)] &= E_y \left[ E_x(X^2 | Y) - [E_x(X | Y)]^2 \right] = E_y E_x(X^2 | Y) - E_y [E_x(X | Y)]^2 \\ &= E(X^2) - E_y [E_x(X | Y)]^2 \\ &= \left\{ E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 \right\} - \left\{ E_y [E_x(X | Y)]^2 - [E_y E_x(X | Y)]^2 \right\} \\ &= V(X) - V_y [E(X | Y)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } E(X) = E_y E_x(X | Y), \quad V(E(X | Y)) = E_y [E_x(X | Y)]^2 - [E_y E_x(X | Y)]^2$$

因此得證。該定理指出條件變異數的平均數小於無條件變異數。

三 兩變數線性函數之平均數與變異數

設  $X, Y$  為二元之間斷隨機變數，其機率函數為  $f(x, y)$

令  $W = aX + bY$ ，則

$$E(W) = E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y)$$

$$V(W) = V(aX + bY) = a^2V(X) + b^2V(Y) + 2abCov(X, Y)$$

**證明**

(1) 平均數

$$\begin{aligned} E(W) &= E(aX + bY) \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y (aX + bY) f(x, y) = \sum_x \sum_y axf(x, y) + \sum_x \sum_y byf(x, y) \\ &= a \sum_x xf_x(x) + b \sum_y yf_y(y) = aE(X) + bE(Y) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 變異數

$$\begin{aligned} V(W) &= V(aX + bY) \\ &= E[(aX + bY) - E(aX + bY)]^2 = E[a(X - E(X)) + b(Y - E(Y))]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E[a^2(X - E(X))^2 + b^2(Y - E(Y))^2 + 2ab(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] \\
&= a^2E(X - \mu_X)^2 + b^2E(Y - \mu_Y)^2 + 2abE(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y) \\
&= a^2V(X) + b^2V(Y) + 2abCov(X, Y)
\end{aligned}$$

#### 四 共變數的計算公式

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(X, Y) &= E(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y) = E(XY - X\mu_Y - Y\mu_X + \mu_X\mu_Y) \\
&= E(XY) - \mu_Y E(X) - \mu_X E(Y) + \mu_X\mu_Y = E(XY) - \mu_X\mu_Y
\end{aligned}$$

#### 五 相關係數 $\rho_{XY}$ 的值在(-1,+1)之間

**證明**  $\rho_{XY} = E\left(\frac{X - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} \cdot \frac{Y - \mu_Y}{\sigma_Y}\right)$

$$= E(Z_X \cdot Z_Y) = E(Z_X - \mu_{Z_X})(Z_Y - \mu_{Z_Y}) = Cov(Z_X, Z_Y)$$

其中：
$$\begin{cases} Z_X = (X - \mu_X) / \sigma_X & \begin{cases} E(Z_X) = 0 \\ E(Z_Y) = 0 \end{cases} \\ Z_Y = (Y - \mu_Y) / \sigma_Y \end{cases}$$

而 $V(Z_X - Z_Y) = V(Z_X) + V(Z_Y) - 2Cov(Z_X, Z_Y)$  ①

$$V(Z_X + Z_Y) = V(Z_X) + V(Z_Y) + 2Cov(Z_X, Z_Y)$$
 ②

由①式可得： $V(Z_X - Z_Y) = 1 + 1 - 2Cov(Z_X, Z_Y) \geq 0$

$$2Cov(Z_X, Z_Y) \leq 2$$
 ③

由②式可得： $V(Z_X + Z_Y) = 1 + 1 + 2Cov(Z_X, Z_Y) \geq 0$

$$2Cov(Z_X, Z_Y) \geq -2$$
 ④

由③④可知： $-1 \leq Cov(Z_X, Z_Y) \leq 1$ ，且 $\rho_{XY} = Cov(Z_X, Z_Y)$

故 $-1 \leq \rho_{XY} \leq 1$