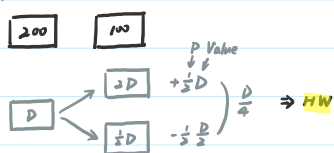


## \* 信封问题:



## Example 1

\* 概率空间  $(\Omega, P)$  ( $\Omega$  为有限集时具有可加性, 无限集时为空间, 易产生悖论)\* Random Variable  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ( $|\Omega| < \infty$ , 将概率空间映射至实数集)

event:  $A \subseteq \Omega \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \notin A \\ 1, & x \in A \end{cases} \in \mathbb{R}^n & P(A) = E(1_A) \end{cases}$

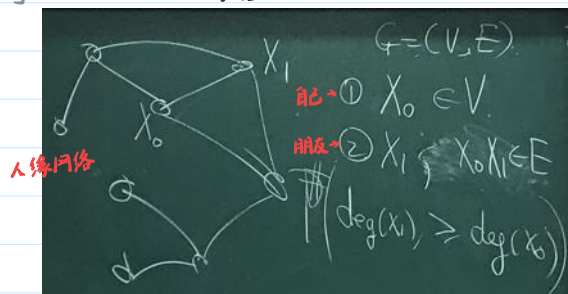
期望定义:  $E(x) = \sum_i x_i P(X=x_i) \rightarrow E(f(Z)) = \sum_i y_i P(f(x)=y_i) \quad Z \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $= \sum_i f(x_i) P(X=x_i) \quad f \in \mathbb{R}^n$

## \* 线性性:

$$E[x+x'] = E[x] + E[x'] \quad \text{期望具有线性性, 随机变量本身为线性}$$

$$E[ax+bx'] = aE[x] + bE[x'] \rightarrow ax+bx' \text{ 也为线性, } E \text{ 为其线性泛函}$$

eg: 你的朋友比你人缘更好



pf:  $E(\deg(X_0)), E(\deg(X_1))$   
 $E(\deg(X_0)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_0} \frac{1}{\deg(X_0)} \sum_{X_1 \sim X_0} \deg(X_1)$  与  $X_0$  相连结点的度数平均值  
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_0, X_1 \in E} \left( \frac{\deg(X_0)}{\deg(X_0)} + \frac{\deg(X_1)}{\deg(X_1)} \right)$  对所有  $X_0$  取平均  
 $\leftarrow$  握手定理  
 $\geq 2 \cdot \frac{|E|}{|V|} = E(\deg(X_1)) \quad \leftarrow$  如何得出结论

$X_0$ : 半径为1的球  $\rightarrow$  半径增大结果?  
 (n重邻接矩阵情况)

## Example 2

\* 全概率公式推广:  $P(A) = \sum P(B_i)P(A|B_i) \rightarrow E(x) = E(E[x|Y])$  全期望公式

## \* Markov Inequality:

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a} \quad \forall a > 0, X \geq 0$$

pf:  $E(x) = \sum a_i \cdot P(X=a_i) \geq \sum_{a_i \geq a} a_i P(X=a_i) \geq a P(X \geq a)$

## \* Chebyshev's Inequality:

$$P(|X - E[X]| \geq a) \leq \frac{E[(X - E[X])^2]}{a^2}$$

\*  $E[x]$  相关公式:

$$\text{var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = EX^2 - (EX)^2 \quad \text{var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{var}(X)$$

standard deviation:  $\sigma_x = \sqrt{\text{var}(x)}$   $\leftarrow Y=1$  特例

$$\rightarrow |E[XY]| \leq EX \cdot EY \quad \text{柯西不等式}$$

eg:  $E[x|x+y] = ?$  ( $X, Y$  独立同分布)

pf: 原式  $= \frac{1}{2} (E[x|x+y] + E[y|x+y])$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} (E[x+y|x+y]) = \frac{x+y}{2}$  何为条件期望?

$$= \frac{1}{2} (E[X+Y | X+Y]) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{例为对称期望}$$

eg: Let  $v_1, \dots, v_n \in S^{n-1}$   $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, |v_i|=1$   $n$  个点落在  $n-1$  维球面

Calc:  $|\sum \varepsilon_i v_i|$ ,  $\varepsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}$  期望线性讨论

pt:  $X = |\sum \varepsilon_i v_i| \leftarrow \varepsilon$

$$EX^2 = E\left[\sum_{i,j} \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j v_i \cdot v_j\right] + E\left[\sum_i \varepsilon_i^2 v_i \cdot v_i\right] \quad \text{由 } \varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j \text{ 独立: } E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = E(\varepsilon_i) \cdot E(\varepsilon_j) = 0$$

$$= E\left[\sum_i v_i \cdot v_i\right] = n$$

$\rightarrow \exists \varepsilon, |\sum \varepsilon_i v_i| \geq \sqrt{n}$

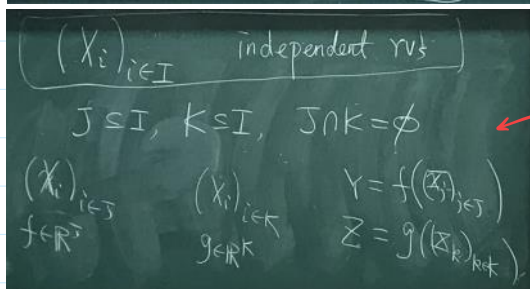
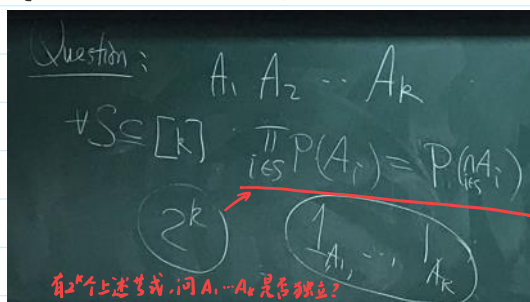
$\exists \varepsilon, |\sum \varepsilon_i v_i| \leq \sqrt{n}$



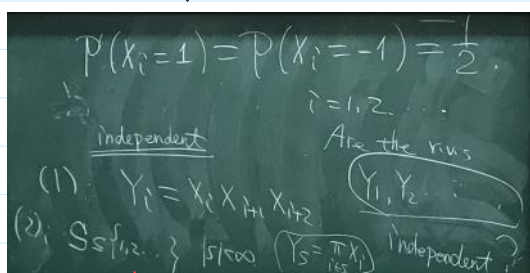
## Example 3s

» 独立性:  $X_1, \dots, X_k$

定义:  $P(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_k = x_k) = \prod_i P(X_i = x_i)$



Q: If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent r.v.s, then  $E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$ ,  $\text{var}(X+Y) = \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y)$



(1)  $S$  为任意子集, 问满足独立性的条件

(1) 给定  $Y_i = X_i X_{i+1} X_{i+2}$

## 独立性

## Example 4s