

1 Probability and Discrete

$$\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r} + \binom{n-1}{r-1}$$
$$\binom{-x}{r} = (-1)^r \binom{x+r-1}{r}$$
$$\binom{n}{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k} = \binom{n}{r_1} \cdots \binom{n-r_1-\cdots-r_{k-1}}{r_k}$$
$$\binom{x}{r} = \frac{x(x-1)\cdots(x-r+1)}{r!}$$
$$\binom{a}{0}\binom{b}{n} + \binom{a}{1}\binom{b}{n-1} + \cdots + \binom{a}{n}\binom{b}{0} = \binom{a+b}{n}$$
$$\text{Bernoulli}(p) = p^x(1-p)^{1-x}$$
$$p \mid p(1-p) \mid 1-p+pe^t$$
$$\text{Binomial}(n, p) = \binom{n}{x} p^x(1-p)^{n-x}$$
$$np \mid np(1-p) \mid (1-p+pe^t)^n$$
$$\text{Poisson}(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \mid \lambda \mid \lambda \mid e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$$
$$\text{Geometric}(p) = (1-p)^{x-1} p$$
$$\frac{1}{p} \mid \frac{1-p}{p^2} \mid \frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$$
$$\text{Uniform}(a, b) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$
$$\frac{a+b}{2} \mid \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \mid \frac{e^{tb}-e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$$
$$\text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$
$$\text{E}(Z^{2r+1}) = 0 \mid \text{E}(Z^{2r}) = \frac{(2r)!}{(2^r r!)}$$
$$\mu \mid \sigma^2 \mid e^{\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2}$$
$$\text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}$$
$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \mid \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} \mid \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta-t}\right)^\alpha$$
$$\text{E}(\ln(X)) = \frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} - \ln(\beta)$$
$$\theta = \frac{1}{\beta} \mid \sum \Gamma(\alpha_i, \beta) = \Gamma(\sum \alpha_i, \beta)$$
$$\Gamma(1, \beta) = \text{Exponential}(\beta) \mid \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \chi_n^2$$

$$\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta)}$$
$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \mid \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)} \mid \varnothing$$
$$\text{B}(a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$
$$\text{Beta}(1, 1) = \text{U}[0, 1] \mid \mu'_r = \text{E}(X^r)$$
$$\text{ZIP}(\phi, \lambda) := ZX\mathbb{I}(1-\phi)\lambda\mathbb{I}(1-\phi)\lambda(1+\phi\lambda)$$
$$Z = \text{Bernoulli}(1-\phi), X = \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$$
$$\text{M}_{\text{ZIP}}(t) = \phi + (1-\phi)e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$$
$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}-2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}+\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)}$$
$$X_1|X_2 \mid \mu_1 + \rho \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}(x_2 - \mu_2) \mid \sigma_1^2(1-\rho^2)$$
$$\text{Skewness} = \frac{\mu_3}{\sigma^3} \mid \text{Kurtosis} = \frac{\mu_4}{\sigma^4}$$
$$\text{P}(g(X) \geq c) \leq \frac{\text{E}(g(x))}{C}$$
$$\text{P}(|X-\mu| \geq c\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{c^2}$$
$$\text{P}(|X-\mu| \geq c) \leq \frac{\text{E}(|X|^r)}{c^r}$$
$$\text{E}(XY)^2 \leq \text{E}(X^2)\text{E}(Y^2)$$
$$\text{E}(g(X)) \geq g(\text{E}(X)), \forall \text{凸函数 } g(x^2)$$
$$\text{E}(X) = \text{E}[\text{E}(X|Y)]$$
$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{E}[\text{Var}(X|Y)] + \text{Var}[\text{E}(X|Y)]$$
$$\text{q 分位数}\xi_q := \text{F}(\xi_q) = \text{P}(X \leq \xi_q) \geq q$$
$$\text{pgf} := \text{G}_X(z) = \text{E}(z^X) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{S}} z^x \text{P}_X(X = x)$$
$$\text{Additivity : N, Poisson, NB, Binomial}$$
$$IBF := f_X(x) \propto \frac{f_{X|Y}(x|y_0)}{f_{Y|X}(y_0|x)}$$

2 Sampling

$$g(y_1, y_2) = f(x_1, x_2) \times |\mathbf{J}|$$
$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i \mid S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$
$$\overline{X} \sim \text{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \mid \overline{X} \perp S^2$$
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$$
$$T = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{Y}{n}}} \sim \text{t}(n), Y \sim \text{X}^2(n)$$
$$T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X}-\mu)}{S} \sim \text{t}(n-1)$$
$$W = \frac{\frac{U}{\frac{M}{V}}}{\frac{V}{n}} \sim \text{F}(m, n), U \sim \text{X}^2(m), V \sim \text{X}^2(n)$$

3 Confidence Interval

$$2\theta n\overline{X} \sim \chi^2(2n), X \sim \text{Exponential}(\theta)$$
$$-2\ln F(X; \theta) \sim \chi^2(2), \forall \text{连续 CDF} F(X; \theta)$$
$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X}-\mu)}{\sigma_0} \sim N(0, 1), \text{已知}\sigma_0, \text{未知}\mu$$
$$T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X}-\mu)}{S} \sim t(n-1), \mu, \sigma \text{均未知}$$
$$Z = \frac{(\overline{X}_1-\overline{X}_2) - (\mu_1-\mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1), \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \text{已知}$$
$$T = \frac{(\overline{X}_1-\overline{X}_2) - (\mu_1-\mu_2)}{S_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1+n_2-2)$$
$$S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}, \text{假设}\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$$
$$T_{Welch} = \frac{(\overline{X}_1-\overline{X}_2) - (\mu_1-\mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \approx t(\nu)$$
$$\nu = \left(\frac{c^2}{n_1-1} + \frac{(1-c)^2}{n_2-1}\right)^{-1}, c = \frac{S_1^2/n_1}{S_1^2/n_1 + S_2^2/n_2}$$
$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i-\mu_0}{\sigma}\right)^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i-\mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n), \text{已知}\mu_0$$
$$P = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \mu \text{未知}$$