

Final Review BBC4941

	Prob	Stoc.	
Q1 填空	10~12	3~5	3'x15=45'
Q2-Q6 解答	Q2~4	Q5, Q6	55'

ch1: $A, P(A)$

prob

ch2. $X, F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

ch3. (X, Y) $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$

$\iint dx dy$

ch4 $\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

Event = Set: $AB, A \cup B, \bar{A}, \overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

Ch1

prob: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$

A, B independent
 $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}), P(A|B) = P(A)$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

Conditional prob. : $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} \quad (1)$

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) \quad (2)$$

formulas $P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i)P(B_i) \quad (3)$

$$P(B_i|A) = \text{by } (1) \sim (3)$$

$$F(x): \quad (1) \quad F(-\infty)=0, \quad F(+\infty)=1$$

ch2
X.

d.f.

$$(2) \quad F(x+) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x, y > x} F(y) = F(x)$$

$$(3) \quad F \uparrow$$

$$P(X=x) = F(x) - F(x-)$$

"天选"

$$P(a < X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$$

discrete: $p(x_i)$
p.f.

$$\sum p(x_i) = 1$$

$$F(x) \leftrightarrow p(x_i)$$

continuous: $f(x)$
p.d.f.

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = F'(x) \\ F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$$


$$Y = g(X):$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(g(X) \leq y) \\ &\stackrel{g \uparrow}{=} P(X \leq \boxed{}) \end{aligned}$$

Table 2.9

$$= F_X(\square)$$

Typical distributions and their nc.

distribution	P.f. / p.d.f	$E(X)$	$Var(X)$
$b(1, p)$	$p^k (1-p)^{1-k}$ $k=0,1$	p	$p(1-p)$
$b(n, p)$	$C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ $k=0,1,\dots,n$	$n \cdot p$	$n \cdot p(1-p)$
$Pois(\lambda)$ $\pi(\lambda)$	$\frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k=0,1,\dots$	λ	λ
$Geom(p)$	$(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p$ $k=1,2,\dots$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$
$U(a,b)$	$\frac{1}{b-a}, a < x < b$ $Z = X+Y$ 	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
$Exp(\lambda)$	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ $-\infty < x < +\infty$	μ	σ^2
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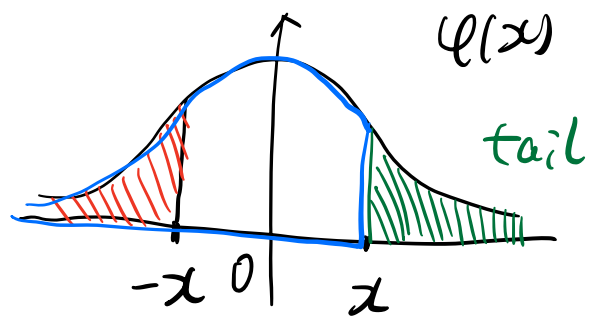
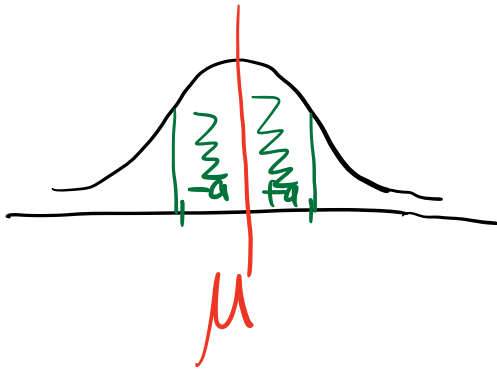
Memory lessness: $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - P(X > s+t | X > s) = 1 - P(X > t) \\ P(X \leq s+t | X > s) = P(X \leq t) \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

Symmetry: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$



$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$

ch3
(X,Y)

discrete: 

$$f(x,y): P((X,Y) \in A) = \iint_A f(x,y) dx dy$$

① $a < x < b$

$$f_X(x): \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{c(x)}^{d(x)} dy$$

Continuous:

① $a < x < b$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x): \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)}, \quad c(x) < y < d(x)$$

$$P(Y \in A | X=x) = \int_A f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$$

① $z \Rightarrow x$

$$Z = X + Y: f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{f_X(x)}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{f_Y(z-x)}_{>0} dx$$

$$Z = g(X,Y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{a_1(z)}^{b_1(z)} dx & z \in I_1 \\ \int_{a_2(z)}^{b_2(z)} dx & z \in I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z = X \vee Y: F_Z(z) = F^2(z)$$

$$Z = X \wedge Y: F_Z(z) = 1 - (1 - F(z))^2$$

Numerical Characteristics

{ Small letter: const.
Capital letter: r.v.

d=1.

$$E(X) = \begin{cases} \sum_i x_i \cdot p(x_i) & (d.) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx & (c.) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E((X - EX)^2) \\ &= \underbrace{E(X^2)}_{E(g(x)) \text{ ?}} - \overbrace{E(X)^2}^{\checkmark} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(g(X)) = \begin{cases} \sum_i g(x_i) \cdot p(x_i) & (d.) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \cdot f(x) dx & (c.) \end{cases}$$

d=2.

$$E(aX \pm bY) = aE(X) \pm bE(Y)$$

$$\text{Var}(aX \pm bY)$$

$$(a \pm b)^2$$

$$= \text{Var}(\underline{a}X) + \text{Var}(bY) \pm 2\text{Cov}(\underline{a}X, \underline{b}Y)$$

$$= a^2 \text{Var}(X) + b^2 \text{Var}(Y) \pm 2ab \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \underbrace{E(XY)}_{E(g(X, Y))} - \underbrace{EX}_{\checkmark} \cdot \underbrace{EY}_{\checkmark}$$

$$E(g(X, Y)) = \iint g(x, y) \cdot \underline{f(x, y)} \, dx \, dy$$

$$\text{Cov}(aX + bY, cU + dV)$$

$$= ac \text{Cov}(X, U) + ad \text{Cov}(X, V)$$

$$+ bc \text{Cov}(Y, U) + bd \text{Cov}(Y, V)$$

$$(aX + bY)(cU + dV) =$$

un correlated: $\rho_{xy} = 0 = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \cdot \sigma_Y}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E(XY) = EX \cdot EY$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{xy} \cdot \sigma_X \cdot \sigma_Y$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$X(t)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\mu_X(t)} = E(X(t))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E(X) \\ & \swarrow \downarrow \searrow \\ & \text{NB } E(\dots) \\ & E(g(X)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int aX : (\cos t) \oplus$$

$d=2$

$$\left\{ g(\theta), \text{eg: } \cos(t\theta) \right\}$$

$$R_X(s, t) = E(X(s) X(t))$$

$$R_X(t, t+\tau)$$

depends only on τ .

$$\begin{cases} E(X^2) = \sigma_x^2 + \mu_x^2 \\ \quad = \text{Var}(X) + E(X)^2 \\ E(XY) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \mu_x \mu_y \quad \square \end{cases}$$

ch5: $X(t)$: $F(\vec{x}; \vec{t}) = P(\cap X_{t_i} \leq x_i)$

Stoc

ch5-8

$\mu_X(t)$, $R_X(s, t)$

$\sigma_X^2(t)$, $C_X(s, t)$

def: $\mu_X(t) = \text{constant}$.

$R_X(\tau) = R_X(t, t+\tau)$: depends only on τ .

ch6. $Q = R_X(0) (\tau=0) = E(X_t^2)$

Stationary

$R_X(\tau) \leftrightarrow S_X(\omega)$, $Ae^{-\beta|\tau|} \leftrightarrow \frac{2A\beta}{\omega^2 + \beta^2}$

$C_X(s, t) = \text{Var}_X(s|t)$

$X_0 = 0$

ch8. I-I

$N_t \sim \text{TL}(\lambda t)$.

$W_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2 t)$.

Ch 7. MC

$$S = \{0, 1, 2\} \quad \text{or} \quad S = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\vec{q}^{(0)} = \left(\underline{P(X_0=0)}, \underline{P(X_0=1)}, \underline{P(X_0=2)} \right)$$

$$X_0 \sim \vec{q}^{(0)}$$

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \textcircled{0} & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \textcircled{2} \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & \boxed{1} & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \end{matrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{red arrow}} \quad p_{20}^{(1)}$$

1. ergodic ? why.

$$P^2 > 0 \quad \therefore \text{ergodic.}$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad p_{ij}^{(2)} > 0, \quad \forall i, j \in S.$$

$$2. \quad X_n \sim 1$$

$$\vec{f}^{(n)} = \vec{f}^{(0)} \cdot P^n$$

$$3. \quad P(X_{n_1} = \bar{i}_1, X_{n_2} = \bar{i}_2, X_{n_3} = \bar{i}_3)$$

$$= P(\bar{A}) \cdot \underbrace{P(\bar{B} | \bar{A})} \cdot \underbrace{P(\bar{C} | \bar{A})}$$

$$P_{\bar{i}_1 \bar{i}_2}^{(n_2 + n_1)} \cdot P_{\bar{i}_2 \bar{i}_3}^{(n_3 + n_2)}$$

$$P^2$$

$$P$$

4. limit / invariant / stationary
distr ?

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\pi} = \vec{\pi} P \\ \sum \pi_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\pi_0 \pi_1 \pi_2) = (\pi_0 \pi_1 \pi_2) \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \end{pmatrix} \\ \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

□