



中国科学技术大学

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Chapter 1

$$1. P(A) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) + \dots$$

$$2. P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}{\sum_j P(B_j)P(A|B_j)}$$

Chapter 2

$$1. \text{poisson 分布: } P(X=i) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^i}{i!}$$

$$\text{正态分布: } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\text{指数分布: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{均匀分布: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{二维正态分布: } f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\frac{(x_1-a)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-a)(x_2-b)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-b)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)\right]$$

$$2. \text{边缘分布: } P(X_1=a_{1k}) = \sum_{j_2, \dots, j_n} P(k, j_2, \dots, j_n)$$

$$f_1(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2$$

$$f_2(x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1, x_2) dx_1$$

$$3. f(x_1, x_2) = f_2(x_2)f_1(x_1|x_2)$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(x_1, \dots, x_n)h(x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n | x_1, \dots, x_k)$$

4. 若连续型随机向量 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 的概率密度函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 可表为 n 个函数 g_1, \dots, g_n 之积, 其中 g_i 只依赖于 x_i , 即

$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g_1(x_1) \dots g_n(x_n)$, 则 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 且 X_i 的边缘密度函数 $f_i(x_i)$ 与 $g_i(x_i)$ 只差常数因子 ($C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n = 1$).

5. 若 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 则 $Y_1 = g_1(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ 和 $Y_2 = g_2(X_{m+1}, \dots, X_n)$ 独立.

$$6. \text{设 } y = x_1 + x_2, \text{ 则 } l(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y-x, x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt \quad (x > 0)$$

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$$

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = (n-2)!! 2^{-\frac{n-1}{2}} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (2 \leq n)$$



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统计三大分布

$$\chi^2 \text{分布: } K_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})2^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} x^{\frac{n-2}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$D(X^2) = nD(X_1^2) = n\{E(X_1^4) - [E(X_1^2)]^2\} = 2n.$$

$$E(X^2) = n.$$

若 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 都服从正态分布 $N(0, 1)$, 则 $Y = X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2$ 服从自由度为 n 的卡方分布 χ_n^2 .

1° 设 X_1, X_2 独立, $X_1 \sim \chi_m^2, X_2 \sim \chi_n^2$, 则 $X_1 + X_2 \sim \chi_{m+n}^2$

2° 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立, 且服从指数分布, 则

$$X = 2\lambda(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \sim \chi_{2n}^2.$$

3° 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 有公共的正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. 记 $\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$,

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}, \text{ 则 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2.$$

$$t \text{ 分布: } t_n(y) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}.$$

t 分布以标准正态分布为极限分布.

设 X_1, X_2 独立, $X_1 \sim \chi_n^2, X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$, 则 $Y = \frac{X_2}{\sqrt{X_1/n}} \sim t_n$.

设 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 有公共正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则

$$E(t) = 0, D(t) = \frac{n}{n-2} (n > 2)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t_{n-1}.$$

$$F \text{ 分布: } f_{mn}(y) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{m^{\frac{m}{2}} n^{\frac{n}{2}}}{(my+n)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} y^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (y > 0).$$

设 X_1, X_2 独立, $X_1 \sim \chi_n^2, X_2 \sim \chi_m^2$, 则 $Y = \frac{X_2/m}{X_1/n} \sim f_{mn}$.

$y \leq 0$ 时, 有 $f_{mn}(y) = 0$.

设 $X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m$ 独立, X_i 各有分布 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, Y_j 各有分布

$$N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2), \text{ 则 } \frac{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2}{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2} \sim F_{m-1, n-1}.$$

$$\text{若 } \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, \text{ 则 } \frac{\sqrt{n+m-2}[(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)]}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}} \sim t_{n+m-2},$$

$$\text{其中 } S_w = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2}{n+m-2}}$$





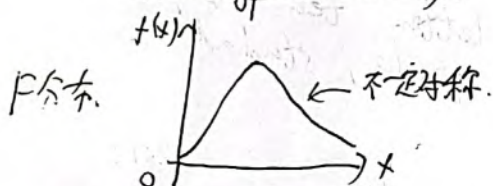
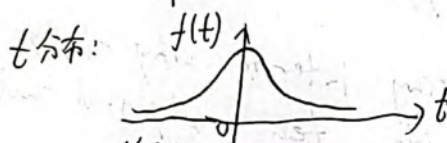
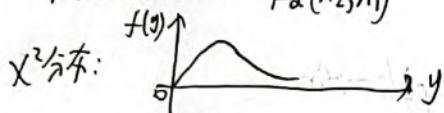
1° 若 $F \sim F(n_1, n_2)$, 则 $\frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$.

2° 若 $t \sim t(n)$, 则 $t^2 \sim F(1, n)$.

上 α 分位点的性质:

$$t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n)$$

$$F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_2, n_1)}$$



Chapter 3 1. 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx < \infty$, 则 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$.

2. $E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n)$.

若 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立, 则 $E(X_1 \dots X_n) = E(X_1) \dots E(X_n)$.

$$E(cX) = cE(X)$$

3. 条件数学期望: $E(X|Y=y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p_{X|Y}(x|y) dx$.

$p(y)$, 关于 y 的函数.

4. X, Y 为 r.v., $EX, EY, E(g(Y))$ 存在, 则

$$1^\circ a \leq X \leq b \Rightarrow a \leq E(X|Y=y) \leq b$$

$$2^\circ E(C_1 X_1 + C_2 X_2 | Y=y) = C_1 E(X_1 | Y=y) + C_2 E(X_2 | Y=y)$$

$$3^\circ E[E(X|Y)] = EX$$

$$4^\circ X, Y \text{ 独立} \Rightarrow E(Y|X) = E(Y)$$

$$5^\circ E(g(X)Y|X) = g(X)E(Y|X)$$

$$6^\circ E(c|X) = c$$

$$7^\circ E(g(X)|X) = g(X)$$

$$8^\circ E(Y - E(Y|X))^2 \leq E(Y - g(X))^2$$



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5. $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2$.

$$\text{Var}(X+c) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Var}(cX) = c^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

若 $X_1 \sim X_n$ 独立, 则 $\text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n)$.

6. k 阶原点矩: $\alpha_k = E(X^k)$.

k 阶中心矩: $\mu_k = E[(X - EX)^k]$.

7. 偏度系数: $\frac{\mu_3}{\mu_2^{3/2}}$

峰度系数: $\beta = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2} - 3$. 正态分布的峰度系数为 0.

8. $|E(XY)| \leq \sqrt{EX^2 EY^2}$. 等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow \exists a, b, a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$, s.t. $P(aX + bY = 0) = 1$.

9. 协方差: $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - m_1)(Y - m_2)]$

$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ 时, 称 X, Y 不相关. $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - (EX)(EY)$.

10. 相关系数: $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$.

$|\rho_{XY}| = 1$ 时, X, Y 线性相关.

11. 协方差矩阵: $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$.

1° 半正定.

2° Σ 退化 $\Leftrightarrow \exists a_1, a_2, a_1^2 + a_2^2 \neq 0$, s.t. $P(\sum_{i=1}^2 a_i (X_i - \mu_i) = 0) = 1$.

12. 设 $Y_1, Y_2 \sim N(0, 1)$ 且独立, $ad - bc \neq 0$,

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = aY_1 + bY_2 + \mu_1 \\ X_2 = cY_1 + dY_2 + \mu_2 \end{cases}$$

则 $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = ac + bd$,

$(X_1, X_2) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2; \rho)$, 其中 $\sigma_1^2 = a^2 + b^2, \sigma_2^2 = c^2 + d^2, \rho = \frac{ac + bd}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$.

X_1, X_2 独立 $\Leftrightarrow X_1, X_2$ 不相关.

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13. 大数定理: 设 X_1, X_2, \dots 独立同分布, $\mu = EX_1$, 则

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \geq \varepsilon) = 0.$$

14. 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ 独立同分布, X_i 的分布是

$$P(X_i=1)=p, P(X_i=0)=1-p.$$

$$\text{则 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}(X_1 + \dots + X_n - np) \leq x\right) = \Phi(x).$$

$$P(t_1 \leq X_1 + \dots + X_n \leq t_2) = \Phi(y_2) - \Phi(y_1),$$

$$\text{其中 } y_i = \frac{t_i - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}$$

15. 贝叶斯估计: $h(\theta | X_1, \dots, X_n) = h(\theta) f(X_1, \theta) \dots f(X_n, \theta) / P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

$$\tilde{\theta} = \int_0^1 \theta h(\theta | X_1, \dots, X_n) d\theta = E[\theta | X_1, \dots, X_n].$$

16. 若 $\forall (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k), E_{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k}[\hat{g}(X_1, \dots, X_n)] = g(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$,

则 \hat{g} 是 $g(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$ 的一个无偏估计量.

17. 区间估计

1° 已知 σ , 估计 μ .

$$\left[\bar{X}_n - \frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X}_n + \frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right].$$

2° 未知 σ , 估计 μ .

$$\left[\bar{X}_n - \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X}_n + \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)S}{\sqrt{n}} \right].$$

3° 估计 σ^2 .

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)} \right].$$

单侧置信区间.

1° 已知 σ . $\bar{X}_n \pm \frac{Z_{\alpha} \sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$.



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2° 未知 σ . $\bar{X}_n \pm \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)S}{\sqrt{n}}$

3° 估计 σ^2 . 上PR: $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)}$ 下PR: $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}$.

估计 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$: ~~设 $\sigma_1^2/\sigma_2^2 = b^2$~~

1° 已知 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 : $[(\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m) - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}, (\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m) + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}]$

2° $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$: $[(\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m) - t_{\alpha/2} S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}, (\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m) + t_{\alpha/2} S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}]$

3° $\sigma_1^2 = b\sigma_2^2$: $[(\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m) - t_{\alpha/2} S_b \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}, \dots]$

其中 $S_b^2 = \frac{(n-1)S_1^2/b^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{n+m-2}$

估计 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 . $[\frac{S_1^2/S_2^2}{F_{\alpha/2}}, \frac{S_1^2/S_2^2}{F_{1-\alpha/2}}]$

Chapter 6

1. 正态分布的显著性检验.

1° 已知 σ 时, μ 的检验.

双边检验: $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$
 $W_\alpha = \{Z \geq z_\alpha\}$

$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$.

$W_\alpha = \{|Z| \geq z_{\alpha/2}\}$. 其中 $Z = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$.

2° 未知 σ 时, μ 的检验.

单边: $W_\alpha = \{T \geq t_{\alpha}(n-1)\}$

令 $T = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$, 则 $W_\alpha = \{|T| \geq t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\}$.

2. 均值比较的显著性检验.

1° 已知 $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \mu_1, \mu_2$ 的检验.

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ vs $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$.

$Z = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2/n + \sigma_2^2/m}}$ $W_\alpha = \{|Z| \geq z_{\alpha/2}\}$.

单边: $H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$ vs $H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$. $W_\alpha = \{Z \geq z_\alpha\}$.

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2° 已知 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ 时, $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的检验.

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2.$$

$$\text{令 } T = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}}$$

$$\text{则 } W_\alpha = \{|T| \geq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(m+n-2)\}.$$

$$\text{单边: } H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2.$$

$$W_\alpha = \{T \geq t_\alpha(m+n-2)\}.$$

3° 成对数据.

$$H_0: \mu \neq 0 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu \neq 0.$$

$$\text{令 } Z_i = X_i - Y_i.$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{Z}_n}{S_Z / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1).$$

$$\text{则 } W_\alpha = \{|T| \geq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\}.$$

4° 未知 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 时, μ_1, μ_2 的大样本检验.

$$Z_0 = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2/n + \sigma_2^2/m}} \approx \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_m}{\sqrt{S_1^2/n + S_2^2/m}} \sim N(0, 1).$$

$$5^\circ. H_0: \sigma_1^2 \leq \sigma_0^2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_0^2.$$

$$\text{令 } U_0 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1).$$

$$\text{则 } W = \{U_0 \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)\} \cup \{U_0 \geq \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)\}. \quad (\chi^2 \text{ 检验})$$

$$6^\circ \text{ 令 } F_0 = \frac{S_1^2/S_2^2}{\sigma_1^2/\sigma_2^2}, \text{ 则 } W_\alpha = \{F \leq F_{1-\alpha}(58, 40)\}. \quad H_0: \sigma_1^2 \leq \sigma_2^2.$$

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \quad (F \text{ 检验}).$$

3. 拟合优度检验.

$$H_0: X \sim F(X) \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: F(X) \text{ 不是 } X \text{ 的分布函数}.$$



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取 $t_0 < \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$, $t_m > \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$.

取 $t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_m$, 令 $I_j = (t_{j-1}, t_j]$, $j=1, 2, \dots, m$.

记 $\hat{p}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n I[X_k \in I_j]$ 作为 $p_j = P(X \in I_j) = F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})$ 的估计.

令 $U = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{n}{p_j} (\hat{p}_j - p_j)^2$. $U \sim \chi^2(m-1)$ (近似服从)

$W = \{U > \chi^2_\alpha(m-1)\}$.

若 $F(x)$ 中有 r 个未知参数, 则先计算出这 r 个参数的最大似然估计. $W = \{U > \chi^2_\alpha(m-r-1)\}$.

要求 $np_j \geq 5$, $1 \leq j \leq m$.

4. 列联表.

p_{11}	p_{12}	$p_{1\cdot}$
p_{21}	p_{22}	$p_{2\cdot}$
q_1	q_2	

← 边缘概率.

$$V_n = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{n(\hat{p}_{ij} - \hat{p}_{i\cdot}\hat{q}_j)^2}{\hat{p}_{i\cdot}\hat{q}_j} = \frac{n(n_{11}n_{22} - n_{12}n_{21})^2}{n_{1\cdot}n_{2\cdot}n_{\cdot 1}n_{\cdot 2}} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$W_\alpha = \{V_n \geq \chi^2_\alpha(1)\}.$$

$k \times l$ 列联表

$H_0: X, Y$ 独立 vs $H_1: X, Y$ 不独立.

$$V_n = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{n(\hat{p}_{ij} - \hat{p}_{i\cdot}\hat{q}_j)^2}{\hat{p}_{i\cdot}\hat{q}_j} = n \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{n_{ij}^2}{n_{i\cdot}n_{\cdot j}} - 1 \right) \sim \chi^2((k-1)(l-1))$$

$$W_\alpha = \{V_n \geq \chi^2_\alpha\}.$$

