

Distributive Law:

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

De Morgan's Law:

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B' \quad (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

$$\text{permutation: } nPr = n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{combination: } nCr = \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = nC_{n-r} = \frac{nPr}{r!}$$

$$\text{Conditional Probability: } P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A \cap B)P(C|A \cap B) = P(A)P(B|A)P(C|A \cap B)$$

$$\text{Independent Events: } P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A|B) = P(A), P(B|A) = P(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ and } B', A' \text{ and } B, A' \text{ and } B' \checkmark$$

Events A, B, C are mutually independent, i.e.,

$$1. A, B, C \text{ are pairwise independent: } \begin{cases} P(ABC) = P(A)P(B) \\ P(ACB) = P(A)P(C) \\ P(BCA) = P(B)P(C) \\ P(CAB) = P(C)P(A) \\ P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) \end{cases}$$

$$2. P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$\text{total probability: } \sum_i P(A_i \cap B_i \cap C_i) = \sum_i P(A_i)P(B_i)P(C_i)$$

$$\text{Bayes' Theorem: } P(A|B) = \frac{\sum_i P(A_i)P(B_i|A_i)}{\sum_i P(A_i)P(B_i|A_i)}$$

$$(a) \text{ For any event } A, P(A) = \sum_i P(A_i \cap B_i) = \sum_i P(B_i)P(A|B_i)$$

$$(b) \text{ If } P(A) > 0, \text{ then } P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(B_i \cap A)}{P(A)}, i=1,\dots,m$$

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(A)P(B_i|A)}{P(A) + \sum_i P(A_i)P(B_i|A_i)} \rightarrow \text{Bayes' Theorem}$$

$$P(B_n): \text{prior } P(B_n|A): \text{posterior probability}$$

$$P(A|B_n): \text{likelihood of } B_n, A \text{ is a data}$$

$$\text{fun: } \sum_i \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

Probability Mass Function (pmf):

$$1. f(x) > 0, x \in \bar{S}$$

$$2. \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} f(x) = 1$$

$$3. P(A \subseteq S) = \sum_{x \in A} f(x), A \subseteq \bar{S}$$

$$f(x) = c \text{ for } x \in \bar{S} \rightarrow \text{uniform distribution}$$

Cumulative Distribution Function (cdf):

$$F(x): R \rightarrow [0, 1]: F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

$$\text{1. nondecreasing, } P(X \leq x) = \sum_{x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x} f(x)$$

$$\text{2. } P(a < X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$$

Mathematical Expectation: $E[g(x)] = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} g(x)f(x)$

$$(1) E(c) = c \quad (2) E[g(x)] = cE[g(x)]$$

$$(3) E[g(x) + Cg(y)] = C_1E[g(x)] + C_2E[g(y)]$$

Mean of a RV $[g(x) \cdot x]$:

$$\text{the average value of } x: E(x) = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} x f(x) = \frac{\sum x_1 \dots x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f(x_i)$$

$$= \int_{\bar{S}} x f(x) dx$$

Variance of a RV $[g(x) = (X - E(x))^2]$:

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[(x - E(x))^2] = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} (x - E(x))^2 f(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2$$

$$= \int_{\bar{S}} (x - E(x))^2 f(x) dx$$

Standard deviation of a RV: $\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$

$$(1) \text{Var}(c) = 0 \quad (2) \text{Var}(cx) = c^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

The r th Moment $[g(x) \cdot x^r]$ with r a positive integer:

$$E(x^r) = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} x^r f(x) \rightarrow \text{the } r\text{th moment of } X = \int_{\bar{S}} x^r f(x) dx$$

$$E[(x-b)^r] = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} (x-b)^r f(x) \rightarrow \text{the } r\text{th moment of } X \text{ about } b$$

$$E[(x)_r] = E[X(X-1)\dots(X-r+1)] \rightarrow \text{the } r\text{th factorial moment}$$

Moment Generating Function (mgf): $(\text{for } x = t \in \bar{S})$

$$M(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} e^{tx} f(x) = \int_{\bar{S}} e^{tx} f(x) dx$$

$$1. M(0) = 1 \quad \text{same pmf}$$

$$2. \text{two RVs, same mgf, same probability distribution.}$$

$$3. M'(t) = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} x e^{tx} f(x) \quad M''(t) = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} x^2 e^{tx} f(x) \quad M^{(r)}(t) = \sum_{x \in \bar{S}} x^r e^{tx} f(x)$$

$$M'(0) = E(X) \quad M''(0) = E(X^2) \quad M^{(r)}(0) = E[X^r]$$

$$M'(0) = E(X) \quad M''(0) = E(X^2) \quad M^{(r)}(0) = E[X^r]$$

	pmf / pdf	mgf $M(t)$	mean	variance	cdf	RF
Bernoulli	$f(x) = \bar{S} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ $f(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, x \in \bar{S}$	$p \cdot e^t + (1-p)$ $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$	P	$(1-p)p$	$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{y \leq x} p_y = \frac{x}{n}$	$X: S \rightarrow \bar{S}$, $S = \{\text{success, failure}\}$ $X(\checkmark) = 1 \quad X(\times) = 0 \quad \bar{S} = \{0, 1\}$
Binomial	$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ $x = 0, 1, \dots, n$ $X \sim b(n, p)$	$\binom{n}{x} (1-p)^{n-x} e^{xt}$ $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$	np	$np(1-p)$	$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{y \leq x} \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$	n Bernoulli trials + 成功次数 失败次数
Negative Binomial	$f(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r}$ $x = r, r+1, \dots$ $(1-w)^r = \frac{w}{1-w} \binom{x-1}{r-1} w^{x-r}$	$\frac{(pe^t)^r}{[1-(1-p)e^t]^r}$ $\text{for } (1-p)e^t \geq 1$	$\frac{r}{p}$	$\frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$		对于给定的 r , 第 r 次 Bernoulli 试验 成功次数
Geometric	$f(x) = p(1-p)^{x-1}$	$P(X > k) = \sum_{x=k+1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{x-1} = (1-p)^k$			$P(X \leq k) = \sum_{x=1}^k p(1-p)^{x-1} = 1 - P(X > k) = 1 - (1-p)^k$	
Poisson	$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$ $x = 0, 1, \dots$ $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$	$e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$	λ	λ		特定事件在 给定时间间隔内 发生次数
Uniform	$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$ $t \geq 0$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, a \leq x \leq b \\ 1, x > b \end{cases}$	
Exponential	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}, x \geq 0, \theta > 0$	$\frac{1}{1-t\theta}, t < \frac{1}{\theta}$	θ	θ^2		某特定事件 第一次发生 APP 等待时间
Gamma	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta}$ $\text{Gamma: } x \geq 0, \alpha > 0, \theta > 0$	$\frac{1}{(1-\theta t)^{\alpha}}$ $t < \frac{1}{\theta}$	$\alpha \theta$	$\alpha \theta^2$		
Chi-square	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{2})} 2^{\frac{r}{2}} x^{\frac{r}{2}-1} e^{-x/2}$ $x \geq 0$	$(1-2t)^{-\frac{r}{2}}$ $t < \frac{1}{2}$	r	$2r$		
Normal	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\exp(-\mu t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t^2)$	μ	σ^2		(Gaussian)
Standard Normal	$f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$ $Y \sim N(0, 1)$	$\Phi(-y) = 1 - \Phi(y)$	$\Phi(y)$	$\Phi(y) = P(Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$		
					$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \nu^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \nu^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$ $\Rightarrow g(v) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} v^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{v}{2}}, v > 0$	Normal Distribution Trivia
					$M(t) = E[e^{tx}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$ $e^{tx} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[x^2 - 2(\mu + \sigma^2)t)x + \mu^2]\right\}$	
					$\text{Consider } X^2 - 2(\mu + \sigma^2)t)x + \mu^2 =$ $[(x - (\mu + \sigma^2)t)]^2 - 2\mu\sigma^2t - \sigma^2t^2$ $\therefore M(t) = \exp\left(\frac{-2\mu\sigma^2t - \sigma^2t^2}{-2\sigma^2}\right)$ $\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[x - (\mu + \sigma^2)t]^2\right) dx$	
					$\text{Recall that } I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx = 1,$ independent of μ	
					$\text{Therefore, } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[x - (\mu + \sigma^2)t]^2\right) dx = 1$ $\therefore M(t) = \dots \checkmark \quad M(0) = 1$	
					$M'(t) = (\mu + \sigma^2t) \exp(\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2) \Rightarrow M'(0) = \mu$	
					$M''(t) = \sigma^2 \exp(\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2) + (\mu + \sigma^2t)^2 \exp(\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2)$	
					$\text{Recall that } E[x] = M'(0) = \mu, \quad \Rightarrow M''(0) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$	
					$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = M''(0) - M'(0)^2 = \sigma^2$	
					$\text{For } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), E[X] = \mu, \text{ Var}[X] = \sigma^2$	
					$\therefore \text{The two parameters } \mu, \sigma^2$ are the mean and variance, respectively.	
					$\text{ib Gamma Distribution } \int p_{\text{pdf}} = 1$	
					$\text{Let } t = \frac{x}{\theta} \Rightarrow x = \theta t, dx = \theta dt$ $(\text{原式}) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha} (\theta t)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\theta t} dt$ $= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha} \cdot \theta^{\alpha-1} \cdot \theta \int_0^{\infty} t^{\alpha-1} e^{-\theta t} dt$ $= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha) = 1$	
					$\text{Gamma Function (generalized factorial):}$	
					$\Gamma(t) = \int_0^{\infty} y^{t-1} e^{-y} dy = -y^{t-1} e^{-y} \Big _0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} (t-1) y^{t-2} e^{-y} dy$ $= (t-1) \Gamma(t-1)$	

排列组合

1. 抽样(摸球): 从n张卡片中抽取r张

可能结果总数	放回	不放回
有序	n^r	P_n^r
无序	$\binom{n+r-1}{r}$	$\binom{n}{r}$

2. 分配(定位): 把r只球放入n个房间

可能结果总数	不限制	有限制(只限一球)
可分辨(编号)	n^r	P_n^r
不可分辨	$\binom{n+r-1}{r}$	$\binom{n}{r}$

3. 从装有编号为1~n的球的袋子中有放回地摸出r只球, 依次记下其号码, 可能总数为 n^r

4. n个人的生日共有 365^n 种

5. 公共汽车上的n位乘客在以后的m个站下车的方式有 n^m 种

6. n个可分辨粒子在相空间的N个相格中的可能分配有 N^n 种

↓全排列
 $n(n-1)\cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

7. n卷书在书架上的排列方式有 $n!$ 种

8. 把n个客人分到n个房间共有 $n!$ 种安排法

9. 把编号为1~N的球从袋中一只接一只摸出依次排成一列, 共有 $N!$ 种不同结果

10. 把n封信分别装入n只信封共有 $n!$ 种结果

↓逆排列

$$P_n^r = n(n-1)\cdots(n-r+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}, 1 \leq r \leq n$$

11. 从n种商品中选r种依次上货架, 共有 P_n^r 种不同排列

12. 把n个客人分到 $n(n \geq r)$ 个房间,

共有 P_n^r 种安排

重复组合数(r个元素中可以有相同的):

$$\binom{n+r-1}{r}$$

总结:

可能结果总数	重复	不重复
排列	n^r	P_n^r
组合	$\binom{n+r-1}{r}$	$\binom{n}{r}$

n只球在n个位置的全排列

(1) 1号球出现在1号位的概率为 $\frac{1}{n}$, 由对称性, 1号球出现在第k号位的概率也为 $\frac{1}{n}$.

更进一步, 第i号球出现在第k号位的概率也为 $\frac{1}{n}$. 这是不放回开锁问题的答案.

(2) k号位由预先指定的某号球占据的概率: $\frac{1}{n}$

(3) 袋中有a只黑球和b只白球, 从中一只只摸出球, 则第k次摸得黑球的概率为 $\frac{a}{a+b}$,

与顺序无关 这是抽签问题的答案

(4) 在n封信与n只信封的匹配中, 1号信装入1号信封的概率为 $\frac{1}{n}$, 由对称性, i号信装入i号信封的概率也为 $\frac{1}{n}$

1, 2号信与信封符合的概率为 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1}$, 由对称性, 第i, j号信与信封符合的概率也为 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1}$

1, 2, 3号信与信封符合的概率为 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n-2}$

由对称性, 第i, j, k号信与信封符合的概率也为 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n-2}$

抽样调查

(1) 从N张卡片中任取一张, 1号或k号卡片被抽到的概率均为 $\frac{1}{N}$

(2) 从N张卡片中任取两张, 1, 2号卡片被抽到的概率为 $\frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{N-1} \times 2$, 由对称性, 预先指定而k号与j号卡片被抽到的概率亦为 $\frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{N-1}$

(3) 从N张卡片中任取l张, 预先指定的*i₁, i₂, ..., i_l*号卡片被抽到的概率为 $\frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{N-1} \cdots \frac{1}{N-l+1}$. 这也表明, 在抽样中, l张卡片被一张张抽出与一次性抽出l张卡片是等价的

(4) 袋中有a只黑球b只白球, 从中摸出n只有k只黑球的概率为 $\frac{\binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}{\binom{a+b}{n}}$

超几何分布

(5) 甲袋中有a只黑球b只白球, 乙袋和丙袋都是空袋, 先从甲袋中随机摸n ($1 \leq n \leq a+b$)只球放入乙袋, 再从乙袋中随机摸m ($1 \leq m \leq n$)只球放入丙袋, 最后从而袋中任取1球, 求该球为黑球的概率

$$\frac{\binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}{\binom{a+b}{n}} \cdot \frac{\binom{k}{i} \binom{n-k}{m-i}}{\binom{n}{m}}$$

多项系数 $\binom{n}{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k} = \frac{n!}{r_1! r_2! \cdots r_k!}$
 $r_1 + r_2 + \cdots + r_k = n$ 当k=2时称为二项系数

1. (抽样) 从n个不同的元素中取r个构成第1组, r₁个构成第2组, ..., 剩下

而r_k个构成第k组, 计有 $\frac{n!}{r_1! r_2! \cdots r_k!}$ 种

2. (分割) 把n个物体分为k类, 第一类r₁个, 第二类r₂个, ..., 第k类r_k个, 这里r₁+r₂+...+r_k=n, 则方法共有

$$\frac{n!}{r_1! r_2! \cdots r_k!}$$

K类元素的抽样数 1. 袋中有M只黑球, (N-M)只白球, 从中摸出n只, 则有k只黑球, (n-k)只白球的构成方法计有 $\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}$ 种

2. 袋中装有i号球N_i只, i=1, 2, ..., k, N₁+N₂+...+N_k=N, 从中摸出n只, 则有

i号球N_i只, i=1, 2, ..., k, N₁+N₂+...+N_k=n 的构成方法有

$$\binom{N_1}{r_1} \binom{N_2}{r_2} \cdots \binom{N_k}{r_k}$$

3. 若r₁+r₂+...+r_k=n, 则

$$\binom{n}{r_1} \binom{n-r_1}{r_2} \binom{n-r_1-r_2}{r_3} \cdots \binom{n-r_1-r_2-\cdots-r_{k-1}}{r_k} = \frac{n!}{r_1! r_2! \cdots r_k!}$$