

1. $P_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!} \quad C_n^m = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$
2. 对立事件思想
3. $P(\text{任取}) = P(\text{先后无放回的取})$
4. $P(A) = 0$ 不代表 A 是不可能事件, $P(A) = 1$ 不代表 A 是必然事件
5. $P(A+B+C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(AC) + P(ABC)$
6. 两两互斥: $P(\cup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$
7. 相互独立: 事件集中任意数量事件的组合都有 $P(A_{i1}A_{i2} \dots A_{in}) = P(A_{i1})P(A_{i2}) \dots P(A_{in})$
8. 相互独立的事件中任意数量的事件换成其对立事件仍互相独立
9. $P(A-B) = P(A \& \sim B) = P(A) - P(AB)$
10. $P(A_1A_2 \dots A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1A_2) \dots P(A_n|A_1A_2 \dots A_{n-1})$
11. $\cup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega, A_iA_j = \emptyset$, 对任意事件 B 有: $B = \cup_{i=1}^n A_iB, P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)P(B|A_i)$
12. $P(A_j|B) = \frac{P(A_jB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_j)P(B|A_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)P(B|A_i)}$
13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} F(x) = F(x_0)$
14. 0-1 分布: $E(X) = p \quad D(X) = pq$
15. $X \sim B(n, p): E(X) = np \quad D(X) = npq$
16. $X \sim U(a, b): E(X) = \frac{1}{a+b} \quad D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
17. 几何分布: $X \sim G(p): P\{X = k\} = q^{k-1}p \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{p} \quad D(X) = \frac{q}{p^2}$
18. 泊松分布: 源源不断的质点来流个数/稀有事件发生的概率
 $X \sim P(\lambda): P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad E(X) = \lambda \quad D(X) = \lambda$
19. 指数分布: 等待型分布/寿命分布 λ 为失效率
 $X \sim E(\lambda): f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0; F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0 \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$
 $P(X \geq t + s | X \geq t) = P(X \geq s)$
20. $\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$
21. 分布函数 $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = 1 - P(X > x), -\infty < x < +\infty$
22. $Y = g(x), F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(g(x) \leq y) = P(x \in I_y) = \int_{I_y} f(x)dx$
23. 对于随机变量函数的分布函数记得曲线在直线下方
24. 若 $F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$, 则 x 与 y 相互独立
25. $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$
26. $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$
27. $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy$ (画图求边缘)
28. 求边缘概率密度时, 求谁不积谁, 不积先定界, 界内画条线, 先交写下限, 后交写上限
29. $\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \arctan e^x$

30. $P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y \cap D^+} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$
31. $\int_a^b dx \int_c^d f dy = \int_c^d dy \int_a^b f dx$
32. $Z = X + Y \Rightarrow F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \iint_{D: X+Y \leq z} f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f(x, y) dy$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^z f(x, u-x) du = \int_{-\infty}^z du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, u-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^z g(u) du$
 $f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = g(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$
 $Z = X + Y \Rightarrow Z \sim f(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy$
 若 X, Y 独立: $Z \sim f(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$
33. $DX = E(X - EX)^2 = EX^2 - (EX)^2$
34. $cov(X, Y) = cov(Y, X) = E(X - EX)(Y - EY) = E(XY) - EXEY$
35. $cov(aX, bY) = abcov(X, Y)$
36. $\rho_{XY} = \frac{cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} \quad |\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$
37. $\rho_{XY} = 1 \Rightarrow P(Y = aX + b) = 1 \quad (a > 0)$
38. $\rho_{XY} = -1 \Rightarrow P(Y = aX + b) = 1 \quad (a < 0)$
39. 若 X, Y 相互独立, $E(XY) = EXEY, D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY$
40. 一般地, $D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2cov(X, Y)$
41. Gamma 函数: $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \Gamma(n+1) = n!$
42. 切比雪夫不等式: $P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2}$
43. $E(a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \cdots + a_nX_n) = a_1EX_1 + a_2EX_2 + \cdots + a_nEX_n$
44. $D(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n) = DX_1 + DX_2 + \cdots + DX_n + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} 2cov(X_i, X_j)$
45. 依概率收敛于 a : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|X_n - a| < \varepsilon\} = 1$
46. 切比雪夫大数定律要求方差有上界
47. 伯努利大数定律: 频率依概率收敛于概率
48. 辛钦大数定律: 独立同分布的随机变量序列的均值依概率收敛于分布期望
49. $EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2$
50. 求一个参数的矩估计量: 1. $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 2. $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, \theta) dx$ 3. 令 $\bar{X} = EX \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_M = f(\bar{X})$
 求两个参数的矩估计量: 1. $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad \bar{X^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$
 2. $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, \theta, \lambda) dx \quad EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, \theta, \lambda) dx$
 3. 令 $\bar{X} = EX \quad \bar{X^2} = EX^2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_M, \hat{\lambda}_M$
51. 求最大似然估计量:
 a) 离散型: 1. 令概率为 p_i 的事件发生的次数为 v_i 2. $L(\theta) = p_1(\theta)^{v_1} \cdot p_2(\theta)^{v_2} \cdot \cdots \cdot p_n(\theta)^{v_n}$
 b) 连续型: 1. 已知 X 的概率密度为 $f(x; \theta)$ 2. $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) \quad (0 \leq x_i \leq \theta)$
 3. 求 $\ln(L(\theta))$ 4. 令 $\frac{d(\ln(L(\theta)))}{d\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_L = f(v_i)$
52. 对于满足正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的独立同分布随机变量, $EX_i = \mu, DX_i = \sigma^2$
 $var(\bar{X}) = D\bar{X} = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} cov(X_i, \bar{X}) &= cov\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n)\right) = cov\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n}X_1\right) + cov\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n}X_2\right) + \cdots + cov\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n}X_n\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n}cov(X_i, X_i) = \frac{1}{n}D(X_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

53. 对于*iid*的 X_i 和 X_j , $cov(X_i, X_j) = EX_iX_j - EX_i \cdot EX_j = 0$ (独立变量间的协方差为 0)

54. $cov(X, X) = DX$

55.

(1) 样本均值 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$;

(2) 样本方差 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 \right)$;

样本标准差 $S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$;

(3) 样本 k 阶原点矩 $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k (k = 1, 2, \dots)$;

(4) 样本 k 阶中心矩 $B_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^k (k = 1, 2, \dots)$.

56. 无偏性: 给出 $\hat{\theta}$, 若 $E\hat{\theta} = \theta$, 则 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的无偏估计量

57. 有效性: 若 $E\hat{\theta}_1 = E\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta$, 当 $D\hat{\theta}_1 < D\hat{\theta}_2$ 时, 称 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 比 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 更有效

58. 一致性: (应用切比雪夫不等式) 当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon\} = 1$ 或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\hat{\theta} - \theta| \geq \varepsilon\} = 0$ 时, 称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的一致(相合)估计

59. 中心极限定理: $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

60. $F_{(n)}(x) = P\{X_{(n)} \leq x\} = P\{X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq x, \dots, X_n \leq x\} = P\{X_1 \leq x\}P\{X_2 \leq x\} \dots P\{X_n \leq x\} = [F(x)]^n$
 $f_{(n)}(x) = F'_{(n)}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1}f(x)$

61. $F_{(1)}(x) = P\{X_{(1)} \leq x\} = 1 - P\{X_{(1)} > x\} = 1 - P\{X_1 > x, X_2 > x, \dots, X_n > x\}$
 $= 1 - P\{X_1 > x\}P\{X_2 > x\} \dots P\{X_n > x\} = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n$
 $f_{(1)}(x) = F'_{(1)}(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1}f(x)$

62. $EX_{(n)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_n(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xn[F(x)]^{n-1}f(x)dx$

63. $DX_{(n)} = E(X_{(n)}^2) - (EX_{(n)})^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_n(x)dx - \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xn[F(x)]^{n-1}f(x)dx \right]^2$

64. 若 $X_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} X$, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = X$

65. 上 α 分位点为 μ_α 是指: 点 μ_α 的右侧, 概率密度线下侧, x 轴上方图形面积为 α

66. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, 1)$, $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

$X_1 \sim \chi^2(n_1)$, $X_2 \sim \chi^2(n_2)$, 则 $X_1 + X_2 \sim \chi^2(n_1 + n_2)$

若 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, $EX = n$, $DX = 2n$

67. $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, $t = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$

t 分布关于 $x = 0$ 对称, $Et = 0$

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

68. $X \sim \chi^2(n_1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n_2)$, $F = \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

$$F \sim F(n_1, n_2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$$

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

$$69. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

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

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)^2}{S^2/n} = \frac{\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \right)^2 / 1}{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)} \sim \frac{\chi^2(1)}{\chi^2(n-1)} \sim F(1, n-1)$$

$$70. P\left(|\bar{X} - \mu| < u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha \Rightarrow \bar{X} - u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{X} + u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$