

| 基础数理统计 2023 Spring | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Discrete dist. | pmf | mean | variance | mgf/moment |
| Discrete Uniform(n) | $\frac{1}{n}$ | $\frac{n+1}{2}$ | $\frac{n^2-1}{12}$ | $\frac{e^t(1-e^{nt})}{n(1-e^t)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum e^{it}$ |
| Bernoulli(p) | $p^x(1-p)^{1-x}$ | p | $p(1-p)$ | $(1-p) + pe^t$ |
| Binomial(n, p) | $\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ | np | $np(1-p)$ | $((1-p) + pe^t)^n$ |
| Geometric(p) | $(1-p)^{x-1} p$ | $\frac{1}{p}$ | $\frac{1-p}{p^2}$ | $\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$ |
| Poisson(λ) | $\frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda}$ | λ | λ | $e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$ |
| Beta-binomial (n, α, β) | $\binom{n}{x} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)\Gamma(n-x+\beta)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)}$ | $\frac{n\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$ | $\frac{n\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$ | If $X P$ is Binomial(n, P), and P is Beta(α, β), then X is Beta-binomial(n, α, β). |

$$\begin{aligned}(uv)' &= uv' + u'v & (f(g(x)))' &= f'(g(x))g'(x) \\ \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' &= \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} & (a^x)' &= (\ln a)a^x \\ \int uv' \, dx &= uv - \int u'v \, dx\end{aligned}$$

1.概率

条件概率 $P(A|B) = P(AB)/P(B)$
全概率 $P(B) = \sum_i P(B|A_i)P(A_i)$
贝叶斯 $P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_j P(B|A_j)P(A_j)}$
作业: 蓝眼 1/4. 对于三个孩子的家庭, 如果至少有一个孩子是蓝眼睛 (A), 至少有两个蓝眼睛 (B) 的概率为 $P(B|A) = P(AB)/P(A) = P(B)/P(A) = 10/37$.
作业: $p_{1...5} = 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$ 代表第 i 枚硬币出现正面的概率. 随机选取一枚硬币, 投掷直到出现正面. 求 $P(C_i \mid B_4)$, B_4 表示第 4 次首次出现正面. 由贝叶斯, $P(C_i|B_4) = \frac{P(B_4|C_i)P(C_i)}{\sum_{i \in [5]} P(B_4|C_i)P(C_i)} = \frac{P(B_4|C_i)}{\sum_{i \in [5]} P(B_4|C_i)}$.

2.随机变量

随机变量 $X: \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 对每个样本赋予实值.
CDF $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$
PDF 1: $f_X(x) \geq 0$, 2: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) \, dx = 1$, 3: $P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) \, dx$.
 $F^{-1}(q) = \inf\{x : F(x) > q\}$, $(\max x : f(x) \leq q)$
Poisson 分布: 平均 5 分钟 10 人到店, 问等待第一个顾客两分钟以上的概率. 两分钟实际到店人数 X 服从参数为 $\lambda = 4$ 的 Poisson 分布, $P(T > 2) = P(X = 0) = e^{-4}$. 推广, 等待时间 $F(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$, $f(t) = F'(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$, 为指数分布, $t \in [0, \infty)$.

$$\text{二维正态分布: } f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}\right]\right)$$

边际分布: $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) \, dy$
独立定义 $P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)$,
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 独立 iff $\forall x,y, f(x,y) = r(x)g(y), f_X(x) = r(x)/\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r(x) \, dx$

$$\text{条件分布 } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\arcsin x)' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\arctan x)' &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ (\arccos x)' &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\end{aligned}$$

多项分布: $P(\dots, X_k = n_k) = \frac{n!}{n_1! \dots n_k!} p_1^{n_1} \dots p_k^{n_k}$
多元正态分布: $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right)$
随机变量的函数: 对于随机变量 X 考虑函数形式 $r(x)$, 计算 $Y = r(X)$ 的分布: 对每个 y 求集合 $A_y = \{x : r(x) \leq y\}$; 求 CDF: $F_R(X)(y) = P(r(X) \leq y) = P(X \in A_y) = \int_{A_y} f_X(x) \, dx$; 求 PDF: $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y)$. 当 r 单调时, r 的反函数为 $s = r^{-1}$, 有 $f_Y(y) = f_X(s(y)) \left|\frac{ds(y)}{dy}\right|$.
例: $f_X(x) = e^{-x} (x > 0)$, $F_X(x) = \int_0^x f_X(s) \, ds = 1 - e^{-x}$. 令 $Y = r(X) = \log X, A_y = \{x : x \leq e^y\}$, $F_Y(y) = P(X \leq e^y) = F_X(e^y) = 1 - e^{-e^y}$, $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = e^y e^{-e^y}$.
作业: 令 $X, Y \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ 且独立, 求 $X - Y$ 的 PDF. 令 $Z = X - Y, F_Z(z) = \int_{x+y \leq z} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy =$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z \leq -1 \\ \frac{(1+a)^2}{2} & \text{if } -1 < z < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{(1-a)^2}{2} & \text{if } 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } z \geq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} f_Z(z) = \\ 1 + z, & -1 < z < 0 \\ 1 - z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3.期望

$\mu_X = E(X) = \int x \, dF(x) < \infty$, 称期望存在.
懒惰统计学家法则 $E(r(X)) = \int r(x) \, dF_X(x)$.
 k 阶矩 $E(X^k)$, 中心矩 $E((X - \mu)^k)$.
 $\sigma^2 = V(X) = E((X - \mu)^2) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$
样本 $\bar{X} = 1/n \sum X_i, S_n^2 = 1/(n-1) \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$
定理: $E(\bar{X}_n) = \mu, V(\bar{X}_n) = \sigma^2/n, E(S_n^2) = \sigma^2$.
 $Cov(X, Y) = E((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$, 不相关: $Cov(X_i, X_j) = 0$, 此时两者方差可加, 但不代表独立 (例: $X = U(-1, 1), Y = |X|$)

| Continuous dist. | pdf | mean | variance | mgf/moment |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Uniform(a, b) | $\frac{1}{b-a}$ | $\frac{a+b}{2}$ | $\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ | $\frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$ |
| Exponential(θ) | $\frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$ | θ | θ^2 | $\frac{1}{1-\theta t}, t < \frac{1}{\theta}$ |
| Exponential(λ) | $\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ | $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ | $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ | $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}, t < \lambda$ |
| Normal(μ, σ^2) | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ | μ | σ^2 | $e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$ |
| Gamma(α, β) | $\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}$ | $\alpha\beta$ | $\alpha\beta^2$ | $\left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^\alpha, t < \frac{1}{\beta}$ |
| Beta(α, β) | $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$ | $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$ | $\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$ | $1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+i}{\alpha+\beta+i}\right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$ |
| Cauchy | $1/(\pi(1+x^2)), x \in \mathbb{R}$ | (∞) | n/a, $F_X(x)$ | $= \arctan(x)/\pi + 1/2$ |
| $\chi_p^2 = \sum_{i=1}^p Z_i^2$ | $\frac{1}{2^{p/2}\Gamma(p/2)} x^{p/2-1} e^{-x/2}$ | p | $2p$ | $(1-2t)^{-p/2}, t < 1/2$ |

矩母函数 $M_X(t) = E(e^{tX})$. 如果 $Y = aX + b$, 则 $M_Y(t) = e^{bt} M_X(at)$. 意义: $E(X^n) = M_X^{(n)}(0)$.
例: $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), E(X) = M_X'(0) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-t)^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$,
 $E(X^2) = M_X^{(2)}(0) = \frac{2\lambda}{(\lambda-t)^3} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$.

4.不等式

Markov $P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}, X \geq 0, a > 0$
Chebyshev $P(|X - E(X)| \geq a) \leq \frac{V(X)}{a^2}$
Mill $Z \sim N(0, 1), P(|Z| \geq t) \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-t^2/2}}{t}$
Hoeffding :
 $P(|X - \mu| \geq t) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2}\right)$
 $E\left(e^{\alpha X}\right) \leq \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2(b-a)^2}{8}\right), E(X) = 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
例: $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(n, p)$,
 $P(|\bar{X}_n - p| > \epsilon) \leq 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$
Cauchy-Schwartz $E(XY) \leq \sqrt{E(X^2)E(Y^2)}$
Jensen $E(g(X)) \geq g(E(X)), g$ 上凸.

5.随机变量的收敛

概率 $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X : P(|X_n - X| \geq \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
分布 $X_n \rightsquigarrow X : F_{X_n}(x) \rightarrow F_X(x), \forall x \in \text{连续点}$.
均方 $X_n \xrightarrow{qm} X : E(X_n - X)^2 \rightarrow 0$.
均方 \rightarrow 概率 $\xleftarrow{\text{单点}}$ 分布.
依概率但不均方收敛 $X_n = \sqrt{n}I_{(0,1/n)}(U(0,1)); 0$
依分布但不依概率收敛 $X \sim N(0, 1), X_n = -X$
1. $X_n + Y_n \rightarrow X + Y : (P, qm)$ 2. $X_n Y_n \rightarrow XY : (P)$
3. $g(X_n) \rightarrow g(X) : (P, \rightsquigarrow)$ 4. (Slutzky)
 $X_n \rightsquigarrow X, Y_n \rightsquigarrow c : X_n + Y_n \rightsquigarrow X + c, X_n Y_n \rightsquigarrow cX$.
注: 通常 $X_n \rightsquigarrow X, Y_n \rightsquigarrow Y \not\Rightarrow X_n + Y_n \rightsquigarrow X + Y$.

$\{X_i\}$ i.i.d., μ, σ^2 存在, $\bar{X}_N = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
弱 LLN: $\bar{X}_N \xrightarrow{P} \mu : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \leq \epsilon) = 1$
强 LLN: $\bar{X}_N \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu : P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\bar{X}_n - \mu| \leq \epsilon) = 1$
CLT: $Z_n \equiv \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$, i.e.,
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Z_n \leq z) = \Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-t^2/2} \, dt$

变形: $\bar{X}_n \approx N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}), \sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu) \approx N(0, \sigma^2)$.
样本 $S_n^2 = (n-1)^{-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$, CLT σ 换为 S_n .
Delta 方法: 求极限分布
 $Y_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \Rightarrow g(Y_n) \sim N(g(\mu), (g'(\mu))^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

6.模型、统计推断与学习

参数模型: $\mathcal{F} = \{f(x, \theta) : \theta \in \Theta\}$, 如正态 $\theta = (\mu, \sigma)$
非参数模型: 无法用有限参数表示, 回归/聚类/决策树等
统计量: 完全基于样本所得的量, 是样本的函数.
点估计: $\hat{\theta} = g(X_1, \dots, X_n)$. 偏差 $\text{bias}(\hat{\theta}_n) = E_\theta(\hat{\theta}_n) - \theta$.

无偏: $\text{bias} = 0$; 相合: $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$.
标准误差 $\text{se}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \sqrt{V(\hat{\theta}_n)}$;
 $\text{MSE} = E_\theta(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2 = \text{bias}^2 + \text{se}^2$.
如果 $\text{bias} \xrightarrow{P} 0$ 且 $\text{se} \xrightarrow{P} 0$, 则 $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$.
渐进正态性: $\frac{\hat{\theta}_n - \theta}{\text{se}} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$.
置信集: 置信区间 $C_n = (a_n, b_n), P_\theta(\theta \in C_n) = 1 - \alpha$.
注: 置信区间是随机区间, 意思是给定若干组样本, 每组得到的置信区间覆盖真实参数的概率为 $1 - \alpha$.
基于正态的置信区间: $\hat{\theta}_n \pm z_{\alpha/2} \text{se}(\hat{\theta}_n)$.

例: $\{X_n\} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$, 由 Chebyshev $P(|\bar{X}_n - p| \geq \epsilon) \leq 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$, 令 $\alpha = 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon) \Rightarrow \epsilon^2 = \log(2/\alpha)/(2n)$, 因此 $C_n = (\bar{X}_n - \sqrt{\log(2/\alpha)/(2n)}, \bar{X}_n + \sqrt{\log(2/\alpha)/(2n)})$; 由渐进正态, $C_n = (\bar{X}_n - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_n(1-\bar{X}_n)/n}, \bar{X}_n + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_n(1-\bar{X}_n)/n})$.

