

基本信息

Bayes' Theorem: $P[A_k|B] = \frac{P[B \cap A_k]}{P[B]} = \frac{P[B|A_k] \cdot P[A_k]}{\sum_{j=1}^n P[B|A_j] \cdot P[A_j]}$

$$\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

If X and Y independent, $\text{Var}[X+Y] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y]$

$$E[\varphi \circ X] = \sum \varphi(x) \cdot f_X(x)$$

符号: μ : 期望, σ : 标准差

Moments: $E[X^n]$ nth moments

$$E\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^n\right]$$
 nth central moments

Moment generating function: $m_X(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E[X^n]}{n!} t^n$

$$m_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$$
 (条件, 课件 111 页)

一些分布 $\frac{d^k m_X(t)}{dt^k} \Big|_{t=0} = E[X^k]$, 可用于计算其期望和方差

① Bernoulli: 一次被选中的概率

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1-p, & x=0 \\ p, & x=1 \end{cases}$$

② Binomial: n 次中出现 x 次的概率

$$f_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$E[X] = np \quad \text{Var}[X] = np(1-p)$$

$$m_X(t) = (1-p + pe^t)^n$$

③ Geometric: 第 1 次成功位于第 x 次的概率

$$f_X(x) = (1-p)^{x-1} p$$

$$CDF: F(x) = 1 - (1-p)^x$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$m_X(t) = \frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$$

④ Pascal: 第 r 次成功位于第 x 次的概率

$$f_X(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r}$$

$$E[X] = \frac{r}{p} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{(1-p)r}{p^2}$$

$$M_X(t) = \left[\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t} \right]^r$$

⑤ Negative Binomial: 第 r 次成功时，失败的次数

$$f_X(x) = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^x$$

$$E[X] = \frac{(1-p)r}{p} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{(1-p)r}{p^2}$$

$$M_X(t) = \left[\frac{p}{1-e^t(1-p)} \right]^r$$

Rate of arrivals

Δt 很短， Δt 中有到达的概率是 $\lambda \cdot \Delta t$ (即 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 为平均到达时间)

$-\lambda p_0(t) = p_0'(t)$ ① ($p_0(t)$ 代表 t 之前没有到达)

$$p_X(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda t} \quad \text{② (X 次到达)}$$

⑥ Poisson: 连续时间状态下，t 时间内出现 X 次的概率，参考②，k 为入 t

$$f_X(x) = \frac{k^x e^{-k}}{x!} \quad (\frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ 为平均到达时间})$$

$$E[X] = k \quad \text{Var}[X] = k$$

$$M_X(t) = e^{k(e^t - 1)}$$

* Poisson approximation: 预估 binomial 分布

$$\binom{n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{n-m} = \frac{k^m}{m!} e^{-k} \quad (k = pn) \quad (\text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 可使用})$$

且 $p < 0.1$

⑦ Exponential: 核元素衰变, 参考①, β 即为入

$$f_{\beta}(x) = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\beta} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1}{\beta^2}$$

$$M_X(t) = \frac{\beta}{\beta - t}$$

$$\text{COF: } F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\beta x}$$

⑧ Gamma: exponential 是出现第1次的时间分布, 这是出现第r次

$$f_{Tr}(t) = \frac{\lambda^r}{(r-1)!} t^{r-1} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$f_{\alpha, \beta}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty z^{\alpha-1} e^{-z} dz$ (Euler gamma function, α 为整数时是 $(\alpha-1)!$)

$$\alpha = r, \beta = \lambda$$

$$E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}$$

$$M_X(t) = (1 - \frac{t}{\beta})^{-\alpha}$$

⑨ Chi-squared: 多个正态分布的平方和

$$f_{\gamma}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma/2) \cdot 2^{\gamma/2}} \cdot x^{\frac{\gamma}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

γ : degrees of freedom

$$E[X_\gamma^2] = \gamma, \text{Var}[X_\gamma^2] = 2\gamma$$

3. 正态分布

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2}$$

$$E[X] = \mu \quad \text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$$

$$M_X(t) = e^{\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2}$$

Transformation

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(\varphi^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d\varphi^{-1}(y)}{dy} \right| \quad (Y = \varphi(X))$$

因为密度变化，要乘上导数

最简单的例子是 $Y = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$, 使得 $EY=0$, $\text{Var} = 1$
 $P[-\sigma < X - \mu < \sigma] = 0.68$

$$2\sigma: 0.95$$

$$3\sigma: 0.997$$

$$P[-m\sigma < X - \mu < m\sigma] \geq 1 - \frac{1}{m^2} \quad (\text{Chebyshev Inequality})$$

$$\text{CDF: } (E=0 \text{ Var}=1) \quad \Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \quad \textcircled{3} \quad (\text{表第7页})$$

$$\text{De Moivre-Laplace: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left[a < \frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < b\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_a^b e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

(p为成功率, S_n 为n次中成功的次数)

* 对 Binomial 分布前 n 项和的近似

$$P[X \leq y] = \sum_{x=0}^y \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{y + \frac{1}{2} - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) \quad (\Phi \text{ 为 } \textcircled{3} \text{ 中的})$$

4. Multivariate random variables: 多个变量

$$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

joint density function: $f_X(x)$ (x 为 $X_1, \sim X_n$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Marginal density: } f_{X_k}(x_k) &= \sum_{X_1, \sim X_n}^{x \neq X_k} f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ &= \int_{R^{n-1}} = f_X(x) dx_1 \cdots dx_{k-1} dx_{k+1} \cdots dx_n \end{aligned}$$

Independent: $f_X(x_1, x_2) = f_{X_1}(x_1) \cdot f_{X_2}(x_2)$ (n 个也一样)

Conditional density: $f_{X_1|X_2}(x_1) = \frac{f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2)}{f_{X_2}(x_2)}$ ($f_{X_2}(x_2) > 0$)

$$E[X_k] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x_k f_{X_k}(x_k) dx_k = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} x_k f_X(x) dx$$

$$E[X] = \begin{pmatrix} E[X_1] \\ \vdots \\ E[X_n] \end{pmatrix}$$

(协方差)

$$\text{Cov}[X, Y] = E[(X - M_X)(Y - M_Y)] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$\text{Cov}[X, X] = \text{Var}[X] \quad \text{若 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 线性独立,}$$

$$\text{Var}[X \pm Y] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y] \pm 2 \text{Cov}[X, Y] \quad \text{且 } \text{Var}[X+Y] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y]$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}[X] & \text{Cov}[X_1, X_2] & \dots & \text{Cov}[X_1, X_n] \\ \text{Cov}[X_1, X_2] & \text{Var}[X_2] & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \text{Cov}[X_{n-1}, X_n] \\ \text{Cov}[X_1, X_n] & \dots & \text{Cov}[X_{n-1}, X_n] & \text{Var}[X_n] \end{pmatrix}$$

Standardize: $\tilde{X} = \frac{X - M_X}{\sigma_X}$ ($E[\tilde{X}] = 0$, $\text{Var}[\tilde{X}] = 1$)

$$\text{Cov}[\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}] = E[\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}] - E[\tilde{X}]E[\tilde{Y}] = \frac{\text{Cov}[X, Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]}}$$

Pearson coefficient of correlation: $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}[X, Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]}}$

$$-1 \leq \rho_{XY} \leq 1$$

若 $\rho_{XY} = \pm 1$, 则 X 经过线性变换可与 Y 完全相同, 即 $Y = aX + b$

$|\rho_{XY}|$ 越接近 1, X 与 Y 越线性相关

Fisher Transformation

$$\frac{\text{Var}[\tilde{X}+\tilde{Y}]}{\text{Var}[\tilde{X}-\tilde{Y}]} = \frac{1+\rho_{XY}}{1-\rho_{XY}} \in (0, +\infty) \quad \ln\left(\frac{\text{Var}[\tilde{X}+\tilde{Y}]}{\text{Var}[\tilde{X}-\tilde{Y}]}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+\rho_{XY}}{1-\rho_{XY}}\right) = \tanh^{-1}(\rho_{XY}) \quad \begin{matrix} (\arctanh) \\ \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

Bivariate normal distribution 双变量正态分布, 记录件

5. Weak law of large numbers

$$P\left[\left|\frac{X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_n}{n} - \mu\right| \geq \varepsilon\right] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (\mu \text{ 为 } E[X], X_1 \sim X_n \text{ 为 } X \text{ 中随机量})$$

$$P\left[\left|\frac{X_1+\cdots+X_n}{n} - \mu\right| \geq \varepsilon\right] \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

6. Hypergeometric distribution

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\binom{r}{x} \binom{N-r}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad (r > n, N-r > n)$$

r 个红球, $(N-r)$ 个黑球, 随机选 n 个, 选到 x 个红球的概率
 $E[X] = \frac{nr}{N}$ $Var[X] = \frac{nr(N-n)(1-\frac{r}{N})}{N(N-1)}$

$$Var[X_i] = \frac{r}{N} \left(1 - \frac{r}{N}\right) \quad Cov[X_i, X_j] = -\frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{r(N-r)}{N(N-1)}$$

需要注意, $p_i \neq p_j$, 因为拿走一个, 总数和红球数会变化

Binomial approximation: 没有别的, 就是当作取走后概率仍然恒定, 变为 binomial 的情况

7. Transformation of variables

$$Y = \varphi \circ X \quad (R^n \rightarrow R^n)$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X \circ \varphi^{-1}(y) \cdot |\det D\varphi^{-1}(y)| \quad (\text{D 没有含义, 就是 } \varphi^{-1}(y) \text{ 的行列式})$$

与 1 个变量类似

具体怎么转换见课件 248-249 页

8. Reliability

failure density f_A , F_A : 到目前为止出现过问题的概率

reliability function R_A : 到目前为止一直都好的概率

hazard rate: ρ_A : $\rho_A(t) = \frac{f_A(t)}{R_A(t)} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P[t \leq T \leq t + \Delta t | T \geq t]}{\Delta t}$

failure density 是减, hazard rate 要除

Weibull density

$$P(t) = \alpha \beta t^{\beta-1} \quad R(t) = e^{-\alpha t^\beta} \quad f(t) = \alpha \beta t^{\beta-1} e^{-\alpha t^\beta}$$

Weibull distribution: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha \beta x^{\beta-1} e^{-\alpha x^\beta}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

★ Uniform distribution: $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

串并联: series: 只要有1个坏了就完不行

parallel: 只要有1个是好的就没问题是

9. Sample and data

population: a large collection of individuals, 每个个体都有给定的值, 个体的选取是完全随机的

sample: 里面的每份都是独立的, 每个和整体 X 的分布相同

percentiles: $x\%$

quartiles: $q_1: 25\% \text{ 数据} \leq q_1$

$q_2: 50\% \leq q_2$ (median) 中位数

$q_3: 75\% \leq q_3$

$$q_2 = \begin{cases} X_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, & n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{1}{2}(X_{\frac{n}{2}} + X_{\frac{n}{2}+1}), & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

Interquartile range (IQR): $IQR = q_3 - q_1$

Histogram: bin: number of categories 列的数量 k

$$\text{Sturges: } k = \lceil \log_2(n) \rceil + 1$$

$$\text{Excel: } k = \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil$$

$$\text{Freedman-Diaconis: } h = \frac{2 \cdot IQR}{3\sqrt{n}} \quad (h \text{ 为列的宽度})$$

sample range: $\max\{x_i\} - \min\{x_i\}$

$$h = \frac{\max\{x_i\} - \min\{x_i\}}{k}$$

分布情况，对应描述：见课件305页
用 Mathematica 画：见课件 301~304 页

Stem-and-Leaf diagrams: 每个数取第1位，为 stem，将其后面一位作为 leaf，课
Box-and-Whisker Plots (Boxplots) 件 307 页

Inner fences: $f_1 = q_1 - \frac{3}{2} IQR$, $f_3 = q_3 + \frac{3}{2} IQR$

Adjacent values: $a_1 = \min\{x_k : x_k \geq f_1\}$, $a_3 = \max\{x_k : x_k \leq f_3\}$

即不能超过 f_1, f_3 ，但只延伸到有元素的地方，不留空白

Outer fences: $F_1 = q_1 - 3IQR$, $F_3 = q_3 + 3IQR$

Inner 与 outer 之间：near outliers, outer 之外：far outliers
见课件 310 页

10. Parameter estimation

estimator $\hat{\theta}$: 评估指标（人为选取，比如平均数，中位数等）

Bias: $\theta - E[\hat{\theta}]$. 若 $E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$, 则 $\hat{\theta}$ unbiased. (比如样本平均值)
(θ 为 population parameter, 对于一个群体为固定值)

Mean square error: $MSE[\hat{\theta}] = E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2]$

$$MSE[\hat{\theta}] = \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}]^2 + (\text{bias})^2$$

$\hat{\theta}$ 的要求：接近 θ , 方差要小

$\text{Var}[\bar{X}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ (\bar{X} 表示样本的平均数, σ 为 population 的方差)

Method of moments: $\widehat{E[X^k]} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k$, 为 k th moment 的 unbiased estimator
但这些在某些情况下会 biased

unbiased sample variance: $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2$

Likelihood function: $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_\theta}(x_i)$ (X_θ 为 density 函数)

要使其最大化, $X_1 = X_2 = \dots = X_n =$ location of maximum (即密度最大的地方)

II. Interval estimation

需要根据样本数据推测原始数据的信息

$\text{Var}[\bar{X}] = \mu$, $\text{Var}[\bar{X}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$, 且 \bar{X} 满足正态分布 (若 X 本身为正态分布) (μ, σ 为全体数据的, \bar{X} 为样本平均值, n 为样本大小)

Two sided confidence interval for θ (100(1- α)%):

$$P[L_1 \leq \theta \leq L_2] = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{and} \quad P[\theta < L_1] = P[\theta > L_2] = \frac{1}{2}\alpha \quad (\text{若分布对称, 则 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2}, \text{ 在中间})$$

upper confidence bound: $P[\theta \leq L] = 1 - \alpha$

lower confidence bound: $P[\theta \geq L] = 1 - \alpha$

θ is not random (全体数据的属性), but L_1 and L_2 random (根据样本不同而不同)

$$\alpha/2 = P[\bar{Z} \geq Z_{\alpha/2}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{Z_{\alpha/2}}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

① 已知全体的方差, 计算置信区间 (100(1- α)%)

$$\text{two sided: } \bar{X} \pm \frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{平均值的}$$

$$\text{upper: } \bar{X} + \frac{Z_{\alpha} \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{lower: } \bar{X} - \frac{Z_{\alpha} \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Sample from normal distribution ($n \geq 2$ 且固定):

(i) \bar{X}, S^2 independent

(ii) \bar{X} 正态分布, 平均为 μ , 方差 $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

(iii) $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ is chi-squared distributed with $n-1$ degrees of freedom

(i) 反过来, 若 \bar{X}, S^2 为独立, 则说明“全体”正态分布, 也成立

② 计算方差的置信区间

定义 $X_{1-\alpha/2, \chi^2}$ 和 $X_{\alpha/2, \chi^2}$: $\int_0^{X_{1-\alpha/2, \chi^2}} f_{\chi^2}(x) dx = \int_{X_{\alpha/2, \chi^2}}^{\infty} f_{\chi^2}(x) dx = \alpha/2$

$$1-\alpha = P \left[\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}} \right]$$

$$\text{Upper} \{ 100(1-\alpha)\% \}: \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}}$$

$$\text{lower} \{ 100(1-\alpha)\% \}: \sigma^2 \geq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}}$$

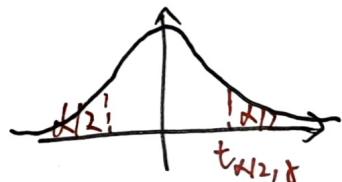
③ 全体的方差未知，计算平均值的置信区间
Student T-distribution

Z 为标准的正态分布， χ^2_r 为 chi-squared (r degrees of freedom)

$$\text{则 } T_r = \frac{\bar{X}}{\sqrt{\chi^2_r / r}}$$

大小为 n 的样本， $\begin{matrix} \text{全体} \\ \text{平均值 } \bar{M} \end{matrix}$, 方差 σ^2 , 则 $T_{n-1} = \frac{\bar{X} - M}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ 满足 $n-1$ 自由度的 T distribution

$$\text{定义 } t_{\alpha/2, r}: \int_{t_{\alpha/2, r}}^{\infty} f_{T_r(t)} dt = \alpha/2$$



$$\text{则 } 100(1-\alpha)\% \text{ 为 } \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-1} S/\sqrt{n}$$