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Intro: Random Experiment: An outcome for each run. Sample Space \Omega: Set of all possible outcomes. Event: Subsets of \Omega. Prob. of Event A: P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes in } A}{\text{Number of outcomes in } \Omega} Axioms: P(A) \ge 0 \ \forall A \in \Omega, P(\Omega) = 1, If A \cap B = \emptyset, then P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) \ \forall A, B \in \Omega Cond. Prob. P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} * P(A \cap B) = P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) Independence: P(A|B) = P(A|B)P(A) = P(A|B)P(A) Total Prob. Thm: If H_1, H_2, \dots, H_n form a partition of \Omega, then P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|H_i)P(H_i).
 Bayes' Rule: P(H_k|A) = \frac{P(H_k \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|H_k)P(H_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A|H_i)P(H_i)}
*Posteriori: P(H_k|A), Likelihood: P(A|H_k), Prior: P(H_k)
1 RV: CDF: F_X(x) = P[X \le x]
PMF: P_X(x_j) = P[X = x_j] \ j = 1, 2, \dots
   PDF: f_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x)
   ^*P[a \le X \le b] = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx IS THIS CORRECT?
   Cond. PMF: P_X(x|A) = P[X = x|A] = \frac{P[X=x,A]}{P[A]} IS THIS
  Variance: \sigma_X^2 = \text{Var}[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2
Cond. Exp.: E[X|A] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x|A) dx
2 RVs: Joint PMF: P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P[X = x, Y = y]
  Joint PDF: f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F_{X,Y}(x,y)
   *P[(X,Y) \in A] = \int \int_{(x,y) \in A} f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dx \, dy  
 Expectation: E[g(X,Y)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dx \, dy 
 Expectation: E[XY] Correlation: E[XY] Covariance: Cov[X,Y] = E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] Correlation Coeff.: \rho_{X,Y} = E\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu_X}{\sigma_X}\right)\left(\frac{Y-\mu_Y}{\sigma_Y}\right)\right] = \frac{Cov[X,Y]}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} Marginal PMF: P_X(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P_{X,Y}(x,y_j) Marginal PDF: f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dy
   \begin{aligned} & \textbf{Conditional PMF:} \ P_{X \, \big| \, Y}(x | Y) = P[X = x | Y = y] = \frac{P_{X, Y}(x, y)}{P_{Y}(y)} \end{aligned} 
  \begin{aligned} & \text{Bayes' Rule } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{f_{X|Y}(x|y)f_Y(y)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|Y}(x|y')f_Y(y') \, dy'} \\ ^*P_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{P_{X,Y}(x,y)}{P_X(x)} = \frac{P_{X|Y}(x|y)P_Y(y)}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P_{X|Y}(x|y_j)P_Y(y_j)} \\ & \text{Independent: } f_{Y|Y}(x|y) = f_{Y|Y}(x|y) = f_{Y|Y}(x|y) = f_{Y|Y}(x|y) = f_{Y|Y}(x|y) + f_{Y|Y}(x|y) = f_{Y|Y}(x|y) + f_{Y|Y}(x|y) 
    \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Independent:} \ f_{X|Y}(x|y) = f_{X}(x) \ \forall y \ \Leftrightarrow \ f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(y) \end{array} 
   *If independent, then uncorrelated. 
Uncorrelated: Cov[X, Y] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{X,Y} = 0
Uncorrelated: \operatorname{Cov}[X,Y] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{X,Y} = 0 Orthogonal: E[XY] = 0 Conditional Expectation: E[Y] = E[E[Y|X]] or E[E[h(Y)|X]] *E[E[Y|X]] w.r.t. X \mid E[Y|X] w.r.t. Y. Estimation: Estimate unknown parameter \theta from n i.i.d. measurements X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n, \, \Theta(\underline{X}) = g(X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n) Estimation Error: \Theta(\underline{X}) = \theta.

Unbiased: \Theta(\underline{X}) is unbiased if E[\Phi(\underline{X})] = \theta.

*Asymptotically unbiased: \lim_{n \to \infty} E[\Phi(\underline{X})] = \theta.

Consistent: \Theta(\underline{X}) is consistent if \Theta(\underline{X}) \to \theta as n \to \infty or \forall \epsilon > 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} P[\Phi(\underline{X}) - \theta] < \epsilon] \to 1.

Sample Mean: M_n = \frac{1}{n}S_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i.

*Given a sequence of i.i.d. RVs, X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n, M_n is unbiased and consistent.
  Weak Law of Large #s \lim_{n\to\infty} P[|M_n-\mu| < \epsilon] = 1 \ \forall \epsilon > 0. Maximum Likelihood Estimation: Choose parameter \theta that is most likely to generate the obs. x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n.
  *Discrete X: \hat{\Theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} P_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x}|\theta) \stackrel{\log}{=} \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P_{X}(x_{i}|\theta)
   *Cont. X: \hat{\Theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} f_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x}|\theta) \stackrel{\log}{=} \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log f_{X}(x_{i}|\theta)
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