Probability of events

Axioms:

$$P(e) \ge 0 \qquad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}$$

 $P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\cup_{i=1}^n e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(e_i)$$

 e_i are disjoint events.

Theorems:

$$\begin{split} P(\{\}) &= 0 \\ e_1 \subseteq e_2 \ \Rightarrow \ P(e_1) \leq P(e_2) \qquad \forall e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{E} \\ P(\Omega \backslash e) &= 1 - P(e) \qquad \forall e \in \mathcal{E} \\ P(e) \in [0,1] \qquad \forall e \in \mathcal{E} \end{split}$$

$P(e_1 \cup e_2) = P(e_1) + P(e_2) - P(e_1 \cap e_2) \qquad \forall e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{E}$

Probability density functions:

Requirements:
$$p(\omega) \ge 0$$
 $\forall \omega \in \Omega$

$$\int_{\Omega} p(\omega)d\omega = 1$$

Cumulative distribution function:

Definition:
$$\Phi_Y(y) = P(Y < y) = \int_{-\infty}^y p_Y(\xi) \, d\xi$$

Expected value:

$$E[Y] = \int_{\Omega_Y} y \: p_Y(y) \: dy$$

$$E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i Y_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i E[Y_i]$$

$$E[g(Y)] = \int_{\Omega_Y} g(y) \: p_Y(y) dy$$

Variance:

$$Var[Y] = E[(Y - E[Y])^2] = E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2$$

$$Var\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}Y_{i}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}^{2} \ Var[Y_{i}] + 2\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=i+1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}Cov(Y_{i},Y_{j})$$

Standard deviation: $\sigma_Y = \sqrt{Var[Y]}$

Multivariate random variables:

$$Y = (Y^1, Y^2, \dots, Y^D)$$

$$E[Y] = (E[Y^1], E[Y^2], \dots, E[Y^D])$$

$$\begin{split} Var[Y] &= E\left[(Y-E[Y])^T(Y-E[Y])\right] \\ Cov[Y^i,Y^j] &= \sigma_{i,j}^2 = E[(Y^i-E[Y^i])(Y^j-E[Y^j])] \end{split}$$

Marginal distribution:

$$p_X(x) = \int_{\Omega_Y} p_{XY}(x,y) \; dy$$

Independence:

$$\begin{split} P(A \cap B) &= P(A)P(B) & p_{XY}(x,y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y) \\ P(A|B) &= P(A) & p_{Y|X=x}(y) = p_Y(y) \\ & p_{X|Y=y}(x) = p_X(x) \end{split}$$

Conditional probability:

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$p_{Y|X=x}(y) = \frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)} \qquad \forall y \in \Omega_Y$$

Bernoulli:
$$Y \sim \mathcal{B}(\alpha)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 - \alpha & \text{if } y = 0 \\ \alpha & \text{if } y = 1 \end{array} \right| \qquad p_Y(y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & \text{if } y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right|$$

$$E[Y] = \alpha$$

$$Var[Y] = \alpha(1 - \alpha)$$

Exponential: $Y \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$

 $Var[Y] = \lambda^{-2}$

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & \text{if } y \ge 0\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$E[Y] = \lambda^{-1}$$

Discrete uniform:
$$Y \sim \mathcal{U}(a,b)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{b-a+1} & \text{if } y \in [a,b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

$$E[Y] = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$Var[Y] = \frac{(b-a+1)^2 - 1}{12}$$

Continuous uniform: $Y \sim \mathcal{U}(a, b)$

$$p_Y(y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{if } y \in [a,b] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

$$E[Y] = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$Var[Y] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$\textbf{Gaussian:} \quad Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$E[Y] = \mu$$

$$Var[Y] = \sigma^2$$

Point estimators:

$$\begin{split} &\operatorname{Bias}[\hat{\Theta}_N] = E[\hat{\Theta}_N] - \theta \\ &\operatorname{Var}[\hat{\Theta}_N] = E\left[\left(\hat{\Theta}_N - E[\hat{\Theta}_N]\right)^2\right] \end{split}$$

Mean squared error:

$$\begin{split} \text{MSE}[\hat{\Theta}_N] &= E[(\hat{\Theta}_N - \theta)^2] \\ &= Var[\hat{\Theta}_N] + \left(\text{Bias}[\hat{\Theta}_N]\right)^2 \end{split}$$

Sample mean:

$$\bar{Y}_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i$$

Unbiased sample variance:

$$\bar{Y}_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i \quad \left| \quad S_N^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \bar{Y}_N)^2 \quad \left| \quad \tilde{S}_N^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \bar{Y}_N)^2 \right| \right|$$

Biased sample variance:

$$\tilde{S}_{N}^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (Y_{i} - \bar{Y}_{N})^{2}$$

Likelihood:
$$\mathcal{L}(\underline{\theta};\mathcal{D}) \; = \; \prod_{i=1}^N p_Y(y_i;\underline{\theta})$$

Confidence intervals:

$$ho = rac{\sigma_Y}{\sqrt{N}} \left| \Phi_{\mathcal{N}}^{-1} \left(rac{1-\gamma}{2}
ight)
ight| \qquad ext{or}$$

or
$$ho =$$

$$\rho = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_N}{\sqrt{N}} \left| \Phi_{t(\nu)}^{-1} \left(\frac{1 - \gamma}{2} \right) \right|$$

Z and t statistics:

$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sqrt{N}} \left| \Phi_{\mathcal{N}}^{-1} \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2} \right) \right| \qquad \text{or} \qquad \rho = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_N}{\sqrt{N}} \left| \Phi_{t(\nu)}^{-1} \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2} \right) \right| \qquad Z = \frac{\bar{Y}_N - \mu_Y}{\sigma_Y / \sqrt{N}} \qquad t = \frac{\bar{Y}_N - \mu_Y}{S_N / \sqrt{N}}$$