

# Math 5411 – Mathematical Statistics I– Fall 2024

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### Terms & Symbols:

$X$  is the set values that can be attained by some random variable  $x$ .

**Sample Space**  $\Omega$  the values that are attained by the random variable.

**Discrete Random Variable** a data point that can take specific list of values. That is, there is a one-to-one correspondence between elements of  $X$  and  $\mathbb{N}$  and it is finite.

**Continuous Random Variable** a data point that comes from a range of values.

**Probability**,  $p$ , of a random variable  $x$  is  $p : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  and indicates the likelihood of  $x$  appearing in  $X$ . In the discrete case:

$$p(X = x) = \frac{|\{y \in X : y = x\}|}{|\Omega|}$$

**Probability Mass Function, PMF** a function  $p : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  indicating the values of the probabilities by element for a discrete random variable.

**Cumulative Mass Function, CMF**,  $F(x) = p(X \leq x)$  for a discrete random variable.

**Probability Density Function, PDF**  $f : (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  whose area under the graph is the probability by range for a continuous random variable.

$$p(a < x < b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

**Cumulative Density Function, CDF**  $F : (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  which the cumulative probability up to the point  $x$  for a continuous random variable. That is

$$F(x) = p(X < x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$$

A **Permutation** of a discrete set,  $X$ , is a one-to-one correspondence of all elements in  $X$ . If  $n$  is the index of the elements in  $X$  then the permutation  $P(n)$  is a different complete ordering of  $X$  (i.e., no replacement).

A **Combination** is a subset of the elements of  $X$  in a specific order (i.e., no replacement).

### Random Variable Types:

Bernouli:  $p : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = 1 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Uniform:  $p : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Binomial( $n, p$ ) indicates  $n$  trials with each probability of success for each trial of  $p$ . Thus, the probability of  $k$  success in  $n$  trials is

$$p(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$$

Hypergeometric

Poisson

### Distributions: