Basics of Probability

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Definition 1 (Probability Space)**.** *A probability space is a triple* $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ *where*

- Ω *is the sample space, also called the set of all outcomes.*
- $\mathcal{F}$ *is a* σ*-algebra over* Ω. $\mathcal{F}$ *is called the set of all events.*
- $P : \mathcal{F} \mapsto [0, 1]$ *is a measure over* $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ *(i.e.,* P *is* σ*-additive) such that* $P(\Omega) = 1$. P *is called the probability measure.*

Theorem 1 (Inclusion-Exclusion Principle)**.**

$$\Pr\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n}(-1)^{k+1} \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \cdots < i_k \le n} \Pr(A_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap A_{i_k}).$$

Theorem 2. *For randvars* X *and* Y, $\operatorname{E}(X + Y) = \operatorname{E}(X) + \operatorname{E}(Y)$.

Theorem 3. *For independent randvars* $X_1, \ldots, X_n$, $\operatorname{E}(X_1 \ldots X_n) = \operatorname{E}(X_1) \ldots \operatorname{E}(X_n)$.

Theorem 4. *For a non-negative randvar* X,

$$\operatorname{E}(X) = \begin{cases} \displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \Pr(X > i) & \text{if } X \text{ is discrete} \\ \displaystyle\int_0^{\infty} \Pr(X > x) dx & \text{if } X \text{ is continuous} \end{cases}.$$

Definition 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) &:= \operatorname{E}((X - \operatorname{E}(X))(Y - \operatorname{E}(Y))) = \operatorname{E}(XY) - \operatorname{E}(X)\operatorname{E}(Y) \\ \operatorname{Var}(X) &:= \operatorname{Cov}(X, X) = \operatorname{E}((X - \operatorname{E}(X))^2) = \operatorname{E}(X^2) - \operatorname{E}(X)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.

$$\operatorname{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} \operatorname{Cov}(X_i, X_j).$$

Theorem 6. *Let* $\operatorname{MGF}_t(X) := \operatorname{E}(e^{tX})$. *Then* MGF_t *uniquely determines* X*'s CDF.*

Theorem 7 (Change of variables)**.** *Let* $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ *be a continuous random vector. Let* $g : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ *be a bijective function having continuous partial derivatives. Then* $f_{g(X)}(y) = f_X(x)|J_g(x)|^{-1}$, *where* $x := g^{-1}(y)$ *and* J_g *is the Jacobian of* g *(i.e.,* $J_g(x)[i, j] := \partial g(x)_i / \partial x_j$*).*

Table 1: Discrete Probability Distributions

Distribution	$\Pr(X = x)$	$\mathrm{E}(X)$	$\mathrm{Var}(X)$	$\mathrm{MGF}_t(X)$
Bernouilli(p)	$p^x(1-p)^{1-x}$	p	$p(1-p)$	$pe^t + 1 - p$
Binomial(n, p)	$\binom{n}{x} p^x(1-p)^{n-x}$	np	$np(1-p)$	$(pe^t + 1 - p)^n$
Geometric(p)	$(1-p)^{x-1}p$	$1/p$	$(1-p)/p^2$	$\dfrac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$
Poisson(λ)	$e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x/x!$	λ	λ	$\exp(\lambda(e^t - 1))$

Table 2: Continuous Probability Distributions

Distribution	$f_X(x)$	$\mathrm{E}(X)$	$\mathrm{Var}(X)$	$\mathrm{MGF}_t(X)$
Uniform(a, b)	$\dfrac{\mathbf{1}(a \le x \le b)}{b-a}$	$\dfrac{a+b}{2}$	$\dfrac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\dfrac{e^{bt} - e^{at}}{(b-a)t}$
Exponential(λ)	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	$1/\lambda$	$1/\lambda^2$	$\lambda/(\lambda - t)$
Gamma(n, λ)	$\dfrac{(\lambda x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	n/λ	n/λ^2	$\left(1 - \dfrac{t}{\lambda}\right)^{-n}$
Normal(μ, σ^2)	$\dfrac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$	μ	σ^2	$\exp(\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2/2)$

1 Probability Distributions

Theorem 8 (Poisson approximates Binomial)**.** *Let* $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ *and* $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ *be constants. Let* $X_n \sim \mathrm{Binom}(n, \lambda/n)$*. Then* $\lim_{n\to\infty} \Pr(X_n = k) = e^{-\lambda}\lambda^k/k!$.

Theorem 9 (Scaling normal)**.** $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \implies aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$.

1.1 Sum of Random Variables

Theorem 10 (Convolution)**.**

$$f_{X+Y}(z) = \begin{cases} \displaystyle\sum_{y \in D} f_{X,Y}(z-y, y) = \sum_{x \in D} f_{X,Y}(x, z-x) & \textit{discrete} \\ \displaystyle\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(z-y, y)dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, z-x)dx & \textit{continuous} \end{cases}.$$

Theorem 11. *Let* $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ *be independent. Then* $\mathrm{MGF}_t\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathrm{MGF}_t(X_i)$.

Theorem 12. *Let* $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ *be independent. Let* $Y := \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$*. Then*

- $X_i \sim \mathrm{Bernouilli}(p) \implies Y \sim \mathrm{Binomial}(n, p)$.
- $X_i \sim \mathrm{Poisson}(\lambda_i) \implies Y \sim \mathrm{Poisson}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i\right)$.
- $X_i \sim \mathrm{Exponential}(\lambda) \implies Y \sim \mathrm{Gamma}(n, \lambda)$.

2 Inequalities and Limits

Theorem 13 (Markov)**.** *For non-negative randvar X, $\Pr(X \geq a) \leq \mathrm{E}(X)/a$.*

Theorem 14 (Chebyshev)**.** $\Pr(|X - \mathrm{E}(X)| \geq a) \leq \dfrac{\mathrm{Var}(X)}{a^2}$.

Theorem 15 (One-sided Chebyshev)**.**

$$\Pr(X - \mathrm{E}(X) \geq a) \leq \frac{\mathrm{Var}(X)}{\mathrm{Var}(X) + a^2} \qquad \Pr(X - \mathrm{E}(X) \leq -a) \leq \frac{\mathrm{Var}(X)}{\mathrm{Var}(X) + a^2}$$

Theorem 16 (Strong law of large lumbers)**.** *Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots$ be IID randvars having mean μ. Let $Y_n := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$. Let*

$$E := \left\{ \omega \in \Omega : \lim_{n \to \infty} Y_n(\omega) = \mu \right\}.$$

Then $\Pr(E) = 1$.

Definition 3. *Let Z be a random variable and $S := [X_1, X_2, \ldots]$ be an infinite sequence of random variables. We say that S converges to Z if $\lim_{n \to \infty} F_{X_n}(x) = F_Z(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ where F_Z is continuous.*

Theorem 17 (Central Limit Theorem)**.** *Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots$ be IID randvars having mean μ and variance σ^2. Let $Y_n := \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - \mu \right)$. Then $[Y_1, Y_2, \ldots]$ converges to $N(0, \sigma^2)$.*

Theorem 18 (Jensen's inequality)**.** *If X is a random variable and f is a convex function, then $f(\mathrm{E}(X)) \leq \mathrm{E}(f(X))$.*

Theorem 19 (Cauchy-Schwarz inequality)**.** *For random variables X and Y, $|\mathrm{E}(XY)|^2 \leq \mathrm{E}(X^2)\,\mathrm{E}(Y^2)$ and $|\mathrm{Cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq \mathrm{Var}(X)\,\mathrm{Var}(Y)$.*