

概率的公理化: S 为样本空间, F 为某些子集组成事件域
定义在 F 上的实值函数 P 满足: ① $\forall A \in F, P(A) \geq 0$ ② $P(S)=1$
③ 对互不相容的事件 A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots 有 $P(\bigcup_i A_i) = \sum_i P(A_i)$.

则称 $P(A)$ 为事件 A 的概率, (S, F, P) 为概率空间.

一般加法公式: $P\left(\bigcup_i A_i\right) = \sum_i P(A_i) - \sum_{i,j} P(A_i A_j) + \cdots + (-1)^{k+1} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_k)$

全概率公式: B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n 为 S 的划分, 且 B_i 互不相容, 且 $\bigcup_i B_i = S$.
若 $P(B_i) > 0$, 则 $P(A) = \sum_i P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_i)$.

条件概率公式: $P(C) > 0, P(A|C) = \sum_i P(B_i|C) \cdot P(A|B_i C)$.

贝叶斯公式: $P(A|B) = P(B|A) \cdot \frac{P(A)}{P(B)}$.

相互独立: n 个事件 A_1, \dots, A_n , 对于 p_1, \dots, p_n 的任意子集 P ,
都有 $P\left(\bigcap_{i \in S} A_i\right) = \prod_{i \in S} P(A_i)$. 相互独立 \Rightarrow 两两独立.

布尔不等式: $P\left(\bigcup_i A_i\right) \leq \sum_i P(A_i)$. (归纳法证明)

期望: 对离散随机变量 X , 若 $\sum_i |x_i p_i| < \infty$, 则 $E(X) = \sum_i x_i p_i$.
证明存在某种方法: $P(X \geq E(X)) > 0, P(X \leq E(X)) > 0$ 反证

抽样子问题: $X = \sum_i 1_{A_i} \Rightarrow E(X) = \sum_i E(1_{A_i})$ [抽样角]

马尔可夫不等式: 若 X 为非负随机变量, $E(X) > 0, a > 0$,
则 $P(X \geq a \cdot E(X)) \leq \frac{1}{a}$. 或: $P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}$.

推广: 令 $Y = e^{\lambda X} (\lambda > 0) \Rightarrow P(X \geq t) \leq \frac{E(e^{\lambda X})}{e^{\lambda t}}$.

切比雪夫不等式: 若 $\sigma(X) > 0, \forall c > 0$,
(令 $Y = (X - E(X))^2$, 则) $P(|X - E(X)| \geq c \cdot \sigma(X)) \leq \frac{1}{c^2}$.
也即 $P(|X - E(X)| \geq a) \leq \frac{Var(X)}{a^2}$

方差: 若 $E[(X - E(X))^2]$ 存在, $Var(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2]$.

性质: ① $Var(aX + b) = a^2 Var(X), \sigma(aX + b) = |a| \cdot \sigma(X)$
② $Var(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$ ③ $Var(X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y)$.
协方差 $Cov(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X)) \cdot (Y - E(Y))]$ X, Y 独立
 $= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$.

性质: $Var(A+B) = Var(A) + Var(B) + 2Cov(A, B)$

推广: $Var(\sum_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n Var(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} Cov(X_i, X_j)$.

$Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$

边际分布列: 联合分布列 \Rightarrow 单变 $(P(Y=y_i) > 0) \Rightarrow P(X=x_i, Y=y_i)$

条件分布列: $P_{x|y} = P(X=x_i | Y=y_i) = \frac{P(X=x_i, Y=y_i)}{P(Y=y_i)}$.

两两独立: $\forall x, y, P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) P(Y=y)$.

相互独立 $\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$. (推广).

$\Rightarrow Var(X \pm Y) = Var(X) \pm Var(Y)$.

重期望公式: $E(E(X|Y)) = E(X)$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为 i.i.d. 随机变量 N 取正整数

作业题: 且与 $\{X_i\}$ 独立 $\Rightarrow E(\sum_i X_i) = E(N) \cdot E(X_1)$

$Var(\sum_i X_i) = E(N) \cdot Var(X_1) + Var(N) [E(X_1)]^2$

X 为离散随机变量, X 仅取非负整数值, 则 $E(X) = \sum_{x \geq 0} P(X=x)$. (离散积分部分)

X 为连续随机变量, X 仅取非负实数值, 则 $E(X) = \int_0^\infty P(X>x) dx$.

设 X 为连续随机变量, 若函数 $y = g(x)$ 严格单调, 具反函数 $x = g^{-1}(y)$
有连续导数, 则 $Y = g(X)$ 的概率密度函数为

$f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) |g'(g^{-1}(y))|$, 当 $y \in (x, \rho)$, ρ, ρ 为 $g^{-1}(y)$.

$k^2 = k(k-1) + k$.

二项分布 $X \sim B(n, p)$, n : 次数, p : 向上概率.

$E(X) = np, E(X^2) = n(n-1)p + np, Var(X) = np(1-p)$.

可加性: $X \sim B(n, p), Y \sim B(m, p) \Rightarrow X+Y \sim B(m+n, p)$.

泊松分布 $X \sim \pi(\lambda), P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

$E(X) = \lambda, E(X^2) = \lambda + \lambda, Var(X) = \lambda$.

可用于近似 n 很大, p 很小的二项分布. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot p_n = \lambda$.

可加性: $X \sim P(\lambda_1), Y \sim P(\lambda_2), X+Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

超几何分布, $X \sim H(n, N, M)$, N 中有 M 个红球, 抽 n 个球的个数

$P(N=k) = \binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k} / \binom{N}{n}, k=0, 1, \dots, \min\{n, M\}$.

$E(X) = \frac{nM}{N}, E(X^2) = \frac{M(M-1)n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} - \frac{nM}{N}$

$Var(X) = \frac{nM(N-M)(N-n)}{N^2(N-1)}$.

几何分布 无记忆性. $P(X > m+n | X > n) = P(X > m)$.

$X \sim G(p)$. 伯努利实验, 首次出现.

$P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}, E(X) = \frac{1}{p}, E(X^2) = \frac{2-p}{p^2}, Var(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

负二项分布 无记忆性: $NB(a, p) + NB(b, p) \sim NB(a+b, p)$

$X \sim NB(r, p)$. 结果 A 发生 r 次时次数 n $(P = (1-(1-p))^r)$

$P(X=k) = \binom{k}{r} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}, k=r, r+1, \dots$ 正性 (r 个 G(p) 之和)

$E(X) = \frac{r}{p}, Var(X) = \frac{r}{p^2}, E(X^2) = \frac{n^2 + n - np}{p^2}$ (方差讨论)

连续随机变量: 随机 X , $\exists f(x)$, s.t. $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$.

对 $f(x)$ ① 非负 ② 正则 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$. 导数存在点, $F'(x) = f(x)$.

若 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$, 则 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x) dx$ (绝对收敛)

给定 X , 求 $E(Y=g(X))$, $E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$.

$P(X \leq E(X)) > 0$. 连续 \Rightarrow 若 $P(X \leq E(X)) = 0$, $\exists \varepsilon, s.t. P(X \leq E(X) + \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

均匀分布 $X \sim U(a, b)$, $x \in (a, b)$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$.

$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, E(X^2) = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{3(b-a)}, Var(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$.

$F(X) = 0 (x < a); \frac{x-a}{b-a} (a \leq x < b); 1 (x > b)$.

bias $\leq 2\sigma: 95\% \leq 3\sigma: 99\%$.

标准正态分布 $X \sim N(0, 1), f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}, E(X) = 0, E(X^2) = 1, Var(X) = 1$

正态分布 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), E(X) = \mu$.

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right], Var(X) = \sigma^2$ 对称性

可加性: $X+Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$, $f(x) = 0, x < 0$

指数分布 $X \sim Exp(\lambda), \lambda > 0, f(x) = 0, x < 0$

$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$ (分离律)

伽玛分布 大记: $P(X > s+t | X > s) = P(X > t)$

$X \sim T(\alpha, \lambda), \alpha, \lambda > 0, F(x) = \int_0^x x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$

$T(n) = (n-1)!$, $T(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}, T(\alpha+1) = \alpha T(\alpha)$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}, Var(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$

可加性: $X+Y \sim Ga(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda), \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow$ 指数分布

$\alpha = \frac{n}{2}, \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ 自由度为 n 的 χ^2 (卡方) 分布.

$Z_i \sim N(0, 1), \chi^2(k) = \sum_{i=1}^k Z_i^2 \sim Ga(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

泰勒公式

$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$

$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 + \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1}$

$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$

$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$

$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n, \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n$

$ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} x^n$

$ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \cdots - \frac{1}{n} x^n$

$C_n^k = \frac{n}{k} C_{n-1}^{k-1}, C_n^k = C_{n-1}^k + C_{n-1}^{k-1}, (x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$

$A_n^k = n A_{n-1}^{k-1}, A_n^k = k A_{n-1}^{k-1} + A_{n-1}^k, \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n+m}{k}$

柯西不等式

$(\sum_i a_i b_i)^2 \leq (\sum_i a_i^2) (\sum_i b_i^2)$.

$\forall a_i, b_i = x_i \sqrt{p_i} \Rightarrow E(X) \leq E(X^2)$

积分微分 $dx = \alpha^x \ln \alpha dx, I_n = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = n! \cdot \lambda^{-n-1}$

$d \sec x = \sec x \tan x dx, d \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

$d \csc x = -\csc x \cot x dx, d \arccot x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

$d \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, d \arccos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$d \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, d \arccsc x = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$d \tan x = \sec^2 x dx, d \cot x = -\csc^2 x dx$

$\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln|x|, \int \tan x = -\ln|\cos x|, \int \cot x = \ln|\sin x|$

$\int \sec x = \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$ 方程公式: $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$\int \csc x = \ln|\csc x - \cot x|$

$\int \arccos x = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $\int \arctan x = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$

$\int \arccsc x = x \arccsc x + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}|$, $\int \arccot x = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{x} - \arcsin x = -\arccos x$

$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \arctan x = -\operatorname{arccot} x$, $\int \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsec} x = -\operatorname{arccsc} x$

$\int a^x \ln a = a^x, \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}|$

$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{a}$, $\int \frac{1}{(x+a)^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{b} \arctan \frac{x}{b}$

伯努利不等式: $(A+B)^n \geq A^n + nA^{n-1}B$ ($A > 0, A+B > 0$)

均值不等式: $(\frac{\sum_i x_i}{n})^n \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i^n \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i^n$.

极限 & 无穷小: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n = 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = e$.

$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n!} = e$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n - 1 \sim \ln n$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{-1} \sim \ln x$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = o(x^{-1})$ ($x > 0$), $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = o(x^{-1})$.

无穷大估计: $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\ln n \ll n^{\epsilon} \ll n^n \ll n^m$ ($\epsilon > 0, \alpha > 1$)

期望放缩: $E[(X-E(X))^2] \geq \sum_{x \geq m} p(x) (x-E(X))^2 \geq \sum_{x \geq m} p(x) (m-E(X))^2$

$E(e^X) = E\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (X)^n\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} E(X^n)$.

中心极限定理 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n i.i.d., $E(X_i) = \mu, Var(X_i) = \sigma^2$,
 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, 且 $S_n \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$

常见模型 ① 已知 $P_X(x)$, $Y=g(x)$, 求 $P_Y(y)$. 先算 $P(Y \leq y)$, 再求导.

② (抽样角) n 不同球, 有效圆周 m 个. $X =$ 取出不同编号数 $\equiv A_1 = \{1\}$ (单选)

$X = \sum_i A_i, E(X) = \sum_i A_i = n \cdot (1 - (1 - \frac{1}{m})^m)$. ③ (3 选 A_1) \sim 直至所有球至少取 1 次. $X =$ 取总次数 $\Rightarrow X_i$ 表示取到 i 个不同, 再取到 $i+1$ 个不同次数.

$X_2 \sim \left(\frac{m}{n}\right), X_i \sim G\left(\frac{n-i+1}{m}\right), E(X_i) = \frac{n}{n-i+1}, E(X) = \sum_i E(X_i) = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+n-1}\right)$.

④ 进店, $X \sim \pi(\lambda), Y = B(X, p), Z = B(X, 1-p) \Rightarrow Y, Z$ 独立, $Cov(X, Y) = Var(Y) \cdot p$.

⑤ 随机圆模型, X_i : i 人认识人, A_{ab} : a, b 认识, $E(X_i) = E[\sum_{a \neq b} A_{ab}] = \frac{n-1}{2}$.

$X_i X_j = \sum_{a \neq b} \sum_{b \neq c} \mathbb{1}(A_{ab}) \mathbb{1}(A_{bc}) = \sum_{a \neq b} \sum_{b \neq c} \mathbb{1}(A_{ab} \cap A_{bc}) = P(A_{ab} \cap A_{bc})$

$E(X_i X_j) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + [\frac{(n-1)^2 - 1}{2}] \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{(n^2-1)}{4}; Cov(X_i, X_j) = \frac{n-1}{4} (i \neq j) / E(X_i)E(X_j) = \frac{1}{4}$

⑥ 分治: $X \sim G(p) \Rightarrow E(X) = p + (1-p)[E(X)+1], Y = 1_{X=1}$. ⑦ 球与桶 n 个球, 等于能放入 m 桶, X_i : 第 i 桶中数 $\Rightarrow X_i \sim B(n, \frac{1}{m})$. ⑧ 换视角 1, ..., n 打乱, 为乱后编号, X_i : 局部最大值 $\Rightarrow A_i$: 选 \sim , $E(X_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n E(1_{A_i=j}) = \frac{n-1}{3}$ (失序概率)

⑨ 概率法 $P(A > 0)$, 则 $A \neq \emptyset$. ⑩ $E[g(X)] = E[g(X) \cdot I(\{X \neq M\})] + E[g(X) \cdot I(\{X = M\})]$

⑪ $E(e^{S_n}) = E(e^{\frac{S_n}{n} \cdot n}) = [E(e^{X_1})]^n \cdot P(S_n \geq n) = P(S_n \geq n) = P(e^{\frac{S_n}{n}})$
 $\leq \frac{E(e^{t \cdot \bar{x}})}{e^{tn}}$, 最小化右式 \Rightarrow 求导 (取对数) ⑫ $e = 2.718$ by Artihols

多维连续随机变量

边缘分布: $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

边缘密度: $f_{X_i}(x_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots d_{i-1}$

条件密度: $f(x_i|y) = \frac{f(x_i, y)}{f(y)}$

相互独立: $f(x_1, y) = f_{X_1}(x_1) f_Y(y) / \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2}$

二维正态分布: $f(x_1, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}[(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1})^2 + (\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2})^2 - 2\rho(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1})(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2})]}$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x_1, y)} \right|^{-1} = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$$

给定 $Y=y$, X 的条件分布 $\sim N(\mu + \rho \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}(y-\mu), \sigma_1^2(1-\rho^2))$

$Cov(X, Y) = \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2$. (逆换元 u, v , 利用对称性)

$Corr(X, Y) = Cov(X, Y) / \sigma_X \sigma_Y \in [-1, 1]$

卷积: X, Y 独立, $Z = X+Y \Rightarrow f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(z-x) f_X(x) dx$

若 $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2) \Rightarrow Z = \sum a_i X_i \sim N(\sum \mu_i, \sum a_i^2 \sigma_i^2)$

若 X_i 独立, $Y = \max(X_i) \Rightarrow F_Y(y) = \prod F_{X_i}(y)$

$Y = \min(X_i) \Rightarrow F_Y(y) = 1 - \prod[1 - F_{X_i}(y)]$.

若 X, Y 联合密度函数 $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy dx$ 有连续偏导数

且 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$ 为唯一反函数, 则 $U = u(X, Y), V = v(X, Y)$

的联合密度函数为 $f_{U,V}(u,v) = f_{X,Y}(u,v) |J|$

$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} & \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(y,x)} \\ \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} & \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \end{vmatrix}$

Chernoff 不等式: $M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} E(X^k)$

$t > 0 \quad P(X \geq k) = P(e^{tX} \geq e^{tk}) \leq M_X(t) \cdot e^{-tk}$

$t < 0 \quad P(X \leq k) = P(e^{tX} \geq e^{tk}) \leq M_X(t) \cdot e^{-tk}$

Hoeffding 引理: $a \leq X \leq b$, $E(e^{t(X-E(X))}) \leq e^{\frac{t^2(b-a)}{8}}$

Chernoff-Hoeffding 不等式: \leftarrow 证明. $M_{X-E(X)}(t)$.

若 $X = \sum X_i$, X_i 相互独立, 且 $a \leq X_i \leq b$, 则:

$P(X \geq E(X) + k) \leq \exp(-\frac{2k^2}{n(b-a)})$ | 令 $k=n\varepsilon$:

$P(X \leq E(X) - k) \leq \exp(-\frac{2k^2}{n(b-a)})$ | $\exp(-\frac{2n\varepsilon^2}{n(b-a)})$

伯努利大数定律: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\frac{n}{n} - p| < \varepsilon) = 1$

琴瑟科夫大数定律: 若 $\frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) \rightarrow 0$,

则 $\{X_i\}$ 服从大数定律, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum E(X_i)| < \varepsilon) = 1$

若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(X-E(X) \geq k\sigma) \leq \exp(-\frac{k^2}{2}) \text{ 逆矩阵法} \\ P(X-E(X) \leq k\sigma) \leq \exp(-\frac{k^2}{2}) \text{ 见左列.} \end{array} \right.$

常见 $N(\lambda t)$: $X \sim \lambda t$, $e^{\lambda(t-1)} / X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \cdot e^{\lambda t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$

$X \sim B(n, p) \cdot (1-p+pe^t)^n / X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t} (t < \lambda)$

$X \sim \text{Gel}(p) \cdot \frac{e^{\lambda t}}{1-(1-p)e^t} (e^t - \frac{1}{1-p}) / X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta) \cdot (1 - \frac{t}{\beta})^{-\alpha} (t < \beta)$

辛钦大数定律: $\{X_n\}$ i.i.d. $\mu = E(X_1)$ 存在

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i - \mu| < \varepsilon) = 1 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu| > \varepsilon) = 0$

依概率收敛: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = X) = 1$ 次弱 P

几乎处处收敛: $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = X) = 1$ 强 a.s.

依分布收敛: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x)$ 弱 d

依范数收敛: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X - X_n)^p = 0$ 强 L_p

a.s.p.: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n, \forall k > n, |X_k - X| < \varepsilon$, 此事件发生概率为 1.

定理 2: 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(\bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} |X_k - X| < \varepsilon) = 1$ F 是累积分布函数

又 $1 = \lim P(\bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} |X_k - X| < \varepsilon) < \lim P(|X_n - X| < \varepsilon)$.

$\therefore \lim P(X = X_n) = 1$.

$\hookrightarrow d$: $\lim P(|X_n - X| < \varepsilon) \leq \lim \frac{E(|X_n - X|)}{\varepsilon^2} = 0$.

$\hookrightarrow d$: $F_n(x) = P(X_n \leq x) = P(X_n \leq x, X \leq x+\varepsilon) + P(X_n \leq x, X > x+\varepsilon)$

$\leq F(x+\varepsilon) + P(|X - X_n| > \varepsilon)$

$F_X(x-\varepsilon) = P(X \leq x-\varepsilon) = P(X \leq x-\varepsilon, X_n \leq x) + P(X \leq x-\varepsilon, X_n > x)$

$\leq F_n(x) + P(|X - X_n| > \varepsilon)$

$\therefore F(x-\varepsilon) - P(|X - X_n| > \varepsilon) \leq F_n(x) \leq F(x+\varepsilon) + P(|X - X_n| > \varepsilon)$.

$\hookrightarrow n \rightarrow \infty$. 由 F_n 逆概率, $F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$.

$\hookrightarrow p$: $P(X=c) = 1$. 即 X 的分布是一单数时, $d \rightarrow p$.

$F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x) = I[X \geq c]$

$P(|X_n - c| > \varepsilon) \leq F_n(c-\varepsilon) + F_n(c+\varepsilon) = 0$

多维高斯分布: $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$, $Cov(X) = E[(X-E(X))(X-E(X))^T]$

$= \begin{bmatrix} Var(X_1) & Cov(X_1, X_2) & \dots \\ Cov(X_2, X_1) & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$ 为半正定对称矩阵

$\alpha^T Cov(X) \alpha = E((\alpha^T (X-E(X)))^2) \geq 0$

$X_1, X_2 \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ $Cov(X) = B = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \\ -\frac{\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} & \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \end{pmatrix}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi|B|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T B^{-1}(x-\mu))$.

若 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}|B|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T B^{-1}(x-\mu)]$, $X \sim N(\mu, B)$.

$\mu = 0, B = I_n \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2})$. X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立.

性质: $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \Sigma_{ii})$; 若 B 为对角阵 $\Rightarrow X_i$ 两两不相关, $X_i \sim N(\mu_i)$.

$X \sim N(\mu, B) \Rightarrow AX+b \sim N(A\mu+b, ABA^T)$; $X \sim N(\mu, B)$

$X \sim N(\mu, I_n)$, U 正交, 则 $UX \sim N(0, I_n)$; $B^{-\frac{1}{2}}(X-\mu) \sim N(0, I_n)$.

统计 长阶矩: $\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i^k$ / 中心矩: $\frac{1}{n} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^k$

无偏: $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$ / 渐进无偏: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$

内方误差: $MSE(\hat{\theta}) = E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)]^2$

一致估计: $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$, 即 $\lim P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| > \varepsilon) = 0$

若 $MSE(\hat{\theta}_n) \rightarrow 0$ 则 $\hat{\theta}_n$ 为一致估计 / 一致: 有界 \Rightarrow 渐进无偏

最大似然估计: $\arg \max_{\theta} L(\theta) = P(X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n; \theta)$

不变性: 给定 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$, 若 $g(\theta)$ 有 $g'(\theta)$, 则 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}^g = g(\hat{\theta}_{MLE})$

t 分布: $X_i \sim N(0, 1)$, $X_2 \sim \chi^2(n)$, X_1, X_2 独立.

$T = \frac{X_1}{\sqrt{X_2/n}} \sim t(n) \cdot f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{t^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$

$f_t(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} f_{\infty}(t) \sim N(0, 1)$.

区间估计 $\theta \in [\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta}_H]$ 概率尽量大

置信区间: $P(\hat{\theta} < \theta < \hat{\theta}_H) \geq 1-\alpha$. 可改为单侧.

最小二乘估计 $\arg \min_{\alpha, \beta} Q(\alpha, \beta) = \sum (y_i - \alpha - \beta x_i)^2$

$S_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$, $S_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$. $\exists \alpha, \beta$ 使

$\hat{\beta} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$, $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta} \bar{x}$, $\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = 0$, $\sum \hat{y}_i^2 (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = 0$

$\hat{\beta} = \beta + \sum \epsilon_i \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{S_{xx}}$, $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha + \sum \epsilon_i (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{S_{xx}}) \bar{x}$

$Cov(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) = -\sigma^2 \frac{S_{xx}}{n^2}$ (请独立!) $E(\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2) = (n-2)\sigma^2$

$S^2 = E(\frac{1}{n-2} \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2)$ 为 σ^2 无偏估计

$\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum (y_i - \hat{y})^2 + \sum (\hat{y} - \hat{y}_i)^2 / SST = SSE + SSR$

假设检验 H_0, H_1, W, σ^2 是否已知.

$u: \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$, $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$\text{① } H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0, W: f(\cdots) \mid \mu \neq c \} C = \Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)$

$\text{② } H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu < \mu_0, W: f(\cdots) \mid \mu < c \} C = \Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)$

$\text{③ } H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0, W: f(\cdots) \mid \mu > c \} C = \Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)$

$\text{④ } H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0, W: f(\cdots) \mid |t| > c \} C = \Phi^{-1}(\frac{1-\alpha}{2})$

$\text{⑤ } H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2, H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2, W: f(\cdots) \mid \chi^2 < b \} C = F^{-1}(\frac{\alpha}{2})$

$(b = F^{-1}(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}))$

$E(Z_i) = E(q_{ij}^T (\alpha + \beta x_j + \epsilon_j)) = q_{ij}^T \alpha + q_{ij}^T \beta x_j + q_{ij}^T \epsilon_j$

$= E(q_{ij}^T \epsilon_j) = 0$. (i,j).

$E(Z) = [\sqrt{n}\bar{y}, \sqrt{S_{xx}}\hat{\beta}, 0, \dots, 0]^T$

$\text{Var}(Z_i) = \text{Var}(\sum_j q_{ij}(\alpha + \beta x_j + \epsilon_j)) = \sigma^2 \cdot |q_{ij}|^2 = \sigma^2$

$\therefore \frac{(n-2)\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$.

$\text{⑥ } X_1 \sim \text{Bin}(n_1, p_1), Y_1 \sim \text{Bin}(n_2, p_2), \dots, X_m \sim \text{Bin}(n_m, p_m)$

$\sum X_i \sim \text{Bin}(\sum n_i, \sum p_i)$

$\text{⑦ } \text{随机矩阵 } X_i \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}, A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times l}, \text{ 若 } A \sim N(0, 1), k = O(\log \frac{n}{\varepsilon^2})$

$\text{至少 } \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (1-\varepsilon) \|x_i - y_i\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|A(x_i - y_i)\|^2 \leq (1+\varepsilon) \|x_i - y_i\|^2$

$X \in \mathbb{R}^d, y_i \sim N(0, I_d)$, y_i, y_j 独立. $\because Z = \frac{y}{\|y\|} \sim N(0, I_d)$

$\|Z\|_2^2 = \frac{\|y\|^2}{\|y\|^2} = k$, $P(\|Z\|_2^2 \geq (1+\varepsilon)k) \leq \exp(-\frac{k}{8})$, $P(\|Z\|_2^2 \leq (1-\varepsilon)k) \leq \exp(-\frac{k}{8})$

$P(\|Z\|_2^2 \notin ((1-\varepsilon)k, (1+\varepsilon)k)) \leq 2\exp(-\frac{k}{8})$

$P(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \|A\|_F^2 \notin ((1-\varepsilon)k, (1+\varepsilon)k)) \leq 2\exp(-\frac{k}{8})$

$P(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \|A\|_F^2 \leq k) \leq 2\exp(-\frac{k}{8})$

$\therefore \text{随机矩阵 } A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times l}, \text{ 若 } A \sim N(0, I_d), k = O(\log \frac{n}{\varepsilon^2})$

$\text{每台采 } N \text{ 次, } P(|\bar{X}_i - p_i| \geq \varepsilon) \leq 2\exp(-2N\varepsilon^2)$

$P(|\bar{X}_i - p_i| \leq \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$. 取 $\alpha = \frac{1}{3n}$, $N = O(\frac{\ln \frac{1}{\alpha}}{\varepsilon^2})$

$P(|\bar{p}_i - \bar{p}_j| \leq \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{3n}$. $P(V_i, |\bar{p}_i - \bar{p}_j| \leq \varepsilon) \geq \frac{2}{3}$.

$P(\bar{p}_i \geq \bar{p}_j) \geq \bar{p}_i$.

$\therefore \text{老虎机 } n \text{ 台, } t \text{ 次运行 } \bar{p}_i$

$\text{每台采 } N \text{ 次, } t \text{ 次运行 } \bar{p}_i$

$\text{老虎机 } n \text{ 台, } t \text{ 次运行 } \bar{p}_i$

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