

Part I General Theory

Basic Law

样本空间 Ω (outcome space), 事件 A , σ -代数 Σ (if $A \in \Sigma \wedge B \in \Sigma$ then $A \cup B, A \cap B \in \Sigma$)

Kolmogorov Axioms:

For given Ω and Σ , 如果存在如下性质:

1. $P(A) \in \Sigma$, $P(A)$ 有定义 —— 分配概率
2. $P(\emptyset) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1$ significance
3. $\{A_i\}$ 有限或可数, 其中集合互不相交为 Σ 中元素, then $P(\cup A_i) = \sum P(A_i)$

$\Rightarrow (\Omega, \Sigma, Prob)$ 为一概率空间

More details:

Banach-Tarski 悖论 (分球) —— 依赖于 Axiom of Choice, 通常认为难以定义

Advanced: σ -代数及其性质

不可数 Ω 下如何定义 event? Ω 的一个 σ -Algebra Σ 应满足:

properties: (i) $A \in \Sigma \Rightarrow A^c \in \Sigma$ (ii) Σ 子集的可数并仍属于 Σ , $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \Sigma$

Then $\emptyset, \Omega \in \Sigma$, Σ 对可数交封闭

Σ 中的元素为 event significant σ

拓展:

记 $x \sim y$ 为 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, $[x] = \{z \in [0, 1] : y = xz\}$. By AC, 从 $[0, 1]$ 等势集中选取 $\rightarrow \mathcal{N}$

记 $\mathcal{N} = \{x \sim y : x \in \mathcal{N}\} \cap [0, 1]$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $[0, 1] = \cup_{r \in \mathcal{N}} \mathcal{N}r$

which means: 无法对 \mathcal{N} 分配概率

Cond. Prob. Indep and Bayes' Thm

条件概率 或 用已知信息, $P(A|B)$ 独立. Note that: 两的独立并不意味着 all events 相互独立

Bayes' Thm: $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$ significant

Definition: 划分, 全概率法则 $P(A) = \sum_i P(A|B_i)P(B_i)$

Thm: $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{\sum_i P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}$, where $\{A_i\}$ 为 Ω 的划分

Some methods in Combinatorics: proof by counting

Example: 猜个数: $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 1996$ 非负整数 $\sum_{i=1}^4 (2x_i+1) (1997-2x_i)$

Part II Random Variables

Discrete Random Variables

Definition: Discrete random variable $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 要求 Ω 有限或可数

PDF (Probability density function) $f_X(x) = \text{Prob}(w \in \Omega : X(w) = x)$

CDF (cumulative distribution function) $F_X(x) = \text{Prob}(w \in \Omega : X(w) \leq x)$

Continuous (how to define PDF & CDF)

Definition: PDF $f_X(x)$ 满足 (a) 非负连续 (b) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$ "标准化"

CDF $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt$

Expectation

$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f_X(x) dx$, 当 $g(x) = x^r$ 时 $E[X^r]$ 称为 r 阶矩, $E[(X-E[X])^r]$ 称为 r 阶中心矩

$M_2 E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \sigma^2 + \text{Var}(X) = E[(X-E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\mu)^2 f_X(x) dx$

$M = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} f_X(x) dx$, $\sigma^2 = f_X''(0)$

Joint Distributions:

Def: 联合概率密度函数

Random variables X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n with f_{X_i} . Then (X_1, \dots, X_n) 联合密度函数 f_{X_1, \dots, X_n} 满足:

$\text{Prob}((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in S) = \int_S f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$ ($S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$)

且

$f_{X_i}(x_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_{i-1} dx_{i+1} \dots dx_n$ 边缘概率密度函数 (marginal) 对其余变量积分

相互独立 iff $f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_i f_{X_i}(x_i)$

Linearity of Expectation (The proof is lengthy but obvious) $\forall X, Y, E[ax+by] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$

Thm: X, Y 独立, then $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$, $\sigma_{X+Y}^2 = \sigma_X^2 + \sigma_Y^2 \rightarrow$ investment portfolios & risk

Covariance (协方差) $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]$. Then $\text{Var}(Z) = \sum \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sum_{i, j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$

Higher moments: 2 阶中心矩 (variance) (协方差), 4 阶 (kurtosis) (峰度)

相关系数: $\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} \in [-1, 1]$ (Cauchy-S)

$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - \mu_X \mu_Y$

Convolutions

$(f * g)(x) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y)g(x-y) dy$ or $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-y)g(y) dy$, 这跟卷积 $z = x + y$, 否则 $f(x-z) = 0$

Thm: X, Y 独立 $Z = X+Y$, then $f_Z(x) = (f_X * f_Y)(x)$ (using CDF)

Changing Variables

$y = g(x), h = g^{-1}$. Then $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) |g'(x)| dx$ 这里 g' 不变号 (有损个)

concise proof: $f_Y(y) = P(Y \in [y, y+dy]) = P(X \in h([y, y+dy]))$, then $M = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) |g'(x)| dx$

$Z = X+Y, X, Y$ 独立且非负, 取 \log / 直接证明 $\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$

$Z = X+Y, f_X(x) = x^a, f_Y(y) = y^b$

Tricks: 用级数可交换次序求和

Part III Distribution

Discrete Distribution

Bernoulli $X \sim \text{Bern}(p), P(X=1) = p, P(X=0) = 1-p$, then $M = p e^t + (1-p)$

Binomial $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p), P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$, then $M = (pe^t + 1-p)^n$

$X \sim \text{Multinomial}(n, p_1, \dots, p_k), f_X(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{n!}{x_1! \dots x_k!} p_1^{x_1} \dots p_k^{x_k}$ 其中 $\sum x_i = n$

Geometric $X \sim \text{Geom}(p), P(X=n) = p(1-p)^{n-1}$, then $M = \frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$

Negative Binomial $X \sim \text{NegBin}(r, p), P(X=k) = \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}$, then $M = \frac{p^r e^{rt}}{(1-(1-p)e^t)^r}$ (上次做题时已证明过)

Poisson $X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda), P(X=n) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}$, then $M = e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$

Uniform 均匀分布 "均匀分布"

Continuous

Uniform $X \sim \text{Unif}(a, b), f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ 若称结果 $Z = X+Y, f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 2-z, & 1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$

$[0, 1]$ 随机生成 $x, z = 2x(1-x)$ when $a \leq b \leq 1$

Exponential $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, M = \frac{\lambda e^t}{\lambda - t}, \lambda > t$

$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$, then $f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda x}}{(n-1)!}$ with $n \geq 1$ and $n \geq 2$, which is Erlang Distribution

Cumulative distribution method for generating random variables

$X \sim f_X(x), F_X(x), Y \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$ then we could get X by $X = F_X^{-1}(Y)$

proof: let $Z = F_X^{-1}(Y)$, $\text{Prob}(Z \leq z) = \text{Prob}(Y \leq F_X(z)) = \text{Prob}(0 \leq Y \leq F_X(z)) = F_X(z)$

The Normal Distribution

$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2})$, $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ also called Gauss Distribution

sum of Normal random variables $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$ then $\sum X_i \sim N(\sum \mu_i, \sum \sigma_i^2)$

$E_f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ (-限用 $E_f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$)

Gamma Function $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$

Mem. in Normal distribution $2m$ 阶矩 $M_{2m} = \frac{2^m \Gamma(m+1/2)}{\Gamma(1/2)} (2m-1)!!$

Weibull distribution $f_X(x) = (k/c)(x/c)^{k-1} e^{-(x/c)^k}$ $x > 0$ for 生存分析, 胆管检测

Cauchy

$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 无均值, 方差

\int 又 Cauchy $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$X \sim \text{Cauchy}(a, b), Y \sim \text{Cauchy}(a, b)$ then $X+Y \sim \text{Cauchy}(a, b)$ 留数定理

Chi-square Distribution

Def: $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2^k \Gamma(k/2)} x^{k/2-1} e^{-x/2}$, $x > 0$ 记作 $X \sim \chi^2(k)$, χ^2 为自由度

Thm: if $X \sim N(0, 1)$ then $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

Thm: if $X_1, X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y = X_1^2 + X_2^2$, then $Y \sim \chi^2(2)$ || 独立分布, $Y_1 \sim \chi^2(k_1), Y_2 \sim \chi^2(k_2)$, then $Y = Y_1 + Y_2 \sim \chi^2(k_1+k_2)$

Proof: $\text{Prob}(Y \leq y) = \iint_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq y} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x_1^2+x_2^2}{2}} dx_1 dx_2$

Part IV Limit Theorem

Inequalities and Laws of Large Number

Markov's Inequality X 有均值且非负, then $\text{Prob}(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$ ($a > 0$)

Chebyshev's Inequality X, μ, σ , then $\text{Prob}(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$

Proof: $Y = (X - \mu)^2$, then using Markov

依分布收敛, 依概率收敛

几乎必然收敛 $\text{Prob}(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = X) = 1$, 必然收敛 $V \text{We} \Omega$

Thm. Laws of Large Numbers

$\{X_i\}$ 为独立同分布的随机变量, 均值为 μ , 记 $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 则 $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu$

Generating Functions and Convolutions

Def. $G_X(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$ which is 生成函数 **Def.** $C = a + b : C_k = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i b_{k-i}$

Thm. $G_{X+Y}(t) = \prod G_X(t) G_Y(t)$ where $G_X(t) = E[e^{tX}] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \text{Prob}(X=k)$ 独立或

连续: $G_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx$ 卷积型是唯一的

Def. moment generating function $M_X(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx$ 即 $E[e^{tX}]$

Properties $M_X(t) = 1 - M' + \frac{M''}{2} - \dots$, 即 $\frac{d^k M_X(t)}{dt^k} \Big|_{t=0} = M_X^{(k)}$ 用于求矩

$$M_{X+Y}(t) = e^{t\mu} M_X(t) M_Y(t)$$

$$M_{X+Y}(t) = M_X(t) M_Y(t) \text{ 要求 } X_1, X_2 \text{ 独立}$$

随机变量取非负值时由矩母函数唯一确定

* 已知所有矩无法唯一确定分布, e.g. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4}$, $g(x) = f(x) [1 + \sin(2\pi x^4)]$ ($e^{\pm 2}$)

Central Limit Theorem

Thm. X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布 $\Delta \text{E} \Delta \sigma$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时矩母函数收敛: $\text{Thm. } N \rightarrow \infty, \frac{\sum X_i - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \text{normal distribution}$

Def. Standardization $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$

标准正态分布的矩母函数 $M_Z(t) = e^{t^2/2}$

Laplace

Fourier

定理 20.5.3 设矩母函数 $M_X(t)$ 和 $M_Y(t)$ 在 0 附近的一个邻域内存在 (即在 0 附近的一个 δ 使得 $|\delta| < \delta$ 时这两个函数都存在). 如果在这个邻域内有 $M_X(t) = M_Y(t)$, 那么对于所有的 w 均有 $F_X(w) = F_Y(w)$. 因为概率密度函数是累积分布函数的导数, 所以 $f = g$.

定理 20.5.4 设 $\{X_n\}$ 是一个随机变量序列, 它们的矩母函数是 $M_{X_n}(t)$. 假设存在一个 $\delta > 0$, 使得对 $|\delta| < \delta$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{X_n}(t) = M_X(t)$, 其中 $M_X(t)$ 是一个矩母函数. 另外, 对 $|\delta| < \delta$, 所有矩母函数均收敛. 那么存在唯一的累积分布函数 F , 使得 F 的矩母函数 $M_X(t)$ 给出. 而且对于 $F_X(t)$ 的任意一个连续点 t , 均有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(t) = F_X(t)$.