

# 概率论笔记

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$$A - B = A\bar{B} = A - AB = A \cup B - B$$

$$\forall A, B; P(A\bar{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$\text{若 } A \subset B, \text{ 则 } P(A) \leq P(B) \text{ 且 } P(B - A) = P(B) - P(A)$$

$$\forall A, B; P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(ABCD \dots) = P(A) + P(B) + \dots - P(AB) \\ - P(AC) - P(BC) - \dots \\ + \dots - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(\dots)$$

$$P(AB) \leq P(B), P(A) \leq P(A \cup B)$$

$$\text{独立的定义 } P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

ps:  $P(A) = 0$  或  $1$  则  $A$  与  $B$  独立

相互独立  $\Rightarrow$  两两独立

$$\text{相互独立: } P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$\text{两两独立: } P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \quad P(AC) = P(A)P(C) \\ P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$$

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泊松分布: 令  $\lambda = np$ ,  $P_n(k)$  以  $\frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$

称  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  为  $X$  的分布函数

$$P(x_1 < X \leq x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$$

$$P(x_1 < X < x_2) = F(x_2) - F(x_1) - P(X = x_2)$$

$$\forall x_1 < x_2, F(x_1) \leq F(x_2)$$

$F(x)$  是右连续的,  $F(x) = F(x^+)$

分布列的形式:  $P(X = x_k) = f(x_k)$  表格

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} P(X = x_i)$$

已知  $P(x)$  求  $F(x)$ : 注意  $F(x)$  的右连续性

$$\text{已知 } F(x) \text{ 求 } P(x): P(X = x_i) = F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})$$

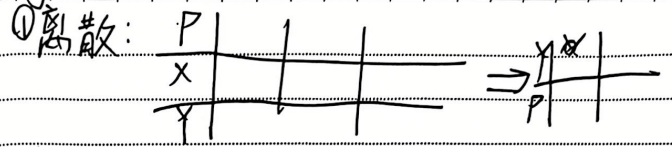
对连续型随机变量:  $P(X = x_i) = 0$

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$Y = g(X)$  时



② 连续

i 分布函数求导

$$F_X(y) = P(X \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y) = P(X \leq \phi(y)) = F_X(\phi(y))$$

\* 两边对  $y$  求导

ii 公式法 设连续型  $X$  有  $f_X(x)$ , 有  $y = g(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上严格单调可微, 反函数为  $x = h(y)$

$$\text{则 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(h(y)) |h'(y)| & y \in (A, B) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \min\{g(a), g(b)\}, B = \max\{g(a), g(b)\}$$

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称  $F(x, y)$  为  $(X, Y)$  的分布函数或  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合分布函数

对于  $Z = g(X, Y)$  若有  $h(x, z)$   
则  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, h(x, z)) \left| \frac{dh(x, z)}{dz} \right| dx$

$$P(x_1 < X < x_2, y_1 < Y < y_2) = F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1)$$

PS: 可能具有独立性

$$\forall x, y, \text{有 } F(+\infty, y) = F(x, +\infty) = F(-\infty, -\infty) = 0$$

$$F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1, F(x, x)$$

$F(x, +\infty), F(+\infty, y)$  无法确定

$F(x, y)$  右连续

$$Z = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立:  $F_Z(z) = \dots$   
同分布:  $F_Z(z) = F^n(z)$

边缘分布  
①  $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty), F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y)$

$$Z = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}: \text{独立: } F_Z(z) = (1 - F_1(z)) \dots$$
  
同分布:  $F_Z(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^n$

联合分布列 ①  $P_{ij} = P(X=x_i, Y=y_j)$

边缘分布列:  $P_i, P_j$

独立的定义: ①  $F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$

②  $f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

③  $P_{ij} = P_i \cdot P_j$

联合分布  $\rightarrow$  边缘分布。

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切比雪夫不等式  $P\{|X-E(X)| \geq \epsilon\} \leq \frac{D(X)}{\epsilon^2}$   $|PE(X-E(X))| \leq \frac{D(X)}{\epsilon^2}$

大数定律:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - \mu| < \epsilon\} = 1$   
独立:  $\mu = E(X_k)$

切比雪夫:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_k)| < \epsilon\} = 1$

伯努利:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\frac{f_n}{n} - p| < \epsilon\} = 1$ , 即  $\frac{f_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} p$

$f_n$  为 A 的频率,  $p$  为 A 的概率

~~误差倍同与置信度~~

方差与协方差:

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2E\{[X-E(X)][Y-E(Y)]\} \\ = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2Cov(X, Y)$$

$$D(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(X = E(X)) = 1$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$D(X+Y+Z) = D(X) + D(Y) + D(Z) + 2Cov(X, Y) + 2Cov(X, Z) + 2Cov(Y, Z)$$

需有至少 2 个不相干的

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

$$Cov(X, c) = 0 \quad Cov(ax, by) = abCov(X, Y)$$

方差一般用  $\sigma^2$  表示,  $Cov > 0$  称为正相关

$$-1 \leq \rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \leq 1, \text{ 相关系数 (线性)}$$

$$|\rho| = 1 \Leftrightarrow P(Y = a + bX) = 1, \exists a, b, b \text{ 与 } \rho \text{ 同号}$$

独立  $\nRightarrow$  不相关 (非线性相关类)

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相关与独立:

独立  $\Leftrightarrow F(x,y) = F_x(x)F_y(y)$   
 $f(x,y) = f_x(x)f_y(y)$

不相关  $\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0, \text{Cov}(X,Y) = 0$   
 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$   
 $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$

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由  $N^{\oplus}$  分布来的分布:  $X \sim N(0,1)$

①  ~~$X \sim \chi^2(n)$~~   $\chi^2$   
 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2$  记为  $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$   
 $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$   ~~$\chi^2(n)$~~

有  $E(X) = n, D(X) = 2n$

若  $X \sim \chi^2(m), Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ : 有  $X+Y \sim \chi^2(m+n)$

②  $t$  分布,  $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim \chi^2(n)$  则  $T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{\frac{Y}{n}}}$  记为  $T \sim t_n$

$t_n$  的分布函数,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$

则  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $t_n \sim N(0,1)$

$F_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n)$

③  $F$  分布:  ~~$F$~~   $X \sim \chi^2(n_1), Y \sim \chi^2(n_2)$

$F = \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2}$  记为  $F \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

若  $X \sim F(n_1, n_2)$  则  $\frac{1}{X} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$

$F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_2, n_1)}$

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### 常见一维分布

符号	分布	$E(X)$	$D(X)$
$X \sim B(np)$	$P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$	$np$	$np \cdot k p$
$X \sim G(p)$	$P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{q}{p^2}$
$X \sim U[a, b]$	$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x < b \\ 1, & b \leq x \end{cases}$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
$X \sim H(n, N, M)$	$P(X=k) = \frac{C_M^k C_{N-M}^{n-k}}{C_N^n}$	$\frac{nM}{N}$	$\frac{nM}{N}$
$X \sim E(\lambda)$	$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

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$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi}$
$X \sim N(0, 1)$	$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$ $\phi(x) = \phi(-x), \Phi(-x) + \Phi(x) = 1$
$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$F_x(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$
$X \sim N(0, 1)$	$E(X) = 0, E( X ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}, D( X ) = \frac{2}{\pi}$

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### 置信度计算: 单个正态分布

①  $\sigma^2$  已知,  $\mu$  未知

由  $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$  知  $P\{-u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\} = 1-\alpha$

$\mu$  会为  $N(0,1)$  上的上  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  分位点,  $\Phi(u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}$

则置信区间为  $(\bar{X} - u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$

②  $\sigma^2$  未知,  $\mu$  未知, 求  $\mu$  的置信区间

由  $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1), \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

③  $\sigma^2$  未知,  $\mu$  未知, 求  $\sigma^2$  的置信区间

$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$  知  $P\{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\} = 1-\alpha$

得  $(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)})$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X})^2$$

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### 中心极限

独立同分布:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$

$E(X_i) = \mu, D(X_i) = \sigma^2$  则  $E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = n\mu$

$D(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = n\sigma^2$ , 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$