

# 概统公式总结

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## 第1章 概率论的基本概念

加法公式 (容斥原理):

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(A_i A_j) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} P(A_i A_j A_k) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n) \quad (1.1)$$

条件概率:

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \quad (1.2)$$

全概率公式:

$$P(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n P(B_j)P(A|B_j) \quad (1.3)$$

贝斯叶公式:

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(AB_i)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_i)P(A|B_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(B_j)P(A|B_j)} \quad (1.4)$$

特别地, 当  $n=2$  时:

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})} \quad (1.5)$$

## 第2章 随机变量及其概率分布

概率密度与分布函数:

$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt \quad (2.1)$$

二者是求导与积分的关系, 在解决问题时注意相互转换;

常见分布及期望和方差:

0-1 分布:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = k) &= p^k(1-p)^{n-k} \\ X \sim 0-1(p), E(X) &= p, D(X) = p(1-p) \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

泊松分布:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = k) &= \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ X \sim \pi(\lambda), E(X) &= \lambda, D(X) = \lambda \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

正态分布:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), E(X) &= \mu, D(X) = \sigma^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

**指数分布：**

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0 \\ X \sim &E(\lambda), E(X) = \frac{1}{\mu}, D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

**二项分布：**

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = k) &= C_n^k \cdot p^k \cdot (1-p)^{n-k} \\ X \sim &B(n, p), E(X) = np, D(X) = np(1-p) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

**均匀分布：**

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x < b \\ X \sim &U(a, b), E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

### 第3章 二元随机变量

**分布函数：**

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy \quad (3.1)$$

**边缘分布：**

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \\ F_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

**条件概率密度：**

$$P\{X = i | Y = j\} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_j} \quad (3.3)$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} \quad (3.4)$$

**Z=X+Y 的分布：**

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy \quad (3.5)$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy \quad (3.6)$$

X 与 Y 独立时：

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy \quad (3.7)$$

Z = XY：

$$f_{XY}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f(x, \frac{z}{x}) dx \quad (3.8)$$

Z =  $\frac{X}{Y}$ ：

$$f_{X/Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x, zx) dx \quad (3.9)$$

**正态分布：**

$$c_0 + c_1 X_1 + \dots + c_n X_n \sim N(c_0 + c_1 \mu_1 + \dots + c_n \mu_n, c_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + \dots + c_n^2 \sigma_n^2) \quad (3.10)$$

**二项分布：**

$$X + Y \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p) \quad (3.11)$$

泊松分布

$$X + Y \sim \pi(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \quad (3.12)$$

$\max(X, Y)$  与  $\min(X, Y)$  的分布:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\max}(z) &= F_X(z)F_Y(z) \\ F_{\min}(z) &= 1 - (1 - F_X(z))(1 - F_Y(z)) \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

## 第4章 随机变量的数字特征

### 4.1 数学期望

基本定义:

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} x_k p_k \quad (4.1)$$

函数形式:

$$E(Z) = E[h(X, Y)] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} h(x_i, y_j) p_{ij} \quad (4.2)$$

积分形式:

$$E(Z) = E[h(X, Y)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy \quad (4.3)$$

### 4.2 方差

定义式:

$$D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} [x_i - E(X)]^2 p_i \quad (4.4)$$

积分形式:

$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)]^2 f(x) dx \quad (4.5)$$

计算式:

$$D(X) = Var(X) = E\{[X - E(X)]^2\} = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 \quad (4.6)$$

常见其他性质:  $D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2 \cdot Cov ; E(X^*) = 0 ; D(X^*) = 1$

### 4.3 协方差与相关系数

协方差定义:

$$Cov(X, Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} \quad (4.7)$$

计算:

$$Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \quad (4.8)$$

相关系数:

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} \quad (4.9)$$

## 第5章 大数定律中心极限定理

切比雪夫不等式 Chebyshev's inequality

$$P\{|X - \mu| \geq \epsilon\} < \frac{\sigma^2}{\epsilon^2} \quad (5.1)$$

伯努利大数定律

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P\left\{ \left| \frac{n_A}{n} - p \right| \geq \epsilon \right\} = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

独立同分布的中心极限定理 (CLT):

设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$  相互独立且同分布,  $E(X_i) = \mu, D(X_i) = \sigma^2, i = 1, 2, \dots$  则对于充分大  $n$  的, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2) \quad (5.3)$$

应用:  $\frac{X - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

德莫弗-拉普拉斯定理—即二项分布可以用正态分布逼近:

$$n_A \sim N(np, np(1-p)) \quad (5.4)$$

## 第6章 统计量与抽样分布

### 6.1 样本均值

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \\ \bar{X} &\sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} &\sim t(n-1) \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

### 6.2 样本方差

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \\ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} &\sim \chi^2(n-1) \\ E(S^2) &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

### 6.3 t 分布

$$T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{(Y/n)}}, X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim \chi^2(n) \quad (6.3)$$

## 6.4 $\chi^2$ 分布

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \\ E(\chi^2) &= n \\ D(\chi^2) &= 2n \\ Y_1 + Y_2 &\sim \chi^2(n_1 + n_2)\end{aligned}\tag{6.4}$$

## 6.5 F 分布

$$F = \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2}, X \sim \chi^2(n_1), Y \sim \chi^2(n_2)\tag{6.5}$$

## 6.6 两个正态总体的抽样分布

$$F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} / \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)\tag{6.6}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)\tag{6.7}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - \mu_1 - \mu_2}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)\tag{6.8}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - \mu_1 - \mu_2}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)\tag{6.9}$$

其中:  $S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$

# 第7章 参数估计

## 7.1 极大似然估计

$$\begin{aligned}L(\theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i; \theta) \\ X &\sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad \hat{\mu} = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = B_2 \\ X &\sim U(a, b), \quad \hat{a} = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}, \quad \hat{b} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}\end{aligned}\tag{7.1}$$

一般涉及到取  $\ln$  和求极值

## 7.2 置信区间

$$P\{\hat{\theta}_L(X_1, \dots, X_n) < \theta < \hat{\theta}_U(X_1, \dots, X_n)\} \geq 1 - \alpha\tag{7.2}$$

和第六章各种分布的分位点有关