

• CDF:  $f(x)$  PDF:  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ ,  $f(x)$  取值不是概率!  
 $\Delta$ : 连续型 r.v. 取端点概率恒为 0

• Def: The **support** of  $X$ , and of its distribution:  $\{x | f(x) > 0\}$

• 验证 PDF  $f$  是否 valid 的流程:

①  $f(x) \geq 0$       ②  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

• 介绍两个分布: Logistic:  $F(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ;  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Rayleigh:  $F(x) = 1 - e^{-x^2/2}$ ,  $x > 0$ ;  $f(x) = x e^{-x^2/2}$ ,  $x > 0$

• 验证 CDF  $F$  是否 valid 的流程: in the limits

① Increasing      ② Right-Continuous      ③ Convergence to 0 & 1

•  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$  这里  $f(x)$  的使用很像概率, 但实则不是!

$E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$ ; 令  $G(x) = 1 - F(x)$ ,  $E(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} G(x) dx$   
 $= P(X > x)$  via Survival Function

最后介绍了 Symmetric Property:

Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. from a [Continuous Distribution]: Any!!

$P(X_{a_1} < \dots < X_{a_n}) = 1/n!$  for any permutation  $a_1, \dots, a_n$

之后是三大著名 Con. r.v.:

① 均匀:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/(b-a), & x \in (a,b) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$   $U \sim \text{Unif}(a,b)$

② 指数:  $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ ,  $x > 0$ ;  $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ ,  $x > 0$ ;  $X \sim \text{Expo}(\lambda)$   
 它最重要的性质为: **Memoryless**:

$$P(X \geq s+t | X \geq s) = P(X \geq t)$$

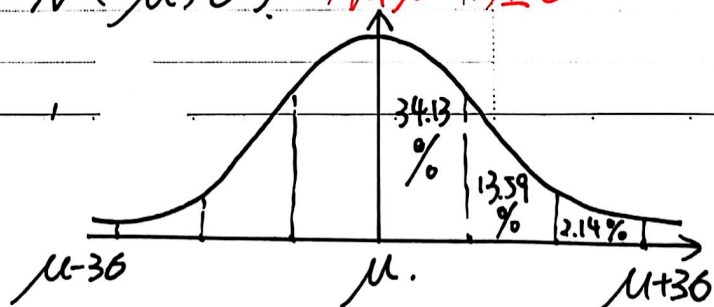
Def: Failure Rate Function:  $r(t) = \frac{f(t)}{1-F(t)}$ , 而代入 Expo,  $r(t) = \lambda$

$\Delta$ : 而且一个 Con. r.v 若 memoryless, 它必是指数分布

③ 正态: 标准  $\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$ ,  $-\infty < z < \infty$ ,  $Z \sim \text{Norm}(0, 1)$

而若:  $X = \mu + \sigma Z$ , 则  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 均从方差  $\sigma^2$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



· 均匀分布的普遍性: (F为一个CDF函数)

1. 设  $U \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$ ,  $X = F^{-1}(U)$ . 则  $X$  是一个 CDF 为  $F$  的随机
2.  $X$  是 CDF 为  $F$  的 r.v., 则  $F(X) \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$

Eg:  $F(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ ,  $F^{-1}(U) = \ln\left(\frac{U}{1-U}\right)$ ,  $U \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$ .  
 则  $\ln\left(\frac{U}{1-U}\right) \sim \text{Logistic}$

· 中心极限定理:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. r.v., 均从方  $\sigma^2$ , 定义:

$\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j$ , 则当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时:  
 $\sqrt{n} \left( \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

最后, 介绍了矩生成函数:  $X: M(t) = E(e^{tx})$  (与期中前  $t^X$  不同!)

MGF encodes the moment of an r.v., 且有以下完美性质:

- ①  $E(X^n) = M^{(n)}(0)$     ② 若  $X, Y$  独立, 应:  $M_{X+Y}(t) = M_X(t) M_Y(t)$

\* 正态分布 MGF:  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $M_X(t) = e^{\mu t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 t^2}$

### Part 2: 联合分布

Discrete!

从定义出发: joint CDF:  $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$

Joint PMF:  $P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X=x, Y=y)$

Marginal PMF: (用LOTP, 只关注一个r.v.)  $P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y)$

Conditional PMF:  $P_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X=x|Y=y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)}$

从上述公式视角, 能额外给出独立判断条件:

若  $X, Y$  独立: (离散):  $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$

$P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) P(Y=y)$      $P(Y=y|X=x) = P(Y=y)$

例: 鸡-蛋问题:

$$P(X=i, Y=j) = P(X=i, Y=j | N=i+j) P(N=i+j)$$

$$= \binom{i+j}{i} p^i q^j \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{i+j}}{(i+j)!} = \frac{e^{-\lambda} p^i (\lambda p)^i}{i!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda} (\lambda q)^j}{j!}$$

$\Delta$ : Poisson: PMF:  $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$ , mean & variance 均为  $\lambda$



先补充: Conditional PDF Given an Event:

$X$ : 连续 r.v., Given Event  $A: P(A) > 0$ :

$$P(X|A) = \int f_{X|A}(x) dx$$

$A_1, \dots, A_n$  为 disjoint set,  $P(A_i) > 0$ , 则  $f_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) f_{X|A_i}(x)$

Joint PDF:  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F_{X,Y}(x,y)$

Marginal PDF:  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy$

Conditional PDF:  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$

它们也有 LOTP. Bayes' Rule:

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

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) f_Y(y) dy$$

而利用上述式子, 也能帮助判断独立性:

若  $X, Y$  (连续) 独立:

除此之外, 还有一条黄金性质!

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \quad | \quad f_{X,Y}(x,y) = g(x)h(y)$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \quad | \quad \Rightarrow X, Y \text{ 独立}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = f_Y(y) \quad | \quad \text{i.e., 解耦} \Rightarrow \text{独立}$$

LOTUS:

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$E(g(X,Y)) = \sum_x \sum_y g(x,y) P(X=x, Y=y) \quad (\text{离散})$$

$$E(g(X,Y)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) g(x,y) dx dy \quad (\text{连续})$$

之后, 引入了协方差与相关系数概念:

$$\text{协方差: } \text{Cov}(X,Y) = E((X-EX)(Y-EY)) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

若  $X, Y$  独立, 则  $\text{Cov}(X,Y)$  显然为 0

$\text{Cov}$  有以下性质:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{Cov}(X,X) = \text{Var}(X) \quad \textcircled{2} \text{Cov}(X,Y) = \text{Cov}(Y,X)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{Cov}(aX,Y) = a \cdot \text{Cov}(X,Y) \quad \textcircled{4} \text{Cov}(X+Y,Z) = \text{Cov}(X,Z) + \text{Cov}(Y,Z)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X,Y)$$



相关系数:  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} \in [-1, 1]$   
 有以下关系:

$\text{Cov}(X, Y) \text{ or } \text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0 \implies \text{Uncorrelated} \xleftrightarrow{X} \text{独立}$

• Multinomial:  $\sum p_i = 1, \sum n_i = n, P(X_i = n_i) = p_i$

$$P(X_1 = n_1, \dots, X_k = n_k) = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!} p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \dots p_k^{n_k}$$

且:  $(X_2, \dots, X_k) | X_1 = n_1 \sim \text{Mult}_{k-1}(n - n_1, (p_2', \dots, p_k'))$

$$p_i' = \frac{p_i}{p_2 + \dots + p_k}, \quad i \in [2, k]$$

若  $(X_1, \dots, X_k) \sim \text{Mult}_k(n, \vec{p}), \vec{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_k)$ . 则:  $-\text{Var}(X_j)$

$$\Delta: \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = -np_i p_j \leftarrow \text{是用 } \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \frac{\text{Var}(X_i + X_j) - \text{Var}(X_i)}{2}$$

• 多元的形式不止 Multinomial 一种! 还有: [Multivariate Normal]

$\vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_k)$  若  $\sum t_i X_i$  均为正态分布, 则  $\vec{X}$  为 MVN 分布

且对于 MVN 来说:  $\vec{X} \sim \text{MVN}, \vec{X} = (X_1, X_2)$ , 则若  $X_1$  每个部分与  $X_2$  每个部分都不相关, 则  $X_1$  与  $X_2$  独立

特别地: BUN  $(X, Y)$ , 若  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0 \implies X, Y$  独立

★ 最后一个核心: Change of Variable

$$Y = g(X), \text{ 则 } f_Y(y) = f_X(x) \cdot \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|, \quad x = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad \vec{Y} = g(\vec{X}), \quad \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial \vec{y}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial y_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|$$

独立

例: Box-Muller:  $U \sim \text{Expo}(0, 2\pi) \quad T \sim \text{Expo}(1) \quad T, U$

$$X = \sqrt{2T} \cos U \quad Y = \sqrt{2T} \sin U$$

$$\text{则 } f_{U, T}(u, t) = \frac{e^{-t}}{2\pi} \quad X^2 + Y^2 = 2T \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, t)} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2t} \sin u & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}} \cos u \\ \sqrt{2t} \cos u & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}} \sin u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_{X, Y}(x, y) = f_{U, T}(u, t) \cdot \frac{1}{\left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, t)} \right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$



TITLE	*: 这是十分惯用的手法! $\left  \frac{\partial(u, t)}{\partial(x, y)} \right $ 难求,	□□□
SUBTITLE	就对 $\left  \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, t)} \right ^{-1}$ !	

最后, 介绍了二元 r.v. 间的常见关系: 和一定:

离散:  $P(T=t) = \sum_{\pi} P(X=\pi) P(Y=T-t)$

连续:  $f_T(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(t-x) f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(t-y) f_Y(y) dy$

### Part 3: 条件期望

'条件' 可以是事件, 也可以是随机变量

Event:  $E(Y|A) = \sum_y y P(Y=y|A)$  (Dis)

$E(Y|A) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(y|A) dy$  (Con)

全期望公式: 设事件  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  是样本空间的一个分割,  $\forall i, P(A_i) > 0$

则:  $E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y|A_i) P(A_i)$

LOTUS Rule: 
$$\begin{cases} E(g(Y)|A) = \sum_y g(y) P_{Y|A}(y) \\ E(g(Y)|A) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) \cdot F_{Y|A}(y) dy \end{cases}$$

Random Variable: Let  $g(x) = E(Y|X=x)$ , 则  $E(Y|X)$  定义为了  $g(X)$

重要的是:  $E(Y|X)$  是关于  $X$  的函数, 且是一个 r.v. 不是数!

因此能计算  $E(E(Y|X))$  &  $\text{Var}(E(Y|X))$

例:  $X, Y \stackrel{i.i.d}{\sim} \text{Expo}(\lambda)$ , 求  $E(\max(X, Y) | \min(X, Y))$

Solution: 令  $M = \max(X, Y)$   $L = \min(X, Y)$

$E(M|L=l) = E(L|L=l) + E(M-L|L=l) = l + E(M-L|L=l)$

指数分布无记忆性, 故  $M-L$  与  $L$  独立, 且  $M-L \sim \text{Expo}(\lambda)$

$\therefore l + E(M-L|L=l) = l + E(M-L) = l + \frac{1}{\lambda}$

性质: 若  $X, Y$  相互独立, 则  $E(Y|X) = E(Y)$

•  $E(h(X)Y|X) = h(X) E(Y|X)$

• 亚当定律:  $E(E(Y|X)) = E(Y)$



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Adam's Law: Proof:  $E(g(X)) = \sum_{\alpha} g(\alpha) \cdot P(X=\alpha)$   
 $= \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{y} y P(X=\alpha) P(Y=y|X=\alpha) = \sum_{y} y \sum_{\alpha} P(X=\alpha, Y=y)$   
 $= \sum_{y} y P(Y=y) = E(y)$  且是对  $\forall$  r.v.s  $X$  &  $Y$

其实 Adam's Law 很类似于全期望公式

且 Adam's Law 可进一步扩展:

$$E(E(Y|X, Z)|Z) = E(Y|Z)$$

而条件期望方差:

$$\text{Var}(Y|X) = E(Y^2|X) - [E(Y|X)]^2 \quad \text{'EVVE'}$$

Eve's Law:  $\text{Var}(Y) = E(\text{Var}(Y|X)) + \text{Var}(E(Y|X))$

Prediction: LLSE of  $Y$  given  $X$ :

$$L[Y|X] = E(Y) + \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} (X - E(X))$$

事实上, 它的形式为  $a + bX$ ,  $L[Y|X]$  可使得  $E[(Y - a - bX)]$  取 min

MMSE of  $Y$  given  $X$ :  $g(X) = E[Y|X]$

投影解释:  $\forall$  function  $h$ ,  $Y - E(Y|X)$  与  $h(X)$  uncorrelated

i.e.,  $E((Y - E(Y|X))h(X)) = 0$

$E(Y|X)$  是基于  $X$  对  $Y$  的预测, 且是最佳预测

Theorem: 若  $X, Y$  为 jointly normal r.v., 则

$$E(Y|X) = L[Y|X] = E(Y) + \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(X)} (X - E(X))$$

