

Lec 2.

Other Non-Axiomatic Definitions of Probability

Geometric: 几何概型 \Rightarrow Infinite Sample Space

通过 length, area, volume 等几何手段计算结果

有样本空间 S , A 事件发生概率: $P(A) = \frac{M(A)}{M(S)}$

where $M(\cdot)$ is the measure of geometric region

Eg: x 是 $[0, 3]$ 间随机一个实数, x 相比于距离 1, 更靠近 0 的概率!

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ 0 \quad 0.5 \quad \quad \quad 3 \end{array} \rightarrow P(x \in [0, 0.5]) = \frac{1}{6}$$

那么 $P(x=1.5)$ 呢? 样本空间为 ∞ , $P=0$, 但它是不可能事件么?
不是! Impossible event: $A=\emptyset$, 故 $P(A)=0$

但现在是 $P(A)=0$, $A \neq \emptyset$, $S = \infty$, 故不是; 这两者不矛盾

概率有两种理解: frequency & belief

toss a coin, heads up: 50%, 那么意味着: 不断抛,

有 50% 情况头朝上。因此: To some extent, probability represents a long-run frequency over a large number of repetitions of an experiment.

但有时, frequency may not exist, 因为不是所有事件可实验!

这么看来, 概率也是 a degree of belief about the event

比如: 候选人能否赢下选举, 明天下不下雨

Axiomatic Definition of Probability

Definition: 对与有限样本空间 S , S 有限的子集事件满足以下公理:

① S 是一个事件 ② 对于每个事件 A , A^c 也是 event

③ 对于 event A_1, A_2, \dots , the Union $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$ 也是 event



从而引入: General Definition of Probability

概率空间由样本空间 S 和概率函数 P 组成

对于 $A \subseteq S$, $P(A) \in [0, 1]$, 且有:

① $P(\emptyset) = 0$, $P(S) = 1$

② 若 A_1, \dots, A_n 为 disjoint events, 则

$$P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n P(A_j)$$

若 A_1, \dots, A_n 中, $\forall i \neq j, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$, 称 A_1, \dots, A_n 为 disjoint events.

有以下 property:

① $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$ ② if $A \subseteq B$, $P(A) \leq P(B)$

③ $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

Bonferroni's Inequality: A_1, \dots, A_n 有:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \dots \cap A_n) \geq P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) - (n-1)$$

证: $n=2$ 下: $P(A_1 \cap A_2) \geq P(A_1) + P(A_2) - 1$

i.e. $1 \geq P(A_1 \cup A_2)$ 成立

设 $n=k-1$ 下成立, 有 $P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{k-1}) \geq P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_{k-1}) - (k-2)$

则 $n=k$: $P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{k-1} \cap A_k)$ * $A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{k-1}$ 视为一个事件

$\geq P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_{k-1}) + P(A_k) - 1$ 用 \downarrow 代入

$\geq P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_{k-1}) + P(A_k) - (k-1)$ 证毕

Inclusion-Exclusion Formula: A_1, \dots, A_n

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_i P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k)$$

$$+ \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$$

例: 一幅卡片, 数字 $1 \sim n$, 你每翻一张前报个数 (按顺序 $1 \sim n$)

若第 i 次翻卡片正好数是 i , 则 win. 求 P ?

所有 win event: 按一定顺序下, 必须有: i th card \rightarrow 数为 i



记 i th card 为 i
 记 A_i 为 A_i 事件: 则 $\text{win} = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$

$$\text{则 } P(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1, \quad \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(A_i \cap A_j) = \binom{n}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} *$$

* 记算 $A_i \cap A_j$ 时, 不关心非 i, j 位的卡片是否需要顺序 (如) 与点数不致! 因为会自动扣除这种项!

$$\text{有: } \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n \\ k \text{ 个}}} P(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}) = \binom{n}{k} \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\therefore P = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n!}, \quad \text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时:}$$

$$\therefore e^x = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \text{取 } x = -1: \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n!} = 1 - \frac{1}{e} \approx 63.21\%$$

上述问题便是著名的 *De Montmort's Matching Problem*

-: Def & Property Lec 3 Conditional Probability

Definition: If A, B are events with $P(B) > 0$, then the conditional probability of A given B , denoted by $P(A|B)$, is defined as:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

在有了事件 E 的条件下: We update our beliefs to be consistent with this knowledge.

Property:

① if A_1, \dots, A_n are disjoint, then:

$$P(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j | E) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(A_j | E)$$

② $P(A^c | E) = 1 - P(A | E)$



$$*: \forall i \neq j: A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \text{ 且 } \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = S$$

No.

Date

③

容斥原理: $P(A \cup B | E) = P(A | E) + P(B | E) - P(A \cap B | E)$

Chain Rule: 直观理解: 要 A_1, \dots, A_n 同时发生, 先 A_1 , 再在此基础上 A_2, \dots

$$P(A_1, \dots, A_n) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2 | A_1) \cdot P(A_3 | A_1, A_2) \cdots P(A_n | A_1, \dots, A_{n-1})$$

The Law of Total Probability:

Let A_1, \dots, A_n be a partition of Sample Space S ,
with $P(A_i) > 0$ for all i , Then:

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B | A_i) P(A_i) \quad \text{此条也很直观}$$

二: Independence of two Events:

A 与 B 独立 if: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

i.e. $P(A|B) = P(A)$, $P(B|A) = P(B)$

Δ 独立不是 $A \cap B = \emptyset$! 而是两者间无影响关系!

Eg: 10-sided die, $A = \{1, \dots, 6\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

A, B 间独立吗?

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(B|A) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(B|A) = P(B), \text{ 独立}$$

但显然: $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$

Theorem: If A and B 独立, then A & B^c 独立

A^c & B 独立, A^c & B^c 独立.

证: $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

$$P(A \cap B^c) = P(A)P(B^c) = P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A) - P(A)P(B)$$

因为: $AB = A - AB^c$, 维恩图可易证; $P(A^c \cap B)$ 同理

$$P(A^c \cap B^c) = P[(A \cup B)^c] = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B) = P(A^c)P(B^c)$$

$$= [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)] = P(A^c)P(B^c)$$



Def: 三个事件 independent iff:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) \quad P(A \cap C) = P(A)P(C) \quad P(B \cap C) = P(B)P(C)$$

$$[P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C)] \star$$

Def: A & B are said to be conditionally independent given E if: $P(A \cap B | E) = P(A | E)P(B | E)$.

Independence Simplifies Computing:

若 A_1, \dots, A_n 独立, 则:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n) &= \prod_{j=1}^n P(A_j) \\ P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) &= 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n [1 - P(A_j)] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

若 A_1, \dots, A_n 在 E 事件下条件独立:

$$P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n | E) = \prod_{j=1}^n P(A_j | E)$$

$$P(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n | E) = 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n [1 - P(A_j | E)]$$

三. 贝叶斯: Bayes' Rule

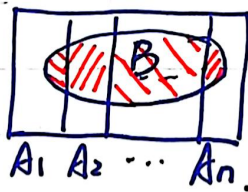
对于 A, B 两个 events: $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$.

好理解! $P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A)$, 都代表: A, B 同时发生

Theorem: Let A_1, \dots, A_n be a partition of sample space S. 则任意 Event B 有:

$$P(A_i | B) = \frac{P(B | A_i) P(A_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(A_j) P(B | A_j)}$$

直观理解:



已发生 B, 那么是在 A_i 发生的前提下发生 B 的概率

补充：离散中提及的 Distribution Problems

Type 1: n labeled object $\rightarrow k$ labeled box, 且第 i 个盒有 n_i 个球 (限制条件)

$$\text{一共 } \binom{n}{n_1} \binom{n-n_1}{n_2} \cdots \binom{n-n_1-\cdots-n_{k-1}}{n_k} = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \cdots n_k!}$$

Type 2: n unlabeled objects $\rightarrow k$ labeled box

插板：一共 $\binom{n+k-1}{n}$ 种

Type 3: n labeled objects $\rightarrow k$ unlabeled box

这个情况不是简单的排列组合传统题！

斯特林数 (第二类) $S_2(n, j)$: n labeled object $\rightarrow j$ unlabeled box
(且：没有一个空盒！)

$$\text{则 type 3: } \sum_{i=1}^k S_2(n, i); \text{ 而 } S_2(n, j) = \frac{1}{j!} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (-1)^i \binom{j}{i} (j-i)^n$$

Eq. Coupon 问题: 有 108 种卡, 获取概率均等, 抽 n 张 ($n > 200$), 则凑齐 108 种概率?

一共: 108^n 种; 有凑齐的组合呢? $S_2(200, 108)$.

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{108^n} \sum_{i=0}^{107} (-1)^k \frac{108!}{k!(108-k)!} \cdot (108-k)^n$$

