

**Conditional probability:**

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

**Bayes' Theorem:**

Let A, B be events with  $P(B) \neq 0$ . Then:

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

Or the extended alternative:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) * P(A)}{P(B|A) * P(A) + P(B|\bar{A}) * P(\bar{A})}$$

Where  $\bar{A}$  must be understand as not-A

**Conditioning a random variable:**

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

**Conditioning expectation:**

$$E(X|B) = \sum_k k \cdot P(X = k | B)$$

**Law of total probability:**

If  $B_1, B_2, B_3 \dots$  is a partition of the sample space S, then for any event A we have:

$$P(A) = \sum_i P(A \cap B_i) = \sum_i P(A|B_i)P(B_i)$$

**Law of total probability for expectations:**

$$E(X) = E(X|A_1)P(A_1) + \dots + E(X|A_n)P(A_n)$$

**Normal distribution:****• Standard:**

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

$$f_{ax+b}(x) = \frac{1}{a} f_x\left(\frac{1}{a}(x-b)\right)$$

**• General:**

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

**• Standard deviation:**

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$$

**• Z value:**

$$Z = \frac{1}{\sigma}(X - \mu)$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

**Several random variables:****• The joint probability mass function of X,Y:**

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X = x \cap Y = y)$$

$$0 \leq p_{X,Y}(x,y) \leq 1$$

$$\sum_x \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$$

**• Marginal mass functions:**

$$p_X(x) = \sum_y p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \sum_x p_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

Given by rows and columns:

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

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

**Continuous case - joint density function:**

For all (x,y):

$$0 \leq f_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$\iint_S f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy = 1$$

**• Marginal densities:**

$$f_X(x) = \int f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx$$

**• Independence:**

If X,Y are independent:

$$P(X \in [r,s] \cap Y \in [u,v]) = P(X \in [r,s])P(Y \in [u,v])$$

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

**Other "independences" :**

$$P(X = k \cap Y = l) = P(X = k)P(Y = l)$$

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

$$G_{X+Y}(s) = G_X(s)G_Y(s)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = 0$$

### Covariance:

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

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

### Properties:

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = \text{Cov}(Y,X)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X,X) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Cov}(aX + bY, Z) = a\text{Cov}(X,Z) + b\text{Cov}(Y,Z)$$

### Variance and covariance:

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

### Correlation:

$$(\text{Cov}(X,Y))^2 \leq \text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)$$

$$\text{Cor}(X,Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

$$-1 \leq \text{Cor}(X,Y) \leq 1$$

### Properties:

$$\text{Cov}(aX + b, cX + d) = ac\text{Var}(X)$$

$$\text{Cor}(aX + b, cX + d) = \frac{ac}{|ac|} = \pm 1$$

### Distributions - overview:

#### • Bernoulli (Yes/No questions)

If a coin is tossed once, what is the probability that it comes up heads?

#### • Binomial

- The number of trials is fixed.
- The number of successes is a random variable.

If a coin is tossed 20 times, what is the probability heads come up exactly 14 times?

What is the probability of getting more than half the answers right in a test of 10 questions if for each question independently I am 60% likely to answer it correctly.

#### • Geometric

If a coin is repeatedly tossed, what is the probability the \*first\* time heads appears occurs on the 8th toss?

Roll two D6 repeatedly. How likely is it that I first have a roll where the product of the 2 numbers is 12 on my 11th roll?

#### • Negative binomial

- The number of successes is fixed.
- The number of trials is a random variable.

If a coin is repeatedly tossed, what is the probability the third time heads appear occurs on the 9th toss?

#### • Poisson

- Closely approximates the binomial distribution if n is large and p is small.

What is the probability there will be 4 car accidents on a university campus in a given week?

Customers arrive at a bank machine at an average rate of 2 per minute. How likely is it that 5 or more arrive in a single given minute?

#### • Exponential

I am waiting for the next lightning flash in a storm. At any time, the probability of the next flash being in the next  $\Delta t$  seconds is  $0.05\Delta t$  (in the limit as  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ ). How likely is it that the flash will occur in the next 4 seconds?

