

UTokyo IST 見QQ

弱点克服 → 概率统计

事田 (统计)

小黄书 (高维版)

二项式定理

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^k y^{n-k}$$

$$y=1 = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

$$x=y=1 = 2^n$$

$$x=1, y=1 = 0$$

两边特

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k = (x+1)^n$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} x^{k-1} = n(x+1)^{n-1}$$

$$n < k, C_n^k = 0$$

$$\binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1} \quad C_{n+1}^{k+1} = C_n^k + C_n^{k+1}$$

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

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{N}^+, \binom{\alpha}{k} := \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \binom{\alpha}{0} + \binom{\alpha}{1}x + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k \quad (|x| < 1, \text{收敛})$$

多项式系数

$k_1, \dots, k_m \in \text{自然数}, n = \sum_{i=1}^m k_i$

$$\binom{n}{k_1, \dots, k_m} = \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^m (k_i!)}$$

把 n 个不同的物品放入 m 个盒子, 依次有 $k_1, \dots, k_m$ 个的方法总数

$$(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m)^n = \sum_{n=\sum k_i} \binom{n}{k_1, \dots, k_m} x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} \dots x_m^{k_m}$$

$a_n = a a_{n-1} + b a_{n-2}$, 不动点为 t , 即

$$a_n = \alpha t_1^n + \beta t_2^n$$

不动点: $\exists x_0, f(x_0) = x_0$, 则 $f(\dots f(x_0)) = x_0$

对于数列: $x_{n+1} = f(x_n), \exists x_0, f(x_0) = x_0$

若 $x_k = x_0$ 为不动点, 则有 $f(x_k) = x_{k+1} = x_k$

$$f(x_{k+1}) = x_{k+2} = x_k$$

$$n \geq k, f(x_n) = x_k$$

① $a_{n+1} = p a_n + q$, 不动点 x_0

$$f(x) = p x + q, f(x_0) = x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = q / (1-p)$$

$$a_{n+1} - x_0 = p a_n - p x_0 + q$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} - x_0 = p (a_n - x_0) \text{ 等比数列}$$

② $x_{n+1} = a x_n + b x_{n-1}$

$$\lambda^2 = a \lambda + b \text{ 解得 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

1) 若有 2 解 λ_1, λ_2

$$x_{n+1} = a x_n + b x_{n-1}$$

$$\text{设 } x_n = \lambda^n$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda^{n+1} = a \lambda^n + b \lambda^{n-1}$$

$$\lambda^2 = a \lambda + b \text{ 特征方程}$$

$$A: \text{2 解 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, x_n = C_1 \lambda_1^n + C_2 \lambda_2^n$$

B:

$\Omega = \{H, T\}$ 样本空间, $\mathcal{F} = \{\{H\}, \{T\}, \{H, T\}, \emptyset\}$ 事件域, $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ 可测空间

$P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, s.t. $A \in \mathcal{F}$

① $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, P(A) \geq 0$ ② $P(\Omega) = 1$ ③ $A_n \in \mathcal{F}, n=1, 2, \dots$ 互不相容, $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$

$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$: 概率空间

事件, 集合运算: $A \cup B = B \cup A, A \cap B = B \cap A$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C), (A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$$

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

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c \quad (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$$

$$P(A^c) = 1 - P(A) \quad P(A) = P(AB) + P(AB^c)$$

$$A \subset B, P(A) \leq P(B)$$

加法公式 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ sp. $A \cap B = \emptyset, P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

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

Jordan公式 $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$ 对一切下标集合 $(i_1, \dots, i_k)$, 共 C_n^k 项.

$$P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n) - \underbrace{P(A_1 \cap A_2) + \dots + P(A_{n-1} \cap A_n)}_{C_n^2} + \underbrace{P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) + \dots}_{C_n^3} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$$

条件概率 对于 $P(B) > 0$, B发生时A发生概率 $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$

$$P(AB) = P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A)$$

事件划分

全概率公式 $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$ 为 Ω 的一个划分, $\forall i, P(B_i) > 0$, 则 $P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_i)$

$$\text{证: } A = A \cap \Omega = A \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n (A \cap B_i)$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A \cap B_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i)P(B_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i)P(A|B_i) \quad \square$$

Bayes公式 $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 是 Ω 的一个划分, $\forall i, P(A_i) > 0, P(B) > 0$ 时,

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

独立性

A与B相互独立, $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$

A, B, C 相互独立: $P(AB) = P(A)P(B), P(AC) = P(A)P(C), P(BC) = P(B)P(C)$ 两两独立

$$P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i)^c = P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c)$$

A与B相互独立, 则 A 与 B^c , A^c 与 B , A^c 与 B^c 相互独立.

$$\text{证: } P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$P(A) = P(AB) + P(AB^c)$$

$$P(AB^c) = P(A) - P(AB) = P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A)P(B^c) \quad \square$$

组合分析

加法原理 $|X| = n, |Y| = m, X \cap Y = \emptyset$, 则 $|X \cup Y| = n + m$

乘法原理 $\dots \dots \dots$ 则 (x, y) 有 $m \cdot n$ 个, $x \in X, y \in Y$

抽屉原理 鸽巢原理

容斥原理 则上: $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$

排列组合

n取m: 不可重复 可重复
排列 $A_n^m = C_n^m \cdot m!$ n^m
组合 C_n^m C_{m+n-1}^{n-1}

$a_1, a_2 \dots a_n$ 分别取 $x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$
st. $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = m$ 的所有非负整数解 ($x_i \geq 0$)

$\Rightarrow Y_i = x_i + 1, Y_1 + \dots + Y_n = m + n$ 的所有正整数解 插板法 $\rightarrow C_{m+n-1}^{n-1}$

e.g. 抛硬币n次, 第1次正面的概率为c, 第2次以后每一次与前一次同正反面的概率为p, 则第n次正面的概率

第n次为正: $P_n = P(X_n \text{正} | X_{n-1} \text{正}) + P(X_n \text{反} | X_{n-1} \text{反})$
 $= P_{n-1} \cdot p + (1 - P_{n-1}) \cdot (1 - p) = (2p - 1)P_{n-1} + (1 - p)$ 递推

$P_1 = c, P_n = (2p - 1)^{n-1} (c - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}$

错排问题

n个对子, 至少1个错排 $A_i = \{ \text{第} i \text{对对子配对} \} \quad B = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{C_n^k (n-k)!}{n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k!} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty, \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

n个对子, 全错排 错排数为 $D_n \quad D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1$

$n \geq 3$ 时, 设“1”在第k个位置, 考虑“k”:

① “k”在1, $n-2$ 全错排, D_{n-2}
② “k”不在1, $n-1$ 全错排, D_{n-1}
 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} D_n &= (D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}) (n-1) \end{aligned} \right. \quad k=2 \dots n$

令 $D_n = n! M_n$, 则有:

$n M_n - n M_{n-1} = -M_{n-1} + M_{n-2}$ 代入, 同除 $(n-1)!$
 $M_n - M_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{n} (M_{n-1} - M_{n-2}) \quad M_n = -\frac{1}{n} M_{n-1}, M_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{累乘}$

$M_n - M_{n-1} = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}$ 累加
 $M_n = \sum_{k=2}^n (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!} \Rightarrow D_n = n! \sum_{k=2}^n (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!} \quad \leftarrow = (1 - P(B)) n!$

Polya Urn's Model

b个黑球, r个红球, 取1个放回, 并再放入c个同色球

$B_n = \{ \text{第} n \text{次取到黑} \}, R_n = \{ \text{第} n \text{次取到红} \}$

e.g. $P(B_1, B_2, B_3) = P(B_1) P(B_2 | B_1) P(B_3 | B_1, B_2) = \frac{b}{b+r} \cdot \frac{b+c}{b+r+c} \cdot \frac{b+2c}{b+r+2c} = P(B_1, B_2, B_3) = \dots$ 次序无关

前n次抽到k黑球, $n-k$ 红球: 次序无关, $p = \frac{b(b+c) \dots (b+(k-1)c) r(r+c) \dots (r+(n-k)c)}{(b+r)(b+r+c) \dots (b+r+(n-1)c)}$

なんで?

