

# Basic Probability Equations

## General

Mutually exclusive:

if  $E \cap F = EF = \emptyset$  then E,F are called *mutually exclusive*.

Conditional probability:

$$P(E|F) = \frac{P(EF)}{P(F)} \quad \text{or} \quad P(EF) = P(E|F)P(F)$$

Chaining rule:

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(A_3|A_1 A_2) \dots P(A_n|A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1})$$

Unification:

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=0}^n (E_i)\right) = \sum_i P(E_i) - \sum_{i<j} P(E_i E_j) + \sum_{i<j<k} P(E_i E_j E_k) + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} P(E_1 E_2 E_3 \dots E_n)$$

Independent events:

E and F are *independent* if  $P(EF) = P(E)P(F) \Leftrightarrow P(E|F) = P(E)$

$E_1 \dots E_n$  are independent if for every subset  $i$   $E_{i_1} \dots E_{i_k}$  of them  $P(E_{i_1} \dots E_{i_k}) = \prod_{j=1}^k P(E_{i_j})$

Bayes' formula:

$$P(F|E) = \frac{P(E|F)P(F)}{P(E)}$$

Marginal probability:

$$P(E) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(E|F_i)P(F_i) \quad \text{for any } F_1 \dots F_n \text{ that are mutually exclusive}$$

Bayes and Marginal:

$$P(f|E) = \frac{P(E|f)P(f)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(E|F_i)P(F_i)}$$

Joint probability of r.v. (random variable):

$$P_X(X) = \sum_y p(x, y)$$

**Expectation:**

$$E[X] = \sum_{x \in X} xp(x)$$

$$E[aX + b] = aE[X] + b \quad \text{and} \quad E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y]$$

therefore, for any  $a, b > 0$   $E[aX + bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$

Expectation of a function of a r.v.:

$$E[g(X)] = \sum_{x \in X} g(x)p_X(x)$$

Expectation of jointly distributed r.v.:

$$E[g(X, Y)] = \sum_y \sum_x g(x, y)p(x, y)$$

For independent r.v.:

$$E[g(X)h(Y)] = E[g(X)]E[h(Y)]$$

Conditional expectation:

$$\text{for any r.v } X, Y: \quad E[X] = E_Y[E_X[X|Y]] = \sum_y E_X[X|Y = y]P(Y = y)$$

**Variance:**

$$Var(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2Cov(X, Y)$$

Covariance:

$$Cov(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

(if X, Y are independent then  $Cov(X, Y) = 0$ )

## Types of Random variables

Binomial:  $X \sim B(n, p)$

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k} \quad E(X) = np \quad Var(X) = np(1 - p)$$

Geometric:  $X \sim G(p)$

$$P(X = k) = (1 - p)^{k-1} p \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{p} \quad Var(X) = \frac{1 - p}{p^2}$$

Poisson:  $X \sim POISS(\lambda)$

$$P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} \quad E(X) = \lambda \quad Var(X) = \lambda$$