Formula Collection for Math 447 Midterm 2, Spring 2026 – Not all items are relevant!

Advice: Study this sheet before the exam, so you know where to look if you need something!

Abbreviations: • rv = r.v. = random variable; r.e. = random element • prob = probability • distr = distribution • cond = conditional • cond$\mathbb{P}$ = cond probab • func = function • conv = convergence • cont = continuous/continuity • abs = absolute • w.r.t = with respect to • def'd = defined • discr = discrete • indep = independent, independence • seq = sequence • $\int$-ble = integrable • meas = measure

(1) **(a)** • power set $2^\Omega = \{$ all subsets of $\Omega\}$ • $\forall\, x \dots$: For all $x \dots$ ⊡ $\exists\, x$ s.t. $\dots$ There is an x such that $\dots$ ⊡ $\exists!\, x$ s.t. $\dots$ There is unique x s.t. $\dots$ ⊡ $p \Rightarrow q$: If p is true then q is true ⊡ $p \Leftrightarrow q$ p: iff q, i.e., p true if and only if q true • Intervals: $]a,b[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$, $]a,b]_{\mathbb{Z}} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : a < x \leq b\}$, $[a,b]_{\mathbb{Q}} = \{x \in \mathbb{Q} : a \leq x \leq b\}$, etc. • countable set A: can be sequenced: ⊡ $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ (finite set) ⊡ $A = \{_1, a_2, \dots\}$ ("countably infinite" set) ⊡ $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Q}$ are countable, but $\mathbb{R}$ is uncountable • family $(x_i)_{i \in I}$: index set I may be uncountable • $\bigcup_{i\in J} A_i = \{x : \exists\, i_0 \in J \text{ s.t. } x \in A_{i_0}\}$ • $\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i = \{x : \forall\, i \in J\, x \in A_i\}$. • Can use $A \uplus B$ for $A \cup B$ if disjoint sets • **Distributivity:** ⊡ $\bigcup_j (B \cap A_j) = B \cap \bigcup_j A_j$ ⊡ $\bigcap_{j \in I} (B \cup A_j) = B \cup \bigcap_j A_j$ • **De Morgan:** ⊡ $\left(\bigcup_k A_k\right)^{\complement} = \bigcap_k A_k^{\complement}$ ⊡ $\left(\bigcap_k A_k\right)^{\complement} = \bigcup_k A_k^{\complement}$ • Cartesian products: $|\,X_1 \times \dots \times X_n\,| = |X_1| \cdots |X_n|$ (combinatorics counting rule) • Preimages of $f : X \to Y$ satisfy: ⊡ Arbitrary index set J and $B, B_j \subseteq Y$: ⊡ $f^{-1}(\bigcap_{j\in J} B_j) = \bigcap_{j \in J} f^{-1}(B_j)$ ⊡ $f^{-1}(\bigcup_{j \in J} B_j) = \bigcup_{j\in J} f^{-1}(B_j)$ ⊡ $f^{-1}(B^{\complement}) = \left(f^{-1}(B)\right)^{\complement}$ ⊡ $B_1 \cap B_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow f^{-1}(B_1) \cap f^{-1}(B_2) = \emptyset$ • $A \subseteq \Omega \Rightarrow \mathbf{1}_A(\omega) = 1$ if $\omega \in A$ and 0 else • partition B_j $(j \in \mathbb{N})$ of Ω, $A \in \Omega \Rightarrow A = \biguplus_j (A \cap B_j) \Rightarrow P(A) = \dots;$

(b) Sums and Riemann, Lebesgue, abstract integrals: Riem-$\int$ = $\int_A f(\vec{y})d\vec{y}$, Leb-$\int$ = $\int_A f d\lambda^d$, abstr-$\int$ = $\int_A f d\mu$: • $x_n \geq 0$ or $\sum_n x_n$ abs conv $\Rightarrow \sum_n x_n$ satisfies WHAT? • $\mathbb{1}_A$ **=?** • $\mathbf{1}_A$ Riem-$\int$-ble $\Rightarrow \lambda^d(A)$ def'd how? • Borel sets $\mathfrak{B}^d = \sigma\{$ d–dim rectangles $\}$ • meas μ is like λ^d, but $(\Omega, \mathfrak{F})$ replaces $(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{B}^d)$ • μ is like prob meas P, but need not obey WHAT? • step function h: $\int h(\vec{y})d\vec{y} =?$ • simple function g: $\int g d\lambda^d =?$ • $\int_A f(\vec{y})d\vec{y} = \int_A f d\lambda^d$ if both exist • common roots between $\int \dots d\lambda^d, \int \dots d\mu$ (thus, $\int \dots dP$) $\Rightarrow$ ALL 3 satisfy ⊡ positive, monotone, linear ⊡ mon. + domin. conv ⊡ Use Fubini to compute multidim $\int$. ⊡ $\left[f \geq 0 \text{ or } \int |f| d☺ < \infty\right] \Rightarrow \left[A \mapsto \int_A f\, d☺ \text{ is } \sigma\text{–additive; here } ☺ = \lambda^d, P, \mu\right]$ ⊡ So, when are φ, ψ is $A \mapsto \sum_{\omega \in A} \varphi(\omega)$, $A \mapsto \int_A \psi(\vec{y})d\vec{y}$ $\left(= \int_A \psi d\lambda^d\right)$ prob meas? ⊡ Fubini just like for Riem-$\int$

(c) Combinatorial Analysis • Think: Does order matter in your prob space or doesn't it? • multiplication rule (= counting rule) for several factors • # of permutations P_r^n vs # of combinations $\binom{n}{r}$ vs $\binom{n}{r_1,\dots,r_k}$ ⊡ $0! = 1$, $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots n$; $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ ⊡ several interpretations of $\binom{n}{r_1,\dots,r_k}$

• deck of 52 cards: ⊡ 4 suits (clubs, spades, hearts, diamonds) of 13 each: Ace, $2, 3, \dots, 10$, Jack, Queen, King ⊡ so: 4 2's, 4 3's, 4 Aces, 4 Jacks, ... • Roulette: ⊡ slots $0, 00, 1, 2, \dots, 36$ ⊡ 18 black, 18 red; numbers 1 – 36 in 12 rows × 3 cols

(d) • prob space = sample space $(\Omega, \mathfrak{F}, P)$ • $\mathfrak{F} \subseteq 2^\Omega$ def'd how? • distr P_X of r.e. $X : (\Omega, P) \to \Omega'$ def'd how? • Conveniences: ⊡ $\{X = x\} = X^{-1}(\{x\})$; ⊡ $\{X \in B\} = X^{-1}(B)$; ⊡ if Y is r.v., i.e., $\Omega' \subseteq \mathbb{R}$: $\{a < Y \leq b\} = Y^{-1}\big(\,]a,b]\big)$ • indep for $2, n$, arbitr. many events $(A_i)_i$ or r.e.s $(X_i)_i$ • $P(A \mid B), P(X \in A \mid B), P(A \mid X \in B), \dots$ • Addition rule; multiplication rule for cond$\mathbb{P}$s; complement rule, total prob, Bayes formula • PMF vs PDF vs CDF!!

• discr prob spaces and r.e.s and r.v.s X def'd how? Use $p_X(x)$ for $P\{X \in B\}$ how? • cont r.v.s Y def'd how? Use $f_Y(y)$ for $P\{Y \in B\}$ how? • LOTUS: r.e. $X : \Omega \to \Omega'$ and $g : \Omega' \to \mathbb{R}$ Then $E[g(X)] = \int \dots dP = \int \dots dP_X$.
So, ⊡ for X discrete r.e. $E[g(X)] = ?$ ⊡ for Y cont r.v. $E[g(Y)] = ?$ ⊡ for ANY r.v. Y, $E[Y] = ?$ Review LOTUS!
• For a r.v. Y, what are $F_Y(y)$, $E[Y], \sigma_Y^2 = Var[Y]$, $\sigma_Y = \text{SD}[Y]$ μ_k', $\mu_k, m_Y(t)$ What if Y is discr, Y is cont?

(e) Specific distributions of all discrete r.v.s and of $Y \sim$ uniform(θ_1, θ_2)

• iid seqs of random elements ⊡ Bernoulli trials and seqs ⊡ 0–1 encoded Bernoulli trials

• binom(n,p) : $m_Y(t) = \left(pe^t + q\right)^n$ • neg. binom(p,r): $p(y) = \binom{y-1}{r-1} p^r q^{y-r}, \mu = \frac{r}{p}, \sigma^2 = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$

• poisson(λ) : $m_Y(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$ • uniform(θ_1, θ_2): $\sigma^2 = \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)^2}{12}$

• Don't worry about $m_Y(t)$ for $Y \sim$ uniform, negbinom, or hypergeom • Don't worry about $E[Y], Var[Y]$ for $Y \sim$ hypergeom(N, R, n) • Except for above: <u>MEMORIZE!</u> $p_Y(y), f_Y(y), E[Y], Var[Y]$, SD$[Y]$, $m_Y(t)$ from ch.9 & 10!

• connection betw. $m_Y(t)$ and μ'_k

• Each distribution: ⊡ **typical application = ?** ⊡ Given $m_Y(t)$, must know P_Y (i.e. $Y \sim$ WHAT?)