

# Probability Cheat Sheet

- $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$
- $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$  if  $A, B$  do not overlap.
- $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$  if  $A, B$  are independent.
- $\mathbf{E}(aX + bY + c) = a\mathbf{E}X + b\mathbf{E}Y + c$
- $\mathbf{E}g(X) \neq g(\mathbf{E}X)$  unless  $g(\cdot)$  is a linear function
- $\text{Var}(X) = E(X - EX)^2 = E(X)^2 - (EX)^2$
- $\mathbf{E}(XY) = (\mathbf{E}X)(\mathbf{E}Y)$  if  $X, Y$  are independent.
- $\text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$  if  $X, Y$  are independent.
- $\text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$
- $\text{Var}(aX + c) = a^2\text{Var}(X)$
- If  $X, Y$  independent  $\implies g(X), h(Y)$  also independent.
- CDF  $P(X \leq t) = F(t) = F_X(t)$
- density  $f(t) = \frac{dF(t)}{dt}$
- $\mathbf{E}X = \int x f_X(x) dx = \int x dF(x)$
- $\mathbf{E}g(X) = \int g(x) dF(x)$
- Central Limit Theorem: Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$  are independent with a distribution  $F(x)$ . Let  $\mathbf{E}X = \mu$  and  $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$ . If  $0 < \sigma^2 < \infty$  then (in terms of distribution) for large  $n$

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) = \sqrt{n}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \mu\right] \approx N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Plus the table for “Brand name distribution/random variables”. (include all mean, variance, etc.)

Plus the map of how the different random variables are connected.