

Mengen:

$$P(A \setminus B) = P(A \cap B^C)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \quad (\text{aus Lemma 2.11})$$

$$P(A \setminus B) = P(A \setminus (B \cap A)) = P(A) - P(B \cap A), \text{ da } B \cap A \subseteq A$$

$$P(A \cap B|C) = P(A|C) \cdot P(B|C), \text{ wenn } A|C \text{ und } B|C \text{ s.u.}$$

Summen:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = \frac{1}{1-z} \quad |z| \leq 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = e$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2i}}{(2i)!} = \frac{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(a)^n}{n!} x^n = a^x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i}^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-nx} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} = (a+b)^n \quad (\text{Binomialsatz}) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{x}{k} \binom{y}{n-k} = \binom{x+y}{n} \quad (\text{Von der Monde-Konvolution}) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, x, y \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^k = \frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \quad (\text{Geom. Reihe}) \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1) = n^2$$

(Summe der ersten n ungeraden Zahlen)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} = (n^2 + n) \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n+i}{i} = \binom{n+k+1}{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n e^{kx} = e^x \frac{e^{nx} - 1}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^2 x^i}{i!} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^2 x^i}{i!} = x \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i x^{i-1}}{(i-1)!} = x \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} x^i}{(i-1)!} = x \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{(i-1)!} = x \frac{d}{dx} x \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!} = x \frac{d}{dx} x e^x = x(e^x + x e^x)$$

Grenzwerte:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x \quad x > 0 \quad \left| \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0\right.$$

Partialbruchzerlegung:

$$\frac{C}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} \text{ mit } A = \frac{C}{x-b} \Big|_{x=a} \text{ und } B = \frac{C}{x-a} \Big|_{x=b}$$

Ableitungen:

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f(x)'g(x) - g(x)'f(x)}{g(x)^2} \quad \left| \quad \left(\frac{c}{f(x)}\right)' = \frac{-f(x)'c}{f(x)^2}\right.$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln(a)$$

$$(\ln(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$$

$$(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Integrale:

$$\int_a^b uv' = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'v$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(|x|) \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+, a \neq 1$$

$$\int \sin(x) = -\cos(x)$$

$$\int \cos(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x}$$

Fakultät:

$$n^k = \frac{n!}{k!}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

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

$$\text{Rekursion: } \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1}$$

Gamma-Funktion (Γ):

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \text{ für } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Gamma(x) = (x-1)\Gamma(x-1) \text{ und } \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma\text{-Integral: } \Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\text{Es gilt: } \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \quad (\text{Ü 8, A 31})$$

Summentricks:

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

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n i(\dots - i + 1)^x}_A - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n i(\dots - i)^x}_B \implies A \text{ Index-transformieren zu } \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (i+1)(\dots - i)^x$$

Daraus 2 Summen: $\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i(\dots - i)^x}_C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\dots - i)^x$ machen und C so umformen (Fall $i = 0$ weg und

Fall $i = n$ dazu), daß C sich gegen A weghebt.

Verteilungen (1/2):

Diskrete ZV X :

Verteilung	Parameter	$P(X = k)$	$P(X \leq k)$
Binomial- $Bin(n, p)$	$n \geq 1$ $0 \leq p \leq 1$ Trefferw'keit	$f(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$	$F(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$
Geometrische- $Geo(p)$ (gedächtnislos)	$0 \leq p \leq 1$ Trefferw'keit	$f(k) = (1-p)^k p$	$F(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k (1-p)^i p$
neg. Binomial- $\overline{Bin}(n, p)$	$n \geq 1$ $0 \leq p \leq 1$ Trefferw'keit	$f(k) = \binom{n+k-1}{k} (1-p)^k p^n$	$F(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n+i-1}{i} (1-p)^i p^n$
Poisson- $Poi(\lambda)$	$\lambda > 0$	$f(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$	$F(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$
Gleich-	$n \in \mathbb{N}$	$f(k) = \frac{1}{n}$	$F(k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{n} = \frac{k}{n}$

Absolut-stetige ZV X :

Verteilung	Parameter	Dichte	$P(X \leq k)$
Gleich-/ Rechteck- $R(a, b)$	$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $a < b$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x)$	$F(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} (x-a) \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x)$
Exponential- $Exp(\lambda)$ (gedächtnislos)	$\lambda > 0$	$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{[0,\infty)}(x)$	$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{[0,\infty)}(x)$
Gamma- $\Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$	$\alpha, \lambda > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{[0,\infty)}(x)$	
Erlang- $Erl(n, \lambda)$	$n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\lambda > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^n}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{[0,\infty)}(x)$	
χ^2 mit n Freiheitsgraden $\chi_n^2 = \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$n \in \mathbb{N}$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \mathbb{1}_{[0,\infty)}(x)$	
Rayleigh- $Ray(\sigma^2)$	$\sigma^2 > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$	
Normal- $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\mu, \sigma^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\sigma^2 > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$

Verteilungen (2/2):

Diskrete ZV X :

Erz. Fkt.	$E(X)$	$Var(X)$	Anwendung	faltungsstabil
$G(z) = (1 - p + pz)^n$ <small>Ü6 A23 a)</small>	np <small>6.13 a)</small>	$np(1 - p)$ <small>6.13 a)</small>	$k =$ Anzahl der Treffer in Serie der Länge n ; (mit Zurücklegen)	* <small>5.10 a)</small> $Bin(n_1, p) + Bin(n_2, p) = Bin(n_1 + n_2, p)$
$G(z) = \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)z}$ <small>3.18 a)</small>	$\frac{1-p}{p}$ <small>6.3 a)</small>	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$	$k =$ Wartezeit bis zum ersten Treffer (ohne den Treffer selbst)	<small>5.9</small> $\Rightarrow \overline{Bin}$ $n \cdot Geo(p) = \overline{Bin}(n, p)$
$G(z) = \left(\frac{p}{1 - (1-p)z}\right)^n$ <small>aus 6.10</small>	$\frac{n(1-p)}{p}$ <small>Ü9 A36 b)</small>	$\frac{n(1-p)}{p^2}$ <small>Ü9 A36 b)</small>	$k =$ Wartezeit bis zum n -ten Treffer; (ohne die Treffer selbst)	* <small>5.10 b)</small> $\overline{Bin}(n_1, p) + \overline{Bin}(n_2, p) = \overline{Bin}(n_1 + n_2, p)$
$G(z) = e^{\lambda(z-1)}$ <small>3.18 b)</small>	λ <small>Ü9 A36 a)</small>	λ <small>Ü9 A36 a)</small>	$k =$ Anzahl der Kunden im Zeitintervall	* <small>5.10 c)</small> $Poi(\lambda_1) + Poi(\lambda_2) = Poi(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$
	$\frac{n+1}{2}$	$\frac{n^2-1}{12}$		

Absolut-stetige ZV X :

Laplace-Trans.	$E(X)$	$Var(X)$	Anwendung	faltungsstabil
	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$		
$L(s) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+s}$ <small>3.18 d)</small>	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$ <small>6.3b—6.13b</small>	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ <small>6.13 b)</small>	$x =$ Lebensdauer eines Prozesses	* <small>da Spezial-Γ</small>
	$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$ <small>Ü9 A36 c)</small>	$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$ <small>Ü9 A36 c)</small>	$x =$ Summe von α stid $Exp(\lambda)$ verteilten ZV	* <small>5.5 a)</small> $\Gamma(\alpha, \lambda) + \Gamma(\beta, \lambda) = \Gamma(\alpha + \beta, \lambda)$
$L(s) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+s}\right)^n$ <small>aus 6.10</small>	$\frac{n}{\lambda}$	$\frac{n}{\lambda^2}$	$x =$ Summe von n stid $Exp(\lambda)$ verteilten ZV	* <small>da Spezial-Γ</small>
$L(s) = (1 + 2s)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$	n	$2n$	$X = X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2$ X_i stid $N(0, 1)$	* <small>da Spezial-Γ</small>
	$\sigma\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$	$2\sigma^2(1 - \frac{\pi}{4})$	Nützlich in Kommunikationssystemen	
	μ <small>6.3c—6.13c</small>	σ^2 <small>6.13 c)</small>		* <small>5.5 b)</small> $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) + N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) = N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

Für $X \sim R(0, 1)$: $L(s) = \frac{1-e^{-s}}{s}$ 3.18 c)