

| σ -algebras & Borel sets | |
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| $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^\Omega$ is a σ -algebra | if $\Omega \in \mathcal{A}$, $A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{A}$, and $A_i \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ |
| $\sigma(\mathcal{E})$ | intersection of all σ -algebras containing \mathcal{E} |
| $\mathcal{B}(V)$ | σ (open subsets of V) |

| Measures | |
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| Measure | $\mu(\emptyset)=0$ and $\mu(\bigcup A_i)=\sum \mu(A_i)$ for disjoint A_i |
| Probability | $P(\Omega)=1$ |
| Product | $(\otimes_j \mu_j)(A_1 \times \dots \times A_n) = \prod_j \mu_j(A_j)$ |
| Lebesgue | $\lambda^d(\prod_j (a_j, b_j)) = \prod_j (b_j - a_j)$ |

| Measurability | |
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| Measurable | $f^{-1}(A_2) \in \mathcal{A}_1$ for all $A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2$ |
| Check on generators | $\mathcal{A}_2 = \sigma(\mathcal{E})$, enough to check $f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{A}_1$ for $E \in \mathcal{E}$ |
| Strongly measurable | f_n simple, $f_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise or μ -a.e. |
| Pettis | f strongly measurable $\Leftrightarrow f$ separably valued and (f, v') measurable $\forall v' \in V$ |

| Bochner integration, change of variables | |
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| μ -simple | $f = \sum_{j=1}^n 1_{A_j} v_j$, $\mu(A_j) < \infty$ |
| μ -simple f | $\int f d\mu = \sum \mu(A_j) v_j$ |
| Bochner integrable | $f_n \rightarrow f$ μ -a.e. and $\int \ f - f_n\ d\mu \rightarrow 0$ |
| Bochner criterion | f strongly μ -measurable, $\int \ f\ d\mu < \infty$ |
| Norm bound | $\ \int f d\mu\ \leq \int \ f\ d\mu$ |

| Bochner integration, change of variables (cont) | |
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| Duality | $(\int f d\mu, v') = \int (f, v')$ |
| L^p | μ -a.e. equivalence classes of strongly μ -measurable functions with finite L^p norm |
| $dv/d\mu$ | density of ν w.r.t μ , $\nu \ll \mu$ |
| Pushforward | $T_{\#} \mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}(A))$ $\int f d(T_{\#} \mu) = \int f \circ T d\mu$ |

| Banach-valued RVs | |
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| Random variable | $X: (\Omega, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (V, \mathcal{B}(V))$ measurable |
| $P_X = X_{\#}P$, so $P[X \in B] = P_X(B)$ | |
| $\sigma(X) = \{X^{-1}(B) : B \in \mathcal{B}(V)\}$ | |
| $E[X] = \int \Omega X(\omega) dP(\omega)$, if $\int \ X\ dP < \infty$ | |
| $E[\varphi(X)] = \int \Omega \varphi(X(\omega)) dP(\omega) = \int_V \varphi(v) dP_X(v)$ | |

| Conditional probability & independence | |
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| 1st Def. | $P[A B] = P[A \cap B] / P[B]$, $P[B] > 0$ |
| A, B independent $\Leftrightarrow P[A \cap B] = P[A]P[B]$ | |
| X_i independent $\Leftrightarrow \sigma(X_i)$ independent | |
| If X_1, \dots, X_n independent and integrable: | |
| $E[\prod X_i] = \prod E[X_i]$ | |

| Conditional expectation | |
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| For simple $Y = \sum 1_{A_j} y_j$ | $E[X Y](\omega) = 1/P[A_j] \int_{A_j} X dP$ for $\omega \in A_j$ |
| 1st Def. | $Z = E[X \mathcal{F}]$ iff Z is \mathcal{F} -meas. and $\int_B Z dP = \int_B X dP \forall B \in \mathcal{F}$ |
| 2nd Def. | $E[X Y] := E[X \sigma(Y)]$ $P[A Y] := E[1_A \sigma(Y)]$ |

| Regular conditional distribution | |
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| Goal: | define $P[X \in B Y=y]$ even when $P\{Y=y\}=0$ |
| Markov kernel | $\kappa_{X Y}: \Omega \times \mathcal{B}(V) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ |
| reg. cond. distr. of X given \mathcal{F} | $P[A \cap \{X \in B\}] = \int_A \kappa_{X Y}(B) dP(\omega)$, $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$, $B \in \mathcal{B}(V)$ |
| Doob-Dynkin | $\kappa \sigma(Y)$ -measurable $\Leftrightarrow \kappa = \tau \circ Y$ for measurable τ |
| reg. cond. distr. of X given Y | $P[X \in B Y=y] := \tau_{X Y}(y, B) := \kappa_{X \sigma(Y)}(Y^{-1}(y), B)$ |

| Conditional densities | |
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| $f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx$ | |
| $f_{X Y}(x y) = f_{X,Y}(x,y) / f_Y(y)$, for $f_Y(y) > 0$ | |
| $P[X \in B Y=y] = \int_B f_{X Y}(x y) dx$ | |

| Gaussians | |
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| $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$: | $f_X(x) = 1/\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp(-(x-\mu)^2 / (2\sigma^2))$ |
| $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$: | $f_X(x) \propto \det(\Sigma)^{-1/2} \exp(-1/2 (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu))$ |
| Gaussian facts | marginals Gaussian; conditionals Gaussian; jointly Gaussian + uncorrelated \Leftrightarrow independent |

| Distances & Divergences | |
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| $D_{TV}(P, Q) = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{A}} P(A) - Q(A) $ | |
| $D_H(P, Q) = (1/\sqrt{2}) (\int (\sqrt{dP/d\mu} - \sqrt{dQ/d\mu})^2 d\mu)^{1/2}$ | |
| $D_{KL}(P Q) = \int \log(dP/dQ) dP$ if $P \ll Q$; ∞ otherwise | |
| Expectation bound | $\ E_P[f] - E_Q[f]\ \leq 2D_H(P, Q) (E_P\ f\ ^2 + E_Q\ f\ ^2)^{1/2}$ |

