Probability Theory A Concise Course Dover Books On Mathematics

Aimed primarily at graduate students and researchers, this text is a comprehensive course in modern probability theory and its measure-theoretical foundations. It covers a wide variety of topics, many of which are not usually found in introductory textbooks. The theory is developed rigorously and in a self-contained way, with the chapters on measure theory interlaced with the probabilistic chapters in order to display the power of the abstract concepts in the world of probability theory. In addition, plenty of figures, computer simulations, biographic details of key mathematicians, and a wealth of examples support and enliven the presentation.

Designed for a one-semester advanced undergraduate or graduate course, Statistical Theory: A Concise Introduction clearly explains the underlying ideas and principles of major statistical concepts, including parameter estimation, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, asymptotic analysis, Bayesian inference, and elements of decision theory. It i

Featured topics include permutations and factorials, probabilities and odds, frequency interpretation, mathematical expectation, decision making, postulates of probability, rule of elimination, much more. Exercises with some solutions. Summary. 1973 edition.

Approximately 1,000 problems — with answers and solutions included at the back of the book — illustrate such topics as random events, random variables, limit theorems, Markov processes, and much more.

This concise, undergraduate-level text focuses on combinatorics, graph theory with applications to some standard network optimization problems, and algorithms. More than 200 exercises, many with complete solutions. 1991 edition.

A concise introduction covering all of the measure theory and probability most useful for statisticians.

In the past half-century the theory of probability has grown from a minor isolated theme into a broad and intensive discipline interacting with many other branches of mathematics. At the same time it is playing a central role in the mathematization of various applied sciences such as statistics, opera tions research, biology, economics and psychology-to name a few to which the prefix "mathematical" has so far been firmly attached. The coming-of-age of probability has been reflected in the change of contents of textbooks on the subject. In the old days most of these books showed a visible split personality torn between the combinatorial games of chance and the so-called "theory of errors" centering in the normal distribution. This period ended with the appearance of Feller's classic treatise (see [Feller l]t) in 1950, from the manuscript of which I gave my first substantial course in probability. With the passage of time probability theory and its applications have won a place in the college curriculum as a mathematical discipline essential to many fields of study. The elements of the theory are now given at different levels, sometimes even before calculus. The present textbook is intended for a course at about the sophomore level. It presupposes no prior acquaintance with the subject and the first three chapters can be read largely without the benefit of calculus.

This textbook covers in one volume all topics required in the pure mathematics section of single subject A-Level Mathematics syllabuses in the UK, as well as a significant part of the work required by those studying for Further Mathematics and for A-Level

This clear exposition begins with basic concepts and moves on to combination of events, dependent events and random variables, Bernoulli trials and the De Moivre-Laplace theorem, and more. Includes 150 problems, many with answers.

Probability Theory, Theory of Random Processes and Mathematical Statistics are important areas of modern mathematics and its applications. They develop rigorous models for a proper treatment for various 'random' phenomena which we encounter in the real world. They provide us with numerous tools for an analysis, prediction and, ultimately, control of random phenomena. Statistics itself helps with choice of a proper mathematical model (e.g., by estimation of unknown parameters) on the basis of statistical data collected by observations. This volume is intended to be a concise textbook for a graduate level course, with carefully selected topics representing the most important areas of modern Probability, Random Processes and Statistics. The first part (Ch. 1-3) can serve as a self-contained, elementary introduction to Probability, Random Processes and Statistics. It contains a number of relatively sim ple and typical examples of random phenomena which allow a natural introduction of general structures and methods. Only knowledge of elements of real/complex analysis, linear algebra and ordinary differential equations is required here. The second part (Ch. 4-6) provides a foundation of Stochastic Analysis, gives information on basic models of random processes and tools to study them. Here a familiarity with elements of functional analysis is necessary. Our intention to make this course fast-moving made it necessary to present important material in a form of examples.

First-rate introduction for undergraduates examines first order equations, complex-valued solutions, linear differential operators, the Laplace transform, Picard's existence theorem, and much more. Includes problems and solutions.

Aimed at "the mathematically traumatized," this text offers nontechnical coverage of graph theory, with exercises. Discusses planar graphs, Euler's formula, Platonic graphs, coloring, the genus of a graph, Euler walks, Hamilton walks, more. 1976 edition.

This comprehensive study of probability considers the approaches of Pascal, Laplace, Poisson, and others. It also discusses Laws of Large Numbers, the theory of errors, and other relevant topics.

This textbook on the theory of probability starts from the premise that rather than being a purely mathematical discipline, probability theory is an intimate companion of statistics. The book starts with the basic tools, and goes on to cover a number of subjects in detail, including chapters on inequalities, characteristic functions and convergence. This is followed by explanations of the three main subjects in probability: the law of large numbers, the central limit theorem, and the law of the iterated logarithm. After a discussion of generalizations and extensions, the book concludes with an extensive chapter on martingales.

A self-study guide for practicing engineers, scientists, and students, this book offers practical, worked-out examples on continuous and discrete probability for problem-solving courses. It is filled with handy diagrams, examples, and solutions that greatly aid in the comprehension of a variety of probability problems.

A one-year course in probability theory and the theory of random processes, taught at Princeton University to undergraduate and graduate students, forms the core of this book. It provides a comprehensive and self-contained exposition of classical probability theory and the theory of random processes. The book includes detailed discussion of

Lebesgue integration, Markov chains, random walks, laws of large numbers, limit theorems, and their relation to Renormalization Group theory. It also includes the theory of stationary random processes, martingales, generalized random processes, and Brownian motion.

Theory of Spatial Statistics: A Concise Introduction presents the most important models used in spatial statistics, including random fields and point processes, from a rigorous mathematical point of view and shows how to carry out statistical inference. It contains full proofs, real-life examples and theoretical exercises. Solutions to the latter are available in an appendix. Assuming maturity in probability and statistics, these concise lecture notes are self-contained and cover enough material for a semester course. They may also serve as a reference book for researchers. Features * Presents the mathematical foundations of spatial statistics. * Contains worked examples from mining, disease mapping, forestry, soil and environmental science, and criminology. * Gives pointers to the literature to facilitate further study. * Provides example code in R to encourage the student to experiment. * Offers exercises and their solutions to test and deepen understanding. The book is suitable for postgraduate and advanced undergraduate students in mathematics and statistics.

Remarkable puzzlers, graded in difficulty, illustrate elementary and advanced aspects of probability. These problems were selected for originality, general interest, or because they demonstrate valuable techniques. Also includes detailed solutions.

This book offers a brief course in statistical inference that requires only a basic familiarity with probability and matrix and linear algebra. Ninety problems with solutions make it an ideal choice for self-study as well as a helpful review of a wide-ranging topic with important uses to professionals in business, government, public administration, and other fields. 2011 edition.

This text is designed for an introductory probability course at the university level for sophomores, juniors, and seniors in mathematics, physical and social sciences, engineering, and computer science. It presents a thorough treatment of ideas and techniques necessary for a firm understanding of the subject. The text is also recommended for use in discrete probability courses. The material is organized so that the discrete and continuous probability discussions are presented in a separate, but parallel, manner. This organization does not emphasize an overly rigorous or formal view of probability and therefore offers some strong pedagogical value. Hence, the discrete discussions can sometimes serve to motivate the more abstract continuous probability discussions. Features: Key ideas are developed in a somewhat leisurely style, providing a variety of interesting applications to probability and showing some nonintuitive ideas. Over 600 exercises provide the opportunity for practicing skills and developing a sound understanding of ideas. Numerous historical comments deal with the development of discrete probability. The text includes many computer programs that illustrate the algorithms or the methods of computation for important problems. The book is a beautiful introduction to probability theory at the beginning level. The book contains a lot of examples and an easy development of theory without any sacrifice of rigor, keeping the abstraction to a minimal level. It is indeed a valuable addition to the study of probability theory. --Zentralblatt MATH

This book covers the basics of modern probability theory. It begins with probability theory on finite and countable sample spaces and then passes from there to a concise course on measure theory, which is followed by some initial applications to probability theory, including independence and conditional expectations. The second half of the book deals with Gaussian random variables, with Markov chains, with a few continuous parameter processes, including Brownian motion, and, finally, with martingales, both discrete and continuous parameter ones. The book is a self-contained introduction to probability theory and the measure theory required to study it.

This text develops the necessary background in probability theory underlying diverse treatments of stochastic processes and their wide-ranging applications. In this second edition, the text has been reorganized for didactic purposes, new exercises have been added and basic theory has been expanded. General Markov dependent sequences and their convergence to equilibrium is the subject of an entirely new chapter. The introduction of conditional expectation and conditional probability very early in the text maintains the pedagogic innovation of the first edition; conditional expectation is illustrated in detail in the context of an expanded treatment of martingales, the Markov property, and the strong Markov property. Weak convergence of probabilities on metric spaces and Brownian motion are two topics to highlight. A selection of large deviation and/or concentration inequalities ranging from those of Chebyshev, Cramer–Chernoff, Bahadur–Rao, to Hoeffding have been added, with illustrative comparisons of their use in practice. This also includes a treatment of the Berry–Esseen error estimate in the central limit theorem. The authors assume mathematical maturity at a graduate level; otherwise the book is suitable for students with varying levels of background in analysis and measure theory. For the reader who needs refreshers, theorems from analysis and measure theory used in the main text are provided in comprehensive appendices, along with their proofs, for ease of reference. Rabi Bhattacharya is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Arizona. Edward Waymire is Professor of Mathematics at Oregon State University. Both authors have co-authored numerous books, including a series of four upcoming graduate textbooks in stochastic processes with applications.

This book is written for high school and college students learning about probability for the first time. It will appeal to the reader who has a healthy level of enthusiasm for understanding how and why the various results of probability come about. All of the standard introductory topics in probability are covered: combinatorics, the rules of probability, Bayes' theorem, expectation value, variance, probability density, common distributions, the law of large numbers, the central limit theorem, correlation, and regression. Calculus is not a prerequisite, although a few of the problems do involve calculus. These are marked clearly. The book features 150 worked-out problems in the form of examples in the text and solved problems at the end of each chapter. These problems, along with the discussions in the text, will be a valuable

resource in any introductory probability course, either as the main text or as a helpful supplement.
Essentials of Probability Theory for Statisticians provides graduate students with a rigorous treatment of probability theory, with an emphasis on results central to theoretical statistics. It presents classical probability theory motivated with illustrative examples in biostatistics, such as outlier tests, monitoring clinical trials, and using adaptive methods to make design changes based on accumulating data. The authors explain different methods of proofs and show how they are useful for establishing classic probability results. After building a foundation in probability, the text intersperses examples that make seemingly esoteric mathematical constructs more intuitive. These examples elucidate essential elements in definitions and conditions in theorems. In addition, counterexamples further clarify nuances in meaning and expose common fallacies in logic. This text encourages students in statistics and biostatistics to think carefully about probability. It gives them the rigorous foundation necessary to provide valid proofs and avoid paradoxes and nonsensical conclusions.
Probability is where Common Sense meets MathematicsProbability Theory is at the heart of almost every rational decision we make in our lives.It lies at the heart of every game of chance, and huge sums are won and lost based on split-second mental calculations of the probability that a choice made is likely to win.It lies at the heart of decisions we make about purchases and investments: all cost-benefit analyses rely on probabilistic projections of the probable benefit in the most likely future case.Probability Theory can be unbelievably complex to master at the highest level.However, the basics of this important field of mathematics and economics are very simple.This book is dedicated to the basics of probability theory.The target audience for this book is quite large. Anyone who wants a first course in probability or a refresher course in the subject can go through the theory, the solved problems, and the practice exercises in this book with much profit.The book starts with a detailed examination of one of the most common examples in any introductory textbook on probability: dice. As I take the reader through every case when 1 die, 2 dice, and 3 dice are rolled, I make sure that understanding of the subject is motivated through the many case studies that I have chosen; dozens of different solved examples have been presented to the reader so that you will be armed with the tools to tackle any real life problem.I then take you through two more classic introductory probability examples: coins and marbles. These illustrate many points that a more advanced student of probability will find useful, and lay a strong foundation for conditional probability.Finally, you will be given a large number of practice problems, of slowly increasing levels of difficulty. These are great for you to test your understanding of the topic, and slowly level up as you tackle questions that require a deeper understanding, or greater numerical skills. By the end of the book, you will be able to produce an error free answer to any elementary probability problem. In case you are unable to solve any problem, detailed solutions are provided at the end of the book.The long term advantages of a thorough reading of this book are many. A strong foundation in basic probability will increase your common sense skills, and help you make choices based on concrete estimates based on data given, rather than making random guesses. It is especially important for students of business and any scientific field to make these decisions, and is equally important for professionals in any field to understand probability.All the best!
Coherent introduction to techniques also offers a guide to the mathematical, numerical, and simulation tools of systems analysis. Includes formulation of models, analysis, and interpretation of results. 1995 edition.
Taken literally, the title "All of Statistics" is an exaggeration. But in spirit, the title is apt, as the book does cover a much broader range of topics than a typical introductory book on mathematical statistics. This book is for people who want to learn probability and statistics quickly. It is suitable for graduate or advanced undergraduate students in computer science, mathematics, statistics, and related disciplines. The book includes modern topics like non-parametric curve estimation, bootstrapping, and classification, topics that are usually relegated to follow-up courses. The reader is presumed to know calculus and a little linear algebra. No previous knowledge of probability and statistics is required. Statistics, data mining, and machine learning are all concerned with collecting and analysing data.
Features an introduction to probability theory using measure theory. This work provides proofs of the essential introductory results and presents the measure theory and mathematical details in terms of intuitive probabilistic concepts, rather than as separate, imposing subjects.
This book contains about 500 exercises consisting mostly of special cases and examples, second thoughts and alternative arguments, natural extensions, and some novel departures. With a few obvious exceptions they are neither profound nor trivial, and hints and comments are appended to many of them. If they tend to be somewhat inbred, at least they are relevant to the text and should help in its digestion. As a bold venture I have marked a few of them with a * to indicate a "must", although no rigid standard of selection has been used. Some of these are needed in the book, but in any case the reader's study of the text will be more complete after he has tried at least those problems.
Probability TheoryA Concise CourseCourier Corporation
This classic introduction to probability theory for beginning graduate students covers laws of large numbers, central limit theorems, random walks, martingales, Markov chains, ergodic theorems, and Brownian motion. It is a comprehensive treatment concentrating on the results that are the most useful for applications. Its philosophy is that the best way to learn probability is to see it in action, so there are 200 examples and 450 problems. The fourth edition begins with a short chapter on measure theory to orient readers new to the subject.
This introduction to more advanced courses in probability and real analysis emphasizes the probabilistic way of thinking, rather than measure-theoretic concepts. Geared toward advanced undergraduates and graduate students, its sole prerequisite is calculus. Taking statistics as its major field of application, the text opens with a review of basic concepts, advancing to surveys of random variables, the properties of expectation, conditional probability and expectation, and characteristic functions. Subsequent topics include infinite sequences of random variables, Markov chains, and an introduction to statistics. Complete solutions to some of the problems appear at the end of the book.
Topics include applications of the derivative, sequences and series, the integral and continuous variates, discrete distributions, hypothesis testing, functions of several variables, and regression and correlation. 1970 edition. Includes 201 figures and 36 tables.
The book represents the most thorough introduction to the Theory of Probability, a branch of mathematics. The presentation is scholarly precise, but in an easy-to-understand language. The author, Ion Saliu, made important discoveries in probability theory. Also, he has written original software that makes the mathematical calculations a lot easier and faster. There is an emphasis on real-life applications of probability

theory, including the genetic code and the existence of intelligent life in other places in the Universe. Finally, the book contains the most scientific applications of probability theory to jeux de chance games of chance including gambling and lottery.

This witty, nontechnical introduction to probability elucidates such concepts as permutations, independent events, mathematical expectation, the law of averages and more. No advanced math required. 49 drawings.

The founder of Hungary's Probability Theory School, A. Rényi made significant contributions to virtually every area of mathematics. This introductory text is the product of his extensive teaching experience and is geared toward readers who wish to learn the basics of probability theory, as well as those who wish to attain a thorough knowledge in the field. Based on the author's lectures at the University of Budapest, this text requires no preliminary knowledge of probability theory. Readers should, however, be familiar with other branches of mathematics, including a thorough understanding of the elements of the differential and integral calculus and the theory of real and complex functions. These well-chosen problems and exercises illustrate the algebras of events, discrete random variables, characteristic functions, and limit theorems. The text concludes with an extensive appendix that introduces information theory.

These lectures concentrate on (nonlinear) stochastic partial differential equations (SPDE) of evolutionary type. There are three approaches to analyze SPDE: the "martingale measure approach", the "mild solution approach" and the "variational approach". The purpose of these notes is to give a concise and as self-contained as possible an introduction to the "variational approach". A large part of necessary background material is included in appendices.

Compactly written, but nevertheless very readable, appealing to intuition, this introduction to probability theory is an excellent textbook for a one-semester course for undergraduates in any direction that uses probabilistic ideas. Technical machinery is only introduced when necessary. The route is rigorous but does not use measure theory. The text is illustrated with many original and surprising examples and problems taken from classical applications like gambling, geometry or graph theory, as well as from applications in biology, medicine, social sciences, sports, and coding theory. Only first-year calculus is required.

The ideas of probability are all around us. Lotteries, casino gambling, the al most non-stop polling which seems to mold public policy more and more these are a few of the areas where principles of probability impinge in a direct way on the lives and fortunes of the general public. At a more re moved level there is modern science which uses probability and its offshoots like statistics and the theory of random processes to build mathematical descriptions of the real world. In fact, twentieth-century physics, in embrac ing quantum mechanics, has a world view that is at its core probabilistic in nature, contrary to the deterministic one of classical physics. In addition to all this muscular evidence of the importance of probability ideas it should also be said that probability can be lots of fun. It is a subject where you can start thinking about amusing, interesting, and often difficult problems with very little mathematical background. In this book, I wanted to introduce a reader with at least a fairly decent mathematical background in elementary algebra to this world of probabil ity, to the way of thinking typical of probability, and the kinds of problems to which probability can be applied. I have used examples from a wide variety of fields to motivate the discussion of concepts.