

The Cambridge Dictionary of Probability and Its Applications

Probability comes of age with this, the first dictionary of probability and its applications in English, which supplies a guide to the concepts and vocabulary of this rapidly expanding field. Besides the basic theory of probability and random processes, applications covered here include financial and insurance mathematics, operations research (including queueing, reliability, and inventories), decision and game theory, optimization, time series, networks, and communication theory, as well as classic problems and paradoxes.

The dictionary is reliable, stable, concise, and cohesive. Each entry provides a rigorous definition, a sketch of the context, and a reference pointing the reader to the wider literature. As the only dictionary on the market, this will be a guiding reference for all those working in, or learning, probability together with its applications.

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Frontmatter

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Preface

This is a dictionary of technical terms that commonly arise in probability and its applications – except statistical terms, for which the reader should consult a dictionary of statistics. Besides the basic theory of probability and random processes, applications covered here include financial and insurance mathematics, operations research (including, e.g. queuing, reliability, and inventories), decision and game theory, optimization, time series, point processes, networks, branching processes, communication theory, classic problems and paradoxes, and several other stochastic models for physical and biological processes that have attracted the analytical attention of probabilists. There is, of course, some overlap with the probabilistic aspects of statistical vocabulary. However, the book is not an encyclopaedia, and the applications of probability are many and increasing at an increasing rate; so rapidly indeed, that it might be said that probability is the new calculus. Universal coverage is therefore neither intended nor possible, but it is hoped that enough terms are defined to make the book useful to a large number of those working in, or learning, the theory of probability together with its applications. There are more than 3100 headwords, which, together with subsidiary definitions and aliases, takes the total number of terms defined to somewhere near 5000. Almost all entries also include at least one reference, which may be to the original paper, a survey paper, an important and useful consequent paper, a textbook, or a monograph. It should be noted that there has been a necessary element of randomness in choosing which to cite of several equally meritorious works.

Note

In the sample space of all possible dictionaries, there is an event on which this book contains no serious errors or omissions; but that is almost surely not the way to bet. Corrections to the former and suggestions for the latter will be gratefully received by the author and the Press, who will also be pleased to see ideas for better references.

Remark

Entries are in strict lexicographical order of their headings, ignoring spaces, punctuation, and the possessive 's'; for this ordering numerals and Greek letters are almost always spelt out, and terms are never inverted: e.g. see 'stochastic matrix', not 'matrix, stochastic'.

Abbreviations

a.e.	almost everywhere	lim	limit
a.s.	almost surely	log	logarithm
arcsine	inverse sine function	max	maximum
arg z	argument θ of $z = z e^{i\theta}$	mgf	moment generating function
Ber(p)	Bernoulli distribution, parameter p	min	minimum
Beta(a, b)	beta distribution, parameters a, b	m.s.	mean square
$\beta(a, b)$	beta function	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	normal distribution, mean μ , variance σ^2
B.M.	Brownian motion	pde	partial differential equation
B(n, p)	binomial distribution, parameters n, p	pdf	probability density function
cdf	cumulative distribution function	pgf	probability generating function
cgf	cumulat generating function	pmf	probability mass function
chf	characteristic function	Poi(λ)	Poisson distribution, parameter λ
$\chi^2(n)$	chi-squared distribution	rcll	right continuous with left limits
CLT	central limit theorem	Re(z)	real part of z
cos, cosh	cosine, hyperbolic cosine	resp.	respectively
cov	covariance	$\rho(X, Y)$	correlation function
cts	continuous	RHS	right-hand side
det	determinant	r.v., r.vs	random variable, random variables
distn	distribution	r.vr, r.vrs	random vector, random vectors
edn	edition	r.w.	random walk
eqn	equation	SDE	stochastic differential equation
<i>et al.</i>	and others	sec, sech	secant, hyperbolic secant
Exp(λ)	exponential distribution, parameter λ	sin, sinh	sine, hyperbolic sine
exp	exponential function	SLLN	strong law of large numbers
fBm	fractional Brownian motion	sup	supremum
fdds	finite-dimensional distributions	tan	tangent
fn	function	thm	theorem
$\Gamma(m, \lambda)$	gamma distribution, parameters m, λ	U(a, b)	uniform distribution, parameters (i.e. end points) a, b
Geo(p)	geometric distribution, parameter p	u.i.	uniformly integrable
iff	if and only if	var	variance
i.i.d.	independent and identically distributed	v.v.	vice versa
Im(z)	imaginary part of z	WLLN	weak law of large numbers
inequ.	inequality	wlog	without loss of generality
inf	infimum	w.p. 1	with probability one
LHS	left-hand side	wrt	with respect to
LIL	law of the iterated logarithm		

Symbols and notation

$(a, b), [a, b]$	open, closed interval	$p(x), p_X(x)$	mass function, probability
$ A $	cardinality of A	$p(x, y)$	joint mass function
$A \cup B$	union	$p(x y), p_{X Y}(x y)$	conditional mass function
$A \cap B$	intersection	$p_{jk}, P(j, k), p_{jk}(n)$	transition probabilities
$A \setminus B = A \cap B^c$	difference	$\mathbb{P}(\cdot), \mathbb{Q}(\cdot)$	probability functions, or measures
A^T or A'	transpose		
A^c	complement	\mathbb{R}	reals
$\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \dots$	algebras and σ -fields	var	variance
$B(n, p)$	binomial distribution	$W(t)$	Wiener process
\mathbb{C}	complex plane	$X, Y, Z, W, X(\omega), \dots$	random variables
cov	covariance	$\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}, \dots$	random vectors
$c(h), c(t)$	autocovariance	$ X = \det X$	determinant of the matrix X
d_{TV}, d_{KL}	total variation distance, Kullback–Leibler divergence	$ x $	modulus or absolute value of x
e	base of natural logarithms	$x^+ = x_+$	$\max\{0, x\}$
\mathbb{E}	expectation	$x^- = x_-$	$-\min\{0, x\}$
$\mathbb{E}(XY)$	conditional expectation	$[x]$	integer part of x
$f(x), f_X(x)$	density	$x^{\bar{n}}, x^{\underline{n}}$	rising, falling factorial
$f(x y), f_{X Y}(x y)$	conditional density	\bar{z}	complex conjugate
$f(x, y)$	joint density	\mathbb{Z}	integers
$F(x), F_X(x)$	cumulative distribution	\mathbb{Z}^+	non-negative integers
$F(x, y)$	joint distribution	$\beta(a, b)$	beta function
$F(x y), F_{X Y}(x y)$	conditional distribution	γ	Euler's constant
$G(s), G_X(s)$	generating function	$\Gamma(m, \lambda)$	gamma distribution
$\dot{g}(x) = g'(x) = \frac{dg}{dx}$	derivative	$\Gamma(t)$	gamma function
$H(X), H(X, Y), H(X Y)$	Shannon entropies	$\delta_{ij} = \delta(i - j) = I(i = j)$	Kronecker delta
i	$\sqrt{-1}$	$\delta(t)$	Dirac delta
$i, j, k, l, m, n, s, t, u, v, \dots$	indices and time parameters	μ	mean, or other parameter
$I(A)$	indicator function	$\rho(X, Y)$	correlation
$\text{Im}(z), \text{Re}(z)$	imaginary part of z , real part of z	$\rho(t)$	autocorrelation
\log_2	logarithm with base 2	$\phi(t), \phi_X(t)$	characteristic function
$\max(\vee), \min(\wedge)$	maximum, minimum	$\phi(x), \Phi(x)$	standard normal density, distribution function
$M(t), M_X(t)$	moment generating function	π	stationary distribution
$n!$	factorial	$\chi^2(n)$	chi-squared distribution
$\binom{n}{r}$	binomial coefficient	ω	elementary event, or sample point
\mathbb{N}	positive integers	Ω	sample space
$N(t)$	Poisson, or renewal, or counting process	\emptyset	empty set, or impossible event
$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	normal distribution	$\ \cdot\ $	norm
		∇, ∇^2	gradient, Laplacian
		\propto	proportional