A Graduate Course In Probability Howard G Tucker

Probability TheoryProbability TheoryAn Intermediate Course in ProbabilityAn Intermediate Course in ProbabilityIntroduction to Probability, Statistics, and Random ProcessesProbability and StochasticsHigh-Dimensional ProbabilityProbabilityProbabilityA Graduate Course on Statistical InferenceA Basic Course in Probability TheoryApplied AnalysisProbabilityMathematics of ProbabilityIntroduction to ProbabilityProbability TheoryProblems in ProbabilityExam Prep Flash Cards for A Graduate Course in ProbabilityA Course in Probability TheoryProbability: A Graduate CourseProbability Theory in FinanceA Graduate Course in ProbabilityElementary Probability TheoryMathematical Methods in Sample SurveysA Graduate Course in ProbabilityApplied ProbabilityTheory of Probability and Random Processes40 Puzzles and Problems in Probability and Mathematical StatisticsProbabilityA First Course in ProbabilityA First Course in Probability and StatisticsIntroduction to ProbabilityA First Course in ProbabilityKnowing the OddsProbability Theory with ApplicationsEssentials of Probability Theory for StatisticiansProbability: A Graduate CourseProbability TheoryA Basic Course in Probability TheoryA Basic Course in Measure and Probability

Probability Theory

High-dimensional probability offers insight into the behavior of random vectors, random matrices, random subspaces, and objects used to quantify uncertainty in high dimensions. Drawing on ideas from probability, analysis, and geometry, it lends itself to applications in mathematics, statistics, theoretical computer science, signal processing, optimization, and more. It is the first to integrate theory, key tools, and modern applications of high-dimensional probability. Concentration inequalities form the core, and it covers both classical results such as Hoeffding's and Chernoff's inequalities and modern developments such as the matrix Bernstein's inequality. It then introduces the powerful methods based on stochastic processes, including such tools as Slepian's, Sudakov's, and Dudley's inequalities, as well as generic chaining and bounds based on VC dimension. A broad range of illustrations is embedded throughout, including classical and modern results for covariance estimation, clustering, networks, semidefinite programming, coding, dimension reduction, matrix completion, machine learning, compressed sensing, and sparse regression.

Probability Theory

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.

An Intermediate Course in Probability

John Walsh, one of the great masters of the subject, has written a superb book on probability. It covers at a leisurely pace all the important topics that students need to know, and provides excellent examples. I regret his book was not available when I taught such a course myself, a few years ago. --Ioannis Karatzas, Columbia University In this wonderful book, John Walsh presents a panoramic view of Probability Theory, starting from basic facts on mean, median and mode, continuing with an excellent account of Markov chains and martingales, and culminating with Brownian motion. Throughout, the author's personal style is apparent; he manages to combine rigor with an emphasis on the key ideas so the reader never loses sight of the forest by being surrounded by too many trees. As noted in the preface, ``To teach a course with pleasure, one should learn at the same time.'' Indeed, almost all instructors will learn something new from the book (e.g. the potential-theoretic proof of Skorokhod embedding) and at the same time, it is attractive and approachable for students. --Yuval Peres, Microsoft With many examples in each section that enhance the presentation, this book is a welcome addition to the collection of books that serve the needs of advanced undergraduate as well as first year graduate students. The pace is leisurely which makes it more attractive as a text. --Srinivasa Varadhan, Courant Institute, New York This book covers in a leisurely manner all the standard material that one would want in a full year probability course with a slant towards applications in financial analysis at the graduate or senior undergraduate honors level. It contains a fair amount of measure theory and real analysis built in but it introduces sigma-fields, measure theory, and expectation in an especially elementary and intuitive way. A large variety of examples and exercises in each chapter enrich the presentation in the text.

An Intermediate Course in Probability

Probability and Mathematical Statistics: A Series of Monographs and Textbooks: A Graduate Course in Probability presents some of the basic theorems of analytic probability theory in a cohesive manner. This book discusses the probability spaces and distributions, stochastic independence, basic limiting operations, and strong limit theorems for independent random variables. The central limit theorem, conditional expectation and martingale theory, and Brownian motion are also elaborated. The prerequisite for this text is knowledge of real analysis or measure theory, particularly the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, Fubini's theorem, Radon-Nikodym theorem, Egorov's theorem, monotone convergence theorem, and theorem on unique extension of a sigma-finite measure from an algebra to the sigma-algebra generated by it. This publication is suitable for a one-year graduate course in probability given in a mathematics program and preferably for students in their second year of graduate work.

Introduction to Probability, Statistics, and Random Processes

This title features clear and intuitive explanations of the mathematics of probability theory, outstanding problem sets, and a variety of diverse examples and applications.

Probability and Stochastics

This book provides a clear exposition of the theory of probability along with applications in statistics.

High-Dimensional Probability

This book provides a clear, precise, and structured introduction to stochastics and probability theory. It includes many descriptive examples, such as games of chance, which help promote understanding. Thus, the textbook is not only an ideal accompaniment to courses as an introduction to probability theory, but also a useful help for maths teachers looking to design a curriculum.

Probability

The book covers basic concepts such as random experiments, probability axioms, conditional probability, and counting methods, single and multiple random variables (discrete, continuous, and mixed), as well as moment-generating functions, characteristic functions, random vectors, and inequalities; limit theorems and convergence; introduction to Bayesian and classical statistics; random processes including processing of random signals, Poisson processes, discrete-time and continuous-time Markov chains, and Brownian motion; simulation using MATLAB and R.

Probability

This is a revised and expanded edition of a successful graduate and reference text. The book is designed for a standard graduate course on probability theory, including some important applications. The new edition offers a detailed treatment of the core area of probability, and both structural and limit results are presented in detail. Compared to the first edition, the material and presentation are better highlighted; each chapter is improved and updated.

A Graduate Course on Statistical Inference

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

A Basic Course in Probability Theory

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.

Applied Analysis

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

This text is an introduction to the modern theory and applications of probability and stochastics. The style and coverage is geared towards the theory of stochastic processes, but with some attention to the applications. In many instances the gist of the problem is introduced in practical, everyday language and then is made precise in mathematical form. The first four chapters are on probability theory: measure and integration, probability spaces, conditional expectations, and the classical limit theorems. There follows chapters on martingales, Poisson random measures, Levy Processes, Brownian motion, and Markov Processes. Special attention is paid to Poisson random measures and their roles in regulating the excursions of Brownian motion and the jumps of Levy and Markov processes. Each chapter has a large number of varied examples and exercises. The book is based on the author's lecture notes in courses offered over the years at Princeton University. These courses attracted graduate students from engineering, economics, physics, computer sciences, and mathematics. Erhan Cinlar has received many awards for excellence in teaching, including the President's Award for Distinguished Teaching at Princeton University. His research interests include theories of Markov processes, point processes, stochastic calculus, and stochastic flows. The book is full of insights and observations that only a lifetime researcher in probability can have, all told in a lucid yet precise style.

Mathematics of Probability

The purpose of this book is to provide the reader with a solid background and understanding of the basic results and methods in probability the ory before entering into more advanced courses (in probability and/or statistics). The presentation is fairly thorough and detailed with many solved examples. Several examples are solved with different methods in order to illustrate their different levels of sophistication, their pros, and their cons. The motivation for this style of exposition is that experi ence has proved that the hard part in courses of this kind usually in the application of the results and methods; to know how, when, and where to apply what; and then, technically, to solve a given problem once one knows how to proceed. Exercises are spread out along the way, and every chapter ends with a large selection of problems. Chapters I through VI focus on some central areas of what might be called pure probability theory: multivariate random variables, condi tioning, transforms, order variables, the multivariate normal distribution, and convergence. A final chapter is devoted to the Poisson process be cause of its fundamental role in the theory of stochastic processes, but also because it provides an excellent application of the results and meth ods acquired earlier in the book. As an extra bonus, several facts about this process, which are frequently more or less taken for granted, are thereby properly verified.

Introduction to Probability

For the first two editions of the book Probability (GTM 95), each chapter included a comprehensive and diverse set of relevant exercises. While the work on the third edition was still in progress, it was decided that it would be more appropriate to publish a separate book that would comprise all of the exercises from previous editions, in addition to many new exercises. Most of the material in this book consists of exercises created by Shiryaev, collected and compiled over the course of many years while working on many interesting topics. Many of the exercises resulted from discussions that took place during special seminars for graduate and undergraduate students. Many of the exercises included in the book contain helpful hints and other relevant information. Lastly, the author has included an appendix at the end of the book that contains a summary of the main results, notation and terminology from Probability Theory that are used throughout the present book. This Appendix also contains additional material from Combinatorics, Potential Theory and Markov Chains, which is not covered in the book, but is nevertheless needed for many of the exercises included here.

Probability Theory

This is a textbook for a one-semester graduate course in measure-theoretic probability theory, but with ample material to cover an ordinary year-long course at a more leisurely pace. Khoshnevisan's approach is to develop the ideas that are absolutely central to modern probability theory, and to showcase them by presenting their various applications. As a result, a few of the familiar topics are replaced by interesting non-standard ones. The topics range from undergraduate probability and classical limit theorems to Brownian motion and elements of stochastic calculus. Throughout, the reader will find many exciting applications of probability theory and probabilistic reasoning. There are numerous exercises, ranging from the routine to the very difficult. Each chapter concludes with historical notes.

Problems in Probability

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

Exam Prep Flash Cards for A Graduate Course in Probability

This textbook offers an accessible and comprehensive overview of statistical estimation and inference that reflects current trends in statistical research. It draws from three main themes throughout: the finite-sample theory, the asymptotic theory, and Bayesian statistics. The authors have included a chapter on estimating equations as a means to unify a range of useful methodologies, including generalized linear models, generalized estimation equations, quasi-likelihood estimation, and conditional inference. They also utilize a standardized set of assumptions and tools throughout, imposing regular conditions and resulting in a more coherent and cohesive volume. Written for the graduate-level audience, this text can be used in a one-semester or two-semester course.

A Course in Probability Theory

The use of the Black-Scholes model and formula is pervasive in financial markets. There are very few undergraduate textbooks available on the subject and, until now, almost none written by mathematicians. Based on a course given by the author, the goal of

Probability: A Graduate Course

This is the only book that gives a rigorous and comprehensive treatment with lots of examples, exercises, remarks on this particular level between the standard first undergraduate course and the first graduate course based on measure theory. There is no competitor to this book. The book can be used in classrooms as well as for self-study.

Probability Theory in Finance

This classroom-tested textbook is an introduction to probability theory, with the right balance between mathematical precision, probabilistic intuition, and concrete applications. Introduction to Probability covers the material precisely, while avoiding excessive technical details. After introducing the basic vocabulary of randomness, including events, probabilities, and random variables, the text offers the reader a first glimpse of the major theorems of the subject: the law of large numbers and the central limit theorem. The important probability distributions are introduced organically as they arise from applications. The discrete and continuous sides of probability are treated together to emphasize their similarities. Intended for students with a calculus background, the text teaches not only the nuts and bolts of probability theory and how to solve specific problems, but also why the methods of solution work.

A Graduate Course in Probability

This book is about both the mathematics of sample surveys and about sample surveys. The mathematics is both elementary and rigorous. It is suitable for a one year junior-senior level course for mathematics and statistics majors as well as for students in the social sciences who are not handicapped by a fear of proofs in mathematics. It requires no previous knowledge of statistics, and it could actually serve as an introduction to statistics. A sizeable part of the book covers the discrete probability needed for the sampling methods covered. Topics then covered are: simple random sampling, sampling with unequal probabilities, linear relationships, stratified sampling, cluster sampling and two-stage sampling. Contents:Events and ProbabilityRandom VariablesExpectationConditional ExpectationLimit TheoremsSimple Random SamplingUnequal Probability SamplingLinear RelationshipsStratified SamplingCluster SamplingTwo-Stage Sampling Readership: Mathematical statisticians. keywords:Discrete Probability;Simple Random Sampling;Unequal Probability Sampling;Stratified Sampling;Cluster Sampling;Two-Stage Sampling;Ratio Estimation “The book is well written and could serve as a very good supplement to more traditional courses in mathematical statistics. It could also be recommended to interested students as a supplementary reading.” Mathematical Reviews

Elementary Probability Theory

This market-leading introduction to probability features exceptionally clear explanations of the mathematics of probability theory and explores its many diverse applications through numerous interesting and motivational examples. The outstanding problem sets are a hallmark feature of this book. Provides clear, complete explanations to fully explain mathematical concepts. Features subsections on the probabilistic method and the maximum-minimums identity. Includes many new examples relating to DNA matching, utility, finance, and applications of the probabilistic method. Features an intuitive treatment of probability—intuitive explanations follow many examples. The Probability Models Disk included with each copy of the book, contains six probability models that are referenced in the book and allow readers to quickly and easily perform calculations and simulations.

Mathematical Methods in Sample Surveys

Despite the fears of university mathematics departments, mathematics educat,ion is growing rather than declining. But the truth of the matter is that the increases are occurring outside departments of mathematics. Engineers, computer scientists, physicists, chemists, economists, statis- cians, biologists, and even philosophers teach and learn a great deal of mathematics. The teaching is not always terribly rigorous, but it tends to be better motivated and better adapted to the needs of students. In my own experience teaching students of biostatistics and mathematical bi- ogy, I attempt to convey both the beauty and utility of probability. This is a tall order, partially because probability theory has its own vocabulary and habits of thought. The axiomatic presentation of advanced probability typically proceeds via measure theory. This approach has the advantage of rigor, but it inwitably misses most of the interesting applications, and many applied scientists rebel against the onslaught of technicalities. In the current book, I endeavor to achieve a balance between theory and app- cations in a rather short compass. While the combination of brevity apd balance sacrifices many of the proofs of a rigorous course, it is still cons- tent with supplying students with many of the relevant theoretical tools. In my opinion, it better to present the mathematical facts without proof rather than omit them altogether.

A Graduate Course in Probability

Probability and Mathematical Statistics: A Series of Monographs and Textbooks: A Graduate Course in Probability presents some of the basic theorems of analytic probability theory in a cohesive manner. This book discusses the probability spaces and distributions, stochastic independence, basic limiting operations, and strong limit theorems for independent random variables. The central limit theorem, conditional expectation and martingale theory, and Brownian motion are also elaborated. The prerequisite for this text is knowledge of real analysis or measure theory, particularly the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, Fubini's theorem, Radon-Nikodym theorem, Egorov's theorem, monotone convergence theorem, and theorem on unique extension of a sigma-finite measure from an algebra to the sigma-algebra generated by it. This publication is suitable for a one-year graduate course in probability given in a mathematics program and preferably for students in their second year of graduate work.

Applied Probability

Introductory Probability is a pleasure to read and provides a fine answer to the question: How do you construct Brownian motion from scratch, given that you are a competent analyst? There are at least two ways to develop probability theory. The more familiar path is to treat it as its own discipline, and work from intuitive examples such as coin flips and conundrums such as the Monty Hall problem. An alternative is to first develop measure theory and analysis, and then add interpretation. Bhattacharya and Waymire take the second path.

Theory of Probability and Random Processes

This book is based on the view that cognitive skills are best acquired by solving challenging, non-standard probability problems. Many puzzles and problems presented here are either new within a problem solving context (although as topics in fundamental research they are long known) or are variations of classical problems which follow directly from elementary concepts. A small number of particularly instructive problems is taken from previous sources which in this case are generally given. This book will be a handy resource for professors looking for problems to assign, for undergraduate math students, and for a more general audience of amateur scientists.

40 Puzzles and Problems in Probability and Mathematical Statistics

This textbook on the theory of probability is aimed at graduate students. It starts with the basic tools, and goes on to cover a number of subjects in detail, including the three central planks of probability theory.

Probability

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 First Course in Probability

This volume presents topics in probability theory covered during a first-year graduate course given at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. The necessary background material in measure theory is developed, including the standard topics, such as extension theorem, construction of measures, integration, product spaces, Radon-Nikodym theorem, and conditional expectation. In the first part of the book, characteristic functions are introduced, followed by the study of weak convergence of probability distributions. Then both the weak and strong limit theorems for sums of independent random variables are proved, including the weak and strong laws of large numbers, central limit theorems, laws of the iterated logarithm, and the Kolmogorov three series theorem. The first part concludes with infinitely divisible distributions and limit theorems for sums of uniformly infinitesimal independent random variables. The second part of the book mainly deals with dependent random variables, particularly martingales and Markov chains. Topics include standard results regarding discrete parameter martingales and Doob's inequalities. The standard topics in Markov chains are treated, i.e., transience, and null and positive recurrence. A varied collection of examples is given to demonstrate the connection between martingales and Markov chains. Additional topics covered in the book include stationary Gaussian processes, ergodic theorems, dynamic programming, optimal stopping, and filtering. A large number of examples and exercises is included. The book is a suitable text for a first-year graduate course in probability.

A First Course in Probability and Statistics

This is a text for a one-quarter or one-semester course in probability, aimed at students who have done a year of calculus. The book is organised so a student can learn the fundamental ideas of probability from the first three chapters without reliance on calculus. Later chapters develop these ideas further using calculus tools. The book contains more than the usual number of examples worked out in detail. The most valuable thing for students to learn from a course like this is how to pick up a probability problem in a new setting and relate it to the standard body of theory. The more they see this happen in class, and the more they do it themselves in exercises, the better. The style of the text is deliberately informal. My experience is that students learn more from intuitive explanations, diagrams, and examples than they do from theorems and proofs. So the emphasis is on problem solving rather than theory.

Introduction to Probability

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 First Course in Probability

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.

Knowing the Odds

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.

Probability Theory with Applications

This book provides an introduction to those parts of analysis that are most useful in applications for graduate students. The material is selected for use in applied problems, and is presented clearly and simply but without sacrificing mathematical rigor. The text is accessible to students from a wide variety of backgrounds, including undergraduate students entering applied mathematics from non-mathematical fields and graduate students in the sciences and engineering who want to learn analysis. A basic background in calculus, linear algebra and ordinary differential equations, as well as some familiarity with functions and sets, should be sufficient.

Essentials of Probability Theory for Statisticians

This book provides an introduction to probability theory and its applications. The emphasis is on essential probabilistic reasoning, which is illustrated with a large number of samples. The fourth edition adds material related to mathematical finance as well as expansions on stable laws and martingales. From the reviews: "Almost thirty years after its first edition, this charming book continues to be an excellent text for teaching and for self study." -- STATISTICAL PAPERS

Probability: A Graduate Course

Probability Theory

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.

A Basic Course in Probability Theory

In the Preface to the first edition, originally published in 1980, we mentioned that this book was based on the author's lectures in the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics of the Lomonosov University in Moscow, which were issued, in part, in mimeographed form under the title "Probabil ity, Statistics, and Stochastic Processors, I, II" and published by that Univer sity. Our original intention in writing the first edition of this book was to divide the contents into three parts: probability, mathematical statistics, and theory of stochastic processes, which corresponds to an outline of a three semester course of lectures for university students of mathematics. However, in the course of preparing the book, it turned out to be impossible to realize this intention completely, since a full exposition would have required too much space. In this connection, we stated in the Preface to the first edition that only probability theory and the theory of random processes with discrete time were really adequately presented. Essentially all of the first edition is reproduced in this second edition. Changes and corrections are, as a rule, editorial, taking into account com ments made by both Russian and foreign readers of the Russian original and ofthe English and Germantranslations [Sll]. The author is grateful to all of these readers for their attention, advice, and helpful criticisms. In this second English edition, new material also has been added, as follows:

in Chapter 111, §5, §§7-12; in Chapter IV, §5; in Chapter VII, §§8-10.

A Basic Course in Measure and Probability

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.