Tabela de Distribuições Contínuas 3 - João Maurício A. Mota e Bruno M. de Castro

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Paramétrico $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X]$ $\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[(X - \mu)^2\right]$ Cumulantes $K_t = \ln[M_X(t)]$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$ $a \in \mathbb$	Função d	ensidade de probabilidade $f(\cdot)$	Espaço	Média	Variância	$\mu_s' = I\!\!E \left[X^s ight] ext{ou} \ \mu_s = I\!\!E \left[(X-\mu)^s ight] ext{ou}$	runçao Geradora de Momentos
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Paramétrico	$\mu = I\!\!E \left[X \right]$	$\sigma^2 = I\!\!E \left[(X - \mu)^2 \right]$	Cumulantes $K_t = \ln \left[M_X(t) \right]$	$I\!\!E\left[e^{tX}\right]$
$ a \in \mathbb{R} $ $a + b + c $ $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - ac - bc $ $a < c < b $ $a < c < c $ $b $ $b < c < c < c $ $b $ $b < c < c < c $ $b $ $b < c < c < c < c < c < c < c < c < c < $		$f(x) = \frac{x}{\beta^2} e^{-x^2/2\beta^2} I(x)$ $(0,\infty)$	$\beta > 0$	$eta\sqrt{rac{\pi}{2}}$	$\frac{(4-\pi)\beta^2}{2}$	$\mu_s' = 2^{s/2} \beta^s \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{s}{2} \right)$	Não é útil
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$f(x) = \frac{2}{(c - \frac{1}{c})^2}$	$\frac{I(x-a)}{I(b-a)} \frac{I(x)}{I(a,c)} + \frac{2(b-x)}{(b-a)(b-c)} \frac{I(x)}{I(c,b)}$	$a \in R$ $a < b$ $a < c < b$	$\frac{a+b+c}{3}$	$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - ac - bc}{18}$	ı	$\frac{2(b-c)e^{at} - (b-a)e^{ct}}{(b-a)(c-a)(b-c)t^{2}} + \frac{(c-a)e^{bt}}{(b-a)(c-a)(b-c)t^{2}}$
$a > 0 bB(1 + 1/a, b) -[bB(1 + 1/a, b)]^{2} \mu'_{s} = bB\left(1 + \frac{s}{a}, b\right) $ $b > 0 \frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \beta^{2}\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}\right) \mu'_{s} = \frac{2\beta^{s}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\Gamma\left(\frac{s + 3}{2}\right) $ $a > 0 \theta + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} - \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} - \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} \frac{1}{\lambda^$	5.	$(x) = \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} x^{-(r+1)} e^{-\lambda/x} I(x)$ $(0,\infty)$	r > 0 λ > 0	$\frac{\lambda}{r-1}, r > 1$	$\frac{\lambda^2}{(r-1)^2(r-2)}, \ r>2$	$\mu_s' = \frac{\lambda^s \Gamma(r-s)}{\Gamma(r)}, \ r > s$	Nao é útil
$\beta > 0 \qquad \frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \qquad \beta^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \right) \qquad \mu'_s = \frac{2\beta^s}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma \left(\frac{s+3}{2} \right)$ $\lambda > \theta \qquad \theta + \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\theta > 0 \qquad \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \qquad \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \qquad -$ $n > 2 \qquad \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}, n > 1 \qquad \Gamma \left(\frac{n-1}{2} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})} - \frac{1}{\pi[\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})]^2} \right], n > 1 \qquad \mu'_s = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{s+1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{s+n-1}{2})}, n > 1$	f	$f(x) = abx^{a-1}(1-x^a)^{(b-1)}I(x)$ $f(x) = abx^{a-1}(1-x^a)^{(b-1)}I(x)$	a > 0 $b > 0$	bB(1+1/a,b)	$bB(1+2/a,b) - [bB(1+1/a,b)]^2$	$\mu_s' = bB\left(1 + \frac{s}{a}, b\right)$	Não é útil
$ \lambda > \theta \\ \theta > 0 \\ n > 2 $ $ \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}, \ n > 1 $ $ \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \left[\frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})} - \frac{1}{\pi[\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})]^2}\right], \ n > 1 $ $ \mu'_s = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{s+1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{s+1}{2})}, \ n > 1 $		$f(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{x^2}{\beta^3} e^{-x^2/\beta^2} \frac{I(x)}{(0,\infty)}$	$\beta > 0$	$\frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	$\beta^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \right)$	$\mu_s' = \frac{2\beta^s}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s+3}{2}\right)$	Não é útil
$n > 2 \qquad \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}, \ n > 1 \qquad \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \left[\frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})} - \frac{1}{\pi[\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})]^2}\right], \ n > 1 \qquad \mu_s' = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{s+1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{s+n-1}{2})}, \ n > 1$		$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda(x-\theta)} I(x)$ (θ,∞)	$\lambda > \theta$ $\theta > 0$	$\theta + \frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	ı	$\frac{\lambda e^{\theta t}}{(\lambda - t)}, \ t < \lambda$
	f(x) =	$\frac{1}{B[1/2,(n-2)/2]}(1-x^2)^{(n-4)/2} \frac{1}{L(n-1,1)}$	n > 2	$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}, \ n > 1$	$\left[\frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})} - \right.$	$\mu_s' =$	Não é útil