

Probability Distribution

1 **Binomial** (n, p) , $(x = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ R: `xbinom`
 $f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$
 $M(t) = (pe^t + 1 - p)^n$
 $E(X) = np$, $\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$

NOTE: $n \rightarrow \infty$ with $\mu = np \Rightarrow \text{Poisson}(\mu)$
 $F_{\text{Bin}(n,p)}(x) = F_{\text{Beta}(n-x, x+1)}(1-p)$
 $F_{\text{Bin}(n,p)}(r-1) = 1 - F_{\text{NegBin}(r,p)}(n-r)$
 $X_i \sim \text{Bin}(n_i, p) \Rightarrow \sum X_i \sim \text{Bin}(\sum n_i, p)$

2 **Geometric** (p) R: `xgeom`
 $f(x) = p(1-p)^x$, $(x = 0, 1, \dots)$
 $F(t) = 1 - (1-p)^{\lfloor t \rfloor + 1}$, where $\lfloor t \rfloor = \max\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : m \leq t\}$
 $S(t) = P[X \geq t] = (1-p)^{\lceil t \rceil}$ with $\lceil t \rceil = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : m \geq t\}$
 $R(t) = P[X > t] = (1-p)^{\lfloor t \rfloor + 1}$
 $M_X(t) = \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)e^t}$, $(t < -\log(1-p))$
 $E(X) = \frac{1-p}{p}$, $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

 $f(y) = p(1-p)^{y-1}$, $(y = 1, 2, \dots)$
 $F(t) = 1 - (1-p)^{\lfloor t \rfloor}$
 $S(t) = P[Y \geq t] = (1-p)^{\lceil t \rceil - 1}$
 $R(t) = P[Y > t] = (1-p)^{\lfloor t \rfloor}$
 $M_Y(t) = \frac{pe^t}{1 - (1-p)e^t}$, $(t < -\log(1-p))$
 $E(Y) = \frac{1}{p}$, $\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

NOTE: $\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (X_i) \sim \text{Geo}(1 - (1-p)^n)$: self-reproducing

3 **Hypergeometric** (N, M, n) R: `xhyper`
 $f(x) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$,
 $(\max(0, M - (N - n)) \leq x \leq \min(n, M))$
 $E(X) = n \left(\frac{M}{N} \right)$, $\text{Var}(X) = n \frac{M}{N} \frac{(N-M)(N-n)}{N(N-1)}$

4 **Negative Binomial** (r, p) R: `xnbinom`
 $f(x) = \binom{r+x-1}{x} p^r (1-p)^x$, $(x = 0, 1, \dots)$
 $M_X(t) = \left(\frac{p}{1 - (1-p)e^t} \right)^r$
 $E(X) = r \frac{1-p}{p}$, $\text{Var}(X) = r \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

 $f(y) = \binom{y-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{y-r}$, $(y = r, r+1, \dots)$
 $M_Y(t) = \left(\frac{pe^t}{1 - (1-p)e^t} \right)^r$
 $E(Y) = r \frac{1}{p}$, $\text{Var}(Y) = r \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

NOTE: $X = V_1 + \dots + V_r$, $(V_i \sim \text{Geometric}(p))$
 $(1-x)^{-n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+k-1}{k} x^k$ ($|x| < 1$)
 $\mu = r(1-p)$, $r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \text{Poisson}(\mu)$
 $F_{\text{Bin}(n,p)}(r-1) = 1 - F_{\text{NegBin}(r,p)}(n-r)$
 $X_i \sim \text{NB}(r_i, p) \Rightarrow \sum X_i \sim \text{NB}(\sum r_i, p)$

5 **Poisson** (μ) R: `xpois`
 $f(x) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^x}{x!}$, $(x = 0, 1, \dots)$
 $M(t) = \exp(\mu(e^t - 1))$
 $E(X) = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X) = \mu$

NOTE: $X_i \sim \text{Poi}(\mu_i) \Rightarrow \sum X_i \sim \text{Poi}(\sum \mu_i)$
 $P_{\text{Poi}(\mu)}[X \geq n] = F_{\Gamma(n,1)}(\mu) = F_{\Gamma(n,\mu)}(1)$
 $= F_{\chi^2_{2n}}(2\mu)$

1 **Beta** (α, β) , $(\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$ R: `xbeta`
 $f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$, $(0 < x < 1)$
 $M(t) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=1}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$
 $E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$, $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta+1)(\alpha+\beta)^2}$

NOTE: $F_{\text{Beta}(n-x, x+1)}(1-p) = F_{\text{Bin}(n,p)}(x)$

2 **BS** (α, β) , $(\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$: Birnbaum-Saunders
 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\alpha\beta} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{t}} \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{t} \right) \phi \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\sqrt{\frac{t}{\beta}} - \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{t}} \right) \right]$, $(t > 0)$
 $F(t) = \Phi \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\sqrt{\frac{t}{\beta}} - \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{t}} \right) \right]$

 $F^{-1}(p) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\alpha \sqrt{\beta} \Phi^{-1}(p) + \sqrt{\alpha^2 \beta \{ \Phi^{-1}(p) \}^2 + 4\beta} \right]^2$
 $= \beta \left\{ 1 + \gamma(p)^2 + \gamma(p) \sqrt{\gamma(p)^2 + 2} \right\}$,
 where $\gamma(p) = \alpha \Phi^{-1}(p) / \sqrt{2}$

$E(T) = \beta(1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2)$, $\text{Var}(T) = (\alpha\beta)^2(1 + \frac{5}{4}\alpha^2)$

NOTE: $\text{median}(T) = \beta$, $cT \sim \text{BS}(\alpha, c\beta)$, $T^{-1} \sim \text{BS}(\alpha, \beta^{-1})$

$X = \left(\sqrt{\frac{T}{\beta}} - \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{T}} \right) \sim N(0, \alpha^2)$
 $\log T \sim \sinh\text{-Normal}(\log \beta, \alpha)$

3 **Cauchy** (α, β) R: `xcauchy`
 $f(x) = \frac{\beta}{\pi} \frac{1}{\beta^2 + (x-\alpha)^2}$
 $F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\arctan \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$
 $\phi(t) = \exp(it\alpha - \beta|t|)$

NOTE: $\text{Cauchy}(0, 1) = t(1)$
 $X, Y \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow X/Y \sim \text{Cauchy}(0, 1)$
 $cX \sim \text{Cauchy}(c\alpha, c\beta)$
 $X_i \sim \text{Cauchy}(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i \sim \text{Cauchy}(\alpha, \beta)$

4 **Chi Squared** (n) R: `xchisq`
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n/2) 2^{n/2}} x^{n/2-1} e^{-x/2}$, $(x \geq 0)$
 $E(X) = n$, $\text{Var}(X) = 2n$
 $M(t) = \left(\frac{1}{1-2it} \right)^{n/2}$, $(t < \frac{1}{2})$
 $E(X^m) = 2^n \Gamma(m + n/2) / \Gamma(n/2)$

NOTE: $\chi^2(n) = \text{Gamma}(n/2, 2)$
 $\chi^2(2) = \text{Exponential}(\beta = 2)$
 $X_i \sim \chi^2(n_i) \Rightarrow \sum X_i \sim \chi^2(\sum n_i)$
 $X_i \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$
 $F_{\chi^2(p+2)}(x) = F_{\chi^2(p)}(x) - 2x f_{\chi^2(p)}(x) / p$
 $F_{\chi^2(1)}(x) = 2\Phi(\sqrt{x}) - 1$
 $F_{\chi^2(2)}(x) = 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \phi(\sqrt{x})$
 $F_{\chi^2(3)}(x) = 2\Phi(\sqrt{x}) - 1 - 2\sqrt{x} \phi(\sqrt{x})$

5 **Exponential** (θ) R: `xexp`
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}$ ($x \geq 0, \theta > 0$)
 $F(x) = 1 - e^{-x/\theta}$
 $M(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \theta t}$, $(t < \frac{1}{\theta})$
 $E(X) = \theta$, $\text{Var}(X) = \theta^2$

NOTE: Memoryless property
 $cX \sim \text{Exponential}(c\theta)$
 $\sum X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \theta)$
 $\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (X_i) \sim \text{Exponential}(\theta/n)$: self-reproducing
 $Y = X^{1/\alpha} \sim \text{Weibull}(\alpha, \theta)$
 $Y = \sqrt{2X/\theta} \sim \text{Rayleigh}(1)$
 $Y = \alpha - \gamma \log(X/\theta) \sim \text{Gumbel}(\alpha, \gamma)$

6 **F**(m, n)R:**xf**

$$F(m, n) = \frac{\chi_m^2/m}{\chi_n^2/n}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{n}{n-2} \quad (n > 2),$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 2 \left(\frac{n}{n-2} \right)^2 \frac{m+n-2}{m(n-4)} \quad (n > 4)$$

$$\text{NOTE: } [F(m, n)]^{-1} = F(n, m)$$

$$F_{1-\alpha}(m, n) = [F_\alpha(n, m)]^{-1}$$

$$F(1, k) = t^2(k)$$

$$\text{If } X \sim F(m, n), \quad mX/(mX+n) \sim \text{Beta}(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2}).$$

7 **Gamma**(α, θ)R:**xgamma**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} \exp(-x/\theta), \quad (0 < x < \infty)$$

$$M(t) = (1 - \theta t)^{-\alpha} \quad (t < 1/\theta)$$

$$E(X) = \alpha\theta, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \alpha\theta^2$$

$$\text{NOTE: } X \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \theta) = \text{Erlang}(n, \theta)$$

$$X = V_1 + \dots + V_n, \quad (V_i \sim \text{Exponential}(\theta))$$

$$2X/\theta \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^k \frac{e^{-x/\theta}}{k!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^k \frac{e^{-x/\theta}}{k!}$$

$$\text{Gamma}(n/2, 2) = \chi^2(n), \quad \Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_i, \theta) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^r X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i, \theta)$$

$$X/d \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \theta/d)$$

$$E[X^c] = \Gamma(\alpha + c)\theta^c/\Gamma(\alpha) \quad (c > -\alpha)$$

8 **Laplace**(μ, σ): Double Exponential

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-|x-\mu|/\sigma}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\mu|/\sigma} & (x < \mu) \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\mu|/\sigma} & (x \geq \mu) \end{cases}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{e^{\mu t}}{1 - (\sigma t)^2}, \quad (|t| < \frac{1}{\sigma})$$

$$E(X) = \text{median}(X) = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(X) = 2\sigma^2$$

9 **Logistic**(μ, β)R:**xlogis**

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta}}{\beta[1 + e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta}]^2} = \frac{1}{2\beta \left[1 + \cosh\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\beta}\right) \right]}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta}}$$

$$M(t) = e^{\mu t} \Gamma(1 - \beta t) \Gamma(1 + \beta t), \quad |t| < \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$E(X) = \text{median}(X) = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\pi^2 \beta^2}{3}$$

10 **Lognormal**(μ, σ^2)R:**xlnorm**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}x} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\log(x)-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

$$E(X^k) = e^{k\mu + k^2\sigma^2/2}, \quad \text{Var}(X) = e^{2(\mu + \sigma^2)} - e^{2\mu + \sigma^2}$$

$$\text{NOTE: } F_{\log N(\mu, \sigma^2)}(x) = F_{N(\mu, \sigma^2)}(\log x) = \Phi\left(\frac{\log x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

Self-reproducing under multiplication and division

11 **Normal**(μ, σ^2)R:**xnorm**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

$$M(t) = \exp(\mu t + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2)$$

$$\text{NOTE: If } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad Y = e^X \sim \log N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$F_{N(0,1)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(x) F_{\Gamma(1/2,1)}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(x) F_{\chi^2(1)}(x)$$

$$\phi'(z) = -z\phi(z), \quad \phi''(z) = (z^2 - 1)\phi(z)$$

$$E(X^3) = \mu^3 + 3\mu\sigma^2, \quad E(X^4) = \mu^4 + 6\mu^2\sigma^2 + 3\sigma^4$$

12 **Rayleigh**(β)

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\beta^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\beta^2}\right)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\beta^2}\right)$$

$$E(X) = \beta\sqrt{\pi/2}, \quad E(X^k) = (\sqrt{2}\beta)^k \frac{k}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{median}(X) = \beta\sqrt{2 \ln 2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = (2 - \pi/2)\beta^2$$

$$\text{NOTE: Rayleigh}(\beta) = \text{Weibull}(2, 2\beta^2)$$

$$cX \sim \text{Rayleigh}(c\beta)$$

$$(X/\beta)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$$

$$X^2 \sim \text{Exponential}(2\beta^2) = \text{Gamma}(1, 2\beta^2)$$

$$\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (X_i) \sim \text{Rayleigh}(\beta/\sqrt{n}): \text{self-reproducing}$$

13 **Slash**(α, β)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(x-\alpha)^2/\beta^2} \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)^2\right)\right)$$

$$F(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right) - \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right) f_{\text{Slash}(0,1)}\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)$$

$$\text{NOTE: } X = \alpha + \beta \frac{Z}{U},$$

$$\text{where } Z \sim N(0, 1) \text{ and } U \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1).$$

14 **Student** $t(k)$ R:**xt**

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma((k+1)/2)}{\Gamma(k/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k\pi}} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-(k+1)/2}, \quad (k \geq 1)$$

$$E(X) = 0 \quad (k > 1), \quad \text{Var}(X) = k/(k-2) \quad (k > 2)$$

$$\text{NOTE: } X \sim \frac{N(0, 1)}{\sqrt{\chi_k^2/k}}, \quad F_\alpha(1, k) = t_{\alpha/2}(k)^2$$

$$F_{t(k)}(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} F_{\text{Beta}(k/2, 1/2)}\left(\frac{k}{k+x^2}\right) \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} F_{\text{Beta}(k/2, 1/2)}\left(\frac{k}{k+x^2}\right) \quad (x < 0)$$

15 **Uniform**(a, b)R:**xunif**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}, \quad (t \neq 0)$$

$$E(X) = \text{median}(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$\text{NOTE: } X \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1), \quad -\log X \sim \text{Exponential}(1)$$

16 **Wald**(μ, λ): Inverse Gaussian (IG) R:**xinvgauss**{statmod}

$$f(x; \mu, \lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi x^3}} \exp\left[-\lambda \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\mu^2 x}\right] = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x^3}} \phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}} \frac{x-\mu}{\mu}\right)$$

$$E(X) = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \mu^3/\lambda$$

$$F(x) = \Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}} \frac{x-\mu}{\mu}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right) \Phi\left(-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}} \frac{x+\mu}{\mu}\right)$$

$$M(t) = \exp\left[\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\mu^2 t/\lambda}\right)\right]$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{\text{mle}} = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{\lambda}_{\text{mle}} = \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum \{X_i^{-1} - \bar{X}^{-1}\}\right]^{-1}.$$

$$\text{NOTE: } \lambda(X - \mu)^2/(\mu^2 X) \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$X_i \sim \text{IG}(\mu, \lambda) \Rightarrow kX_i \sim \text{IG}(k\mu, k\lambda),$$

$$\sum X_i \sim \text{IG}(n\mu, n^2\lambda), \quad n\lambda/\hat{\lambda}_{\text{mle}} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

17 **Weibull**(α, θ)R:**xweibull**

$$f(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\left(x/\theta\right)^\alpha\right), \quad (x \geq 0, \alpha > 0, \theta > 0)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \exp\left(-\left(x/\theta\right)^\alpha\right)$$

$$E(X^k) = \theta^k \Gamma(1 + \frac{k}{\alpha}), \quad \text{median}(X) = \theta (\ln 2)^{1/\alpha}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \theta^2 \left[\Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}) - \Gamma^2(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha})\right]$$

$$\text{NOTE: } \theta = 1 - e^{-1} \approx 63.2\% \text{ percentile}$$

$$Y = X^\alpha \sim \text{Exponential}(\theta^\alpha)$$

$$\text{Weibull}(1, \theta) = \text{Exponential}(\theta)$$

$$\text{Weibull}(2, \sqrt{2}\theta) = \text{Rayleigh}(\theta)$$

$$\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} (X_i) \sim \text{Weibull}(\alpha, \theta/n^{1/\alpha}): \text{self-reproducing}$$