

## Probability distributions

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### Continuous Distributions

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#### Beta( $\alpha, \beta$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}, \quad V(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

$$M(t) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$$


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#### Cauchy( $\theta, \sigma$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\sigma} \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma})^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad -\infty < \theta < \infty, \quad \sigma > 0.$$

$$E(X) \text{ n.a.}, \quad V(X) \text{ n.a.}$$

$$M(t) \text{ n.a.}$$


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#### $\chi^2(n)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n/2)2^{n/2}} x^{n/2-1} e^{-x/2}, \quad 0 \leq x < \infty, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(X) = n, \quad V(X) = 2 \cdot n$$

$$M(t) = \left( \frac{1}{1-2t} \right)^{n/2}$$


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#### Double exponential( $\mu, \sigma$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-|x-\mu|/\sigma}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty, \quad \sigma > 0$$

$$E(X) = \mu, \quad V(X) = 2\sigma^2$$

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


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#### Exponential( $\lambda$ )

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0, \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad V(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{1}{1-t/\lambda}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}$$

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**Exponential (alternative parametrization)**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad \beta > 0$$

$$E(X) = \beta, \quad V(X) = \beta^2$$

$$M(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \beta t}, \quad t < \frac{1}{\beta}$$

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**F( $\nu_1, \nu_2$ )**

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu_2}{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}\right)^{\nu_1/2} \cdot \frac{x^{(\nu_1 - 2)/2}}{(1 + \frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}x)^{(\nu_1 + \nu_2)/2}}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad \nu_1, \nu_2 = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2 - 2}, \quad \nu_2 > 2, \quad V(X) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2 - 2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2 - 2}{\nu_1(\nu_2 - 4)}, \quad \nu_2 > 4$$

$$M(t) \text{ n.a.}$$

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**Gamma( $\alpha, \beta$ )**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta} \quad x > 0, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0$$

$$E(X) = \alpha\beta \quad V(X) = \alpha\beta^2$$

$$M(t) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \beta t}\right)^\alpha$$

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**Gamma (alternative parametrization)**

$$f(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad V(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}$$

$$M(t) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - t/\beta}\right)^\alpha$$

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**Inverse Gamma( $\alpha, \beta$ )**

$$f(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{-\alpha-1} e^{-\beta/x} \quad x > 0, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} \quad V(X) = \frac{\beta^2}{(\alpha-1)^2(\alpha-2)}$$


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**Logistic**( $\mu, \beta$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta}}{(1+e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta})^2} \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty, \quad \beta > 0$$

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

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


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**Lognormal**( $\mu, \sigma^2$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \frac{e^{-(\log x - \mu)^2 / (2\sigma^2)}}{x}, \quad 0 \leq x < \infty, \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty, \quad \sigma > 0$$

$$E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}}, \quad V(X) = e^{2(\mu + \sigma^2)} - e^{2\mu + \sigma^2}$$

$$M(t) = \text{n.a.}$$


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**Normal**( $\mu, \sigma^2$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty, \quad \sigma > 0$$

$$E(X) = \mu, \quad V(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$M(t) = e^{\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2 / 2}$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^{it\mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2}$$


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**Pareto**( $\alpha, \beta$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{\beta \alpha^\beta}{x^{\beta+1}}, \quad \alpha < x < \infty, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \beta > 0$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\beta \alpha}{\beta - 1}, \quad \beta > 1, \quad V(X) = \frac{\beta \alpha^2}{(\beta - 1)^2 (\beta - 2)}, \quad \beta > 2$$

$$M(t) = \text{n.a.}$$


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**t**( $\nu$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu\pi}} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{x^2}{\nu})^{(\nu+1)/2}} \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad \nu = 1, \dots$$

$$E(X) = 0, \quad \nu > 1, \quad V(X) = \frac{\nu}{\nu-2}, \quad \nu > 2$$

$$M(t) = \text{n.a.}$$


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**Uniform** $(a, b)$ 

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

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

$$M(t) = \frac{e^{bt} - e^{at}}{(b-a)t}$$

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**Weibull** $(\gamma, \beta)$ 

$$f(x) = \frac{\gamma}{\beta} x^{\gamma-1} e^{-x^\gamma/\beta}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad \gamma > 0, \quad \beta > 0$$

$$E(X) = \beta^{1/\gamma} \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}), \quad V(X) = \beta^{2/\gamma} \left( \Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{\gamma}) - \Gamma^2(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}) \right)$$

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**Discrete Distributions**

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**Bernoulli( $p$ )**

$$P(X = x) = p^x(1 - p)^{1-x}, \quad x = 0, 1; \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$E(X) = p, \quad V(X) = p(1 - p)$$

$$M(t) = (1 - p) + pe^t$$

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**Binomial( $n, p$ )**

$$P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}; \quad x = 0, 1, \dots, n; \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$E(X) = np, \quad V(X) = np(1 - p)$$

$$M(t) = (pe^t + (1 - p))^n$$

$$\varphi(t) = (1 - p + pe^{it})^n$$

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**Discrete Uniform**

$$P(X = x | N) = \frac{1}{N} \quad x = 1, \dots, N$$

$$E(X) = \frac{N+1}{2}, \quad V(X) = \frac{(N+1)(N-1)}{12}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N e^{it}$$

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**Geometric( $p$ )**

$$P(X = x) = p(1 - p)^{x-1}, \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1, \quad x = 1, \dots \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{p}, \quad V(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{pe^t}{1 - (1-p)e^t}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{pe^{it}}{1 - (1-p)e^{it}}$$

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**Geometric( $p$ ) (alternative formulation)**

$$P(X = x) = p(1 - p)^x, \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1, \quad x = 0, \dots \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1-p}{p}, \quad V(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{p}{1 - (1-p)e^t}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{p}{1-(1-p)e^{it}}$$

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**Hypergeometric**

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{K-x}}{\binom{N}{K}}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{KM}{N}, \quad V(X) = \frac{KM}{N} \frac{(N-M)(N-K)}{N(N-1)}$$

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**Multinomial**

$$P(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x}) = \frac{n!}{x_1! \cdots x_k!} p_1^{x_1} \cdots p_k^{x_k} \quad x_i = 0, 1, \dots \quad x_1 + \cdots + x_k = n$$

$$E(X_i) = np_i, \quad V(X_i) = np_i(1-p_i), \quad Cov(X_i, X_j) = -np_i p_j$$

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**Negative Binomial**

$$P(X = x) = \binom{r+x-1}{x} p^r (1-p)^x; \quad x = 0, 1, \dots; \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$E(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p}, \quad V(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$M(t) = \left( \frac{p}{1-(1-p)e^t} \right)^r$$

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**Poisson**

$$P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \quad x = 0, 1, \dots \quad 0 \leq \lambda < \infty$$

$$E(X) = \lambda, \quad V(X) = \lambda$$

$$M(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{it} - 1)}$$


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## References

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