

# • How we can quantify $h(x)$ ?

- Arithmetic mean (also known as the expectation value),

$$\mu = E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xh(x) dx$$

- Variance,

$$V = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 h(x) dx$$

- Standard deviation,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{V}$$

- Skewness,

$$\Sigma = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^3 h(x) dx$$

- Kurtosis,

$$K = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^4 h(x) dx - 3$$

- $p\%$  quantiles ( $p$  is called a percentile),  $q_p$ ,

$$\frac{p}{100} = \int_{-\infty}^{q_p} h(x) dx$$

**Location parameter**

$$p(x|\mu, \gamma) = \frac{1}{\pi\gamma} \left( \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma^2 + (x - \mu)^2} \right)$$

What is  $\sigma$  for the Cauchy distr. above?

**Scale parameter**

**Shape parameters**

**Parameters describing cumulative distribution**