

**Gamma & Beta Functions**
**Gamma Function**

- $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$  for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
- $\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)$
- $\Gamma(1) = 1, \Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$
- $\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\beta^\alpha}$
- $(y+\alpha-1)! = \binom{y+\alpha-1}{y} (y!)(\alpha-1)!$

**Beta Function**

- $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$
- $B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1}(1-t)^{\beta-1} dt$

**Expectation & Variance Laws**
**Law of Total Expectation**

$$E[X] = E[E[X|\theta]]$$

**Law of Total Variance**

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[\text{Var}(X|\theta)] + \text{Var}(E[X|\theta])$$

**Variance Properties**

- $\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$
- $\text{Var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$
- $\text{Var}(aX+bY) = a^2 \text{Var}(X) + b^2 \text{Var}(Y) + 2ab \text{Cov}(X, Y)$

**Variance of Sum**

$$\text{Var}(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

**Covariance & Correlation**
**Covariance**

- $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$
- $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)]$
- $\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$
- $\text{Cov}(aX+b, cY+d) = ac \cdot \text{Cov}(X, Y)$
- $\text{Cov}(X, Y+Z) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Cov}(X, Z)$
- $\text{Cov}(X, X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Cov}(X, Y)$
- $\text{Cov}(X, X-Y) = \text{Var}(X) - \text{Cov}(X, Y)$
- If  $X, Y$  independent:  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

**Correlation**

- $\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}}$
- $-1 \leq \rho(X, Y) \leq 1$
- If  $X, Y$  independent:  $\rho(X, Y) = 0$

**Conditional Distributions**
**Conditional Density/PMF**

$$f_{X|Y=b}(x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,b)}{f_Y(b)}$$

**Conditional Expectation**

$$E[X|Y=b] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f_{X|Y=b}(x) dx$$

$$E[X|Y=b] = \sum_x x \cdot P(X=x|Y=b)$$

**Marginal Distributions**
**From Joint to Marginal**

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy$$

$$P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y)$$

**Hierarchical Models**

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|\theta}(x|\theta) f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta$$

$$P(X=x) = \sum_{\theta} P(X=x|\theta) P(\theta)$$

**Transformation Methods**
**CDF Method**

- Find  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y)$
- Solve for  $X$ :  $P(X \leq h(y))$  or  $P(X \geq h(y))$
- Differentiate:  $f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y)$

**For  $Y = g(X)$  (diff, monotonic)**

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot \left| \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) \right|$$

**Common Distributions**
**Uniform:**  $X \sim \text{Unif}[a, b]$ 

- PDF:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$  for  $a \leq x \leq b$

- $E[X] = \frac{a+b}{2}$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

**Discrete Uniform on  $\{a, \dots, b\}$** 

- PMF:  $P(X=k) = \frac{1}{b-a+1}$

- $E[X] = \frac{a+b}{2}$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a+1)^2-1}{12}$

**Exponential:  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$** 

- PDF:  $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0$

- $E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

**Memoryless:  $P(X > s+t | X > s) = P(X > t)$** 
**Binomial:  $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$** 

- PMF:  $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

- $E[X] = np$

- $\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$

**Beta:  $X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$** 

- PDF:  $f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, 0 < x < 1$

- $E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$

**Poisson:  $X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$** 

- PMF:  $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$

- $E[X] = \lambda$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$

**Gamma:  $X \sim \text{Gamma}(r, \beta)$** 
**Shape-rate parameterization**

- PDF:  $f(x) = \frac{\beta^r}{\Gamma(r)} x^{r-1} e^{-\beta x}, x > 0$

- $E[X] = \frac{r}{\beta}$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{r}{\beta^2}$

**Normal:  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$** 

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

- $E[X] = \mu$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$

- If  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ , then  $Z^2 \sim \chi_1^2 \sim \text{Gamma}(1/2, 1/2)$

**Chi-Square:  $X \sim \chi_k^2$** 

- PDF:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{k/2} \Gamma(k/2)} x^{k/2-1} e^{-x/2}, x > 0$

- $E[X] = k$

- $\text{Var}(X) = 2k$

- Equivalent to  $\text{Gamma}(k/2, 1/2)$

**Negative Binomial:  $X \sim \text{NB}(r, p)$** 

- PMF:  $P(X=k) = \binom{k+r-1}{k} p^r (1-p)^k$

- $E[X] = \frac{r(1-p)}{p}$

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$

**Multinomial:  $\mathbf{X} \sim \text{Multi}(n, \mathbf{p})$** 

- PMF:  $P(\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x}) = \frac{n!}{x_1! \cdots x_k!} p_1^{x_1} \cdots p_k^{x_k}$

- $E[X_i] = np_i$

- $\text{Var}(X_i) = np_i(1-p_i)$

- $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = -np_i p_j$  for  $i \neq j$

**Dirichlet:  $\mathbf{p} \sim \text{Dir}(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$** 

- Let  $\alpha_0 = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i$

- PDF:  $f(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_0)}{\prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma(\alpha_i)} \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{\alpha_i-1}$

- $E[p_i] = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_0}$

- $\text{Var}(p_i) = \frac{\alpha_i(\alpha_0-\alpha_i)}{\alpha_0^2(\alpha_0+1)}$

- $\text{Cov}(p_i, p_j) = -\frac{\alpha_i \alpha_j}{\alpha_0^2(\alpha_0+1)}$  for  $i \neq j$

**Hierarchical Distributions**
**1. Beta-Binomial**

$$X|p \sim \text{Bin}(n, p), p \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\text{Marginal PMF: } P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \frac{\Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha+\beta)}$$

$$\text{Moments: } E[X] = \frac{n\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{n\alpha\beta(n+\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

**2. Gamma-Poisson (Negative Binomial)**

$$X|\lambda \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda), \lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(r, \beta)$$

$$\text{Marginal PMF: } P(X=k) = \binom{k+r-1}{k} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^r \left(\frac{1}{\beta+1}\right)^k$$

$$\text{This is NB} \left(r, \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)$$

$$\text{Moments: } E[X] = \frac{r}{\beta}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{r(\beta+1)}{\beta^2}$$

**3. Normal-Normal (Random Mean)**

$$X|\mu \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \mu \sim N(\mu_0, \tau^2)$$

$$\text{Marginal: } X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2 + \tau^2)$$

$$\text{Moments: } E[X] = \mu_0$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 + \tau^2$$

**4. Dirichlet-Multinomial**

$$X|\mathbf{p} \sim \text{Multi}(n, \mathbf{p}), \mathbf{p} \sim \text{Dir}(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

$$\text{Marginal PMF: } P(\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \frac{\Gamma(n\alpha_0)}{\Gamma(n)\prod_{i=1}^k \Gamma(\alpha_i)} \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\Gamma(x_i+\alpha_i)}{\Gamma(x_i+\alpha_0)}$$

$$\text{Moments: } E[X_i] = \frac{n\alpha_i}{\alpha_0}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{n\alpha_i(\alpha_0-\alpha_i)}{\alpha_0^2(\alpha_0+1)}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = -\frac{n\alpha_i \alpha_j}{\alpha_0^2(\alpha_0+1)} \text{ for } i \neq j$$

**Joint Distributions**
**Independence**

- $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$

- $P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) \cdot P(Y=y)$

- If independent:  $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$

- If independent:  $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$

**Sum of Independent Variables**

- If  $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  independent:

- $X+Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

- If  $X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda_1), Y \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda_2)$  independent:  $X+Y \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

- If  $X \sim \text{Gamma}(r_1, \beta), Y \sim \text{Gamma}(r_2, \beta)$  independent:

- $X+Y \sim \text{Gamma}(r_1 + r_2, \beta)$

**Common Transformation Examples**

- If  $X \sim \text{Unif}[0, 1]$

- $Y = \sqrt{X}$  has PDF  $f_Y(y) = 2y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

- $Y = e^X$  has PDF  $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y}, 1 \leq y \leq e$

- $Y = -\ln X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$

- If  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$

- $Z^2 \sim \chi_1^2$

- $Y = \mu + \sigma Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$