

## Pearson Type III Distribution



A skewed distribution which is similar to the [binomial distribution](#) when  $p \neq q$  (Abramowitz and Stegun 1972, p. 930).

$$y = k(t + A)^{A^2 - 1} e^{-A^2 t},$$

for  $t \in [0, \infty)$  where

$$A \equiv 2/\gamma$$

$$K \equiv \frac{A^{A^2} e^{-A^2}}{\Gamma(A^2)},$$

$\Gamma(z)$  is the [gamma function](#), and  $T$  is a standardized variate. Another form is

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\beta \Gamma(p)} \left( \frac{x - \alpha}{\beta} \right)^{p-1} \exp \left( - \frac{x - \alpha}{\beta} \right).$$

For this distribution, the [characteristic function](#) is

$$\phi(t) = e^{i\alpha t} (1 - i\beta t)^{-p},$$

and the [mean](#), [variance](#), [skewness](#), and [kurtosis excess](#) are

$$\mu = \alpha + p\beta \rightarrow = \textcircled{b} + \textcircled{n} / \textcircled{a} = \mu \quad (\text{mean})$$

$$\sigma^2 = p\beta^2 \rightarrow = \textcircled{n} / \textcircled{a}^2 \rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{\textcircled{n}} / \textcircled{a} = \sigma \quad (\text{standard deviation})$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{6}{p} \rightarrow = 2 / \sqrt{\textcircled{n}} = \gamma \quad (\text{skew})$$

$$p \sim \textcircled{n}$$

$$\beta \sim \frac{1}{\textcircled{a}}$$

$$\alpha \sim \textcircled{b}$$