

Here are the R commands to find probabilities and quantiles for the “named” distributions we will talk about in STAT 509.

DISCRETE MODELS: Binomial, geometric, negative binomial, hypergeometric, Poisson.

Model	$p_Y(y) = P(Y = y)$	$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$
$Y \sim b(n, p)$	<code>dbinom(y,n,p)</code>	<code>pbinom(y,n,p)</code>
$Y \sim \text{geom}(p)$	<code>dgeom(y-1,p)</code>	<code>pgeom(y-1,p)</code>
$Y \sim \text{nib}(r, p)$	<code>dnbinom(y-r,r,p)</code>	<code>pnbinom(y-r,r,p)</code>
$Y \sim \text{hyper}(N, n, r)$	<code>dhyper(y,r,N-r,n)</code>	<code>phyper(y,r,N-r,n)</code>
$Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$	<code>dpois(y,λ)</code>	<code>ppois(y,λ)</code>

CONTINUOUS MODELS: Normal, exponential, gamma,  $\chi^2$ , Weibull, lognormal,  $t$ ,  $F$ .

Model	$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$	$\phi_p$
$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	<code>pnorm(y,μ,σ)</code>	<code>qnorm(p,μ,σ)</code>
$Y \sim \text{exponential}(\lambda)$	<code>pexp(y,λ)</code>	<code>qexp(p,λ)</code>
$Y \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha, \lambda)$	<code>pgamma(y,α,λ)</code>	<code>qgamma(p,α,λ)</code>
$Y \sim \chi^2(\nu)$	<code>pchisq(y,ν)</code>	<code>qchisq(p,ν)</code>
$Y \sim \text{Weibull}(\beta, \eta)$	<code>pweibull(y,β,η)</code>	<code>qweibull(p,β,η)</code>
$Y \sim \text{lognormal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	<code>plnorm(y,μ,σ)</code>	<code>qlnorm(p,μ,σ)</code>
$Y \sim t(\nu)$	<code>pt(y,ν)</code>	<code>qt(p,ν)</code>
$Y \sim F(\nu_1, \nu_2)$	<code>pf(y,ν<sub>1</sub>,ν<sub>2</sub>)</code>	<code>qf(p,ν<sub>1</sub>,ν<sub>2</sub>)</code>

NOTE: In continuous distributions, the  $p$ th quantile  $\phi_p$  satisfies

$$F_Y(\phi_p) = P(Y \leq \phi_p) = p.$$

Note that  $0 < p < 1$ .