

## Algumas distribuições de probabilidade DISCRETAS

Distribuição	f. discreta de probabilidade	Média	Variância	F.G.Momentos
Bernoulli( $p$ ) $p \in [0, 1], q = 1 - p$	$p(x) = p^x q^{1-x} \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1\}}(x)$	$p$	$pq$	$q + pe^t$
Binomial( $n, p$ ) $p \in [0, 1], q = 1 - p$	$p(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots,n\}}(x)$	$np$	$npq$	$(q + pe^t)^n$
Hipergeométrica $(N, r, n)$ $r \leq N, n \leq N$	$p(x) = \frac{\binom{r}{x} \binom{N-r}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ $x = \max\{0, n - N + r\}, \dots, \min\{r, n\}$	$n \frac{r}{N}$	$n \left( \frac{r}{N} \right) \left( \frac{N-r}{N} \right) \left( \frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$	
Poisson( $\lambda$ ) $\lambda > 0$	$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots\}}(x)$	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\exp\{\lambda(e^t - 1)\}$
Geométrica( $p$ ) <i>No. de fracassos</i>	$p(x) = pq^x \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots\}}(x)$	$q/p$	$q/p^2$	$\frac{p}{1 - qe^t}$
Geométrica( $p$ ) <i>No. de ensaios</i>	$p(x) = pq^{x-1} \mathbb{1}_{\{1,2,\dots\}}(x)$	$1/p$	$q/p^2$	$\frac{pe^t}{1 - qe^t}$
Bin. Negativa( $r, p$ ) <i>No. de fracassos</i>	$p(x) = \binom{r+x-1}{x} p^r q^x \mathbb{1}_{\{0,1,\dots\}}(x)$	$r \cdot q/p$	$r \cdot q/p^2$	$\left( \frac{p}{1 - qe^t} \right)^r$
Bin. Negativa( $r, p$ ) <i>No. de ensaios</i>	$p(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r q^{x-r} \mathbb{1}_{\{r,r+1,\dots\}}(x)$	$r \cdot 1/p$	$r \cdot q/p^2$	$\left( \frac{pe^t}{1 - qe^t} \right)^r$

## Algumas distribuições de probabilidade CONTÍNUAS

Distribuição	f. densidade de probabilidade	Média	Variância	F.G.Momentos
Uniforme $[a, b]$ $a < b$ , reais	$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \mathbb{1}_{[a,b]}(x)$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\frac{e^{bt} - e^{at}}{(b-a)t}$
Normal $(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu \in \mathcal{R}, \sigma^2 > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right\}$	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$	$\exp\left\{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}\right\}$
Exponencial $(\lambda)$ $\lambda > 0$	$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$	$1/\lambda$	$1/\lambda^2$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}, t < \lambda$
Gama $(r, \lambda)$ $r, \lambda > 0$ , reais	$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} e^{-\lambda x} x^{r-1} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$	$r/\lambda$	$r/\lambda^2$	$\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}\right)^r, t < \lambda$
Beta $(a, b)$ $a, b > 0$ , reais	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta(a,b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(x)$	$\frac{a}{a+b}$	$\frac{ab}{(a+b+1)(a+b)^2}$	
Quiquadrado $\chi^2(k), k = 1, 2, \dots$	$f(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} x^{\frac{k}{2}-1} e^{-(\frac{1}{2})x} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$	$k$	$2k$	$\left(\frac{1}{1-2t}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}, t < \frac{1}{2}$
$t$ -Student $(k)$ $k > 0$ , real	$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k\pi} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{\frac{k+1}{2}}}$	0 para $k > 1$	$\frac{k}{k-2}$ para $k > 2$	não existe
Cauchy $(\alpha, \beta)$ $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}, \beta > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\beta \left\{1 + \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)^2\right\}}$	não existe $\alpha$ =mediana	não existe	$\exp\{i\alpha t - \beta  t \}$ f. característica
Distribuição $F$ (Fisher-Snedecor) $F(m, n)$ $m, n = 1, 2, \dots$	$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \times$ $\times \frac{x^{(m-2)/2}}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{n}x\right)^{(m+n)/2}} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$	$\frac{n}{n-2}$ se $n > 2$	$\frac{2n^2(m+n-2)}{m(n-2)^2(n-4)}$ se $n > 4$	não existe
Pareto $(\theta, b)$ $b > 0, \theta > 0$	$f(x) = \frac{\theta b^\theta}{x^{\theta+1}} \mathbb{1}_{(b,\infty)}(x)$	$\frac{\theta b}{\theta-1}$ para $\theta > 1$	$\frac{\theta b^2}{(\theta-1)^2(\theta-2)}$ para $\theta > 2$	não existe