## Distribuzioni discrete

| Distribuzioni | parametri               | $\mathbb{P}(X=k)$                                    | media         | varianza        | funz. caratteristica $\varphi(t)$ |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| B(n,p)        | $n \ge 1,  p \in [0,1]$ | $\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k = 1,, n$            | np            | np(1-p)         | $(1 - p + pe^{it})^n$             |
| G(p)          | $p \in (0,1)$           | $p(1-p)^{k-1}, k = 1, 2, \dots$                      | $\frac{1}{p}$ | $\frac{1}{p^2}$ | $\frac{pe^{it}}{(1-[1-p]e^{it})}$ |
| $P(\lambda)$  | $\lambda > 0$           | $e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, k = 0, 1, \dots$ | λ             | λ               | $e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$           |

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## Distribuzioni assolutamente continue

| Distribuzioni               | parametri                           | densità $f(t)$   | media                    | varianza                   | funzione caratteristica $\varphi(t)$                      |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| $exp(\lambda)$              | $\lambda > 0$                       | $\lambda e^{-\lambda t} 1_{[0,+\infty)}(t)$  | $\frac{1}{\lambda}$      | $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$      | $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}$                            |
| $\Gamma(\alpha,\lambda)$    | $\alpha > 0, \lambda > 0$           | $\frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} t^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda t} 1_{[0,+\infty)}(t)$ | $\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$ | $\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$ | $\left(\frac{\lambda - it}{\lambda - it}\right)^{\alpha}$ |
| $\mathcal{N}(\mu,\sigma^2)$ | $\mu \in \mathbb{R},  \sigma^2 > 0$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$                          | $\mu$                    | $\sigma^2$                 | $e^{\mu it - \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$                     |
| U([a,b])                    | $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \ a < b$      | $\frac{1}{b-a}1_{[a,b]}(t)$  | $\frac{a+b}{2}$          | $\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$       | $\frac{\sin bt}{bt} \text{ se } b > 0 \text{ e } a = -b$  |
| $\mathcal{N}(\mu,\sigma^2)$ | $\mu \in \mathbb{R},  \sigma^2 > 0$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$                          | $\mu$                    | $\sigma^2$                 | $e^{\mu it - rac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$                      |

## Vettori Gaussiani

 $\mathcal{N}(\underline{\mu},Q),\underline{\mu}\in\mathbb{R}^n$ , vettore delle medie,  $Q\in Mat(n\times n),\ Q\geq 0$  matrice di covarianza

$$\begin{split} f_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x}) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det(Q)}} e^{-\frac{}{2}}, \text{ se } \det(Q) > 0, \\ \varphi_{\underline{X}}(\underline{t}) &= e^{i<\underline{\mu},\underline{t}>-\frac{1}{2}<\underline{t},Q\underline{t}>} \end{split}$$