

Table of Common Distributions

taken from *Statistical Inference* by Casella and Berger

Discrete Distributions

distribution	pmf	mean	variance	mgf/moment
Bernoulli(p)	$p^x(1-p)^{1-x}; x=0,1; p \in (0,1)$	p	$p(1-p)$	$(1-p) + pe^t$
Beta-binomial(n, α, β)	$\binom{n}{x} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)\Gamma(n-x+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+n)}$	$\frac{n\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{n\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$	
Notes: If $X P$ is binomial (n, P) and P is beta(α, β), then X is beta-binomial(n, α, β).				
Binomial(n, p)	$\binom{n}{x} p^x(1-p)^{n-x}; x=1, \dots, n$	np	$np(1-p)$	$[(1-p) + pe^t]^n$
Discrete Uniform(N)	$\frac{1}{N}; x=1, \dots, N$	$\frac{N+1}{2}$	$\frac{(N+1)(N-1)}{12}$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N e^{it}$
Geometric(p)	$p(1-p)^{x-1}; p \in (0,1)$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1}{p^2}$	$\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$
Note: $Y = X - 1$ is negative binomial($1, p$). The distribution is <i>memoryless</i> : $P(X > s X > t) = P(X > s - t)$.				
Hypergeometric(N, M, K)	$\frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{K-x}}{\binom{N}{K}}; x=1, \dots, K$ $M - (N - K) \leq x \leq M; N, M, K > 0$	$\frac{KM}{N}$	$\frac{KM}{N} \frac{(N-M)(N-k)}{N(N-1)}$?
Negative Binomial(r, p)	$\binom{r+x-1}{x} p^r(1-p)^x; p \in (0,1)$ $\binom{y-1}{r-1} p^r(1-p)^{y-r}; Y = X + r$	$\frac{r(1-p)}{p}$	$\frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$	$\left(\frac{p}{1-(1-p)e^t} \right)^r$
Poisson(λ)	$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}; \lambda \geq 0$	λ	λ	$e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$
Notes: If Y is gamma(α, β), X is Poisson($\frac{x}{\beta}$), and α is an integer, then $P(X \geq \alpha) = P(Y \leq y)$.				

Continuous Distributions

distribution	pdf	mean	variance	mgf/moment
Beta(α, β)	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}; x \in (0, 1), \alpha, \beta > 0$	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$	$1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$
Cauchy(θ, σ)	$\frac{1}{\pi\sigma} \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma})^2}; \sigma > 0$	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist
Notes: Special case of Student's t with 1 degree of freedom. Also, if X, Y are iid $N(0, 1)$, $\frac{X}{Y}$ is Cauchy				
χ_p^2	$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{p}{2})2^{\frac{p}{2}}} x^{\frac{p}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}; x > 0, p \in N$	p	$2p$	$\left(\frac{1}{1-2t} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}}, t < \frac{1}{2}$
Notes: Gamma($\frac{p}{2}, 2$).				
Double Exponential(μ, σ)	$\frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{ x-\mu }{\sigma}}; \sigma > 0$	μ	$2\sigma^2$	$\frac{e^{\mu t}}{1-(\sigma t)^2}$
Exponential(θ)	$\frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}; x \geq 0, \theta > 0$	θ	θ^2	$\frac{1}{1-\theta t}, t < \frac{1}{\theta}$
Notes: Gamma(1, θ). Memoryless. $Y = X^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}$ is Weibull. $Y = \sqrt{\frac{2X}{\beta}}$ is Rayleigh. $Y = \alpha - \gamma \log \frac{X}{\beta}$ is Gumbel.				
F_{ν_1, ν_2}	$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1+\nu_2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu_2}{2})} \left(\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2} \right)^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}} \frac{x^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}-1}}{(1+(\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2})x)^{\frac{\nu_1+\nu_2}{2}}}; x > 0$	$\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2}, \nu_2 > 2$	$2(\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2})^2 \frac{\nu_1+\nu_2-2}{\nu_1(\nu_2-4)}, \nu_2 > 4$	$EX^n = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1+2n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu_2-2n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu_2}{2})} \left(\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1} \right)^n, n < \frac{\nu_2}{2}$
Notes: $F_{\nu_1, \nu_2} = \frac{\chi_{\nu_1}^2/\nu_1}{\chi_{\nu_2}^2/\nu_2}$, where the χ^2 s are independent. $F_{1, \nu} = t_{\nu}^2$.				
Gamma(α, β)	$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}; x > 0, \alpha, \beta > 0$	$\alpha\beta$	$\alpha\beta^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t} \right)^{\alpha}, t < \frac{1}{\beta}$
Notes: Some special cases are exponential ($\alpha = 1$) and χ^2 ($\alpha = \frac{p}{2}, \beta = 2$). If $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, $Y = \sqrt{\frac{X}{\beta}}$ is Maxwell. $Y = \frac{1}{X}$ is inverted gamma.				
Logistic(μ, β)	$\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\beta}}}{\left[1 + e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\beta}} \right]^2}; \beta > 0$	μ	$\frac{\pi^2 \beta^2}{3}$	$e^{\mu t} \Gamma(1 + \beta t), t < \frac{1}{\beta}$
Notes: The cdf is $F(x \mu, \beta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\beta}}}$.				
Lognormal(μ, σ^2)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{(\log x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}; x > 0, \sigma > 0$	$e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}}$	$e^{2(\mu + \sigma^2)} - e^{2\mu + \sigma^2}$	$EX^n = e^{n\mu + \frac{n^2 \sigma^2}{2}}$
Normal(μ, σ^2)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}; \sigma > 0$	μ	σ^2	$e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$
Pareto(α, β)	$\frac{\beta \alpha^{\beta}}{x^{\beta+1}}; x > \alpha, \alpha, \beta > 0$	$\frac{\beta \alpha}{\beta-1}, \beta > 1$	$\frac{\beta \alpha^2}{(\beta-1)^2(\beta-2)}, \beta > 2$	does not exist
t_{ν}	$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu\pi}} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{x^2}{\nu})^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}}$	$0, \nu > 1$	$\frac{\nu}{\nu-2}, \nu > 2$	$EX^n = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \nu^{\frac{n}{2}}, n \text{ even}$
Notes: $t_{\nu}^2 = F_{1, \nu}$.				
Uniform(a, b)	$\frac{1}{b-a}, a \leq x \leq b$	$\frac{b+a}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\frac{e^{bt} - e^{at}}{(b-a)t}$
Notes: If $a = 0, b = 1$, this is special case of beta ($\alpha = \beta = 1$).				
Weibull(γ, β)	$\frac{\gamma}{\beta} x^{\gamma-1} e^{-\frac{x^{\gamma}}{\beta}}; x > 0, \gamma, \beta > 0$	$\beta^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma})$	$\beta^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[\Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{\gamma}) - \Gamma^2(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}) \right]$	$EX^n = \beta^{\frac{n}{\gamma}} \Gamma(1 + \frac{n}{\gamma})$
Notes: The mgf only exists for $\gamma \geq 1$.				