

# Lesson 18: Moment Generating Functions

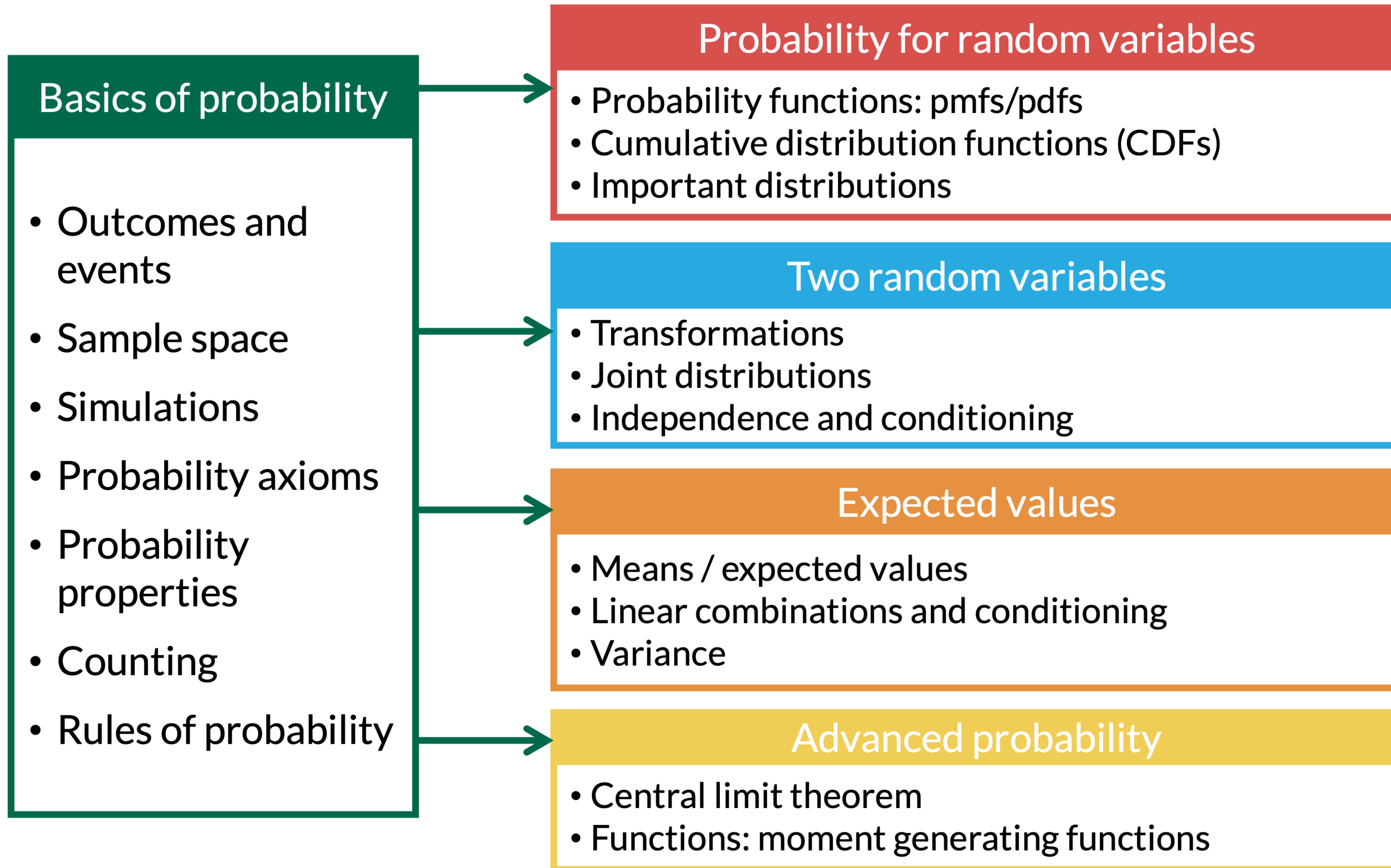
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# Learning Objectives

1. Learn the definition of a moment-generating function.
2. Find the moment-generating function of a random variable.
3. Use a moment-generating function to find the mean and variance of a random variable.

# Where are we?



# What are moments?

## Definition 1

The  $j^{th}$  moment of a r.v.  $X$  is  $\mathbb{E}[X^j]$

# Okay, but what are they?

## Example 1

$1^{st} - 4^{th}$  moments

1. 1st moment:

2. 2nd moment:

3. 3rd moment:

4. 4th moment:

# What is a *moment generating function* (MGF)??

## Definition 3

If  $X$  is a r.v., then the **moment generating function (MGF)** associated with  $X$  is:

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}]$$

## Remarks

- For a discrete r.v., the MGF of  $X$  is

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] = \sum_{\text{all } x} e^{tx} p_X(x)$$

- For a continuous r.v., the MGF of  $X$  is

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$$

- The MGF  $M_X(t)$  is a function of  $t$ , not of  $X$ , and it might not be defined (i.e. finite) for all values of  $t$ . We just need it to be defined for  $t = 0$ .

# Example

## Example 4

What is  $M_X(t)$  for  $t = 0$ ?

# How do MGFs give us moments?

## Theorem 5

The moment generating function uniquely specifies a probability distribution. AKA **all moments can be found from the MGF through its derivatives at  $t = 0$ .**

## Theorem 6

$$\mathbb{E}[X^r] = M_X^{(r)}(0)$$

$(r)$  in this equation is the  $r$ th derivative with respect to  $t$ . We calculate the derivative at  $t = 0$

- When  $r = 1$ , we are taking the first derivative
- When  $r = 4$ , we are taking the fourth derivative



# Using the MGF to uniquely describe a probability distribution

## Example 7

Let  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

1. Find the MGF of  $X$
2. Find  $\mathbb{E}[X]$
3. Find  $\text{Var}(X)$

# Theorem

**Remark:** Finding the mean and variance is sometimes easier with the following trick

## Theorem 8

Let  $R_X(t) = \ln[M_X(t)]$ . Then,

$$\mu = \mathbb{E}[X] = R'_X(0), \text{ and}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = R''_X(0)$$

*Proof.*

# Using $R_X(t)$ to uniquely describe a probability distribution

## Example 9

Let  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ .

1. Find  $\mathbb{E}[X]$  using  $R_X(t)$
2. Find  $\text{Var}(X)$  using  $R_X(t)$

# Using the MGF to uniquely describe the standard normal distribution

## Example 10

Let  $Z$  be a standard normal random variable, i.e.

$$Z \sim N(0, 1).$$

1. Find the MGF of  $Z$
2. Find  $\mathbb{E}[Z]$
3. Find  $\text{Var}(Z)$

# Using the MGF to uniquely describe the standard normal distribution

# MGFs of sums of independent RV's

## Theorem 9

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent RV's with respective MGFs  $M_X(t)$  and  $M_Y(t)$ , then

$$M_{X+Y}(t) = E[e^{t(X+Y)}] = E[e^{tX}e^{tY}] = E[e^{tX}]E[e^{tY}] = M_X(t)M_Y(t)$$

# Main takeaways

- MGFs are a purely mathematical definition
  - We can't really relate it to our real world analysis
- They are helpful mathematically because they are unique to a probability distribution
  - We can find the unique MGF from a probability distribution
  - And we can find a distribution from an MGF
- MGFs can *sometimes* make it easier to find the mean and variance of an RV
- MGFs are most helpful when we are finding a joint distribution that is a sum or transformation of two RV's
  - Make the calculation easier!
- MGFs are often used to prove certain distributions are sums of other ones!

# More resources

- <https://online.stat.psu.edu/stat414/book/export/html/676>
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch/ez\\_vq23xWrQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch/ez_vq23xWrQ)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/2p9J9ChTeFI>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/A5bWU8xcQkE>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/QeUrTGFTFm4>
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