

Apunte momentos y FGM - Parte 2 Lara Sánchez Peña

Esperanza y varianza de variables aleatorias continuas

1.1. Variable aleatoria uniforme

(a) Si $X \sim U(a, b)$ entonces

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{si } a \le x \le b\\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_a^b \frac{x}{b-a} dx = \frac{x^2}{2(b-a)} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2(b-a)} = \frac{(a+b)(b-a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx = \frac{x^3}{3(b-a)} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{(a^2 + ab + b^2)(b-a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}$$

Entonces
$$Var(X) = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} - \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} = \frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}{12} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

(b)
$$M_X(t) = \frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$$

Entonces

$$M'_{X}(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(be^{tb} - ae^{ta})t - (e^{tb} - e^{ta})}{t^{2}}$$

$$E(X) = \lim_{t \to 0} M'_{X}(t) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(be^{tb} - ae^{ta}) + t(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta}) - (be^{tb} - ae^{ta})}{2t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta})}{2} = \frac{b^{2} - a^{2}}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$M_{X}''(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta})t^{3} - (be^{tb} - ae^{ta})2t^{2} + (e^{tb} - e^{ta})2t}{t^{4}}$$

$$M_{X}''(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta})t^{2} - 2t(be^{tb} - ae^{ta}) + 2(e^{tb} - e^{ta})}{t^{3}}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \lim_{t \to 0} M_{X}''(t) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta})t^{2} - 2t(be^{tb} - ae^{ta}) + 2(e^{tb} - e^{ta})}{t^{3}}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{3}e^{tb} - a^{3}e^{ta})t^{2} + (b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta})2t - 2(be^{tb} - ae^{ta}) - 2t(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta}) + 2(be^{tb} - ae^{ta})}{3t^{2}}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{3}e^{tb} - a^{3}e^{ta})t^{2} + (b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta})2t - 2(be^{tb} - ae^{ta}) - 2t(b^{2}e^{tb} - a^{2}e^{ta}) + 2(be^{tb} - ae^{ta})}{3t^{2}}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{(b^{3}e^{tb} - a^{3}e^{ta})t^{2}}{3t^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{b^{3} - a^{3}}{3(b-a)} = \frac{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}}{3}$$

Por lo tanto $Var(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$.



1.2. Variable aleatoria exponencial

(a) Recordemos que:

$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty x f_X(x) dx$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^\infty x^2 f_X(x) dx$$

•
$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

En este caso particular, tenemos que $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ si x > 0. Entonces,

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} I_{(0,+\infty)}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$
$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} I_{(0,+\infty)}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

Nota: Para calcular estas integrales debemos usar el método de integración por partes.

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx$$

y recordamos que $h(x)\Big|_{a}^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} h(x) - h(a)$.

Calculamos E(X) y Var(X):

$$E(X) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \underbrace{x}_{f(x)} \underbrace{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}_{g'(x)} dx = -xe^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} -e^{-\lambda x} dx^{1}$$

$$= \underbrace{\lim_{x \to +\infty} -xe^{-\lambda x}}_{=0} - \underbrace{0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot 0}}_{=0} - \left[\frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} \right]$$

$$= - \left[\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Calculamos $E(X^2)$:

$$E\left(X^{2}\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \underbrace{x^{2}}_{f(x)} \underbrace{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}_{g'(x)} dx = -x^{2} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} -2x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} - x^{2} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\lim_{x \to +\infty} -x^{2} e^{-\lambda x}}_{=0} - \underbrace{0^{2} \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot 0}}_{=0} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda} \underbrace{\int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} dx}_{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}}$$

Por lo tanto,

$$Var(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}.$$

(b)
$$M_X(t) = E\left(e^{tX}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{tx} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{(t-\lambda)x} dx = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t} \quad \text{si } t < \lambda$$

Notar que $f(x) = x^2$, $g'(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$, por lo tanto f'(x) = 2x y $g(x) = -e^{\lambda x}$.



$$M'_X(t) = (-1) \cdot (-1) \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - t)^2} \Rightarrow M'_X(0) = E(X) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$M''_X(t) = (-2) \cdot (-1) \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - t)^3} \Rightarrow M''_X(0) = E(X^2) = 2 \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^3} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

Entonces
$$Var(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

1.3. Variable aleatoria normal

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$

haciendo un cambio de variable $y = x - \mu$ entonces dy = dx, notando que si $-\infty < x < +\infty$ entonces $-\infty < y < +\infty$ se tiene que

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(y+\mu)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + \mu$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + \mu$$

haciendo un cambio de variable z = -y entonces dz = dy, notando que si $-\infty < y < +0$ entonces $0 < z < +\infty$ se tiene que

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-z}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + \mu$$

$$= -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + \mu$$

$$= \mu$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x(x-\mu+\mu)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x(x-\mu)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx + \mu \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma^{2}x}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -\frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx + \mu^{2}$$

$$= 0$$



Usando integración por partes donde u(x) = x, entonces u'(x) = 1 y donde $v'(x) = (x - \mu)e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, entonces $v(x) = -\sigma^2 e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$. Para mostrar que la primera integral del último paso es igual a 0 hay que tomar límite para x tendiendo a $+\infty$ y $-\infty$ y usar L'Hôpital escribiendo apropiadamente la expresión $xe^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ para que quede una indeterminación del tipo $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$, es decir, si escribimos $\lim_{x\to+\infty} xe^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}$

Entonces $Var(X) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$.

(b)
$$M_X(t) = e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$$

$$\begin{split} M_X'(t) &= (\mu + \sigma^2 t) e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}} \Rightarrow M_X'(0) = E(X) = (\mu + 0) e^0 = \mu \\ M_X''(t) &= \sigma^2 e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}} + (\mu + \sigma^2 t)^2 e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}} \Rightarrow M_X''(0) = E(X^2) = \sigma^2 e^0 + \mu^2 e^0 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 e^0 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 e^0 = \sigma^2 e^0 + \mu^2 e^0 = \sigma^2$$

Entonces $Var(X) = \sigma^2$.

1.4. Variable aleatoria Gama

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\lambda x} I_{(0, +\infty)}$$
, donde

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x} dx$$

En particular, $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)!$ si α es un número entero positivo y $\Gamma(\alpha + 1) = \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$.

Veamos primero que $\Gamma(1) = 1$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{1-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1.$$

Veamos ahora que $\Gamma(\alpha + 1) = \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$

$$\Gamma(\alpha + 1) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha + 1 - 1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{-x^{\alpha} e^{-x}}_{=0} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \underbrace{\alpha \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x} dx}_{=\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$= \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$$

Entonces si α es un número entero positivo, vale que $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)!$ Calculemos E(X) y Var(X):

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\lambda} \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha + 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} x^{\alpha} e^{-\lambda x} dx}_{=1}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\lambda} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

La última integral es igual a 1 porque es la integral de la función de densidad de una variable con distribución $\Gamma(\alpha + 1, \lambda)$.



$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \lambda^{2}} \underbrace{\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha + 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} x^{\alpha + 1} e^{-\lambda x} dx}_{=1}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \lambda^{2}} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{\lambda^{2}}$$

La última integral es igual a 1 porque es la integral de la función de densidad de una variable con distribución $\Gamma(\alpha + 2, \lambda)$.

Cabe notar que
$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = (\alpha+1)\alpha$$

Entonces
$$Var(X) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

(b)
$$M_X(t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}\right)^{\alpha}, t < \lambda$$

$$M_X'(t) = \lambda^{\alpha}(-\alpha) \cdot (-1) \frac{1}{(\lambda - t)^{\alpha + 1}} \Rightarrow M_X'(0) = E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$M_X''(t) = \alpha \lambda^{\alpha}(-(\alpha + 1)) \cdot (-1) \frac{1}{(\lambda - t)^{\alpha + 2}} \Rightarrow M_X''(0) = E(X^2) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{\lambda^2}$$

Entonces
$$Var(X) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

1.5. Variable aleatoria Beta

Antes de probar cuánto valen la esperanza y varianza, tenemos que probar que:

$$Beta(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt$$

cumple la siguiente propiedad:

$$\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \Gamma(\beta) = \Gamma(\alpha + \beta) \cdot Beta(\alpha, \beta)$$

Notemos que:

$$\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta) = \left(\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx\right) \left(\int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy\right)$$
$$= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta-1} e^{-(x+y)} dy dx$$

Hacemos el siguiente cambio de variables $x = u \cdot v$, $y = u \cdot (1 - v)$. Notemos que el determinante de la matriz jacobiana es:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ 1 - v & -u \end{vmatrix} = -u.$$

Como u = x + y y v = x/(x + y), los límites de integración para u son 0 hasta ∞ y los límites de integración para v son 0 hasta 1.

Entonces,

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta) &= \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta-1} e^{-(x+y)} dy dx \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\infty} (uv)^{\alpha-1} [u(1-v)]^{\beta-1} e^{-[uv+u(1-v)]} |-u| du dv \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\infty} u^{\alpha+\beta-1} v^{\alpha-1} (1-v)^{\beta-1} e^{-u} du dv \\ &= \left(\int_{0}^{1} v^{\alpha-1} (1-v)^{\beta-1} dv \right) \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} u^{\alpha+\beta-1} e^{-u} du \right) \\ &= Beta(\alpha, \beta) \cdot \Gamma(\alpha+\beta) \end{split}$$

como queríamos ver.

(a)

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \int_{0}^{1} x^{\alpha} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{Beta(\alpha + 1, \beta)}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{1}{Beta(\alpha,\beta)} \int_{0}^{1} x^{\alpha+1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{Beta(\alpha+2,\beta)}{Beta(\alpha,\beta)} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+2)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha+\beta+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{2}+\alpha)(\alpha+\beta)}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}(\alpha+\beta+1)} - \frac{\alpha^{2}(\alpha+\beta+1)}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{3}+\alpha^{2}\beta+\alpha^{2}+\alpha\beta-\alpha^{3}-\alpha^{2}\beta-\alpha^{2}}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2}(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

(b) Sea $X \sim Beta(\alpha, \beta)$ la distribución Beta para $\alpha, \beta > 0$. La FGM $M_X(t)$ de X está dada por:

$$M_X(t) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha + r}{\alpha + \beta + r} \right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$$

De la definición de la distribución Beta, X tiene PDF

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha - 1} (1 - x)^{\beta - 1}}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)}$$

Usando la definición de FGM

$$M_X(t) = E\left(e^{tX}\right) = \int_0^1 e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$$



Entonces se tiene que

$$M_{X}(t) = \frac{1}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \int_{0}^{1} e^{tx} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(tx)^{k}}{k!} \right) x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k}}{k!} \int_{0}^{1} x^{\alpha+k-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k}}{k!} \left(\frac{Beta(\alpha + k, \beta)}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Beta(\alpha, \beta)}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \frac{t^{0}}{0!} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k}}{k!} \left(\frac{Beta(\alpha + k, \beta)}{Beta(\alpha, \beta)} \right)$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + k)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + k)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \right) \frac{t^{k}}{k!}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + k)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + k)} \right) \frac{t^{k}}{k!}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha) \prod_{r=0}^{k} (\alpha + r)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta) \prod_{r=0}^{k} (\alpha + \beta + r)} \right) \frac{t^{k}}{k!}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha + r}{\alpha + \beta + r} \right) \frac{t^{k}}{k!}$$

Notar que

Notar que
$$M'_X(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$$
Entonces $M'_X(0) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{0!} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{0^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$

$$M''_X(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{t^{k-2}}{(k-2)!}$$
Entonces $M''_X(0) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+\beta+1} \cdot \frac{1}{0!} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+r}{\alpha+\beta+r} \right) \frac{0^{k-2}}{(k-2)!}$

Entonces

$$Var(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

Variable aleatoria Pareto

(a) Calculamos los momentos de la función X, $E(X^k)$ para cualquier $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Notemos que el k-ésimo momento de *X* estará definido si y sólo si $\alpha > k$.

Separamos los cálculos de los momentos en tres casos para ver que solamente se pueden calcular los momentos si $\alpha > k$. Recuerde que el k-ésimo momento se calcula de la siguiente manera:

$$E\left(X^{k}\right) = \int_{\lambda}^{\infty} x^{k} f_{X}(x) dx$$

a) Consideramos $\alpha > k$.



$$E\left(X^{k}\right) = \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \int_{\lambda}^{\infty} x^{k-\alpha-1} dx$$

$$= \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \frac{x^{k-\alpha}}{k-\alpha} \Big|_{\lambda}^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \lambda^{\alpha}}{k-\alpha} \left(\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{k-\alpha} - \lambda^{k-\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \left(0 - \frac{\lambda^{k-\alpha}}{k-\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \lambda^{k}}{\alpha - k}$$

para $k - \alpha < 0, x^{k - \alpha} \to 0$ si $x \to \infty$

b) Consideramos $\alpha = k$.

$$E\left(X^{k}\right) = \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \int_{\lambda}^{\infty} x^{\alpha - \alpha - 1} dx$$
$$= \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \ln x \Big|_{\lambda}^{\infty}$$
$$= \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \left(\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln x - \ln \lambda \right)$$
$$\to \infty$$

c) Consideramos $\alpha < k$.

$$\begin{split} E\left(X^{k}\right) &= \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \int_{\lambda}^{\infty} x^{k-\alpha-1} dx \\ &= \alpha \lambda^{\alpha} \frac{x^{k-\alpha}}{k-\alpha} \Big|_{\lambda}^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{\alpha \lambda^{\alpha}}{k-\alpha} \left(\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{k-\alpha} - \lambda^{k-\alpha}\right) \to \infty \end{split}$$

para $k - \alpha > 0$, $x^{k - \alpha} \to +\infty$ si $x \to \infty$.

Por lo tanto
$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{\alpha - 1}$$
 y $E(X^2) = \frac{\alpha \lambda^2}{\alpha - 2}$.

Entonces, se tiene que $Var(X) = \frac{\alpha \lambda^2}{(\alpha - 1)^2(\alpha - 2)}$

(b) Las v.a. con distribución Pareto no tienen FGM.

1.7. Variable aleatoria Cauchy

- (a) Los momentos de la distribución Cauchy no están definidos.
- (b) Las v.a. con distribución Cauchy no tienen FGM.

1.8. Variable Chi cuadrado

La distribución $\chi^2(\nu)$ es un caso particular de la distribución Gama, cuando $\alpha = \frac{\nu}{2}$ y $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

- (a) Ver el caso Gama y reemplazar $\alpha = \frac{\nu}{2}$ y $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.
- (b) Ver el caso Gama y reemplazar $\alpha = \frac{\nu}{2}$ y $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.



1.9. Variable aleatoria F de Snedecor

Recuerde que una v.a. F que tiene distribución F se puede escribir como el cociente de dos v.a. X_i , con i = 1, 2 con distribución $\chi^2(\nu_i)$ independientes dividos sendos grados de libertad.

$$F = \frac{X_1/\nu_1}{X_2/\nu_2} \sim F_{\nu_1,\nu_2}$$

(a) En primer lugar buscamos calcular

$$E\left(\frac{X_1/\nu_1}{X_2/\nu_2}\right)$$

Sean f_{X_1} y f_{X_2} las PDF de X_1 y X_2 respectivamente.

Como X_1 y X_2 son independientes se tiene que:

$$f_{X_1,X_2}(x_1,x_2) = f_{X_1}(x_1)f_{X_2}(x_2)$$

Por lo tanto,

$$\begin{split} E\left(\frac{X_{1}/\nu_{1}}{X_{2}/\nu_{2}}\right) &= \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x_{1}/\nu_{1}}{x_{2}/\nu_{2}} f_{X_{1},X_{2}}(x_{1},x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \\ &= \frac{\nu_{2}}{\nu_{1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x_{1}}{x_{2}} f_{X_{1}}(x_{1}) f_{X_{2}}(x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \\ &= \frac{\nu_{2}}{\nu_{1}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{X_{2}}(x_{2})}{x_{2}} dx_{2} \right) \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} x_{1} f_{X_{1}}(x_{1}) dx_{1} \right) \\ &= \frac{\nu_{2}}{\nu_{1}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{\nu_{2}/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_{2}}{2}\right)} \int_{0}^{\infty} x_{2}^{\nu_{2}/2 - 2} e^{-x_{2}/2} dx_{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2^{\nu_{1}/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_{1}}{2}\right)} \int_{0}^{\infty} x_{1}^{\nu_{1}/2} e^{-x_{1}/2} dx_{1} \right) \end{split}$$

Notamos que la integral de la izquierda $\int_0^\infty x_2^{\nu_2/2-2}e^{-x_2/2}dx_2$ converge si y sólo si $\frac{\nu_2}{2}-2>-1$. Es decir, si $\nu_2>2$.

En ese caso, tenemos que la integral de la izquierda es igual a

$$\frac{1}{2^{\nu_2/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty x_2^{\nu_2/2-2} e^{-x_2/2} dx_2 = \frac{1}{2^{\nu_2/2-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty (2u)^{\nu_2/2-2} e^{-u} du$$

$$= \frac{2^{\nu_2/2-2}}{2^{\nu_2/2-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty u^{m/2-2} e^{-u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 1\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\nu_2 - 2}$$

Por otro lado, la integral de la derecha $\int_0^\infty x_1^{\nu_1/2} e^{-x_1/2} dx_1$ converge si y sólo si $\nu_1 > -2$. Esto ocurre porque $\nu_1 \in \mathbb{N}$. Entonces la integral de la derecha es igual a



$$\frac{1}{2^{\nu_1/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty x_1^{\nu_1/2} e^{-x_1/2} dx_1 = \frac{2}{2^{\nu_1/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty (2w)^{\nu_1/2} e^{-w} dw
= \frac{2^{\nu_1/2}}{2^{\nu_1/2-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty w^{\nu_1/2} e^{-w} dw
= 2 \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)}
= 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{\nu_1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)}
= \nu_1$$

Entonces,

$$E\left(\frac{X_1/\nu_1}{X_2/\nu_2}\right) = \frac{\nu_1\nu_2}{\nu_1(\nu_2 - 2)}$$
$$= \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2 - 2}$$

Calculemos ahora el segundo momento de una v.a. con distribución F.

$$\begin{split} E\left(\left(\frac{X_1/\nu_1}{X_2/\nu_2}\right)^2\right) &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x_1^2/\nu_1^2}{x_2^2/\nu_2^2} f_{X_1,X_2}(x_1,x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \frac{\nu_2^2}{\nu_1^2} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x_1^2}{x_2^2} f_{X_1}(x_1) f_{X_2}(x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \frac{\nu_2^2}{\nu_1^2} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{f_{X_2}(x_2)}{x_2^2} dx_2\right) \left(\int_0^\infty x_1^2 f_{X_1}(x_1) dx_1\right) \\ &= \frac{\nu_2^2}{\nu_1^2} \left(\frac{1}{2^{\nu_2/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty x_2^{\nu_2/2 - 3} e^{-x_2/2} dx_2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2^{\nu_1/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty x_1^{\nu_1/2 + 1} e^{-x_1/2} dx_2\right) \end{split}$$

Notemos que la integral de la izquierda $\int_0^\infty x_2^{\nu_2/2-3}e^{-x_2/2}dx_2$ converge si y sólo si $\frac{\nu_2}{2}-3>-1$. Es decir, si $\nu_2>4$. En ese caso, si $\nu_2>4$ se tiene que:

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2^{\nu_2/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty x_2^{\nu_2/2-3} e^{-x_2/2} dx_2 &= \frac{2}{2^{\nu_2/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty (2u)^{\nu_2/2-3} e^{-u} du \\ &= \frac{2^{\nu_2/2-3}}{2^{\nu_2/2-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty u^{\nu_2/2-3} e^{-u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 2\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 2\right)}{\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 1\right)\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 2\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 2\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\nu_2 - 2)(\nu_2 - 4)} \end{split}$$

sustituyendo en el primer renglón $x_2 = 2u$.

Note que la integral $\int_0^\infty x_1^{\nu_1/2+1}e^{-x_1/2}dx_2$ converge si y sólo si $\frac{\nu_1}{2}+1>-1$. O sea, si $\nu_1>-4$. Esto vale porque $\nu_1\in\mathbb{N}$. Entonces se tiene que:



$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2^{\nu_1/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty x_1^{\nu_1/2+1} e^{-x_1/2} dx_2 &= \frac{2}{2^{\nu_1/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty (2w)^{\nu_1/2+1} e^{-w} dw \\ &= \frac{2^{\nu_1/2+1}}{2^{\nu_1/2-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \int_0^\infty w^{\nu_1/2+1} e^{-w} dw \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2} + 2\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{\nu_1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu_1}{2} + 1\right) \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right)} \\ &= \nu_1(\nu_1 + 2) \end{split}$$

Entonces se tiene que:

$$E(X^{2}) = \frac{{\nu_{2}}^{2} \nu_{1}(\nu_{1} + 2)}{{\nu_{1}}^{2}(\nu_{2} - 2)(\nu_{2} - 4)}$$

Por lo tanto,

$$Var(X) = E(X^{2}) - (E(X))^{2}$$

$$= \frac{v_{2}^{2}(v_{1} + 2)}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)(v_{2} - 4)} - \frac{v_{2}^{2}}{(v_{2} - 2)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{v_{2}^{2}(v_{1} + 2)(v_{2} - 2)}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)^{2}(v_{2} - 4)} - \frac{v_{2}^{2}v_{1}(v_{2} - 4)}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)^{2}(v_{2} - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{v_{2}^{2}((v_{1} + 2)(v_{2} - 2) - v_{1}(v_{2} - 4))}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)^{2}(v_{2} - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{v_{2}^{2}(v_{1}v_{2} + 2v_{2} - 2v_{1} - 4 - v_{1}v_{2} + 4v_{1})}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)^{2}(v_{2} - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{v_{2}^{2}(2v_{2} + 2v_{1} - 4)}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)^{2}(v_{2} - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{2v_{2}^{2}(v_{2} + v_{1} - 2)}{v_{1}(v_{2} - 2)^{2}(v_{2} - 4)}$$

(b) Las v.a. con distribución F de Snedecor no tienen FGM.

1.10. Variable aleatoria lognormal

(a) Si X es lognormal (μ, σ^2) , entonces $Y = \ln X$ se distribuye Normal (μ, σ^2) . Consideremos

$$E\left(\boldsymbol{X}^{k}\right) = E\left(\boldsymbol{e}^{kY}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{e}^{ky} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \boldsymbol{e}^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \boldsymbol{e}^{ky - \frac{(y-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dy$$

Notemos que

$$ky - \frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} = -\frac{-2k\sigma^2y + y^2 - 2\mu y + \mu^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(y^2 - 2\left(\mu + k\sigma^2\right)y + \left(\mu + k\sigma^2\right)^2 + \mu^2 - \left(\mu + k\sigma^2\right)^2 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\left(y - \left(\mu + k\sigma^2\right)\right)^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{k\left(2\mu + k\sigma^2\right)}{2}$$

Llamando $\mu' = \mu + k\sigma^2$, podemos observar que el *k*-ésimo momento de *X* es

$$E\left(X^{k}\right) = e^{\frac{k\left(2\mu + k\sigma^{2}\right)}{2}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{\left(y - \mu'\right)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dy}_{=1}$$



Notemos que la última integral es igual a 1 porque es la integral de una función de densidad normal con media μ' y varianza σ^2 .

Entonces

$$E\left(X^{k}\right) = e^{\frac{k(2\mu + k\sigma^{2})}{2}}$$

En particular

• Si k = 1,

$$E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}}$$

• Si k = 2,

$$E\left(X^2\right) = e^{2(\mu + \sigma^2)}$$

Notemos que la varianza se calcula a partir de los primeros dos momentos.

$$Var(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = e^{2\mu + \sigma^{2}} (e^{\sigma^{2} - 1})$$

(b) Las v.a. con distribución lognormal no tienen FGM.

1.11. Variable aleatoria Weibull

 $X \sim Weibull(\alpha, \beta, v)$, con $\alpha > 0$ y $\beta > 0$, en el intervalo $E = (v, +\infty)$ si:

$$f(x) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x - v}{\alpha} \right)^{\beta - 1} e^{-\left(\frac{x - v}{\alpha} \right)^{\beta}} I_{(v, +\infty)(x)}$$

(a) Notar que con el cambio de variable y = x - v podemos calcular las integrales en un caso particular donde v = 0.

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta - 1} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta \frac{x^{\beta}}{\alpha^{\beta}} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \beta u \cdot e^{-u} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot u^{-\frac{\beta - 1}{\beta}} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha u^{\frac{1}{\beta}} e^{-u} du$$
$$= \alpha \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{1}{\beta} + 1 - 1} e^{-u} du = \alpha \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$$
$$= \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$$

donde en el segundo renglón se hace el cambio de variables $u=\frac{x^{\beta}}{\alpha^{\beta}}$ y por lo tanto

$$du = \beta \cdot \frac{x^{\beta - 1}}{\alpha^{\beta}} \cdot dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot u^{-\frac{\beta}{\beta - 1}} \cdot dx.$$

Es decir que $dx = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot u^{\frac{\beta}{\beta-1}} \cdot du$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta-1} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \beta \frac{x^{\beta+1}}{\alpha^{\beta}} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha \beta u^{\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}} \cdot e^{-u} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot u^{-\frac{\beta-1}{\beta}} du = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha^{2} u^{\frac{2}{\beta}} e^{-u} du$$

$$= \alpha^{2} \underbrace{\int_{0}^{+\infty} u^{\frac{2}{\beta}+1-1} e^{-u} du}_{=\Gamma\left(1+\frac{2}{\beta}\right)} = \Gamma\left(1+\frac{2}{\beta}\right)$$



donde en el segundo renglón se hace el cambio de variables $u=\frac{x^{\beta}}{\alpha^{\beta}}$ y por lo tanto

$$du = \beta \cdot \frac{x^{\beta - 1}}{\alpha^{\beta}} \cdot dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot u^{-\frac{\beta}{\beta - 1}} \cdot dx.$$

Es decir que
$$dx = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot u^{\frac{\beta}{\beta-1}} \cdot du$$

(b) En el caso en que v=0 se tiene que la FGM de $X\sim Weibull(\alpha,\beta,0)$ es

$$M_X(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n \alpha^n}{n!} \Gamma(1 + n/\beta) \text{ si } \beta \ge 1.$$

Entonces
$$M_X'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-1} \alpha^n}{(n-1)!} \Gamma(1+n/\beta).$$

Por lo tanto,
$$M_X'(0) = \frac{\alpha}{0!} \cdot \Gamma(1 + 1/\beta) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{0^{n-1} \alpha^n}{(n-1)!} \Gamma(1 + n/\beta) = \alpha \cdot \Gamma(1 + 1/\beta)$$

Entonces
$$M_X''(t) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-2} \alpha^n}{(n-2)!} \Gamma(1 + n/\beta).$$

Por lo tanto,
$$M_X'(0) = \frac{\alpha^2}{0!} \cdot \Gamma(1 + 2/\beta) + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{0^{n-2} \alpha^n}{(n-2)!} \Gamma(1 + n/\beta) = \alpha^2 \cdot \Gamma(1 + 2/\beta)$$

Por lo tanto,

$$Var(X) = \alpha^2 \left[\Gamma(1+2/\beta) - (\Gamma(1+1/\beta))^2 \right]$$

2. Resumen de las v.a. más usadas

Distribution	PMF / PDF	$\mathbb{E}[X]$	$\operatorname{Var}[X]$	$M_X(s)$
Bernoulli	$p_X(1) = p \text{ and } p_X(0) = 1 - p$	p	p(1-p)	$1-p+pe^s$
Binomial	$p_X(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$	np	np(1-p)	$(1-p+pe^s)^n$
Geometric	$p_X(k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}$	$rac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$	$\frac{pe^s}{1-(1-p)e^s}$
Poisson	$p_X(k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$	λ	λ	$e^{\lambda(e^s-1)}$
Gaussian	$f_X(x) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{-rac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} ight\}$	μ	σ^2	$\exp\left\{\mu s + \frac{\sigma^2 s^2}{2}\right\}$
Exponential	$f_X(x) = \lambda \exp\left\{-\lambda x\right\}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$rac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - s}$
Uniform	$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\frac{e^{sb} - e^{sa}}{s(b-a)}$