

Table of Distributions

Distribution	PMF/PDF and Support	Expected Value	Variance	MGF
Bernoulli Bern(p)	$P(X = 1) = p$ $P(X = 0) = q = 1 - p$	p	pq	$q + pe^t$
Binomial Bin(n, p)	$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$ $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$	np	npq	$(q + pe^t)^n$
Geometric Geom(p)	$P(X = k) = q^k p$ $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$	q/p	q/p^2	$\frac{p}{1-qe^t}, qe^t < 1$
Negative Binomial NBin(r, p)	$P(X = n) = \binom{r+n-1}{r-1} p^r q^n$ $n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$	rq/p	rq/p^2	$(\frac{p}{1-qe^t})^r, qe^t < 1$
Hypergeometric HGeom(w, b, n)	$P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{w}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}{\binom{w+b}{n}}$ $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$	$\mu = \frac{nw}{b+w}$	$\left(\frac{w+b-n}{w+b-1}\right) n \frac{\mu}{n} (1 - \frac{\mu}{n})$	messy
Poisson Pois(λ)	$P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$ $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$	λ	λ	$e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$
Uniform Unif(a, b)	$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ $x \in (a, b)$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\frac{e^{tb}-e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$
Normal $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$ $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$	μ	σ^2	$e^{t\mu + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$
Exponential Expo(λ)	$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ $x \in (0, \infty)$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}, t < \lambda$
Gamma Gamma(a, b)	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} (bx)^{a-1} e^{-bx} \frac{1}{x}$ $x \in (0, \infty)$	$\frac{a}{b}$	$\frac{a}{b^2}$	$\left(\frac{b}{b-t}\right)^a, t < b$
Beta Beta(a, b)	$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1}$ $x \in (0, 1)$	$\mu = \frac{a}{a+b}$	$\frac{\mu(1-\mu)}{(a+b+1)}$	messy
Log-Normal $\mathcal{LN}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(\log x - \mu)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$ $x \in (0, \infty)$	$\theta = e^{\mu + \sigma^2/2}$	$\theta^2(e^{\sigma^2} - 1)$	doesn't exist
Chi-Square χ_n^2	$\frac{1}{2^{n/2}\Gamma(n/2)} x^{n/2-1} e^{-x/2}$ $x \in (0, \infty)$	n	$2n$	$(1-2t)^{-n/2}, t < 1/2$
Student- t t_n	$\frac{\Gamma((n+1)/2)}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(n/2)} (1+x^2/n)^{-(n+1)/2}$ $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$	0 if $n > 1$	$\frac{n}{n-2}$ if $n > 2$	doesn't exist