

## 17.3: Appendix C- Data on some common distributions

### Discrete distributions

**Indicator function**  $X = I_E$   $P(X = 1) = P(E) = p$   $P(X = 0) = q = 1 - p$

$$E[X] = p \quad \text{Var}[X] = pq \quad M_X(s) = q + pe^s \quad g_X(s) = q + ps$$

**Simple random variable**  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i I_{A_i}$  (a primitive form)  $P(A_i) = p_i$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i p_i \quad \text{Var}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2 p_i q_i - 2 \sum_{i < j} t_i t_j p_i p_j \quad M_X(s) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i e^{st_i}$$

**Binomial**( $n, p$ )  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n I_{E_i}$  with  $\{I_{E_i} : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  iid  $P(E_i) = p$

$$P(X = k) = C(n, k) p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$E[X] = np \quad \text{Var}[X] = npq \quad M_X(s) = (q + pe^s)^n \quad g_X(s) = (q + ps)^n$$

**MATLAB:**  $P(X = k) = \text{ibinom}(n, p, k)$   $P(X \geq k) = \text{cbinom}(n, p, k)$

**Geometric**( $p$ )  $P(X = k) = pq^k \quad \forall k \geq 0$

$$E[X] = q/p \quad \text{Var}[X] = q/p^2 \quad M_X(s) = \frac{p}{1 - qe^s} \quad g_X(s) = \frac{p}{1 - qs}$$

If  $Y - 1 \sim \text{geometric}(p)$ , so that  $P(Y = k) = pq^{k-1} \quad \forall k \geq 1$ , then

$$E[Y] = 1/p \quad \text{Var}[Y] = q/p^2 \quad M_Y(s) = \frac{pe^s}{1 - qe^s} \quad g_Y(s) = \frac{ps}{1 - qs}$$

**Negative binomial**( $m, p$ ),  $X$  is the number of failures before the  $m$ th success.

$$P(X = k) = C(m + k - 1, m - 1) p^m q^k \quad \forall k \geq 0$$

$$E[X] = mq/p \quad \text{Var}[X] = mq/p^2 \quad M_X(s) = \left(\frac{p}{1 - qe^s}\right)^m \quad g_X(s) = \left(\frac{ps}{1 - qs}\right)^m$$

For  $Y_m = X_m + m$ , the number of the trial on which  $m$ th success occurs.  $P(Y = k) = C(k - 1, m - 1) p^m q^{k-m} \quad \forall k \geq m$ .

$$E[Y] = m/p \quad \text{Var}[Y] = mq/p^2 \quad M_Y(s) = \left(\frac{pe^s}{1 - qe^s}\right)^m \quad g_Y(s) = \left(\frac{ps}{1 - qs}\right)^m$$

**MATLAB:**  $P(Y = k) = \text{nbinom}(m, p, k)$

**Poisson**( $\mu$ ).  $P(X = k) = e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^k}{k!} \quad \forall k \geq 0$

$$E[X] = \mu \quad \text{Var}[X] = \mu \quad M_X(s) = e^{\mu(e^s - 1)} \quad g_X(s) = e^{\mu(s - 1)}$$

**MATLAB:**  $P(X = k) = \text{ipoisson}(m, k)$   $P(X \geq k) = \text{cpoisson}(m, k)$

### Absolutely continuous distributions

**Uniform**( $a, b$ )  $f_x(t) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a < t < b$  (zero elsewhere)

$$E[X] = \frac{b+a}{2} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \quad M_X(s) = \frac{e^{sb} - e^{sa}}{s(b-a)}$$

**Symmetric triangular**  $(-a, a)$   $f_X(t) = \begin{cases} (a+t)/a^2 & -a \leq t < 0 \\ (a-t)/a^2 & 0 \leq t \leq a \end{cases}$

$$E[X] = 0 \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{a^2}{6} \quad M_X(s) = \frac{e^{as} + e^{-as} - 2}{a^2 s^2} = \frac{e^{as} - 1}{as} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-as}}{as}$$

**Exponential**( $\lambda$ )  $f_X(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \quad t \geq 0$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \quad M_X(s) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - s}$$

$$\text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda) f_X(t) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha t^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda t}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} \quad M_X(s) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - s}\right)^\alpha$$

$$\text{MATLAB: } P(X \leq t) = \text{gammainc}(\alpha, \lambda, t)$$

$$\text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma^2) f_X(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

$$E[X] = \mu \quad \text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2 \quad M_X(s) = \exp\left(\frac{\sigma^2 s^2}{2} + \mu s\right)$$

$$\text{MATLAB: } P(X \leq t) = \text{normcdf}(\mu, \sigma^2, t)$$

$$\text{Beta}(r, s)$$

$$f_X(t) = \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} t^{r-1} (1-t)^{s-1} \quad 0 < t < 1, r > 0, s > 0$$

$$E[X] = \frac{r}{r+s} \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{rs}{(r+s)^2(r+s+1)}$$

$$\text{MATLAB: } f_X(t) = \text{betadfn}(r, s, t) \quad P(X \leq t) = \text{betacdf}(r, s, t)$$

$$\text{Weibull}(\alpha, \lambda, \nu)$$

$$F_X(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda(t-\nu)^\alpha}, \quad \alpha > 0, \lambda > 0, \nu \geq 0, t \geq \nu$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^{1/\alpha}} \Gamma(1 + 1/\alpha) + \nu \quad \text{Var}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2/\alpha}} [\Gamma(1 + 2/\alpha) - \Gamma^2(1 + 1/\alpha)]$$

$$\text{MATLAB: } (\nu = 0 \text{ only})$$

$$f_X(t) = \text{weibulldfn}(a, l, t) \quad P(X \leq t) = \text{weibulldcdf}(a, l, t)$$

### Relationship between gamma and Poisson distributions

- If  $X \sim \text{gamma}(n, \lambda)$ , then  $P(X \leq t) = P(Y \geq n)$  where  $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda t)$ .
- If  $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda t)$ , then  $P(Y \geq n) = P(X \leq t)$  where  $X \sim \text{gamma}(n, \lambda)$ .

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