

## Table of Discrete and Continuous distributions

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Distribution	Type	Mass/density function $f(x)$	Mean $\mu$	Variance $\sigma^2$
UNIFORM( $n$ )	D	$1/n$ , for $x = 1, 2, \dots, n$	$(n+1)/2$	$(n^2-1)/12$
UNIFORM( $a, b$ )	C	$\frac{1}{b-a}$ , for $x \in [a, b]$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
BERNOULLI( $p$ )	D	$f(0) = 1-p, f(1) = p$	$p$	$p(1-p)$
BINOMIAL( $n, p$ )	D	$\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ , for $x = 0, 1, \dots, n$	$np$	$npq$
GEOMETRIC( $p$ )	D	$q^{x-1} p$ , for $x = 1, 2, \dots$	$1/p$	$(1-p)/p^2$
NEGATIVEBINOMIAL( $p, r$ )	D	$\binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r q^{x-r}$ , for $x = r, r+1, \dots$	$r/p$	$r(1-p)/p^2$
HYPERGEOMETRIC( $N, M, n$ )	D	$\frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ , for $x = 0, 1, \dots, n$	$np$	$np(1-p)$
POISSON( $\lambda t$ )	D	$\frac{1}{x!} (\lambda t)^x e^{-\lambda t}$ , for $x = 0, 1, \dots$	$\lambda t$	$\lambda t$
EXPONENTIAL( $\lambda$ )	C	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ , for $x \in [0, \infty)$	$1/\lambda$	$1/\lambda^2$
GAMMA( $\lambda, r$ )	C	$\frac{1}{\Gamma(r)} \lambda^r x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x}$	$r/\lambda$	$r/\lambda^2$
GAMMA( $\alpha, \beta$ )		$= \frac{x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}$ , for $x \in [0, \infty)$	$= \alpha\beta$	$= \alpha\beta^2$
BETA( $\alpha, \beta$ )	C	$\frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$ , for $0 \leq x \leq 1$	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$
NORMAL( $\mu, \sigma^2$ )	C	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$ , for $x \in \mathbf{R}$	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$
CHISQUARED( $\nu$ )	C	$\frac{x^{\nu/2-1} e^{-x/2}}{2^{\nu/2} \Gamma(\nu/2)}$ , for $x \geq 0$	$\nu$	$2\nu$
T( $\nu$ )	C	$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi\nu} \Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2}) (1+x^2/\nu)^{(\nu+1)/2}}$ for $x \in \mathbf{R}$	0	$\nu/(\nu-2)$
F( $\nu_1, \nu_2$ )	C	$\frac{1}{B(\frac{\nu_1}{2}, \frac{\nu_2}{2})} \frac{(\frac{\nu_1}{2})^{\nu_1/2} x^{\nu_1/2-1}}{(1+\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}x)^{(\nu_1+\nu_2)/2}}$ for $x > 0$	$\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2}$	$\frac{2\nu_2^2(\nu_1+\nu_2-2)}{\nu_1(\nu_2-2)^2(\nu_2-4)}$