

- For any numbers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r we have

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_r)^n = \sum_{\substack{(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r) \text{ s.t.} \\ n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_r = n \\ n_1 \geq 0, \dots, n_r \geq 0}} \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_r!} a_1^{n_1} a_2^{n_2} \dots a_r^{n_r}.$$

- Discrete uniform r.v. $X \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $P(X = k) = 1/n$, $\mathbf{E}[X] = (n + 1)/2$, $\text{Var}[X] = (n^2 - 1)/12$, $M(t) = (e^{t(n+1)} - e^t)/n(e^t - 1)$.
- Continuous uniform r.v. $X \in [a, b]$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/(b-a) & \text{if } x \in [a, b], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < a, \\ (x-a)/(b-a) & \text{if } a \leq x < b, \\ 1 & \text{if } b \leq x, \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = (a + b)/2, \text{Var}[X] = (a - b)^2/12, M(t) = (e^{tb} - e^{ta})/t(b - a).$$

- Binomial r.v. $X \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$, $E[X] = np$, $\text{Var}[X] = np(1-p)$, $M(t) = (pe^t + 1 - p)^n$
- Poisson r.v. $X \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, $P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$, $E[X] = \lambda$, $\text{Var}[X] = \lambda$, $M(t) = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$
- Exponential r.v. $X \in [0, \infty)$, $E[X] = 1/\lambda$, $\text{Var}[X] = 1/\lambda^2$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad M(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\lambda}{t-\lambda} & \text{if } t < \lambda \\ \infty & \text{if } t \geq \lambda. \end{cases}$$

- Geometric r.v. $X \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$, $P(X = k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$, $E[X] = 1/p$, $\text{Var}[X] = (1-p)/p^2$,

$$M(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{pe^t}{1-e^t(1-p)} & \text{if } e^t(1-p) < 1 \\ \infty & \text{if } e^t(1-p) \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

- Negative binomial r.v. $X \in \{r, r+1, r+2, r+3, \dots\}$, $P(X = k) = \binom{k-1}{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} p^r$, $E[X] = r/p$, $\text{Var}[X] = r(1-p)/p^2$,

$$M(t) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{pe^t}{1-e^t(1-p)} \right)^r & \text{if } e^t(1-p) < 1 \\ \infty & \text{if } e^t(1-p) \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

- Hypergeometric r.v. $X \in \{\max\{0, n+m-N\}, \dots, \min\{n, m\}\}$, $P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{m}{k} \binom{N-m}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$, $E[X] = \frac{nm}{N}$, $\text{Var}[X] = \frac{N-n}{N-1} \frac{nm}{N} \frac{N-m}{N}$.

- Normal r.v. $X \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $E[X] = \mu$, $\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$, $M(t) = e^{\left(\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}\right)}$.

- The gamma function is defined by $\Gamma(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$.

- Gamma r.v. $X \in (0, \infty)$, $E[X] = k/\lambda$, $\text{Var}[X] = k/\lambda^2$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{k-1}}{\Gamma(k)} & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad M(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t/\lambda)^k} \text{ for } t < \lambda.$$

- The c.d.f. and the p.d.f. of $X + Y$ are

$$F_{X+Y}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f_Y(y) F_X(t-y) dy, \quad f_{X+Y}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f_Y(y) f_X(t-y) dy.$$

