

# Common Distributions and Moment Generating Functions

## 1 Discrete Distributions

| distribution                | pmf $p(k)$                          | argument             | MGF : $M(\theta)$                                     | MGF domain                 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Binomial( $n, p$ )          | $\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$      | $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ | $(1-p + e^\theta p)^n$                                | $\theta \in R$             |
| Geometric( $p$ )            | $p(1-p)^{k-1}$                      | $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ | $\frac{e^\theta p}{1-(1-p)e^\theta}$                  | $e^\theta < \frac{1}{1-p}$ |
| Negative Binomial( $r, p$ ) | $\binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}$  | $k = r, r+1, \dots$  | $\left( \frac{e^\theta p}{1-(1-p)e^\theta} \right)^r$ | $e^\theta < \frac{1}{1-p}$ |
| Poisson, $\lambda$          | $\frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ | $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ | $e^{\lambda(e^\theta - 1)}$                           | $\theta \in R$             |

Notice that the geometric is a special case of the negative binomial distribution.

## 2 Continuous Distributions

| distribution              | pdf $f(x)$                                                          | support        | MGF : $M(\theta)$                                      | MGF domain         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$        | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2}$   | $x \in R$      | $\exp\{\mu\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\theta^2\}$      | $\theta \in R$     |
| $\Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ | $\frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}$ | $x > 0$        | $\left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-\theta} \right)^\alpha$ | $\theta < \lambda$ |
| Uniform(0, 1)             | 1                                                                   | $x \in [0, 1]$ | $\frac{e^\theta - 1}{\theta}$                          | $\theta \in R$     |

Special Cases :

1. The exponential,  $\lambda$  distribution is the  $\Gamma(1, \lambda)$  distribution.
2. The  $\chi^2_{(n)}$  distribution is the  $\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  distribution.