

## Distribuciones Continuas

| Nombre de la distribución | Función de distribución de probabilidad (Función de Densidad)   | Tipo de parámetro  | Media $E[X]$                    | Varianza $E[(X - E[X])^2]$                               | Generadora de momentos $m_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$                           |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Uniforme                  | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$<br>$-\infty < a < b < \infty$  | $a$ : localización (límite inferior)<br>$b$ : localización (límite superior) | $\frac{a+b}{2}$                 | $\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$                                     | $\frac{e^{bt} - e^{at}}{(b-a)t}$                                      |
| Normal                    | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$<br>$-\infty < x < \infty \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty \quad \sigma > 0$ | $\mu$ : localización (central)<br>$\sigma$ : escala                          | $\mu$                           | $\sigma^2$   | $e^{\mu t + \frac{t^2 \sigma^2}{2}}$                                  |
| Lognormal                 | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\ln x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$<br>$0 < x < \infty \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty \quad \sigma > 0$             | $\mu$ : escala (log-localización)<br>$\sigma$ : forma (log-escala)           | $e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}$ | $e^{2\mu t + 2\sigma^2 t^2} - e^{2\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2}$ | No está definida  |
| Exponencial               | $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad 0 < x < \infty \quad \lambda > 0$  | $\lambda$ : tasa<br>$\lambda = \frac{1}{\theta}$                             | $\frac{1}{\lambda}$             | $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$                                    | $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t} \quad t < \lambda$                       |
|                           | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \quad 0 < x < \infty \quad \theta > 0$   | $\theta$ : escala  | $\theta$                        | $\theta^2$   | $\frac{1}{1 - t\theta} \quad t < \frac{1}{\theta}$                    |
| Gamma                     | $f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda^\beta}{\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\beta-1} e^{-\lambda x}$<br>$0 < x < \infty \quad \lambda > 0 \quad \beta > 0$   | $\lambda$ : tasa<br>$\beta$ : forma<br>$\lambda = \frac{1}{\theta}$          | $\frac{\beta}{\lambda}$         | $\frac{\beta}{\lambda^2}$                                | $\left[\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}\right]^\beta \quad t < \lambda$    |
|                           | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\theta^\beta \Gamma(\beta)} x^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$<br>$0 < x < \infty \quad \theta > 0 \quad \beta > 0$  | $\theta$ : escala<br>$\beta$ : forma   | $\beta\theta$                   | $\beta\theta^2$  | $\left[\frac{1}{1 - t\theta}\right]^\beta \quad t < \frac{1}{\theta}$ |

|             |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weibull     | $f_X(x) = \beta \alpha^\beta x^{\beta-1} e^{-(\alpha x)^\beta}$ $0 < x < \infty \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \beta > 0$   | $\alpha$ : tasa<br>$\beta$ : forma<br>$\alpha = \frac{1}{\theta}$                       | $\frac{1}{\alpha} \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$ | $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \left[ \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) - \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)^2 \right]$ | $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \alpha^k \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \quad \beta \geq 1$         |
|             | $f_X(x) = \frac{\beta}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{\beta-1} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^\beta}$ $0 < x < \infty \quad \theta > 0 \quad \beta > 0$                                      | $\theta$ : escala<br>$\beta$ : forma  | $\theta \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$           | $\theta^2 \left[ \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) - \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)^2 \right]$           | $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k \theta^k}{k!} \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \quad \beta \geq 1$         |
| Beta        | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$ $0 < x < 1 \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \beta > 0$   | $\alpha$ : forma<br>$\beta$ : forma   | $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$                           | $\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta + 1)(\alpha + \beta)^2}$  | $1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{h=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha + h}{\alpha + \beta + h} \right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$ |
| Ji-cuadrada | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} x^{\frac{\nu}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$ $0 < x < \infty \quad \nu = 1, 2, \dots$   | $\nu$ : grados de libertad  | $\nu$   | $2\nu$  | $\left[ \frac{1}{1-2t} \right]^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \quad 2t < 1$  |
| t-Student   | $f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\nu\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$ $-\infty < x < \infty \quad \nu = 1, 2, \dots$ | $\nu$ : grados de libertad  | 0<br>$\nu > 1$  | $\frac{\nu}{\nu-2} \quad \nu > 2$   | No está definida  |
| Fisher      | $f_X(x) = \frac{\sqrt{(x\nu)^\nu \eta^\eta}}{(x\nu + \eta)^{\nu+\eta}} x B\left(\frac{\nu}{2}, \frac{\eta}{2}\right)$ $0 < x < \infty \quad \nu = 1, 2, \dots \quad \eta = 1, 2, \dots$                 | $\nu$ : grados de libertad del numerador<br>$\eta$ : grados de libertad del denominador | $\frac{\eta}{\eta-2}$<br>$\eta > 2$                       | $\frac{2\eta^2(\nu + \eta - 2)}{\nu(\eta-2)^2(\eta-4)}$<br>$\eta > 4$   | No está definida  |
| Cauchy      | $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\theta \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}\right)^2 \right]}$ $-\infty < x < \infty \quad -\infty < \mu < \infty \quad \theta > 0$  | $\mu$ : localización (central)<br>$\theta$ : escala                                     | No está definida  | No está definida  | No está definida  |

Función gamma  $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt, \quad z > 0$

$$\Gamma(z) = (z-1)\Gamma(z-1)$$

$$\Gamma(z) = (z-1)!, \quad z : \text{entero} > 0$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

Función beta  $B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt, \quad x, y > 0$

$$B(x, y) = B(y, x)$$

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$