

## Stetige Verteilungen

| Name                            | Symbol                              | Parameter                                                              | Definitionsbereich   | Zähldichte                                                                                                                                                             | Kennzahlen                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stetige Gleichverteilung        | $Y \sim U(a, b)$                    | $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$<br>$a < b$                                       | $y \in [a, b]$       | $p(y a, b) = \frac{1}{b-a}$                                                                                                                                            | $\mathbb{E}(Y a, b) = \frac{a+b}{2}$<br>$\text{Var}(Y a, b) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$                                                                       |
| Univariate Normalverteilung     | $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$           | $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$<br>$\sigma^2 > 0$                                 | $y \in \mathbb{R}$   | $p(y \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$                                                          | $\mathbb{E}(Y \mu, \sigma^2) = \mu$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \mu, \sigma^2) = \sigma^2$                                                                         |
| Multivariate Normalverteilung   | $Y \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$             | $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$<br>$\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ s.p.d.* | $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ | $p(y \mu, \Sigma) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \det(\Sigma)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(y-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(y-\mu)\right)$                                 | $\mathbb{E}(Y \mu, \Sigma) = \mu$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \mu, \Sigma) = \Sigma$                                                                               |
| Log-Normalverteilung            | $Y \sim \text{LogN}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ | $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$<br>$\sigma^2 > 0$                                 | $y > 0$              | $p(y \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}y} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$                                                             | $\mathbb{E}(Y \mu, \sigma^2) = \exp(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2})$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \mu, \sigma^2) = \exp(2\mu + \sigma^2)(\exp(\sigma^2) - 1)$             |
| Nichtzentrale Studentverteilung | $Y \sim t_\nu(\mu, \sigma)$         | $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$<br>$\sigma^2, \nu > 0$                            | $y \in \mathbb{R}$   | $p(y \mu, \sigma^2, \nu) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})\sqrt{\nu\pi\sigma}} \left(1 + \frac{(y-\mu)^2}{\nu\sigma^2}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$ | $\mathbb{E}(Y \mu, \sigma^2, \nu) = \mu$ für $\nu > 1$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \mu, \sigma^2, \nu) = \sigma^2 \frac{\nu}{\nu-2}$ für $\nu > 2$                 |
| Betaverteilung                  | $Y \sim \text{Be}(a, b)$            | $a, b > 0$                                                             | $y \in [0, 1]$       | $p(y a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} y^{a-1} (1-y)^{b-1}$                                                                                               | $\mathbb{E}(Y a, b) = \frac{a}{a+b}$<br>$\text{Var}(Y a, b) = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)}$<br>$\text{mod}(Y a, b) = \frac{a-1}{a+b-2}$ für $a, b > 1$     |
| Gammaverteilung                 | $Y \sim \text{Ga}(a, b)$            | $a, b > 0$                                                             | $y > 0$              | $p(y a, b) = \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} y^{a-1} \exp(-by)$                                                                                                                  | $\mathbb{E}(Y a, b) = \frac{a}{b}$<br>$\text{Var}(Y a, b) = \frac{a}{b^2}$<br>$\text{mod}(Y a, b) = \frac{a-1}{b}$ für $a \geq 1$                       |
| Invers-Gammaverteilung          | $Y \sim \text{IG}(a, b)$            | $a, b > 0$                                                             | $y > 0$              | $p(y a, b) = \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} y^{-a-1} \exp\left(-\frac{b}{y}\right)$                                                                                             | $\mathbb{E}(Y a, b) = \frac{b}{a-1}$ für $a > 1$<br>$\text{Var}(Y a, b) = \frac{b^2}{(a-1)^2(a-2)}$ für $a > 2$<br>$\text{mod}(Y a, b) = \frac{b}{a+1}$ |
| Exponentialverteilung           | $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$        | $\lambda > 0$                                                          | $y \geq 0$           | $p(y \lambda) = \lambda \exp(-\lambda y)$                                                                                                                              | $\mathbb{E}(Y \lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$                                                            |

\*s.p.d.: symmetrisch und positiv definit

## Diskrete Verteilungen

| Name                        | Symbol                                | Parameter                              | Definitionsbereich          | Zähldichte                                                                                                                                  | Kennzahlen                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Diskrete Gleichverteilung   | $Y \sim U(\{y_1, \dots, y_k\})$       | -                                      | $y \in \{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$ | $\mathbb{P}(Y = y_i) = \frac{1}{k}, i = 1, \dots, k$                                                                                        | -<br>Für $y_i = i$ gilt:<br>$\mathbb{E}(Y) = \frac{k+1}{2}, \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{k^2-1}{12}$                             |
| Binomialverteilung          | $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, \pi)$           | $n \in \mathbb{N}$<br>$\pi \in [0, 1]$ | $y \in \{0, \dots, n\}$     | $\mathbb{P}(Y = y \pi) = \binom{n}{y} \pi^y (1 - \pi)^{n-y}$                                                                                | $\mathbb{E}(Y \pi) = n\pi$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \pi) = n\pi(1 - \pi)$                                                         |
| Poissonverteilung           | $Y \sim \text{Poi}(\mu)$              | $\mu > 0$                              | $y \in \mathbb{N}_0$        | $\mathbb{P}(Y = y \mu) = \frac{\mu^y}{y!} \exp(-\mu)$                                                                                       | $\mathbb{E}(Y \mu) = \mu$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \mu) = \mu$                                                                    |
| Geometrische Verteilung     | $Y \sim \text{Geom}(\pi)$             | $\pi \in [0, 1]$                       | $y \in \mathbb{N}_0$        | $\mathbb{P}(Y = y \pi) = \pi(1 - \pi)^{y-1}$                                                                                                | $\mathbb{E}(Y \pi) = \frac{1}{\pi}$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \pi) = \frac{1-\pi}{\pi^2}$                                          |
| Negative Binomialverteilung | $Y \sim \text{NegBin}(\alpha, \beta)$ | $\alpha, \beta > 0$                    | $y \in \mathbb{N}_0$        | $\mathbb{P}(Y = y \alpha, \beta) = \binom{\alpha+y-1}{\alpha-1} \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\beta+1}\right)^y$ | $\mathbb{E}(Y \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$<br>$\text{Var}(Y \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}(\beta + 1)$ |

## Zusammenhänge zwischen einzelnen Verteilungen

- $\log(Y) \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow Y \sim \text{LogN}(\mu, \sigma^2)$
- $Y|\theta \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{\theta}), \theta \sim \text{Ga}(\frac{\nu}{2}, \frac{\nu}{2}) \Rightarrow Y \sim t_\nu(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .
- $Y \sim \text{IG}(a, b) \Leftrightarrow Y^{-1} \sim \text{Ga}(a, b)$