

Diskrete Verteilungen

Name	Symbol	$p(x)$ Wahrscheinlichkeitsfkt.	$\mathbb{E}(X)$	$\mathbb{V}(X)$
Binomial $n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq p \leq 1$	$B(n, p)$	$\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ ($0 \leq x \leq n$)	np	$np(1-p)$
Gleichverteilung (diskret) $a \leq b, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$	$D(a, b)$	$\frac{1}{b-a+1}$ ($a \leq x \leq b$)	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a+1)^2-1}{12}$
Geometrisch $0 < p < 1$	$G(p)$	$p(1-p)^x$, ($x \geq 0$)	$\frac{1-p}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$
Geometrisch (alternativ) $0 < p < 1$	$G^*(p)$	$p(1-p)^{x-1}$, ($x \geq 1$)	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$
Negativ Binomial $n > 0, 0 < p < 1$	$NB(n, p)$	$\binom{n+x-1}{n} p^n (1-p)^x$, ($x \geq 0$)	$\frac{n(1-p)}{p}$	$\frac{n(1-p)}{p^2}$
Negativ Binomial (alternativ) $n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < p < 1$	$NB^*(n, p)$	$\binom{x-1}{n-1} p^{n-x} (1-p)^x$, ($x \geq n$)	$\frac{n}{p}$	$\frac{n(1-p)}{p^2}$
Poisson $\lambda > 0$	$P(\lambda)$	$\frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$	λ	λ
Hypergeometrisch $N, A, n \in \mathbb{N}$ $n, A \leq N$	$H(N, A, n)$	$\frac{\binom{A}{x} \binom{N-A}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ ($0 \leq x \leq n$)	$\frac{nA}{N}$	$\frac{nA(N-A)(N-n)}{N^2(N-1)}$

Stetige Verteilungen

Name	Symbol	$f(x)$ Dichtefkt.	$\mathbb{E}(X)$	$\mathbb{V}(X)$
Gleichverteilung (stetig) $a < b$	$U(a, b)$	$\frac{1}{b-a}$ ($a \leq x \leq b$)	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
Exponential $\lambda > 0$	$E(\lambda)$	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ ($x \geq 0$)	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$
Gamma $\alpha, \lambda > 0$	$\Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$	$\frac{\lambda^\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda x}$ ($x \geq 0$)	$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$	$\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$
Cauchy $a > 0$	$C(a)$	$\frac{a}{\pi(x^2+a^2)}$	N.A.	N.A.
Normal $\mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0$	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2})$	μ	σ^2
Beta 1. Art $\alpha, \beta > 0$	$B_1(\alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta)}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$)	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta+1)(\alpha+\beta)^2}$
Beta 2. Art $\alpha, \beta > 0$	$B_1(\alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{x^{\alpha-1}(1+x)^{-\alpha-\beta}}{B(\alpha, \beta)}$ ($0 \leq x$)	$\frac{\alpha}{\beta-1}$ ($\beta > 1$)	$\frac{\alpha(\alpha+\beta-1)}{(\beta-2)(\beta-1)^2}$ ($\beta > 2$)
Chiquadrat $n \in \mathbb{N}$	χ_n^2	$= \Gamma(n/2, 1/2)$		
Erlang $n \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda > 0$	$Er(n, \lambda)$	$= \Gamma(n, \lambda)$		
t -Verteilung $n \in \mathbb{N}$	t_n	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{n}B(n/2, 1/2)(1+x^2/n)^{(n+1)/2}}$	0 ($n > 1$)	$\frac{n}{n-2}$ ($n > 2$)
F -Verteilung $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$	$F_{n,m}$	$\frac{x^{n/2-1} n^{n/2} (1+nx/m)^{-(m+n)/2}}{m^{n/2} B(n/2, m/2)}$ ($0 \leq x$)	$\frac{m}{m-2}$ ($m > 2$)	$\frac{m^2(m+n-2)}{n(m-4)(m-2)^2}$ ($m > 4$)