

<b>(Bernoulli)</b>	
	$\sim \text{Bernoulli}(p).$ $p \in [0, 1] -$ $x = 0, 1.$
$P(\xi = x) = \begin{cases} 1 - p, & x = 0; \\ p, & x = 1. \end{cases}$	
$: M[\xi] = p; D[\xi] = p(1-p); \text{Mod}[\xi] -$	
$2p - 0,5.$	
Statgraphics Centurion XV	Event Prob. = $p.$

<b>(Binomial)</b>	
	$\sim \text{Bi}(n, p).$ $n \in \mathbf{N} -$ ; $p \in [0, 1] -$ $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$
$P(\xi = x)$	$P(\xi = x) = C_n^x p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$
$: M[\xi] = np; \text{Mod}[\xi] -$	
$(n+1)p - 0,5; D[\xi] = np(1-p); \beta_1[\xi] = \frac{1-2p}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}};$	
$\beta_2[\xi] = \frac{1-6p(1-p)}{np(1-p)}.$	
Statgraphics Centurion XV	Event Prob. = $p,$ Trials = $n.$

(Geometric)	
	$\sim G(p)$ . $p \in (0, 1]$ – $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$P(\xi = x) = p(1-p)^x, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$	
$: M[\xi] = \frac{1}{p} - 1; \text{Mod}[\xi] = 0; D[\xi] = \frac{1-p}{p^2}; \sigma[\xi] = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{p}$	
–	Statgraphics Centurion XV      Event Prob. = $p$ .

(Hypergeometric)	
	$\sim \text{HyperG}(N, M, n)$ . $N -$ , $M -$ $, n -$ ( $N \geq M, N \geq n$ ). $x = \max\{0, n - M\}, 1, 2, \dots, \min\{M, n\}$ .
$P(\xi = x)$	$P(\xi = x) = \frac{C_M^x C_{N-M}^{n-x}}{C_N^n}$
$: M[\xi] = \frac{Mn}{N}; D[\xi] = \frac{Mn}{N} \left(1 - \frac{M}{N}\right) \frac{(N-n)}{N-1}$	
–	Statgraphics Centurion XV      Event Prob. = $M/N$ , Trials = $n$ , Pop. Size = $N$ .

(Discrete Uniform)	
	$\sim \text{DiscreteUniform}(a, b).$ $a \in \mathbf{Z}^-$ , $b \in \mathbf{Z}^-$ $x \in [a, b]; x \in \mathbf{Z}.$
$P(\xi = x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a+1}, & x \in [a, b], x \in \mathbf{Z}; \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b] \end{cases}$	
$M[\xi] = \frac{a+b}{2}; \text{Mod}[\xi] =$	$D[\xi] = \frac{(b-a+1)^2 - 1}{12}.$
– Statgraphics Centurion XV	Lower Limit = a, Upper Limit = b.

( , Negative Binomial)	
	$\sim \text{NegativeBinomial}(r, p).$ $r \in \mathbf{N}^-$ ; $p \in (0, 1]^-$ $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots ($ , $r-$
$P(\xi = x)$	$P(\xi = x) = C_{r+x-1}^x p^r (1-p)^x, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$M[\xi] = \frac{r(1-p)}{p}; D[\xi] = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}; \text{Mod}[\xi] =$	$\frac{(1-p)(r-1)}{p} - 0,5;$
$A[\xi] = \frac{(2-p)}{\sqrt{r(1-p)}}; E[\xi] = \frac{6}{r} + \frac{p^2}{r(1-p)}.$	
– Statgraphics Centurion XV	Event Prob. = p, Successes = r.

<b>(Poisson)</b>	
	$\sim \Pi(\lambda)$ . $\lambda > 0 -$ $X = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$P(\xi = x)$	$P(\xi = x) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda}, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$M[\xi] = \lambda; Mod[\xi] =$	$\lambda - 0,5; D[\xi] = \lambda.$
Statgraphics Centurion XV	Mean = $\lambda$ .

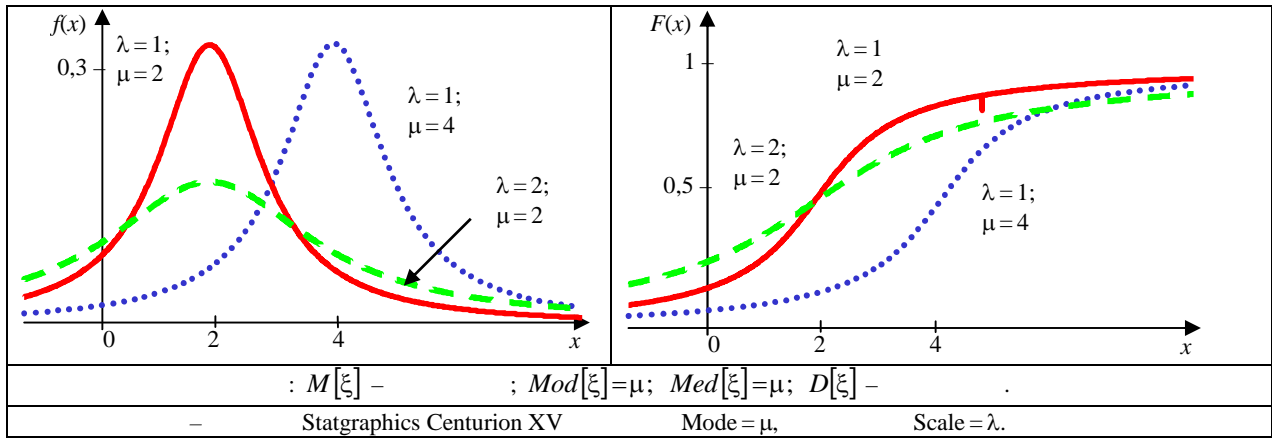
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<b>t- (Student's t)</b>	
	$\sim t(v)$ . $v \in \mathbf{N} -$ $- < x < .$
$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi v} \Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}$	$F(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi v} \Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^x \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{v}\right)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}} dt.$
$M[\xi] = 0, v > 1; Mod[\xi] = 0; Med[\xi] = 0; D[\xi] = \frac{v}{v-2}, v > 2.$	
Statgraphics Centurion XV	D. F. = $v$ .

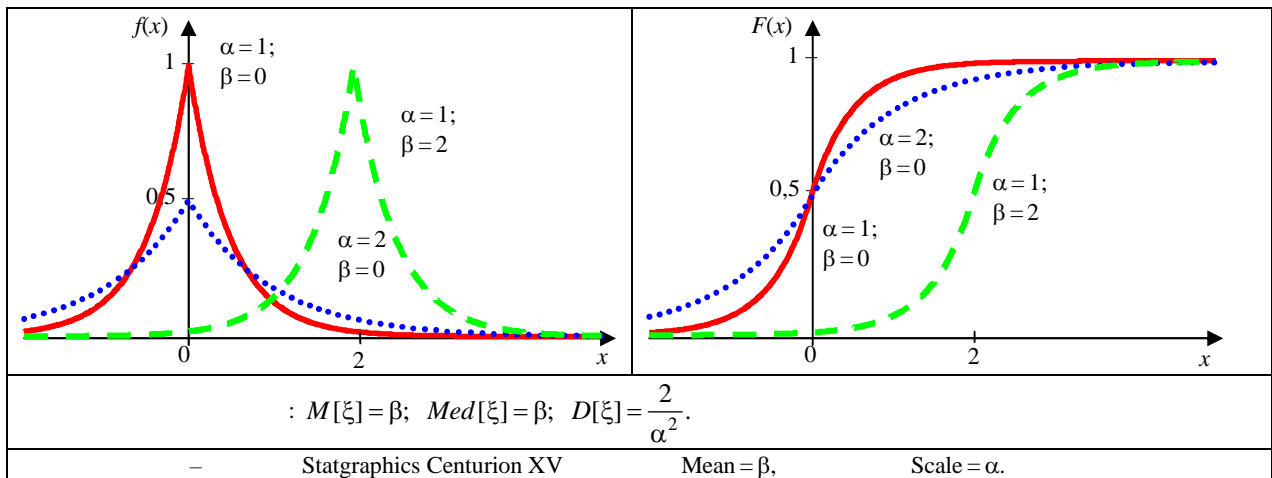
( , I; Largest Extreme Value)	
	$\sim \text{Gumbel}(\alpha, \beta)$ . $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^-$ ; $\beta > 0$ . $- < x < .$
$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta} - \exp\left(-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)\right)$	$F(x) = \exp\left(-\exp\left(-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)\right)$

$: M[\xi] = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{\Gamma(1)} ; D[\xi] = \frac{(\beta\pi)^2}{6}$	
- Statgraphics Centurion XV	Mode = $\alpha$ , Scale = $\beta$ .

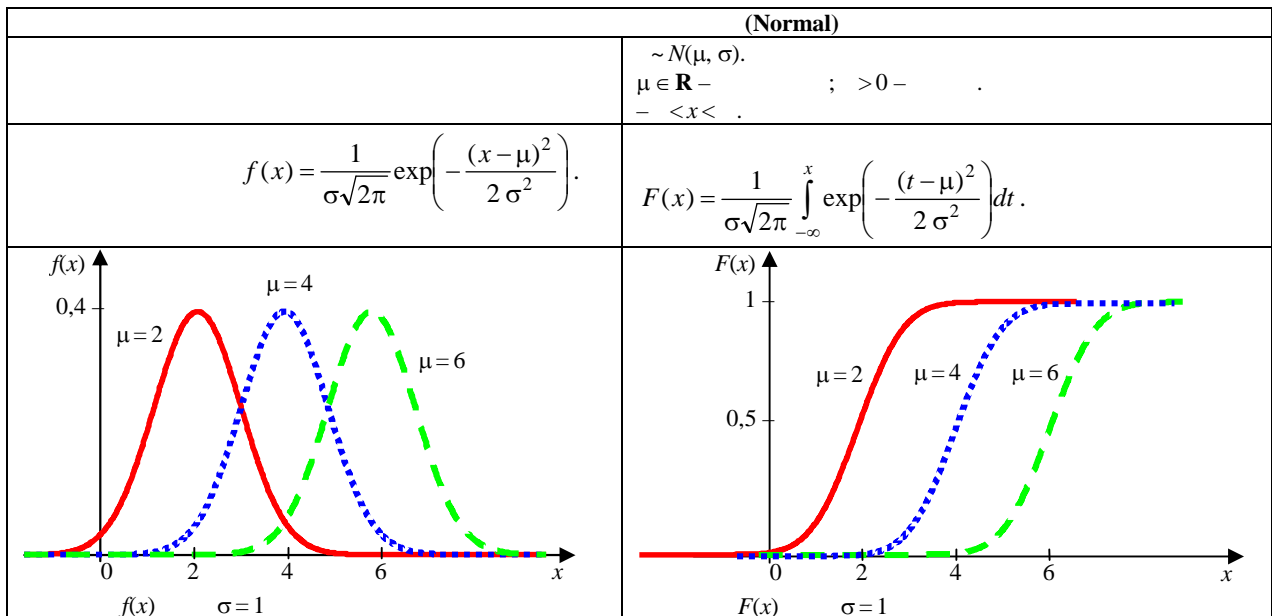
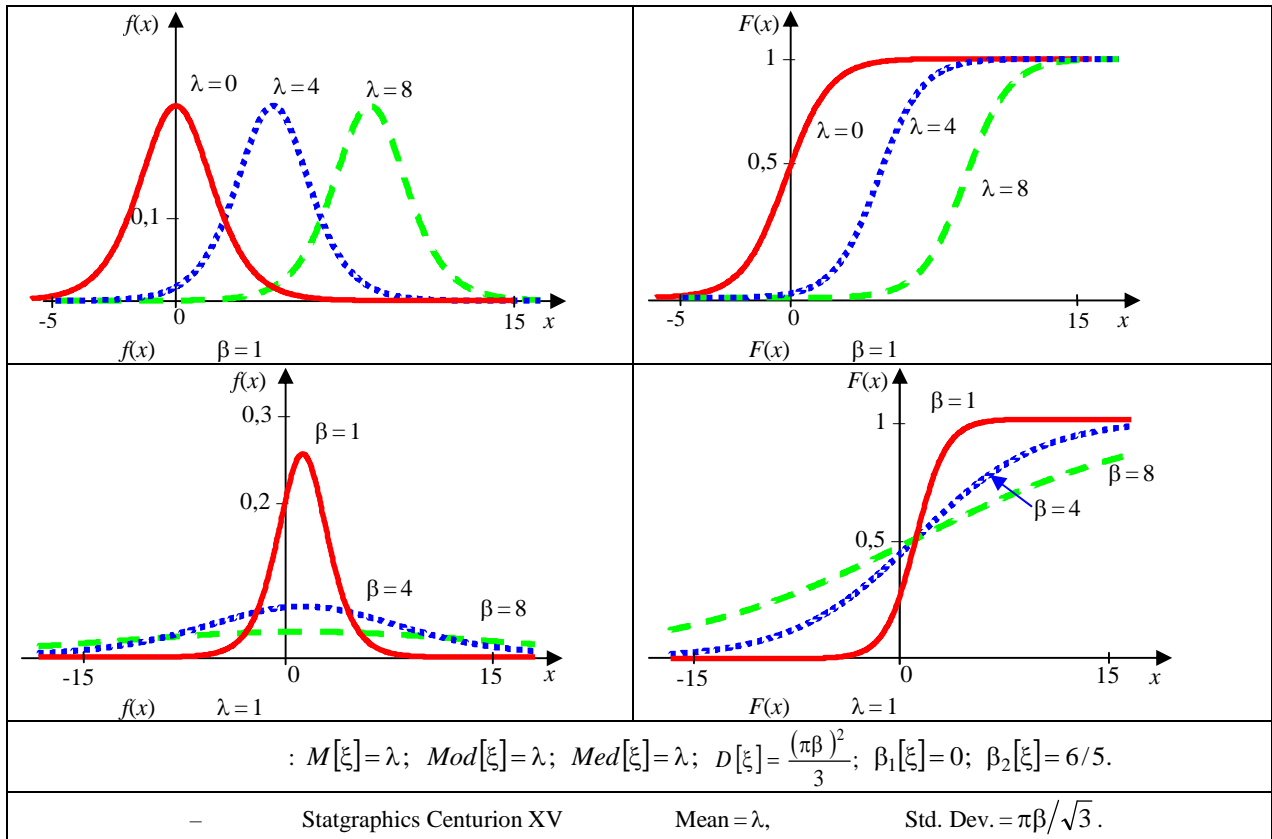
(Cauchy)	
	$\sim \text{Cauchy}(\lambda, \mu)$ . $\lambda > 0$ - ; $\mu \in \mathbf{R}^-$ . $- < x < .$
$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 + (x-\mu)^2}$	$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctg\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}\right)$

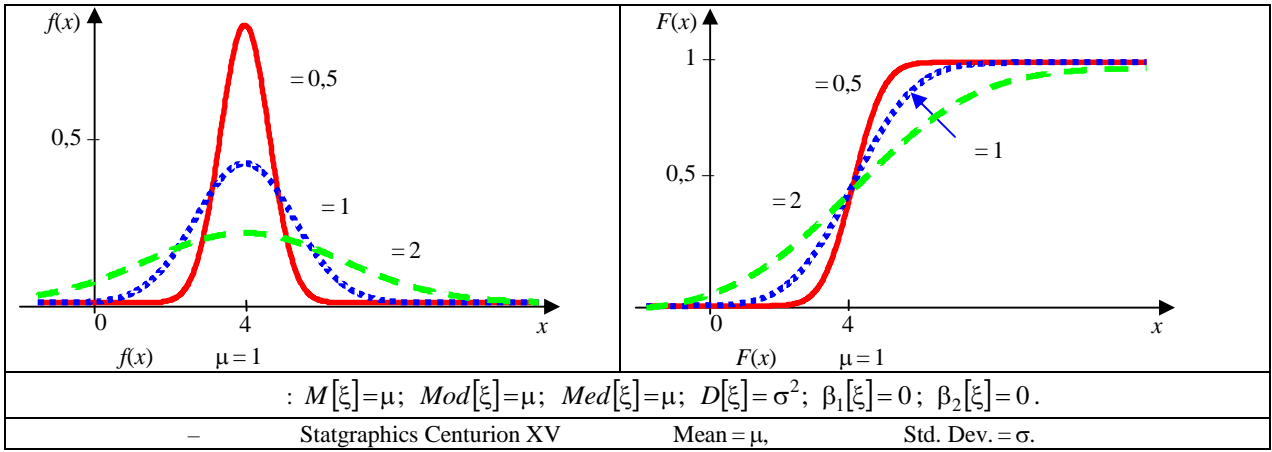


<b>(Laplace)</b>	
	$\sim \text{Laplace}(\alpha, \beta)$ . $\alpha > 0$ ; $\beta \in \mathbf{R}$ $-\infty < x < \infty$
$f(x) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \exp(-\alpha x - \beta )$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \exp(-\alpha(x - \beta)), & x \geq \beta; \\ \frac{1}{2} \exp(-\alpha(\beta - x)), & x < \beta. \end{cases}$

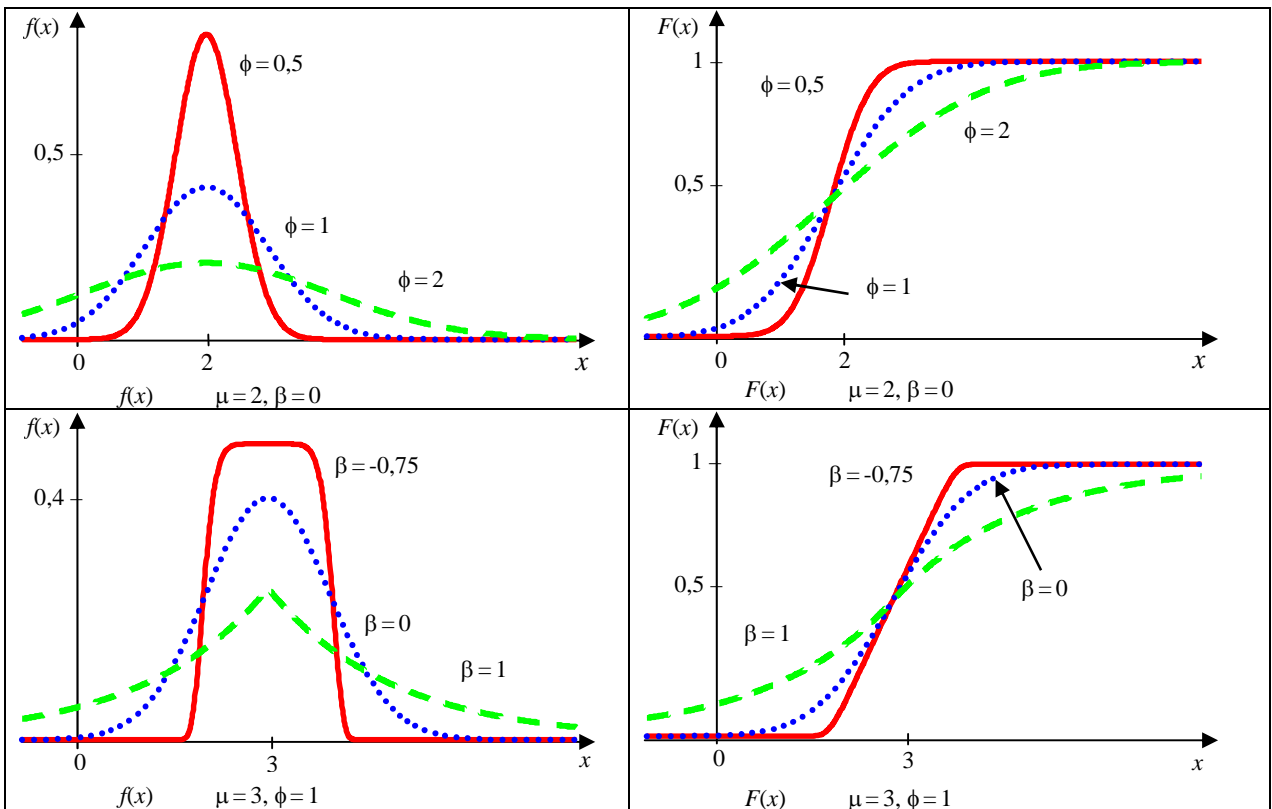


<b>(Logistic)</b>	
	$\sim \text{Logistic}(\beta, \lambda)$ . $\beta > 0$ ; $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ $-\infty < x < \infty$
$f(x) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{x-\lambda}{\beta}\right)}{\beta \left(1 + \exp\left(-\frac{x-\lambda}{\beta}\right)\right)^2}$	$F(x) = \left(1 + \exp\left(-\frac{x-\lambda}{\beta}\right)\right)^{-1}$





(Exponential Power)	
	$\sim \text{Error}(\mu, \phi, \beta).$ $\mu \in \mathbf{R} - , \phi > 0 - , \beta > -1 - .$ $- < x < .$
$f(x) = \frac{\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{ x-\mu }{\phi}\right)^{\frac{2}{1+\beta}}\right]}{\phi 2^{\left(\frac{1+\beta}{2}+1\right)} \Gamma\left(\frac{1+\beta}{2}+1\right)}$	$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt .$



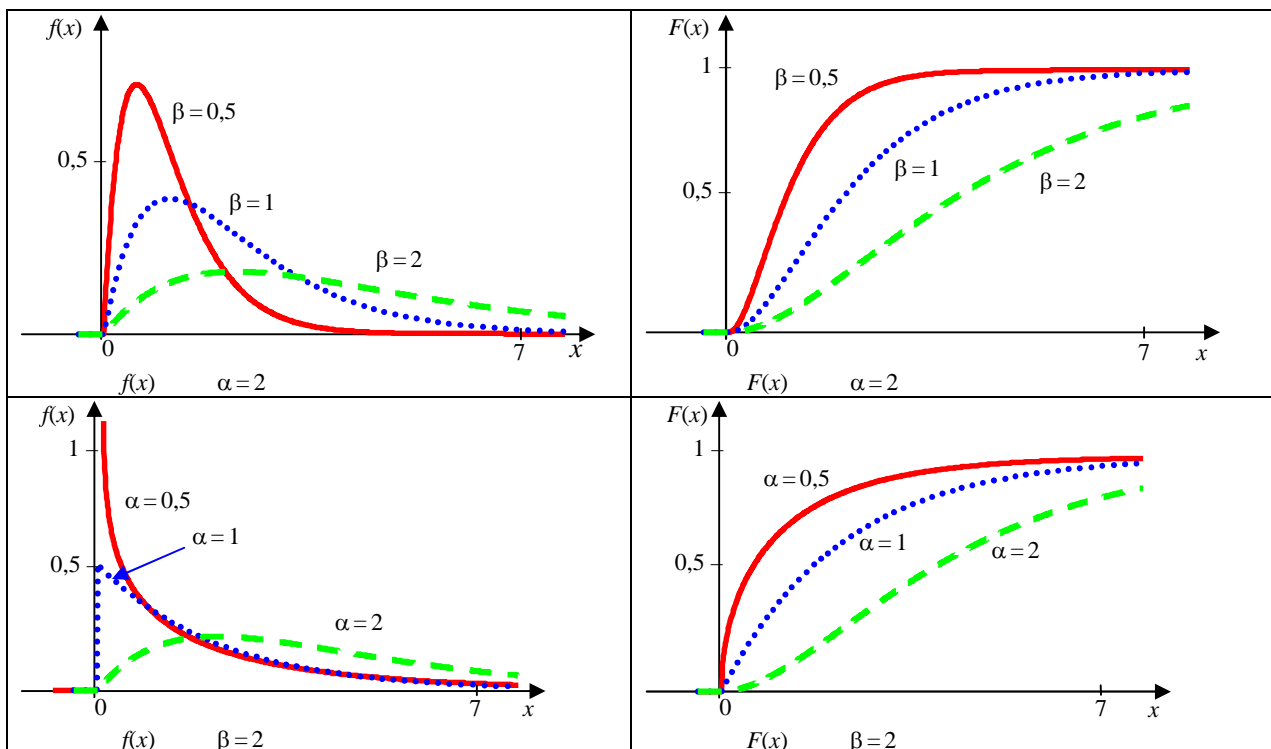


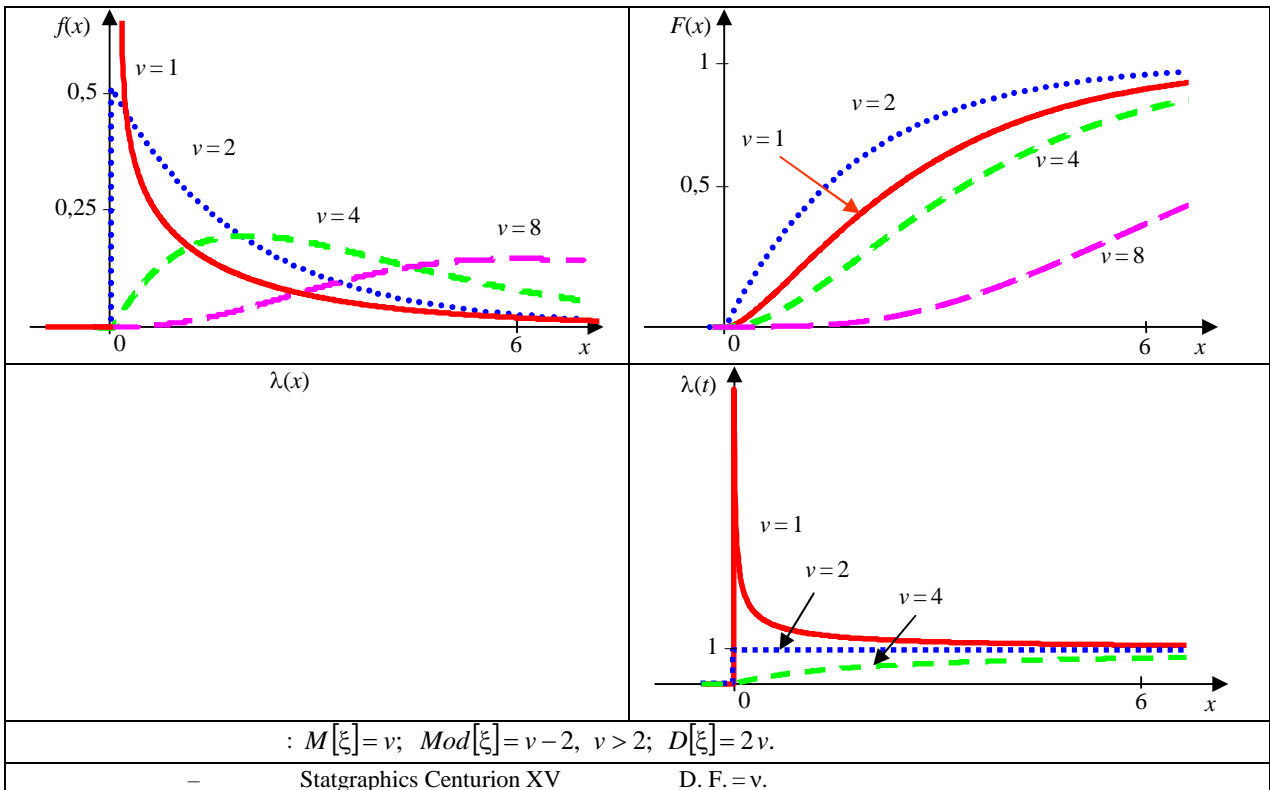
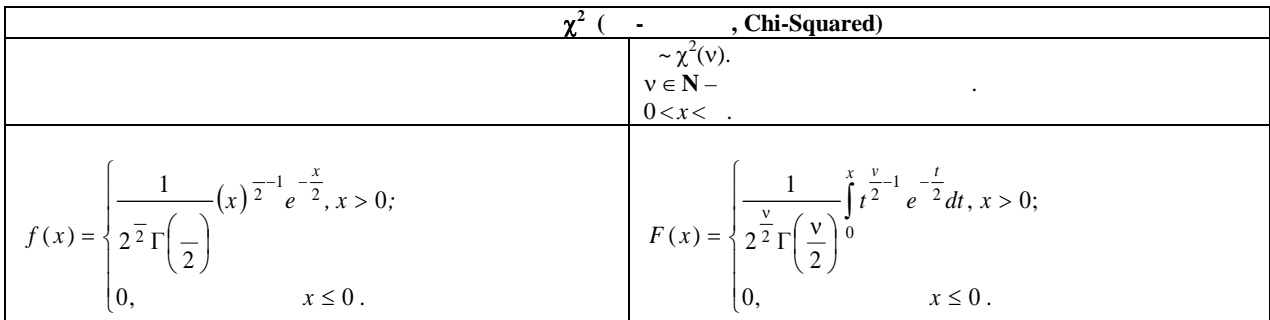
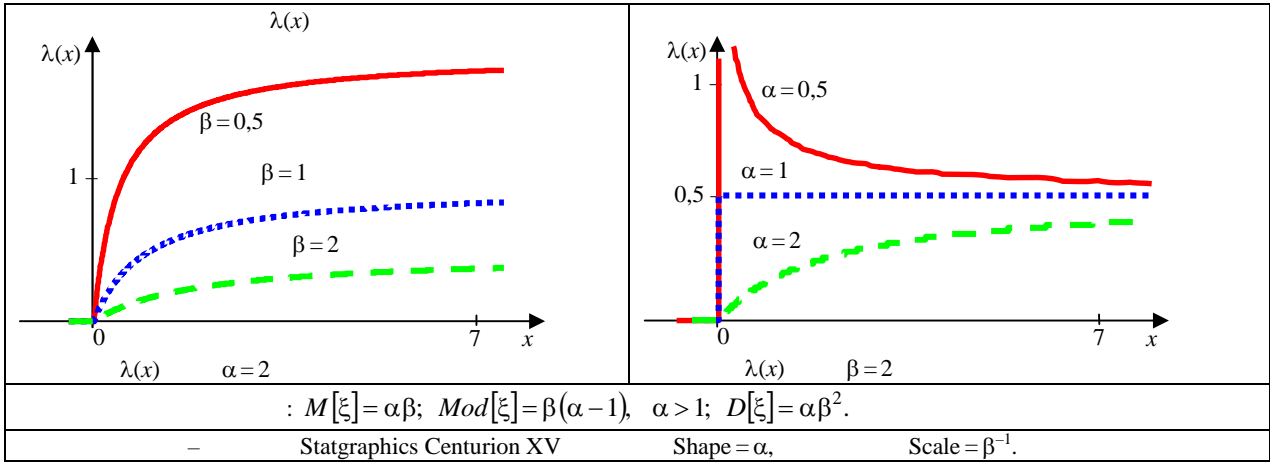
$$: M[\xi] = \mu; D[\xi] = 2^{1+\beta} \frac{\Gamma(1,5(1+\beta))}{\Gamma(0,5(1+\beta))} \phi^2.$$

– Statgraphics Centurion XV Mean =  $\mu$ , Scale =  $\phi$ , Shape =  $\beta$ .

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( , Gamma)	
~ Gamma( $\alpha, \beta$ ). $\alpha > 0$ ; $\beta > 0$ . $0 < x < \infty$ .	
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\beta}\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x t^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\beta}\right) dt, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

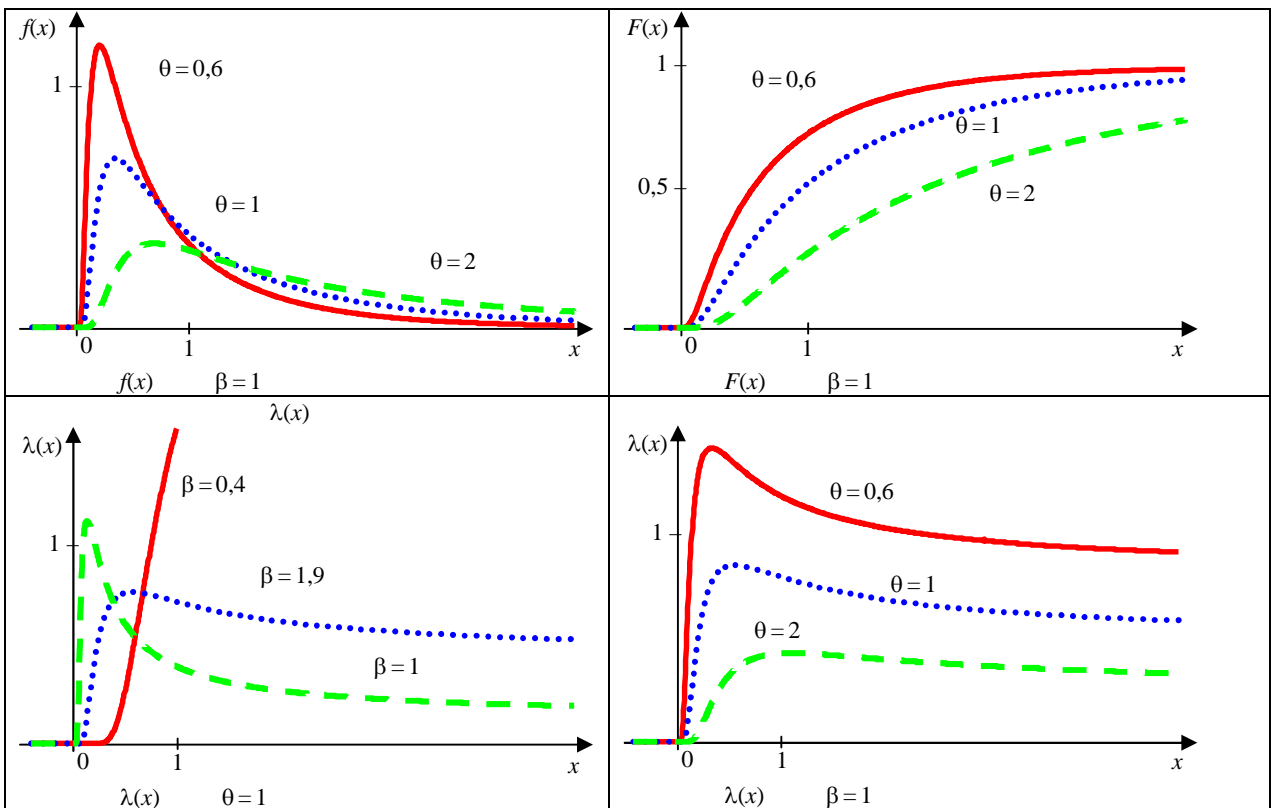
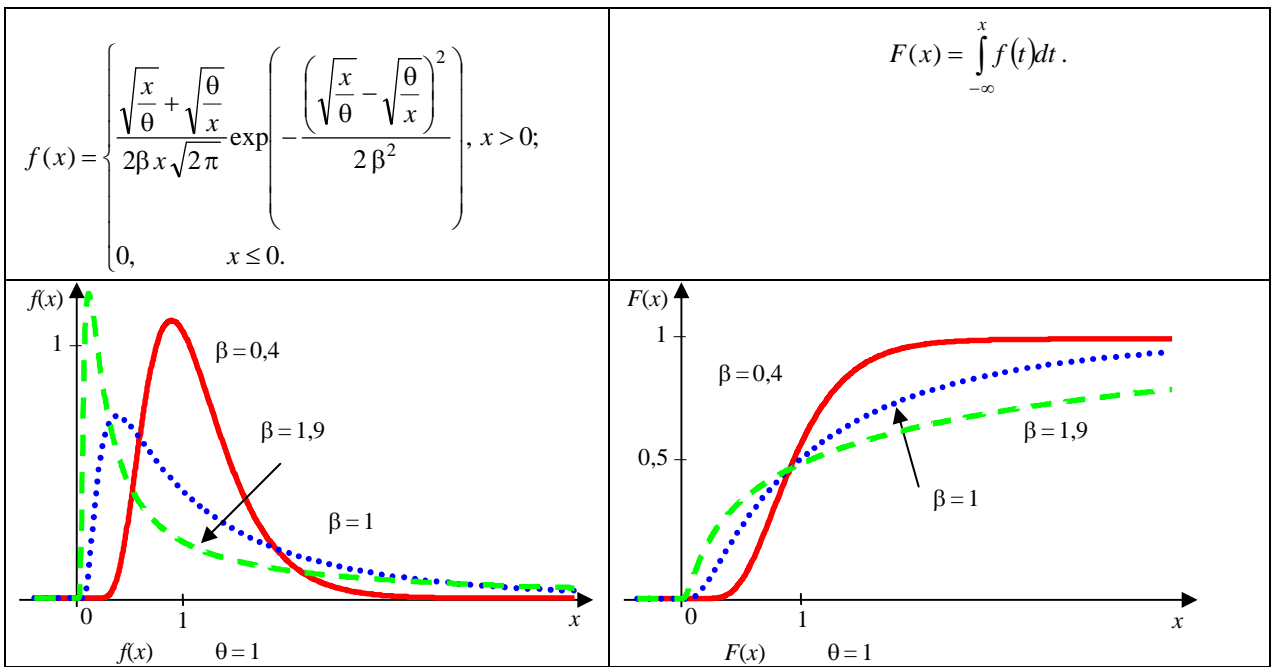




<b>F- (F, variance ratio)</b>	
	$\sim F(v_1, v_2)$ . $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbf{N} -$ $0 < x < .$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B\left(\frac{v_1}{2}, \frac{v_2}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\frac{v_1}{2}} \frac{\frac{v_1-1}{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\frac{v_1+v_2}{2}}}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt .$

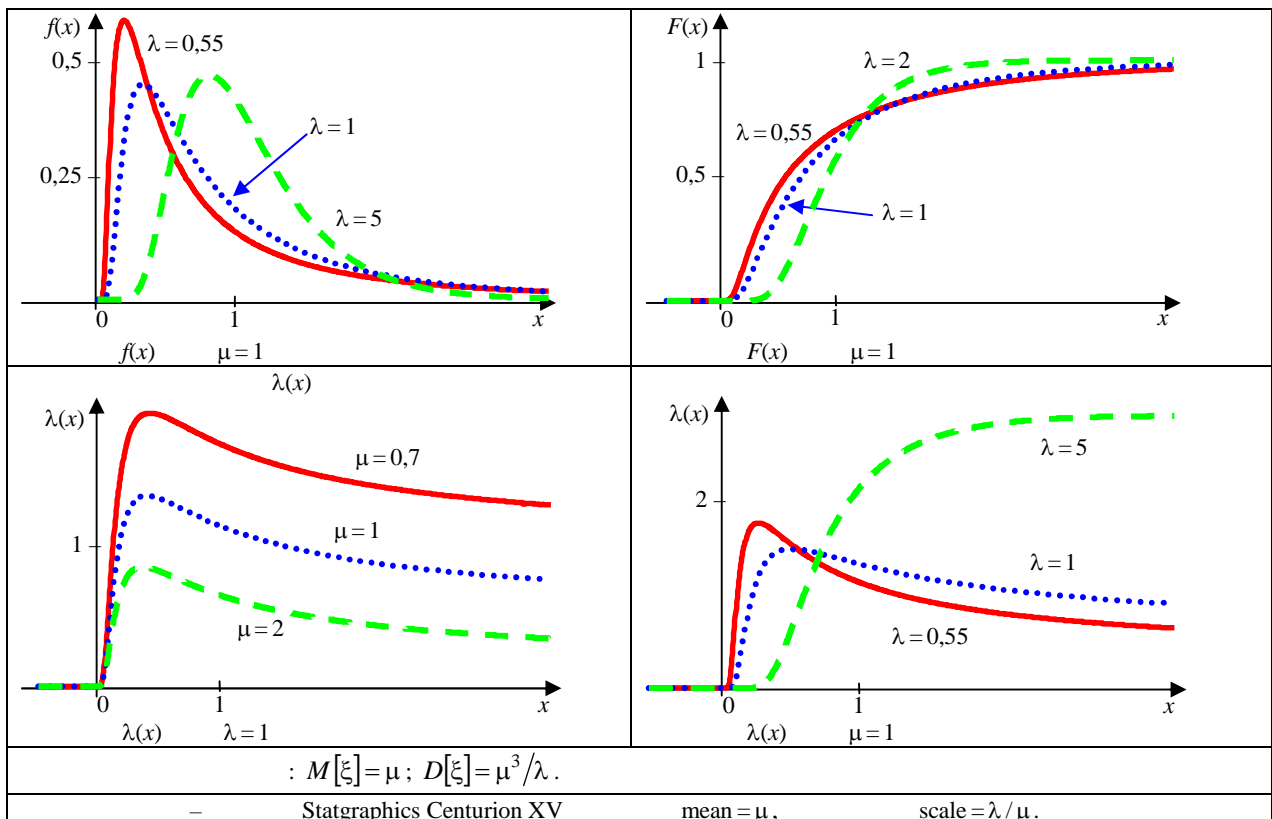
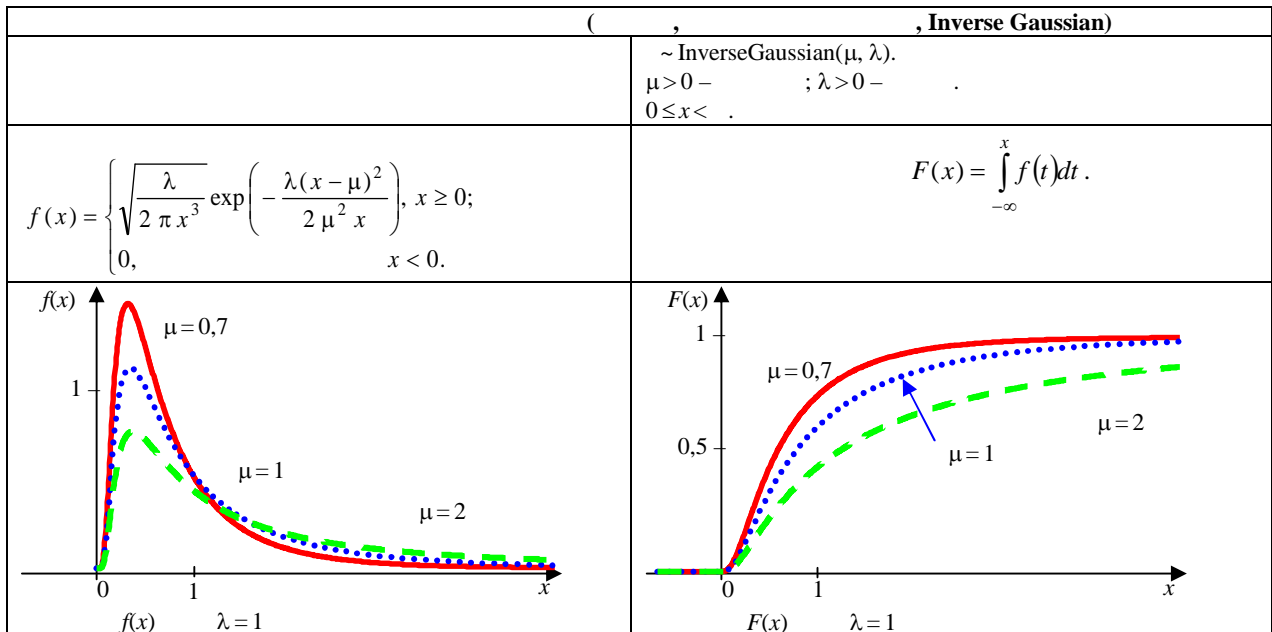
$\lambda(x)$	
$: M[\xi] = \frac{v_2}{v_2 - 2}, \quad v_2 > 2; \quad Mod[\xi] = \frac{v_2(v_1 - 2)}{v_1(v_2 + 2)}; \quad D[\xi] = \frac{2v_2^2(v_1 + v_2 - 2)}{v_1(v_2 - 2)^2(v_2 - 4)}, \quad v_2 > 4.$	
-	Statgraphics Centurion XV      Num. D.F. = $v_1$ ,      Denom. D.F. = $v_2$ .

<b>(Birnbaum-Saunders)</b>	
	$\sim BS(\beta, \theta)$ . $\beta > 0 -$ ; $\theta > 0 -$ ; $0 < x < .$



$$: M[\xi] = \theta \left( 1 + \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right); D[\xi] = (\theta\beta)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{5\beta^2}{4} \right).$$

– Statgraphics Centurion XV shape =  $\beta$ , scale =  $\theta$ .

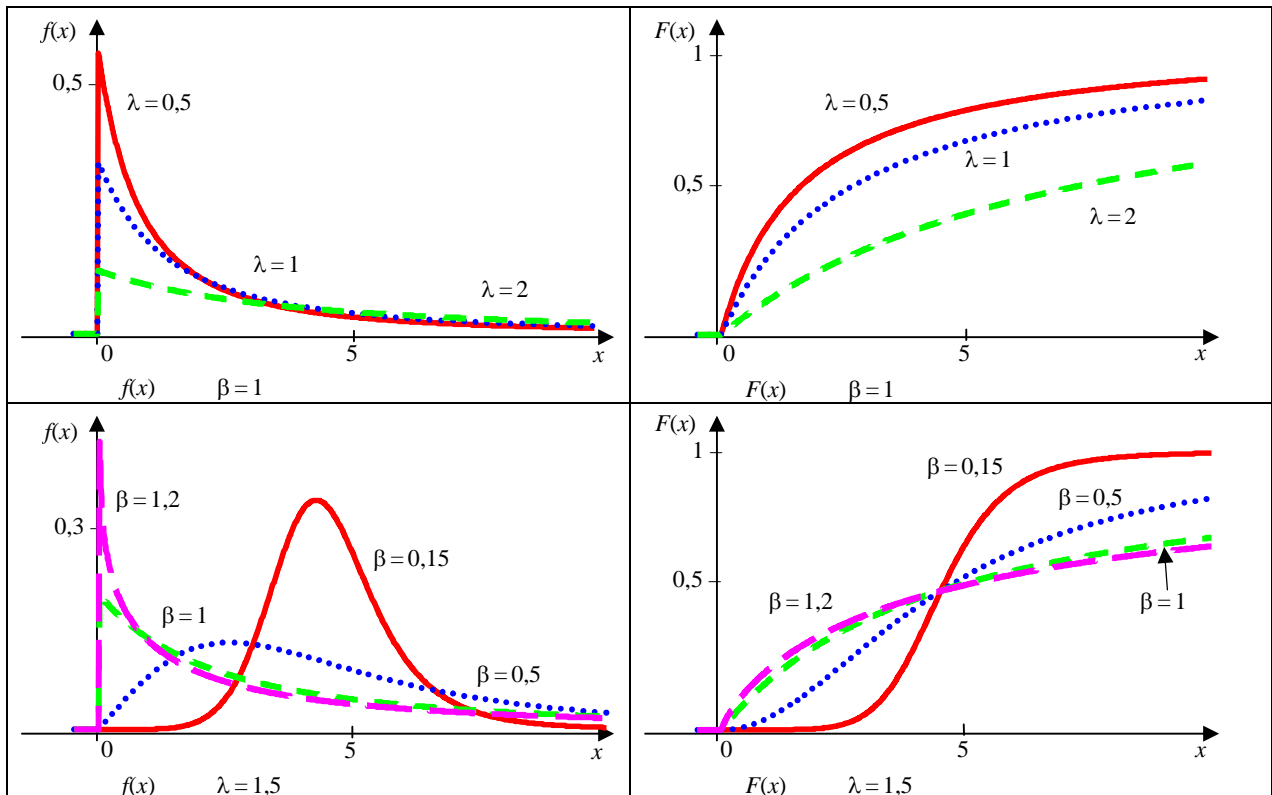


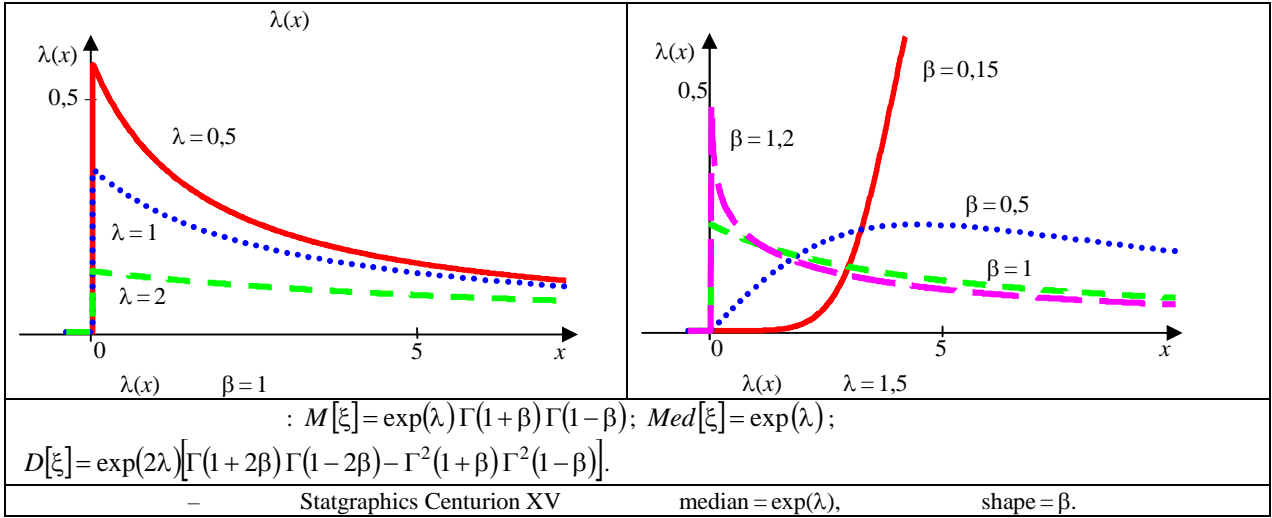
( , III ; Weibull)	
$\sim \text{Weibull}(\alpha, \beta)$ . $\alpha > 0$ ; $\beta > 0$ . $0 < x < \infty$ .	
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

	$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

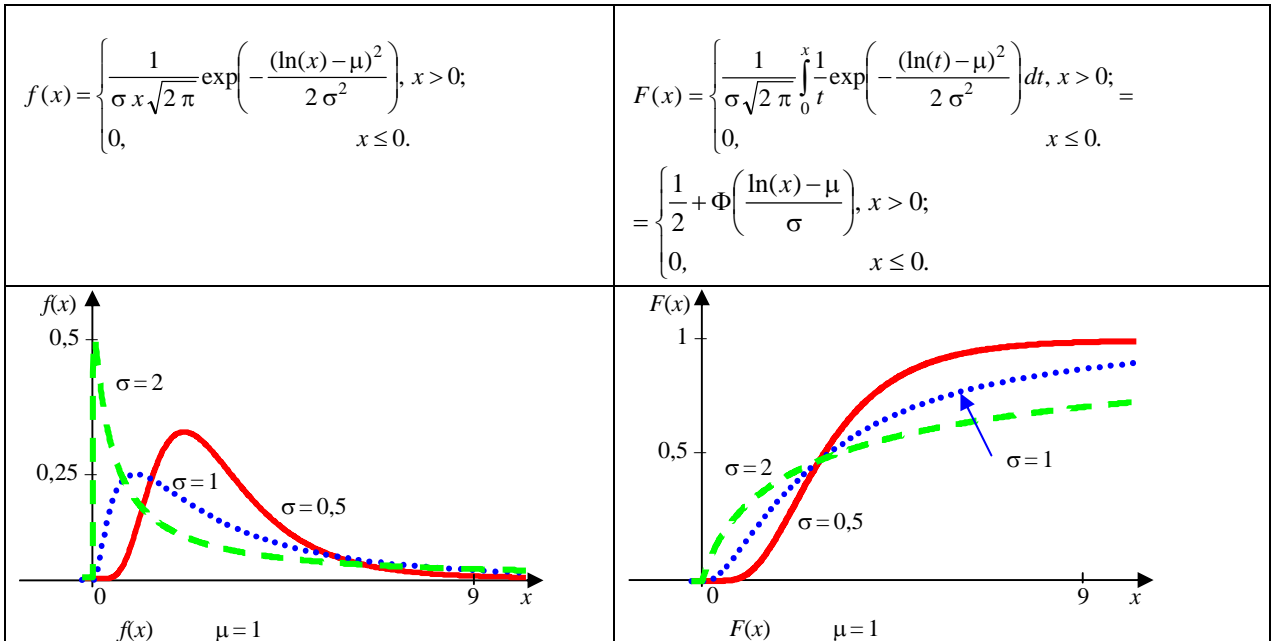
$: M[\xi] = \beta \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right); \text{Mod}[\xi] = \beta \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, \alpha > 1; D[\xi] = \beta^2 \left( \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}\right) - \left( \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \right)^2 \right);$	
$\beta_1[\xi] = \frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{3}{\alpha}\right) - 3\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}\right)\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) + 2\left(\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)\right)^3}{\left(\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}\right) - \left(\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)\right)^2\right)^2}.$	
$0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$	$(t_1, t_2) \forall$ $P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t_1}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right) - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t_2}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right).$
-	Statgraphics Centurion XV      Shape = $\alpha$ ,      Scale = $\beta$ .

-	<b>(Loglogistic)</b>
	$\sim \text{LogLogistic}(\beta, \lambda).$ $\beta > 0; \lambda > 0.$ $0 < x < \infty.$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\exp(z)}{\beta x(1+z)^2}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} (1 + \exp(-z))^{-1}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0; \end{cases} \quad z = \frac{\ln(x) - \lambda}{\beta}.$

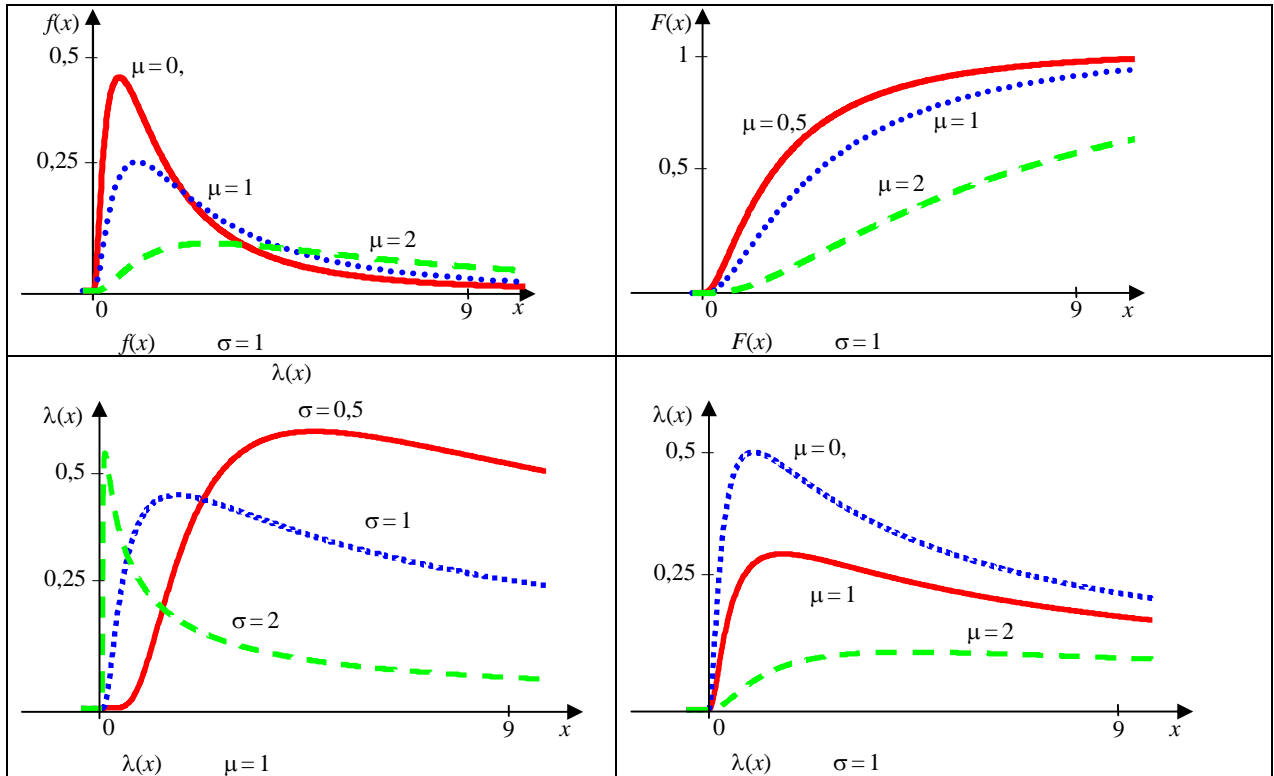




<b>(Lognormal)</b>	
	$\sim LN(\mu, \sigma).$ $\mu > 0$ ; $\sigma > 0$ $0 < x < \infty$

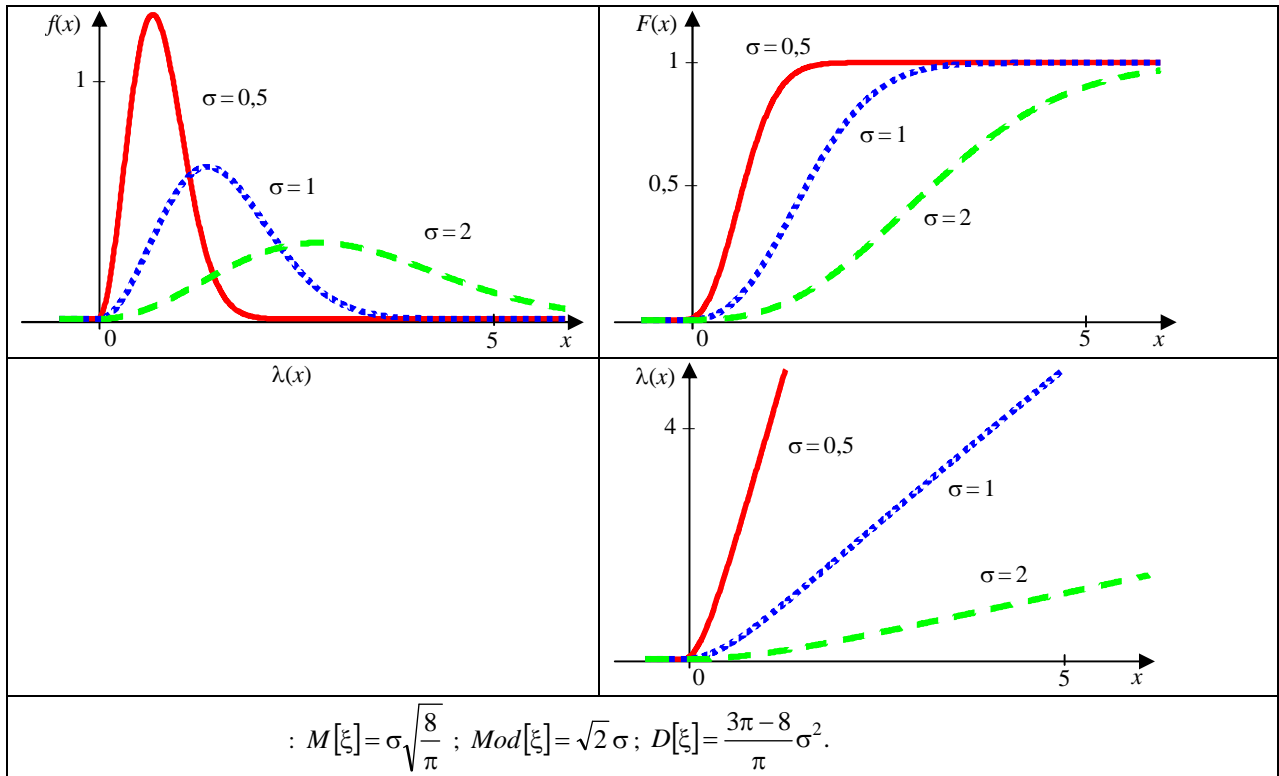




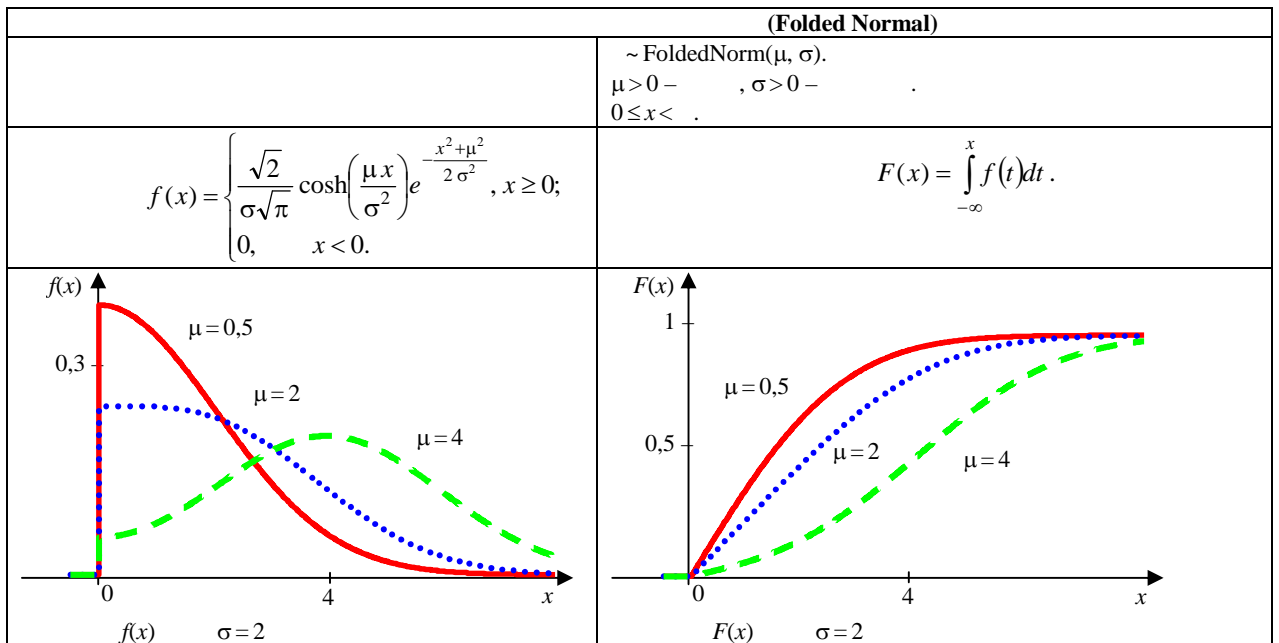


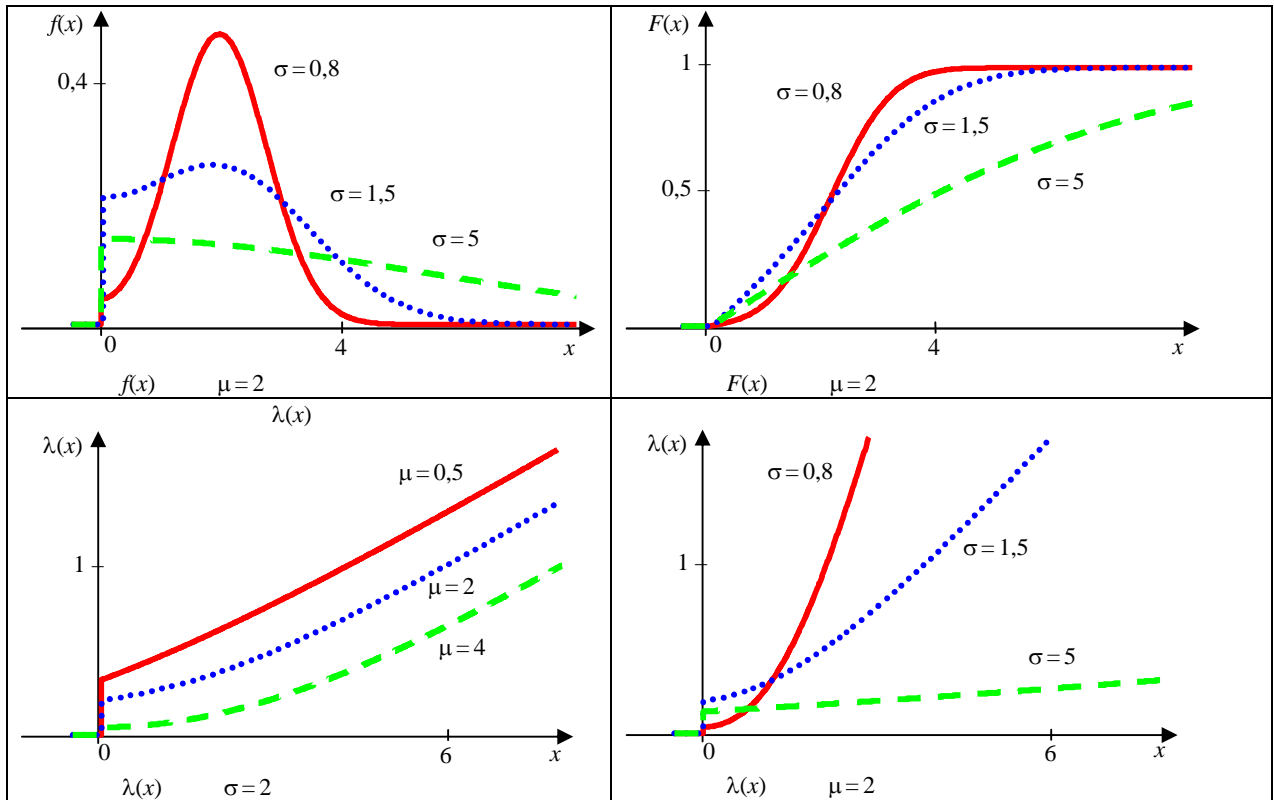
$: M[\xi] = \exp(\mu + (\sigma^2/2)); \text{ Mod}[\xi] = \exp(\mu - \sigma^2); \text{ Med}[\xi] = \exp(\mu);$ $D[\xi] = \exp(2\mu + \sigma^2)(\exp(\sigma^2) - 1); V[\xi] = \sqrt{\exp(\sigma^2) - 1}; \beta_1[\xi] = (\exp(\sigma^2) + 2)\sqrt{\exp(\sigma^2) - 1};$ $\beta_2[\xi] = 3 + (\exp(\sigma^2) - 1)(\exp(3\sigma^2) + 3\exp(2\sigma^2) + 6\exp(\sigma^2) + 6).$	
$0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$	$P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln(x) - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx$
<p>– Statgraphics Centurion XV Log scale: std. dev. = <math>\sigma</math>.</p>	<p>Mean = <math>M[\xi]</math>, Std. Dev. = <math>\sqrt{D[\xi]}</math>, Log scale: mean = <math>\mu</math>, <math>\mu</math></p>
<p>Statgraphics Plus V5</p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mean} = \exp(\mu + (\sigma^2/2)); \\ (\text{Std.Dev.})^2 = \exp(2\mu + \sigma^2)(\exp(\sigma^2) - 1). \end{array} \right.$	

<b>(Maxwell)</b>	
<p>~ Maxwell(<math>\sigma</math>).  <math>\sigma &gt; 0</math> –  <math>0 &lt; x &lt; \infty</math></p>	
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^3} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 2\Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{x}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$



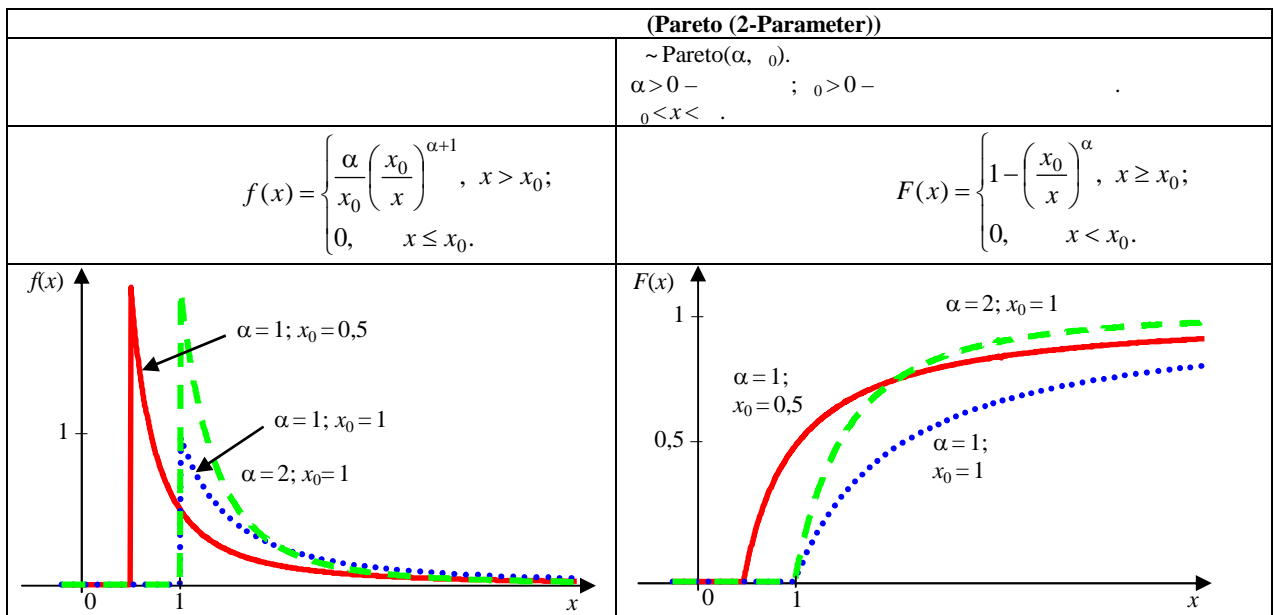
$0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$	$(t_1, t_2) \nabla$	$P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = 2 \left( \Phi\left(\frac{t_2}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{t_1}{\sigma}\right) \right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left( \frac{t_2}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{t_2^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) - \frac{t_1}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{t_1^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \right)$
Statgraphics Centurion XV		scale = , lower threshold = 0.





$$M[\xi] = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) - \mu \left| 1 - 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right) \right|$$

– Statgraphics Centurion XV      location =  $\mu$ ,      scale =  $\sigma$ .



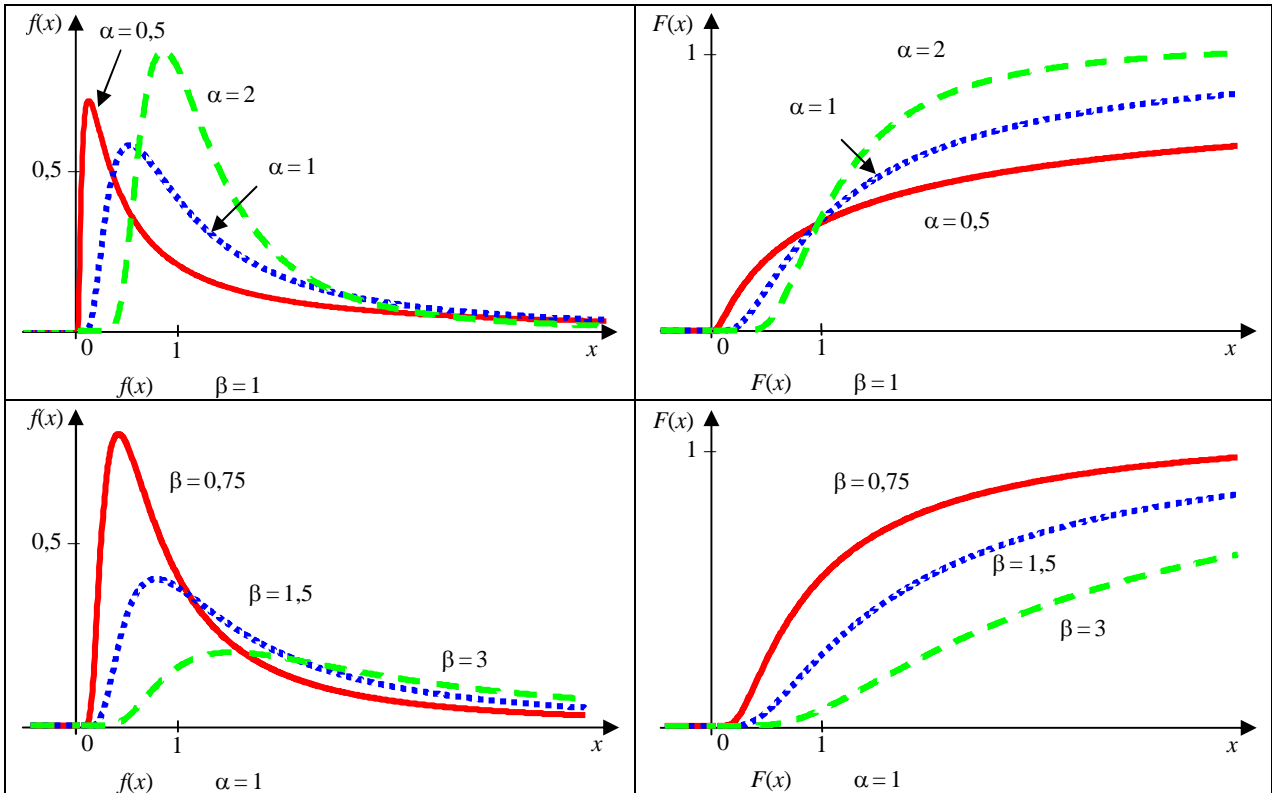
$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{x}, & x > x_0; \\ 0, & x \leq x_0. \end{cases}$	
$: M[\xi] = \frac{\alpha x_0}{(\alpha - 1)}, \alpha > 1; \text{Med}[\xi] = 2^{1/\alpha} x_0; D[\xi] = \frac{\alpha x_0^2}{(\alpha - 1)^2 (\alpha - 2)}, \alpha > 2.$	
$x_0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$	$P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = \left(\frac{x_0}{t_1}\right)^\alpha - \left(\frac{x_0}{t_2}\right)^\alpha.$
<p style="text-align: center;">– Statgraphics Centurion XV      shape = <math>\alpha</math>,      lower threshold = <math>x_0</math>.</p>	

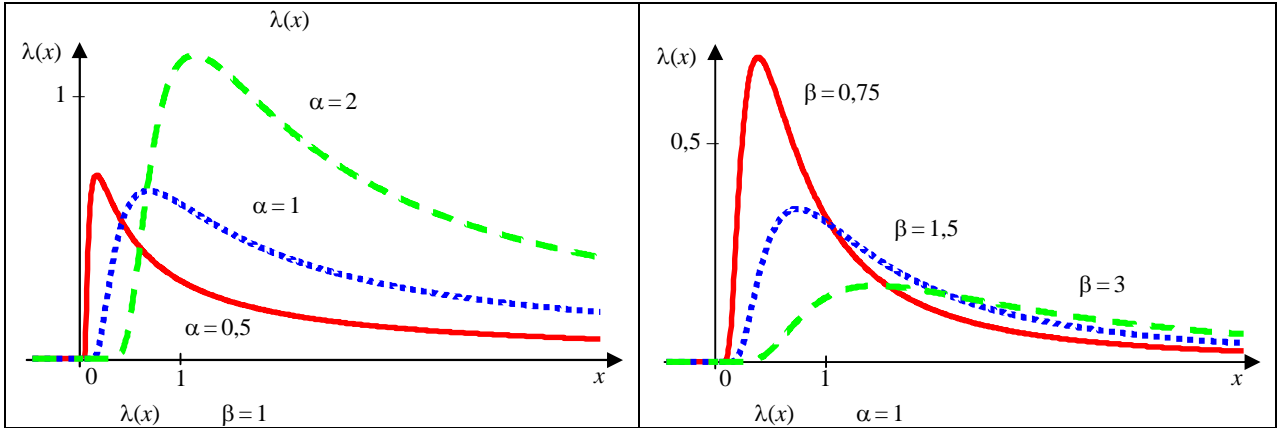
<b>(Rayleigh)</b>	
	$\sim \text{Rayleigh}(\beta).$ $\beta > 0 -$ $0 < x < \infty.$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\beta^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\beta^2}\right), & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\beta^2}\right), & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$
$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\beta^2}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	

$: M[\xi] = \beta \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \approx 1,253 \beta; \text{Mod}[\xi] = \beta; \text{Med}[\xi] = \beta \sqrt{\ln(4)} = 1,177 \beta;$		
$D[\xi] = 2\beta^2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\beta^2 = 0,429\beta^2.$		
$0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$	$(t_1, t_2) \nabla$	$P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = \exp\left(-\frac{t_1^2}{2\beta^2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{t_2^2}{2\beta^2}\right).$
Statgraphics Centurion XV		Scale = $\beta \sqrt{2}$ , Threshold = 0.

( , II)	
$\sim \text{Fréchet}(\alpha, \beta).$ $\alpha > 0 - ; \beta > 0 -$ $0 < x < .$	
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha \beta^\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^{-\alpha}\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^{-\alpha}\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$





$$: M[\xi] = \beta \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right), \alpha > 1; \text{Mod}[\xi] = \exp\left[\ln(\beta) - \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}\right)}{\alpha}\right];$$

$$\text{Med}[\xi] = \beta \exp\left(\frac{-\ln(-\ln(0,5))}{\alpha}\right) = \beta \exp\left(\frac{0,3665129206}{\alpha}\right); D[\xi] = -\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \left(2\alpha \Gamma\left(-\frac{2}{\alpha}\right) + \Gamma^2\left(-\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)\right), \alpha > 2.$$

Statgraphics Centurion XV

( , Exponential)	
	$\sim E(\lambda).$ $\lambda > 0 -$ $0 \leq x < .$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$
$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda, & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$	

$$: M[\xi] = \frac{1}{\lambda}; \text{Med}[\xi] = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}; D[\xi] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}; \beta_1[\xi] = 2; \beta_2[\xi] = 9.$$

$$(t_1, t_2) \forall 0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \quad \left| \quad P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = e^{-t_1 \lambda} - e^{-t_2 \lambda}.$$

– Statgraphics Centurion XV

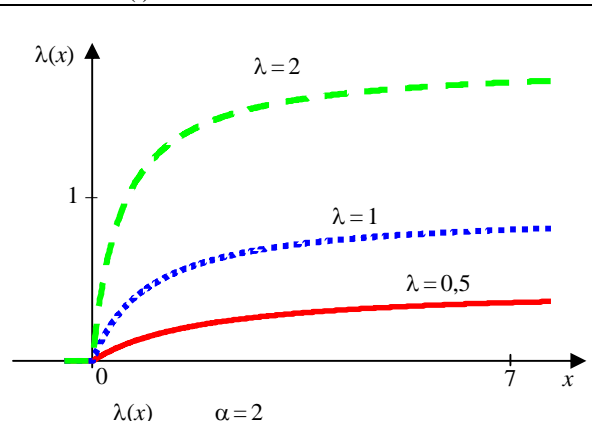
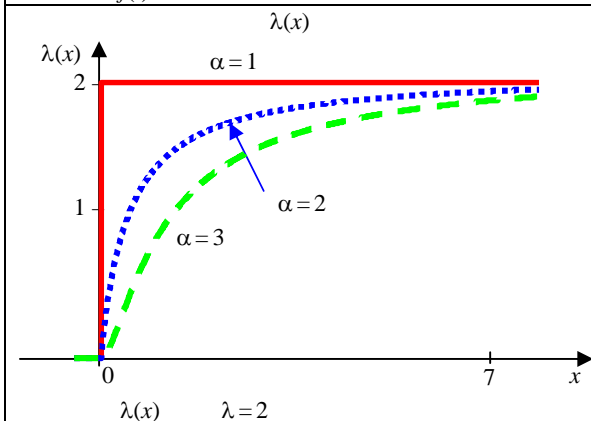
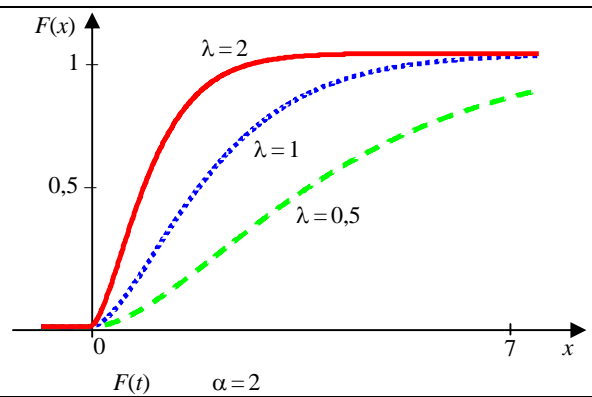
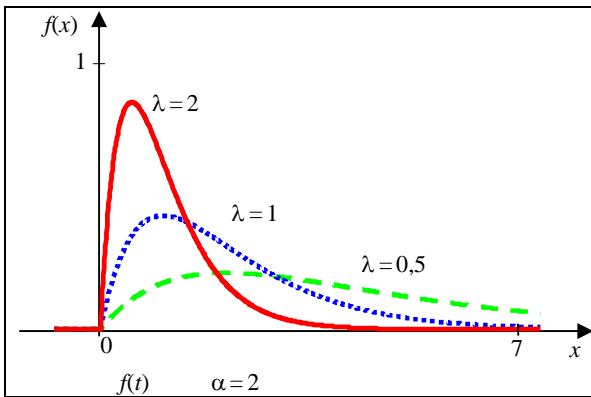
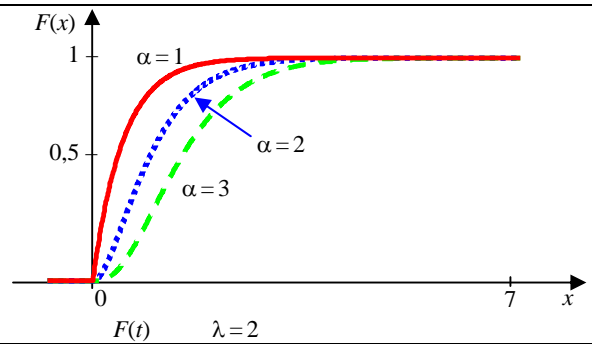
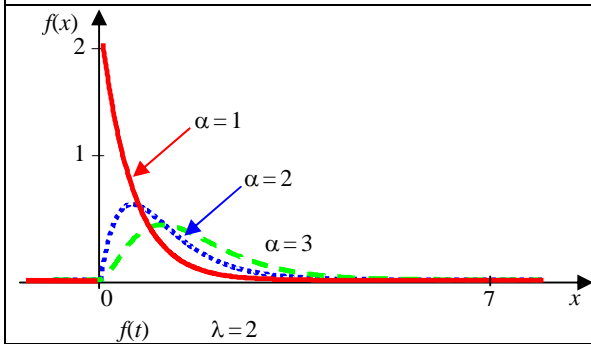
Mean = 1 / λ.

**(Erlang)**

~ Erlang(α, λ).  
 $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}^+$ ;  $\lambda > 0$ .  
 $0 < x < \infty$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \lambda^\alpha}{(\alpha-1)!} e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha-1} \frac{(\lambda x)^i}{i!}, & x \geq 0; \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

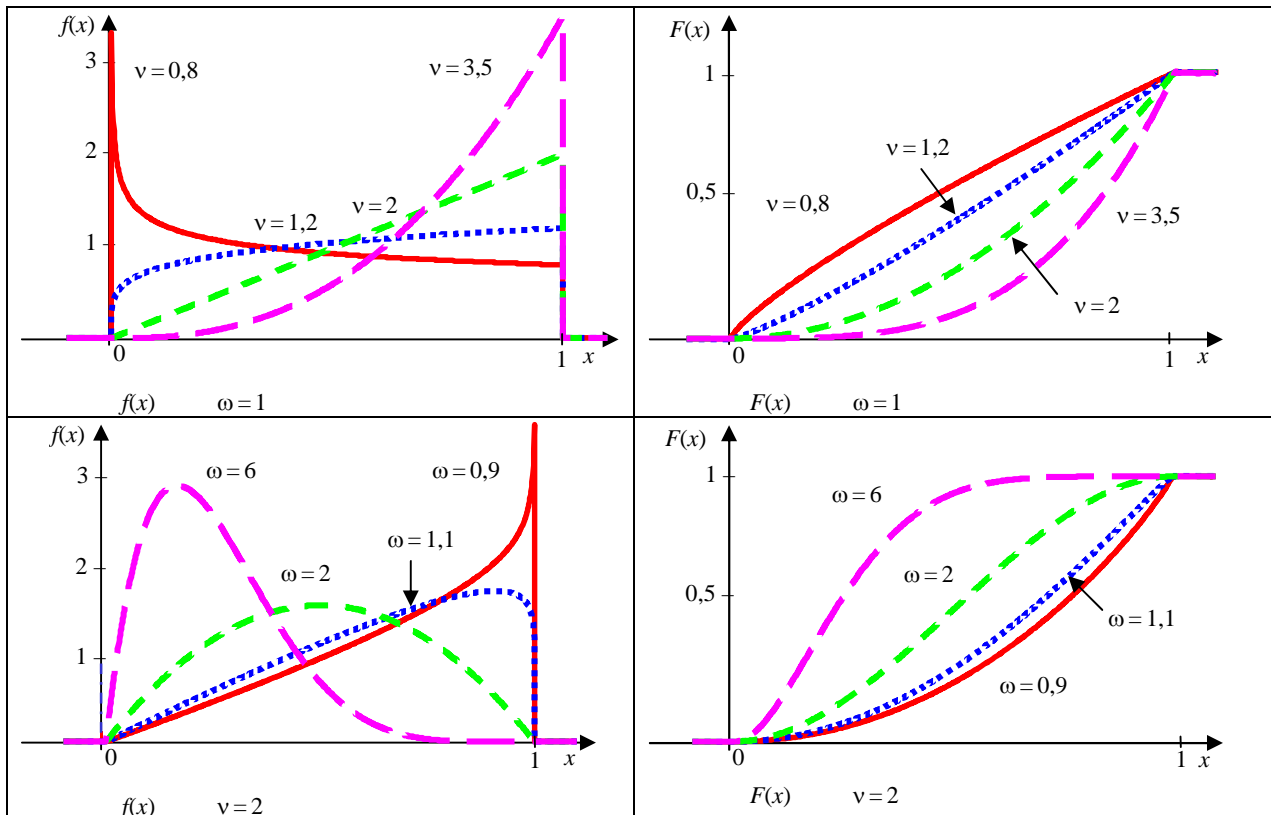


$$: M[\xi] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}; \text{Mod}[\xi] = \frac{\alpha-1}{\lambda}, \alpha > 1; D[\xi] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}.$$

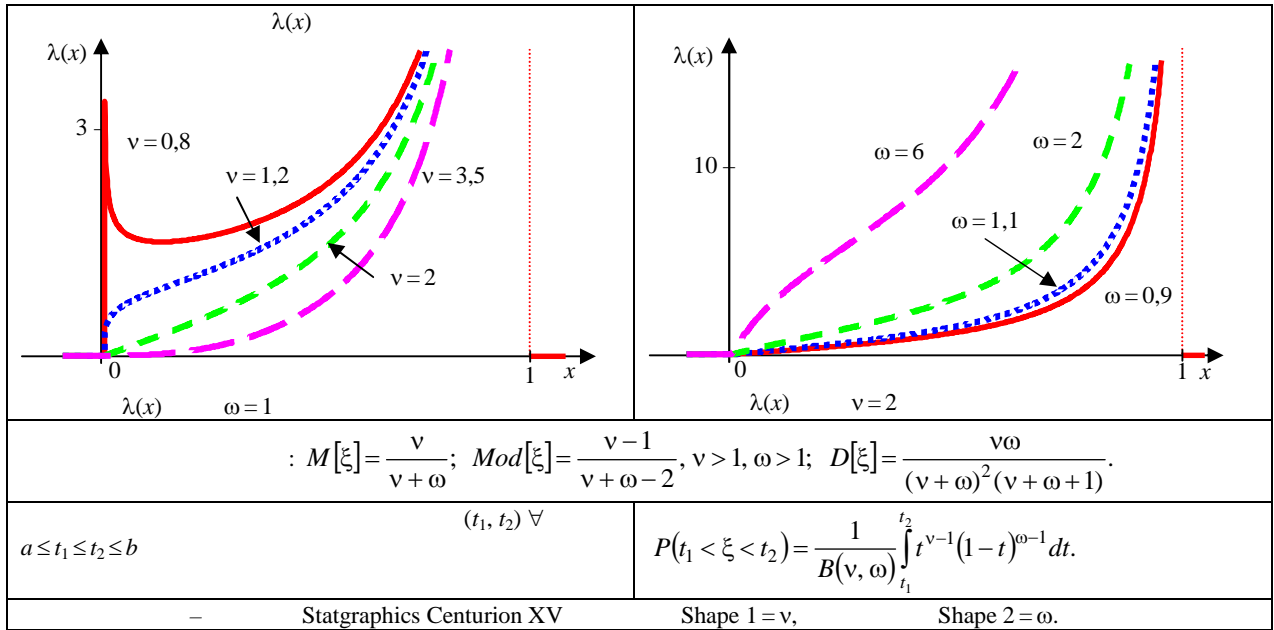
– Statgraphics Centurion XV shape =  $\alpha$ , scale =  $\lambda$ .

.4

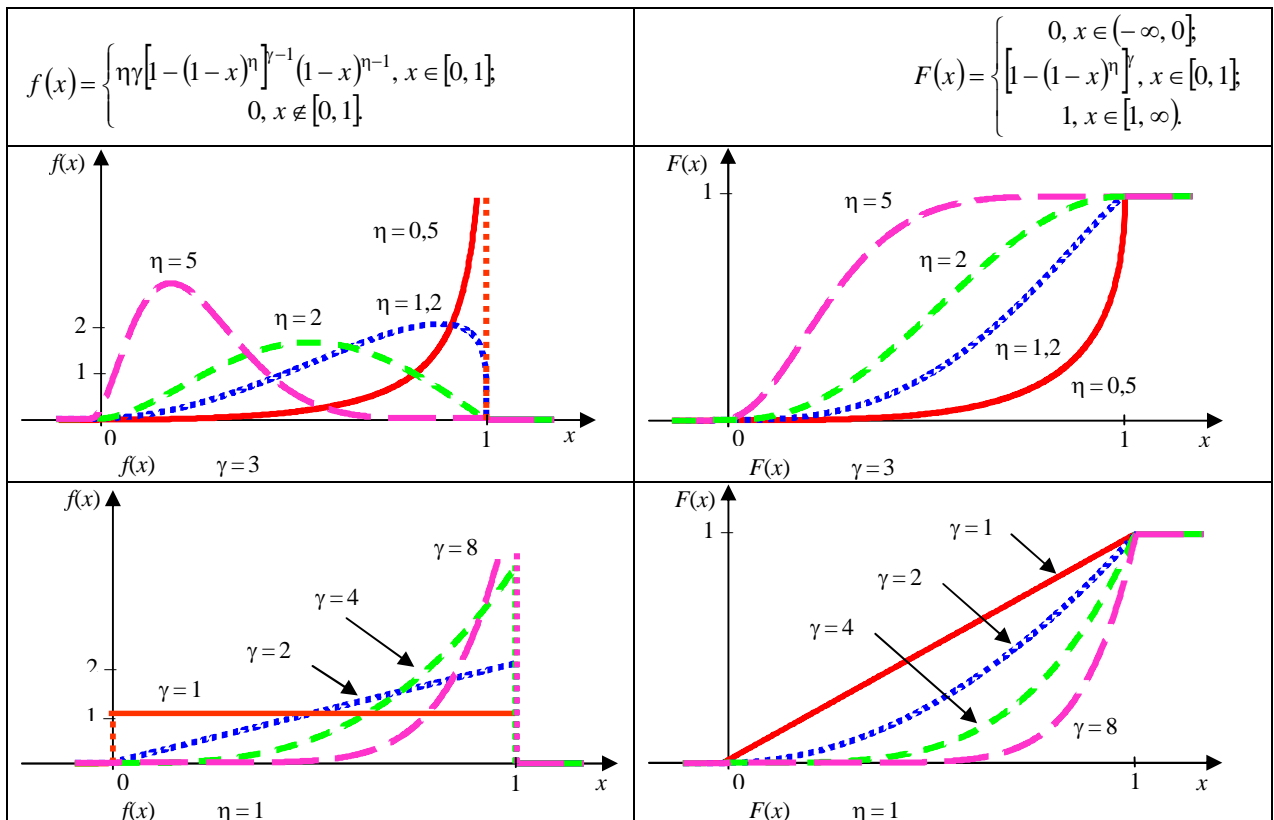
B-	( , Beta)
	$\sim \text{Beta}(v, \omega)$ $v > 0, \omega > 0$ $0 < x < 1.$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{v-1}(1-x)^{\omega-1}}{B(v, \omega)}, & x \in (0; 1); \\ 0, & x \notin (0; 1). \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ \frac{1}{B(v, \omega)} \int_0^x t^{v-1}(1-t)^{\omega-1} dt, & x \in [0; 1); \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$







<b>L-</b>	
	$\sim L(\eta, \gamma).$ $\eta, \gamma > 0 -$ $0 \leq x \leq 1.$



	$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\eta\gamma [1 - (1-x)^\eta]^{\gamma-1} (1-x)^{\eta-1}}{1 - [1 - (1-x)^\eta]^\gamma}, & x \in [0, 1]; \\ 0, & x \notin [0, 1]. \end{cases}$
$M[\xi] = 1 - \frac{1}{\eta} B\left(\gamma + 1, \frac{1}{\eta}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \gamma(\gamma-1)\dots(\gamma-k+1)}{k!(k\eta+1)} \right);$	
$D[\xi] = \frac{2}{\eta} B\left(\gamma + 1, \frac{2}{\eta}\right) - \frac{1}{\eta^2} B^2\left(\gamma + 1, \frac{1}{\eta}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \binom{\gamma}{k} \frac{2}{(k\eta+1)(k\eta+2)} \right] - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\gamma}{k!} \right) \frac{1}{(k\eta+1)}.$	
$0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq 1$	$P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = [1 - (1-t_2)^\eta]^\gamma - [1 - (1-t_1)^\eta]^\gamma.$
Statgraphics Centurion XV	

	( , Uniform)
	$\sim R(a, b).$ $a -$ , $b -$ $a x b.$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b]; \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b]. \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a; \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b]; \\ 1, & x > b. \end{cases}$

$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-x}, & x \in [a, b]; \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b]; \end{cases}$	
$: M[\xi] = \frac{a+b}{2}; \text{Med}[\xi] = \frac{a+b}{2}; D[\xi] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}; \beta_1[\xi] = 0; \beta_2[\xi] = -1,2.$	
$a \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq b$	$P(t_1 < \xi < t_2) = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{b - a}.$
<p style="text-align: center;">– Statgraphics Centurion XV</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lower Limit = a, Upper Limit = b.</p>

( , Triangular)	
$\sim \text{Triang}(a, b, c).$ $a - \dots; b - \dots; c - \dots$ $a \ x \ b.$	

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x-a)}{(b-a)(c-a)}, & x \in [a, c]; \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b]; \\ \frac{2(b-x)}{(b-a)(b-c)}, & x \in (c, b]; \end{cases}$	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a; \\ \frac{(x-a)^2}{(b-a)(c-a)}, & x \in [a, c]; \\ 1 - \frac{(b-x)^2}{(b-a)(b-c)}, & x \in (c, b]; \\ 1, & x > b. \end{cases}$

