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Gamma Distribution (or Erlang Distribution)

One parameter form:

A continuous random variable x is said to follow Gamma distribution with parameter, if its p.d.f is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-x} x^{\lambda-1}}{\Gamma_{\lambda}}, & \lambda > 0, 0 < x < \infty \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Moment generating function:

$$M_x(t) = E(e^{tx})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{e^{-x} x^{\lambda-1}}{\Gamma_{\lambda}} dx$$

$$\Gamma_n = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\lambda}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(t-1)x} x^{\lambda-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\lambda}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(1-t)x} x^{\lambda-1} dx$$

Put $(1-t)x = y$

$(1-t)dx = dy$

If $x=0, y=0$

$x=\infty, y=\infty$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\lambda}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} \left(\frac{y}{1-t}\right)^{\lambda-1} \frac{dy}{(1-t)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\lambda}} \frac{\Gamma_{\lambda}}{(1-t)^{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\lambda} (1-t)^{\lambda}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} y^{\lambda-1} dy$$



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$$\therefore M_x(t) = (1-t)^{-\lambda} \text{ where } |t| < 1$$

$$M_x(t) = 1 + \lambda t + \frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)}{2!} t^2 + \dots$$

Mean and Variance:

$$\text{Mean} = \mu'_1 = \text{coefficient of } \frac{t}{1!} = \lambda$$

$$\therefore \text{Mean} = \lambda$$

$$\mu'_2 = \text{coefficient of } \frac{t^2}{2!} = \lambda(\lambda+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance} &= \mu'_2 - (\mu'_1)^2 \\ &= \lambda(\lambda+1) - \lambda^2 \\ &= \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Variance} = \lambda$$

$$M_x(t) = (1-t)^{-\lambda}$$

$$M'_x(t) = (-\lambda)(1-t)^{-\lambda-1}$$

$$= \lambda(1-t)^{-\lambda-1}$$

$$M'_x(0) = \lambda$$

$$\text{Mean} = \lambda$$

$$M''_x(t) = (+\lambda)(-\lambda-1)(1-t)^{-\lambda-2}$$

$$= +\lambda(\lambda+1)(1-t)^{-\lambda-2}$$

$$M''_x(0) = +\lambda(\lambda+1)$$

$$\text{Variance} = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$

$$= +\lambda(\lambda+1) - \lambda^2$$

$$= +\lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Mean} = \text{Variance} = \lambda$$

$$\text{Variance} = \lambda$$

Characteristic function:

$$\phi_x(t) = E(e^{itx})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{itx} \frac{e^{-x} x^{\lambda-1}}{\Gamma_\lambda} dx$$



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$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_x(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_\lambda} \int_0^\infty e^{-(1-it)x} x^{\lambda-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_\lambda} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_\lambda}{(1-it)^\lambda} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-it)^\lambda} \\ &= (1-it)^{-\lambda} \quad \text{where } |t| < 1\end{aligned}$$

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$$\varphi_x(t) = 1 + \lambda it + \frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)}{2!} (it)^2 + \dots$$

