

2).The basic probability distribution name and probability density function.

This program has 60 basic probability distribution,

1)Uniform distribution,

$$X \sim U(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}, \alpha \leq x \leq \beta, -\infty < \alpha < \beta < \infty,$$

2) Normal distribution,

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0,$$

3)Shifted exponential distribution,

$$X \sim \text{Shifted_exp_onential}(\lambda, c)$$

$$f_X(x) = \lambda \exp(-\lambda(x-c)), c < x < \infty$$

$$-\infty < c < \infty, \lambda > 0,$$

4)Pareto1 distribution,

$$X \sim \text{Pareto1}(\lambda, c)$$

$$f_X(x) = \lambda \times \frac{x^{\lambda-1}}{c^\lambda}, 0 < x < c, \lambda > 0, c > 0,$$

5)Pareto2 distribution,

$$X \sim \text{Pareto2}(\lambda, c)$$

$$f_X(x) = \lambda \frac{c^\lambda}{x^{\lambda+1}}, c < x < \infty, \lambda > 0, c > 0,$$

6)Rayleigh distribution,

$$X \sim \text{Rayleigh}(\lambda, c)$$

$$f_X(x) = 2\lambda \times (x-c) \times \exp(-\lambda(x-c)^2), c < x < \infty$$

$$\lambda > 0, c > 0,$$

7)Double exponential distribution,

$$X \sim \text{DE}(\lambda, \mu)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \exp(-\lambda|x-\mu|), -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \lambda > 0,$$

8)Lognormal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Log_normal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln(x)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), 0 < x < \infty,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0,$$

9)Gamma distribution

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\beta}\right), 0 < x < \infty, \alpha, \beta > 0,$$

$\Gamma(\)$: gamma function ,

10)Beta distribution

$$X \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}, 0 < x < 1$$

$\alpha, \beta > 0, \Gamma(\)$: gamma function ,

11)Cauchy distribution

$$X \sim \text{Cauchy}(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{\sigma}{(x-\mu)^2 + \sigma^2}, -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$\sigma > 0, -\infty < \mu < \infty,$$

12)Arcsin distribution

$$X \sim \text{Arcsin}(\mu, c)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{c^2}}}, |x-\mu| < c,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, c > 0,$$

13) Gumble distribution

$$X \sim \text{Gumble}(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} e^{-\left(e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}\right)}, -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0,$$

14) Triangular 1 distribution

$$X \sim \text{Triangular1}(\mu, c)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{c}\right) \times \frac{1}{c}, & -c + \mu < x < \mu + c, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, c > 0,$$

15) Trapezoid distribution

$$X \sim \text{Trapezoid}(\mu, c)$$

$$f_X(x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1.5c + x - \mu}{2c^2}, & \mu - 1.5c < x < \mu - 0.5c \\ \frac{1}{2c}, & \mu - 0.5c < x < \mu + 0.5c \\ \frac{1.5c - x + \mu}{2c^2}, & \mu + 0.5c < x < \mu + 1.5c \\ 0, & \text{otherwie} \end{cases},$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, c > 0,$$

16) U-quadratic distribution

$$X \sim U_quadratic(a, b)$$

$$f_X(x) = \alpha(x - \beta)^2, a \leq x \leq b, -\infty < a < b < \infty,$$

$$\beta = \frac{a+b}{2}, \alpha = \frac{12}{(b-a)^3},$$

17) Wingner semicircle distribution

$$X \sim \text{Semi_circle}(\mu, R)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - (x - \mu)^2}, |x - \mu| \leq R,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, R > 0,$$

18) Logisitic distribution

$$X \sim \text{Logistic}(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma}}}{\left(1 + e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma}}\right)^2} \times \frac{1}{\sigma}, -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0,$$

19) Weibull distribution

$$X \sim \text{Weibull}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

$$f_X(x) = \gamma \times \left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)^{\gamma-1} \times \frac{1}{\beta} \times \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}\right)^\gamma\right)$$

$$, x > \alpha, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \gamma > 0,$$

20) Frechet distribution

$$X \sim \text{Frechet}(\mu, \sigma, \alpha)$$

$$f_X(x) = \alpha \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-\alpha-1} \times \frac{1}{\sigma} \times \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^{-\alpha}\right),$$

$$x > \mu,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, \alpha > 0$$

21) Generalized extreme value distribution(GEV)

$$X \sim GEV(\mu, \sigma, c = \xi)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \times \left(1 + \xi \times \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right)^{(-1/\xi)-1} \\ \times \exp \left(- \left[1 + \xi \times \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right]^{-1/\xi} \right), -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, -\infty < \xi = c < \infty$$

22)Pareto3 distribution

$$X \sim Pareto3(\lambda, c)$$

$$f_x(x) = \lambda \left(1 - \frac{x}{c} \right)^{\lambda-1} \times \frac{1}{c}, 0 < x < c$$

$$\lambda > 0, c > 0$$

23)Triangular2 distribution

$$X \sim Triangular2(a, b, c)$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b-a} \times \frac{1}{c-a} \times (x-a), a \leq x < c \\ \frac{2}{b-a} \times \frac{1}{b-c} \times (b-x), c \leq x < b \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$a, b, c \in R, a < c < b$$

24)Triangular3 distribution

$$X \sim Triangular3(a, b, c)$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b-a} \times \frac{1}{c-a} \times (c-x), a \leq x < c \\ \frac{2}{b-a} \times \frac{1}{b-c} \times (x-c), c \leq x < b \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$a, b, c \in R, a < c < b$$

25)Log-logistic distribution

$$X \sim Log_Logistic(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{(\beta/\alpha)(x/\alpha)^{\beta-1}}{[1+(x/\alpha)^\beta]^2}, x > 0,$$

$$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0,$$

26) Hyperbolic secant distribution

$$X \sim Hyper_secant(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \times \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right) \times \frac{1}{\sigma},$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0$$

27)Kumaraswamy distribution

$$X \sim Kumaraswamy(a, b)$$

$$f_x(x) = abx^{a-1}(1-x^a)^{b-1}, 0 < x < 1,$$

$$a > 0, b > 0$$

28)Raised cosine distribution

$$X \sim Raised_cosine(\mu, s)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{2s} \left[1 + \cos \left(\frac{x - \mu}{s} \times \pi \right) \right],$$

$$\mu - s \leq x \leq \mu + s, -\infty < \mu < \infty, s > 0$$

29) Gumbel distribution (Type 1)
 $X \sim \text{Gumbel}(\text{type } 1)(a, b)$

$$f_X(x) = ab \exp\left(-\left(b e^{-ax} + ax\right)\right),$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty, a > 0, b > 0,$$

30) Gumbel distribution (Type 2)
 $X \sim \text{Gumbel}(\text{type } 2)(a, b)$

$$f_X(x) = abx^{-a-1} \exp(-bx^{-a}), 0 \leq x < \infty,$$

$$a > 0, b > 0,$$

31) Generalized logistic distribution
type I

$X \sim G_Logistic(\text{type } I)(\mu, \sigma, \alpha)$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \times \frac{\exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)}{\left(1 + \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)\right)^{\alpha+1}},$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, \alpha > 0,$$

32) Generalized logistic distribution
type II

$X \sim G_Logistic(\text{type } II)(\mu, \sigma, \alpha)$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \times \frac{\left(\exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)\right)^\alpha}{1 + \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)}$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)}\right), -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, \alpha > 0,$$

33) Generalized logistic distribution
type III

$X \sim G_Logistic(\text{type } III)(\mu, \sigma, \alpha)$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\alpha)} \times \frac{\exp\left(-\alpha \times \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)}{\left(1 + \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)\right)^{2\alpha}} \times \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

$$, -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, \alpha > 0,$$

34) Generalized logistic distribution
type IV

$X \sim G_Logistic(\text{type } IV)(\mu, \sigma, \alpha, \beta)$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \times \frac{\exp\left(-\beta \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)}{\left(1 + \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)\right)^{\alpha + \beta}}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{\sigma}, -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0,$$

35) Truncated normal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Truncated_Normal}(\mu, \sigma, a, b)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma} \phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}{\Phi\left(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)}{P(X \leq b) - P(X \leq a)},$$

$$a \leq x < b, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0, b, a \in R, b > a$$

36) Skew normal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Skew_Normal}(\mu, \sigma, \alpha)$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right),$$

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \text{erf}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right]$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{2}{\sigma} \phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \Phi\left(\alpha \times \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right),$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty, \alpha > 0, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0$$

37) Folded normal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Folded_Normal}(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(-x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

$$0 \leq x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0$$

38) Logit-normal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Logit_Normal}(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log \text{it}(x) - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \frac{1}{x(1-x)},$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma > 0$$

Logistic function

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}, \frac{d}{dt} P(t) = P(t) \times (1 - P(t)),$$

$$1 - P(t) = P(-t)$$

$$\log \text{it}(p) = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \log(p) - \log(1-p),$$

39) Inverse Gaussian distribution

$$X \sim \text{Inverse_Gaussian}(\mu, \lambda)$$

$$f_x(x) = \left[\frac{\lambda}{2\pi x^3}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda(x-\mu)^2}{2\mu^2 x}\right), 0 \leq x < \infty,$$

$$\mu > 0, \lambda > 0$$

40) Irwin–Hall distribution

$$X \sim Irwin_Hall(n)$$

$$U_1, \dots, U_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(0,1), X = \sum_{k=1}^n U_k, n \in N,$$

41) Inverse Gamma distribution

$$X \sim Inverse_Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{-\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta}{x}\right), x > 0,$$

$$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0,$$

42) t distribution

$$X \sim t(\nu = df)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\nu\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}, -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$\nu = df \in N, \Gamma(\cdot): \text{gamma function},$$

43) Chi-square distribution

$$X \sim \chi^2(\nu = df)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x^{\nu/2-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)2^{\frac{\nu}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right), x > 0, \nu = df \in N,$$

44) Inverse χ^2 distribution (the first kind)

$$X \sim Inverse_ \chi^2(I)(\nu = df)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{2^{-\nu/2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} x^{-\frac{\nu}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right), x > 0,$$

$$\nu = df \in N,$$

45) Inverse χ^2 distribution (the second kind)

$$X \sim Inverse_ \chi^2(II)(\nu = df)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)^{\nu/2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} x^{-\frac{\nu}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\nu}{2x}\right), x > 0,$$

$$\nu = df \in N,$$

46) Scaled Inverse χ^2 distribution

$$X \sim Scaled_Inverse_ \chi^2(\nu = df)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{\sigma^2\nu}{2}\right)^{\nu/2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} x^{-\frac{\nu}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\nu\sigma^2}{2x}\right), x > 0$$

$$\nu = df \in N, \sigma > 0,$$

47) F distribution

$$X \sim F(df_1 = \nu_1, df_2 = \nu_2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{df_1 + df_2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{df_1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{df_2}{2}\right)} \times \left(\frac{df_1}{df_2}\right)^{\frac{df_1}{2}} \times x^{\frac{df_1}{2}-1} \times \left(1 + \frac{df_1}{df_2}x\right)^{-\frac{df_1+df_2}{2}}, x > 0,$$

$$\nu_1 = df_1 \in N, \nu_2 = df_2 \in N,$$

$$\Gamma(\cdot): \text{gamma function},$$

48)Fisher's z-distribution

$$X \sim \text{Fisher's } Z(df1, df2)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{2} \log F, F(df1, df2) = \frac{\chi_{df1}^2/df1}{\chi_{df2}^2/df2},$$

$$\chi_{df1}^2 \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{df1}{2}, 2\right), \chi_{df2}^2 \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{df2}{2}, 2\right),$$

$\chi_{df1}^2, \chi_{df2}^2$ are independent r.v.'s,

$$df1, df2 \in N,$$

49)Non-central t distribution

$$X \sim \text{Noncentral } t(\mu, \nu)$$

$$Z \sim N(0,1), V \sim \chi_{\nu}^2,$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right), -\infty < z < \infty$$

$$f_V(v) = \frac{v^{df/2-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{df}{2}\right)2^{\frac{df}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{v}{2}\right), v > 0$$

$$X \sim T = \frac{Z + \mu}{\sqrt{V/\nu}}, -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \nu \in N,$$

50)Non-central χ_{ν}^2 distribution

$$X \sim \text{Noncentral } \chi^2(\nu, \lambda)$$

$$X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

X_1, \dots, X_k are independent r.v.'s

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma_i}\right)^2, \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\mu_i}{\sigma_i}\right)^2$$

$$X \sim \chi^2\left(\nu = k, \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\mu_i}{\sigma_i}\right)^2\right)$$

51)Non-central F distribution

$$X \sim \text{Noncentral } F(\nu_1, \nu_2, \lambda)$$

$$X_1 \sim \text{Non-central } \chi^2(\nu_1, \lambda)$$

$X_2 \sim \chi^2(\nu_2), X_1, X_2$ are independent

$$X = \frac{X_1/\nu_1}{X_2/\nu_2} \sim \text{Non-central } F(\nu_1, \nu_2, \lambda)$$

52)Generalized normal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Generalized_Normal}(\mu, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\beta}{2\alpha\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)} \times \exp\left(-\left(\frac{|x-\mu|}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}\right),$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, -\infty < \mu < \infty$$

53)Generalized half normal distribution

$$X \sim \text{Generalized_half_Normal}(\mu, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)} \times \exp\left(-\left(\frac{|x-\mu|}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}\right),$$

$$\mu < x < \infty, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, 0 < \mu < \infty$$

54) Maxwell distribution
 $X \sim \text{Maxwell}(\sigma)$

$$Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0,1),$$

$$X = \sigma \times \sqrt{Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + Z_3^2},$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x^2}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^3} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

$$x > 0, \sigma > 0$$

55) n independent Z square plus and root distribution

$$X \sim n_Z_root(\sigma)$$

$$Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0,1),$$

$$X = \sigma \times \sqrt{Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \dots + Z_n^2},$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x^{n-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \sigma^n} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

$$x > 0, \sigma > 0, \Gamma(\cdot): \text{gamma function},$$

56) Hotelling's T-square distribution

$$X \sim T_{p,m}^2$$

$$\frac{m-p+1}{pm} X \sim F(p, m-p+1)$$

$$X \sim \frac{p \times m}{m-p+1} \times Y, Y \sim F(p, m-p+1)$$

57) Beta prime distribution

$$X \sim \text{Beta_prime}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1+x)^{-\alpha-\beta}, x > 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta > 0, \Gamma(\cdot): \text{gamma function},$$

58) Lévy distribution

$$X \sim \text{Levy}(\mu, c)$$

$$f_X(x) = \sqrt{\frac{c}{2\pi}} \times \frac{\exp(-c/2(x-\mu))}{(x-\mu)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\mu \leq x < \infty, -\infty < \mu < \infty, c > 0,$$

$$F(x) = \text{erfc}\left(\sqrt{c/2(x-\mu)}\right)$$

$$-\infty < \mu < \infty, c > 0$$

59) Bernoulli distribution

$$X \sim B(1, p)$$

$$f_X(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, x = 0, 1,$$

$$0 < p < 1$$

60) Binomial distribution

$$X \sim B(n, p)$$

$$f_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, x = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$0 < p < 1, n \in N,$$

The above probability distribution can be derived from the software program in directly.