

Lesson 18: Moment Generating Functions

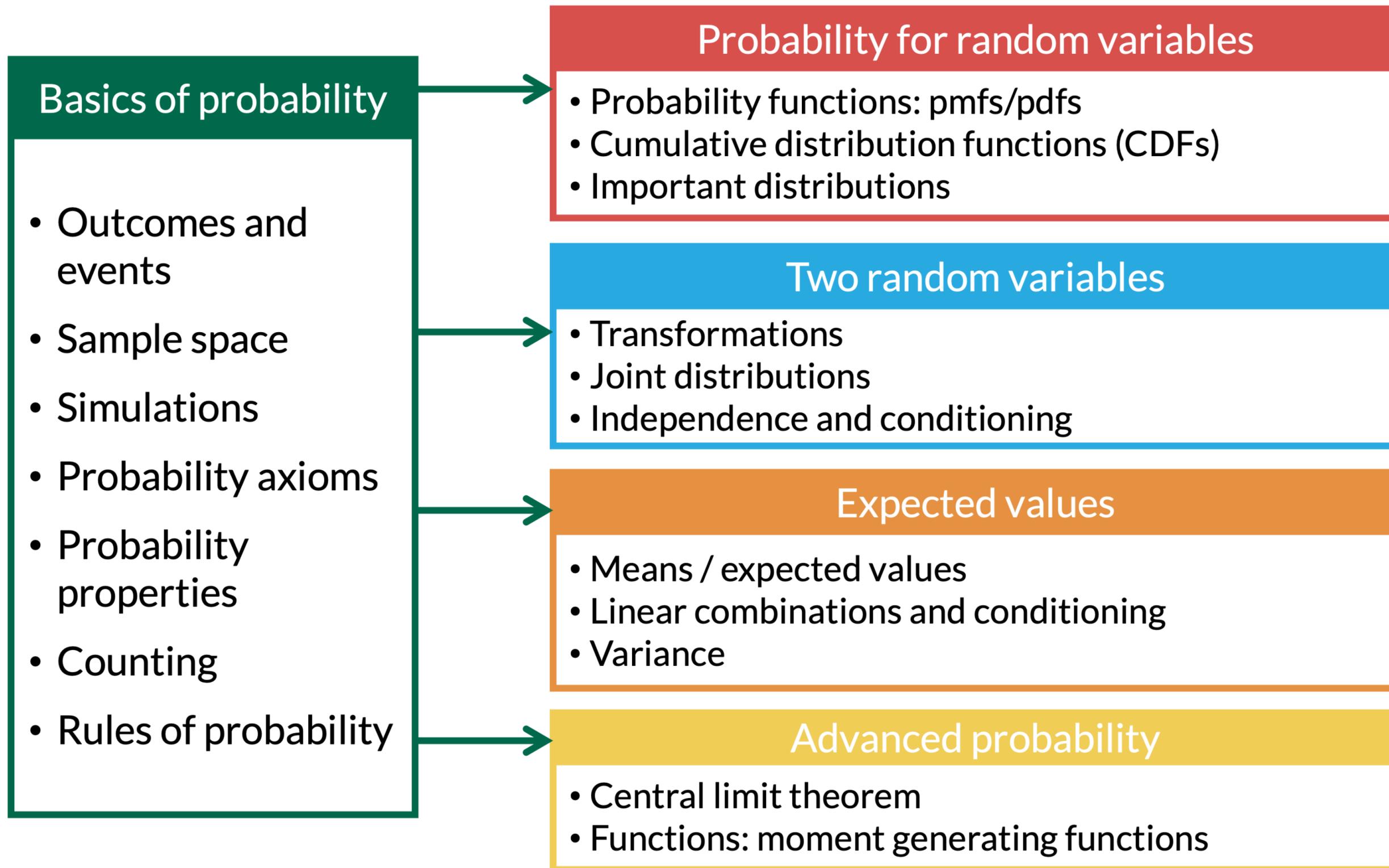
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Learning Objectives

1. Learn the definition of a moment-generating function.
2. Find the moment-generating function of a random variable.
3. Use a moment-generating function to find the mean and variance of a random variable.

Where are we?



What are moments?

Definition 1

The j^{th} moment of a r.v. X is $\mathbb{E}[X^j]$

Okay, but what are they?

Example 1

1^{st} – 4^{th} moments

1. 1st moment:

2. 2nd moment:

3. 3rd moment:

4. 4th moment:

What is a *moment generating function* (MGF)??

Definition 3

If X is a r.v., then the **moment generating function (MGF)** associated with X is:

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}]$$

Remarks

- For a discrete r.v., the MGF of X is

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] = \sum_{\text{all } x} e^{tx} p_X(x)$$

- For a continuous r.v., the MGF of X is

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$$

- The MGF $M_X(t)$ is a function of t , not of X , and it might not be defined (i.e. finite) for all values of t . We just need it to be defined for $t = 0$.

Example

Example 4

What is $M_X(t)$ for $t = 0$?

How do MGFs give us moments?

Theorem 5

The moment generating function uniquely specifies a probability distribution. AKA **all moments can be found from the MGF through its derivatives at $t = 0$.**

Theorem 6

$$\mathbb{E}[X^r] = M_X^{(r)}(0)$$

(r) in this equation is the r th derivative with respect to t . We calculate the derivative at $t = 0$

- When $r = 1$, we are taking the first derivative
- When $r = 4$, we are taking the fourth derivative

Using the MGF to uniquely describe a probability distribution

Example 7

Let $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

1. Find the MGF of X
2. Find $\mathbb{E}[X]$
3. Find $\text{Var}(X)$

Theorem

Remark: Finding the mean and variance is sometimes easier with the following trick

Theorem 8

Let $R_X(t) = \ln[M_X(t)]$. Then,

$$\mu = \mathbb{E}[X] = R'_X(0), \text{ and}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = R''_X(0)$$

Proof.

Using $R_X(t)$ to uniquely describe a probability distribution

Example 9

Let $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$.

1. Find $\mathbb{E}[X]$ using $R_X(t)$
2. Find $\text{Var}(X)$ using $R_X(t)$

Using the MGF to uniquely describe the standard normal distribution

Example 10

Let Z be a standard normal random variable, i.e.

$$Z \sim N(0, 1).$$

1. Find the MGF of Z
2. Find $\mathbb{E}[Z]$
3. Find $\text{Var}(Z)$

Using the MGF to uniquely describe the standard normal distribution

MGFs of sums of independent RV's

Theorem 9

If X and Y are independent RV's with respective MGFs $M_X(t)$ and $M_Y(t)$, then

$$M_{X+Y}(t) = E[e^{t(X+Y)}] = E[e^{tX}e^{tY}] = E[e^{tX}]E[e^{tY}] = M_X(t)M_Y(t)$$

Main takeaways

- MGFs are a purely mathematical definition
 - We can't really relate it to our real world analysis
- They are helpful mathematically because they are unique to a probability distribution
 - We can find the unique MGF from for a probability distribution
 - And we can find a distribution from an MGF
- MGFs can *sometimes* make it easier to find the mean and variance of an RV
- MGFs are most helpful when we are finding a joint distribution that is a sum or transformation of two RV's
 - Make the calculation easier!
- MGFs are often used to prove certain distributions are sums of other ones!

More resources

- <https://online.stat.psu.edu/stat414/book/export/html/676>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch/ez_vq23xWrQ
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/2p9J9ChTeFI>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/A5bWU8xcQkE>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/QeUrTGFTFm4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch/HhrkwyyRtgl>