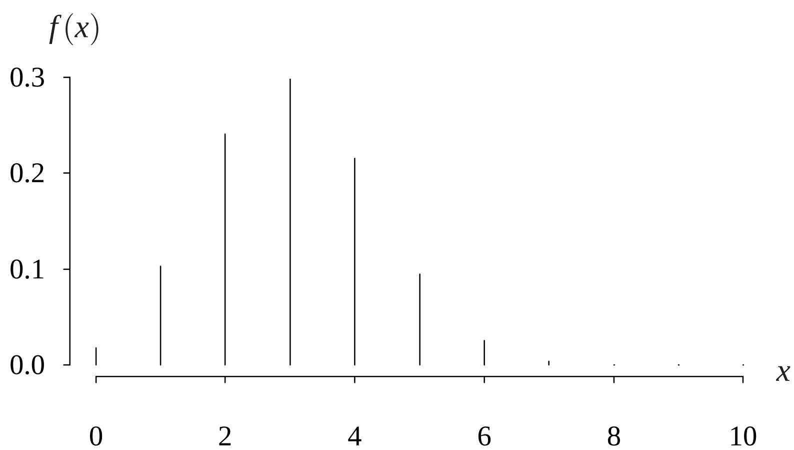
Hypergeometric distribution (from http://www.math.wm.edu/~leemis/chart/UDR/UDR.html)
The shorthand $X \sim \text{hypergeometric}(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ is used to indicate that the random variable X has the hypergeometric distribution for some nonnegative integer parameters n_1, n_2, and n_3, where $n_1, n_2 \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, n_3\}$. A hypergeometric random variable X for parameters n_1, n_2, and n_3 has probability mass function

$$f(x) = \frac{\binom{n_1}{x}\binom{n_3-n_1}{n_2-x}}{\binom{n_3}{n_2}}.$$

for $x = \max\{0, n_1+n_2-n_3\}, \ldots, \min\{n_1, n_2\}$. The hypergeometric distribution is used for sampling without replacement from a finite population of items. More specifically, a hypergeometric random variable X is the number of defective items in a sample of size n_2 items drawn at random and without replacement from a lot of n_3 items which contains n_1 defective items. Applications include acceptance sampling from quality control and animal population size estimation using tagging with capture/recapture. The probability mass function for $n_1 = 15$, $n_2 = 10$, and $n_3 = 50$ is illustrated below.



The cumulative distribution function on the support of X is

$$F(x) = P(X \le x) = \sum_{k=0}^{x} \frac{\binom{n_1}{k}\binom{n_3-n_1}{n_2-k}}{\binom{n_3}{n_2}} \qquad x = \max\{0, n_1+n_2-n_3\}, \ldots, \min\{n_1, n_2\}.$$

The moment generating function of X is mathematically intractable.
The population mean, variance, and skewness of X are

$$E[X] = \frac{n_2 n_1}{n_3} \qquad V[X] = \frac{n_2 n_3 (1-n_1)(n_3-n_2)}{n_3^2(n_3-1)}$$

$$E\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^3\right] = \frac{(n_3-2n_1)(n_3-1)^{1/2}(n_3-2n_2)}{[n_2 n_1 (n_3-n_1)(n_3-n_2)]^{1/2}(n_3-2)}.$$

APPL verification: The APPL statements

```
X := HypergeometricRV(n3, n1, n2);
Mean(X);
Variance(X);
Skewness(X);
```

return complicated expressions for the population mean, variance, and skewness.