**Theorem** The standard triangular distribution is a special case of the triangular distribution when $a = -1, b = 1, c = 0$.

**Proof** The triangular distribution has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x-a)}{(b-a)(c-a)} & a < x < c \\ \frac{2(b-x)}{(b-a)(b-c)} & c \le x < b. \end{cases}$$

When $a = -1, b = 1, c = 0$ this probability density function becomes

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{2(x+1)}{2} & -1 < x < 0 \\ \frac{2(1-x)}{2} & 0 \le x < 1 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} x+1 & -1 < x < 0 \\ 1-x & 0 \le x < 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

which is the probability density function of the standard triangular distribution.

**APPL verification:** The APPL statements

```
X := TriangularRV(-1, 0, 1);
```

yield the probability density function of a standard triangular random variable.