

$$4) f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \lambda = 4$$

$$a) f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$b) \cdot P(1 < x < 3) = e^{-4(1)} - e^{-4(3)} \\ = e^{-4} - e^{-12}$$

$$c) P(3 < x < \infty) = e^{-4(3)} - e^{-4(\infty)} \\ = e^{-12} - e^{-\infty} \\ = e^{-12}$$

$$d) P(x > 6 | x > 3)$$

$$P(x > 6) = e^{-4(6)} - e^{-4(\infty)} \\ = e^{-24} - e^{-\infty} < 0$$

$$P(x > 3) = e^{-4(3)} - e^{-4(\infty)} \\ = e^{-12} - e^{-\infty} < 0 \\ \frac{e^{-24}}{e^{-12}} \\ e^{-12}$$

$$e) V_{\text{var}}(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \\ = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{16} \quad \sigma_x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f) \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\lambda \int_0^x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^x e^u du$$

$$= (e^u) \Big|_0^x$$

$$= e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^x$$

$$= e^{-\lambda x} - (-e^{-\lambda(0)})$$

$$= -e^{-\lambda x} + 1$$

$$u = -\lambda x$$

$$du = -\lambda dx$$

$$-\lambda du = \lambda dx$$