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4) 
$$k \cdot \frac{1}{3^{\circ}} + k \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + k \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + k \cdot \frac{1}{3!} = 1$$

$$5) \quad \hat{S} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} f_{x}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} k_{x} (1-x) dx + \int_{0}^{3} f_{x}(x) dx = 1$$

$$k \cdot \int_{0}^{3} (x-x^{2}) dx = 1$$

$$k \cdot (\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 1$$

$$k \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (x - x^{2}) dx = 1$$
  $k \cdot (\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 1$ 

6) 
$$P(0,54 \times 60,9) = \int_{95}^{97} 6(x-x^2)$$

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7) 
$$E(x) = (4/9) \cdot 1 + (2/9) \cdot 2 + (2/9) \cdot 3 + (1/9) \cdot 4$$
  
 $E(x) = 4/9 + 4/9 + 6/9 + 4/9 = 18/9 = 2/9$ 

8) 
$$E(y-\mu)^2 = \frac{4}{9} \cdot (1-0)^2 + \frac{2}{9} (2-0)^2 + \frac{2}{9} \cdot (3-0)^2 + \frac{1}{9} (4-0)^2$$
  
 $= \frac{4}{9} \cdot 4 + \frac{2}{9} \cdot 9 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 16$   
 $= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{8}{9} + 2 + \frac{16}{9} = \frac{46}{9}$ 

b) 
$$\times$$
 3 6 9 12  
 $P_{x}(x)$   $\frac{2}{12}$   $\frac{5}{12}$   $\frac{4}{12}$   $\frac{1}{12}$ 

$$E(x)=3$$
,  $\frac{2}{12}+6$ ,  $\frac{5}{12}+9$ ,  $\frac{4}{12}+12$ ,  $\frac{1}{12}=7$