a) A r.v. X has exponential law with parameter
$$\lambda$$
 if it has density $f(x) = \lambda e^{\lambda x/1}[0,\infty)$ what is the p.f. of X ? Compute mean and variance $P.f : P(X \le t) = \int_{R}^{t} \lambda e^{\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{-\lambda} \Big|_{0=-e^{\lambda x}}^{t}$

$$f \cdot P(X \le t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \lambda e^{\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{-\lambda} dx = e^{\lambda x} dx$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\text{Mean}: \mathbb{E}[x] = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \lambda e^{\lambda x} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$an : E[x] = \int_{0}^{\infty} x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-$$

$$e^{ax}: E[x] = \int_{x}^{\infty} x dx = \int_{x}^{\infty} e^{\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

 $Var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

 $\mathbb{E}[X^{2}] = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \lambda e^{\lambda x} dx = \left[x^{2} \left(-\frac{e^{\lambda x}}{\lambda}\right)\right]_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx$

 $= \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^{2}}$

 $Var(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

b) Let U be a T.V uniformly distributed on [0,1] i.e having density 1/[0,1](X) compute the mean and variance of U $E[U] = \int U dP = \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}$ $E[U^2] = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$ $Var(0) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$ $-\ln(\frac{1}{e}\lambda a) = \lambda a$ $C) U as in (b), compute law of Z = \alpha U,$ x > 0 $-\left| \mathbf{v} \left(e^{-\lambda \mathbf{a}} \right) = \lambda \mathbf{a}$

C₁) compute law of $W = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \log U$, $\lambda > 0$ $M_Z(A) = P(Z'(A))$ $M_Z((-\infty, 0]) = 0$ $M_Z((\alpha, \infty)) = 0$ $M_Z((a,b)) = P(Z'(a,b)) = P((a,b)) = \frac{1}{\lambda}(b-a)$ $= \frac{1}{\lambda}(a,b) = \frac{1}{\lambda}(b-a)$

 $P(W \leq t) = P(-\frac{1}{1} \ln U \leq t) = P(U \geq e^{\lambda t})$ $= \int_{e^{\lambda t}}^{1} dt = 1 - e^{\lambda t} \quad P(W \leq 0) = 0 \Rightarrow P(\Phi_{\lambda \alpha} = e^{\lambda b})$ $= \int_{e^{\lambda t}}^{1} dt = 1 - e^{\lambda t} \quad P(W \leq 0) = 0 \Rightarrow P(\Phi_{\lambda \alpha} = e^{\lambda b})$ $= \int_{e^{\lambda t}}^{1} dt = 1 - e^{\lambda t} \quad P(W \leq 0) = 0 \Rightarrow P(\Phi_{\lambda \alpha} = e^{\lambda b})$