A) Obteres el valor de la

$$\int_{0}^{\lambda} k(x^{2}+1/2) dx = \lambda \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad k \cdot \int_{0}^{\lambda} (x^{2}+1/2) dx = \lambda \qquad \Longrightarrow$$

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B) Calcolar Junción de distribución : +25% parano cabalda :-75% report

$$- p(0,26 = x = 0,75) = p(x = 0,75) - p(x = 0,25) = F(0,75) - F(0,25) = \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{0,75^3}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0,75 \right) - \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{0,25^3}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0,25 \right) = \frac{37}{80}$$

- La modia :
$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot J(x) dx$$

$$E(x) = \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot \frac{6}{6} \left(x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{6}{5} \left[\frac{x^{4}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{4} = \frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$-p(1x-E(x)) > o(1) = p(1x-3/5) = o(1) = \begin{cases} p(x-3/5) = p(x+0.7) \\ p(x-3/5-0.7) = p(x+0.5) \end{cases}$$

- Como nos den la fonción de densidad:

$$P(x = 0,1) + P(x = 0,15) = \int_{0,1}^{1} \frac{6}{5} (x^{2} + 1/2) dx + \int_{0}^{0,15} \frac{6}{5} (x^{2} + 1/2) dx = 0$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{1}{2} x \right]_{0,1}^{1} + \frac{6}{5} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{1}{2} x \right]_{0}^{0,5} = 0.793$$

BUSICIMOS S.

$$- S^{2} = E(x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) - (E(x))^{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} (x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) dx - (^{2}5)^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \left[\frac{15}{5} \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{6} \int_{0}^{1} - \frac{9}{25} dx \right] = \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \right) - \frac{9}{25} - \frac{2}{25} \frac{1}{6}$$

$$- S^{2} = \frac{2}{25} \implies S = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{25}$$