1) val medie x a) val medie X

b) functio de reportifie a lui X

c) prob. evenimentalui 2/x-3/>23

d) prob. evenimentalui { x < 33 s.c. ava la { x > 13

J=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^$$

 $\lim_{t\to\infty} -t e^{-t} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{-t}{et} \to 0$

lim $-e^{-t} = -\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^t} \to 0$ $t \to \infty$ was medie | $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x - \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x) dx$ c = 1 (am calculation) c=1 (amcolculat sus)

6) functia de rapartitie 0.2 0.5 0.3

pear disort je 0.2 0.5 0.3 functia de reportitie e CBF-ul d'im OCTAVE

0.2 0.4 (0.2+0,5)

production de reportitie e CBF-ul dim OCTAVE

pt. calculul āla cerva < cerva dat

pe carz continu facem integrala ca mu putem face + a valori facem incepaind din cel mai din stanga punct (continue e-00)

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_$$

$$P(1x-3|>2)$$

$$P(1x-3|>2) = P((x-3)>2 \cup (x-3)<-2) = P(x>5 \cup x<1) = P(x>5) + P(x<1)$$

$$= 1 - P(x<5) + P(x<1) = 1 - F(5) + F(1) = 1 + e^{-5} \cdot 6 - 1 + (-e) \cdot 2 + 1 = 1 - e^{-5} \cdot 2 - 1 + 1$$

$$f(x<5) + P(x<1) = 1 - F(0) + F(1) = 6e^{-5} - 2e^{-1} + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{P(x < 3 \cup x > 1)}{P(x > 1)} = \frac{P(1 < x < 3)}{1 - P(x < 1)} = \frac{F(3) - F(1)}{1 - F(1)} = \frac{-e^{-3} \cdot h + 1 - (-e^{-1} \cdot 2 + 1)}{1 - (-e^{-1} \cdot 2 + 1)} = \frac{-4e^{-3} + 1 + 2e^{-1} - A}{1 + 2e^{-1} - A} = \frac{-4e^{-3} + 2e^{-1}}{2e^{-1}}$$

=> [c=0]

$$P(1 < X < 2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = F(0)$$
 $\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = F(0)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = d = 0$$
 ($\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = d = 0$ ($\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = d = 0$)

$$P(1 < x < 2) = F(2) - F(1) = \Rightarrow F(2) - F(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - (\alpha + b) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int a + b = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} - \alpha$$

$$2a + b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (de direcircle)}$$

$$2a + \frac{1}{2} - \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3a - \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \cdot \int (x) dx = 1$$

- 3 valeurea medie = 3 minute (pt. exp) => 2= \frac{1}{3} (leumbola)
 - a) în parable media la exp este lambda $funcția de densitate la exp <math>f(x) = \int 2 \cdot e^{-2x} x > 0$

aftern
$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty}$$

in rede

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$
 | aplicam E -> mulia

 $E(X) = E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)$
 $E(X) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3)$
 $= 3 \cdot E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) + E(X_3) + E(X_3) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_2) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_2) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_2) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_2) + E(X_$

a)
$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} de$$
 raportitie aka $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} xy$

$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} (u,v) du dv = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} 2e^{-u-2v} du dv = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u} e^{-2v} dv = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u} e^{-u} dv$$

$$= -e^{-u} \cdot e^{-2y} + e^{-u} = -e^{-u} (e^{-2y} - 1)$$

$$= -(e^{-2y} - 1) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-u} du = (1 - e^{-2y}) \cdot (-e^{-u}) = (1 - e^{-2y}) \cdot (-e^{-x}) + (1 - e^{-2y}) = (1 - e^{-2y}) \cdot (-e^{-x} + 1)$$

apsi im malalta ramurio e o mercu

$$F_{X}(x) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{y \to \infty} (1 - e^{-2y})(1 - e^{-x}), & x > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{X}(y) = \lim_{y \to \infty} F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 - e^{-2y})(1 - e^{-x}), & y > 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{X}(y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 - e^{-2y})(1 - e^{-x}), & y > 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

e) function de densitate ale v.a x, Y

$$\int_{X} (X) = (F_{X}(X))' = \int_{X} (1 - e^{-X})', x > 0 = \int_{X} + e^{-X}, x > 0$$

$$\int_{X} (Y) = (F_{X}(Y))' = \int_{X} (1 - e^{-X})', y > 0 = \int_{X} + 2e^{-2y}, y > 0$$

$$\int_{Y} (Y) = (F_{Y}(Y))' = \int_{X} (1 - e^{-2y})', y > 0 = \int_{X} + 2e^{-2y}, y > 0$$

$$\int_{Y} (Y) = (F_{Y}(Y))' = \int_{X} (1 - e^{-2y})', y > 0 = \int_{X} + 2e^{-2y}, y > 0$$

$$\int_{Y} (Y) = (F_{Y}(Y))' = \int_{X} (1 - e^{-2y})', y > 0$$

d) val medii de v.a
$$X, Y \neq g'$$

$$E(X) = \int X \cdot \int (x) dx = \int X \cdot e^{-x} dx, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$= \int X \cdot \left[-e^{-x} \right] + \int e^{-x} dx, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$= \int X \cdot \left[-e^{-x} \right] + \int e^{-x} dx, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$= \int X \cdot \left[-e^{-x} \right] + \int e^{-x} dx, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$=\int_{0}^{\infty} -e^{-x}/o, x>0 = +1, x>0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} o, x<0 \qquad o, x<0$$
acc. burn pt. Ex (4)

e) data $X \leq^2 Y$ sunt independente sau dependente runt independente data $\begin{cases} (x,y) = \int_X (x) \cdot f(y) = e^{-x} \cdot 2e^{-2y} = cu$ eat 2ice

=> Pandependente