4. Sea X una variable aleatoria con función de densidad

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k_1(x+1) & 0 \le x \le 4 \\ k_2 x^2 & 4 < x \le 6 \end{cases}$$

Sabiendo que $P(0 \le X \le 4) = 2/3$, determinar k_1, k_2, y deducir su función de distribución.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} K_1(x+1) & 0 \le x \le 4 \\ K_2(x+1) & 0 \le x \le 6 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \quad \text{on also acce}$$

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$$P(0\xi X \leq 4) = \frac{2}{3}$$

YIP KZP F. DISTRIBUCIÓN

(i)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)dy = 1 = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{4} V_{1}(x+1)dx +$$

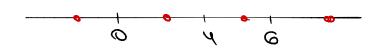
$$\int_{0}^{6} k_{2} \times {}^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} k_{1} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + x \right) \int_{0}^{4} + k_{1} \frac{x^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{6} = 12 k_{1} \frac{15}{3} 2 k_{2}$$

$$P(0 \le X \le Y) = \frac{2}{3} = \int_0^Y \langle (x+1) dx = \langle (x^2 + x) \rangle_0^Y = 12 \langle (x+1) \rangle_0^Y = 12 \langle$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{18}$$
, $k_2 = \frac{1}{152}$

Istos vabres hacon que sea una función de densidad

F(x) = P(J \le x) Función distribución



$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}} \int_{0}^{x} x + 1 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int_{0}^{x} x^{2} \quad u \leq x \leq 6$$

$$Y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}} \left(\frac{x}{5} + x \right) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$Y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}} \left(\frac{x}{5} + x \right) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{18} (\frac{x^2}{2} + x) & 0 \le x < 4 \\ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{182} \frac{x^3 - 4^3}{3} & 4 \le x < 6 \end{cases}$$