	<i>h</i> = 2.0
Oppsone 1)	$F(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$
	$V_{ar}(T) = \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
Oppgave 2)	$P(X \le 0.5) = F(0.5) = -e^{-\lambda \cdot t} = -e^{-2 \cdot 0.5} = -e^{-t} = -\frac{1}{c} = 0.6321$
	$P(X \ge 1,5) = e^{-\lambda \cdot 1} = e^{-2 \cdot 1,5} = e^{-3} = e^{-3} = e^{-3} = 0,0498$
Oppsave 3)	$P(X \le 2.0) = -e^{-\lambda t} = -e^{-2\cdot 2} = -e^{-4} = -e^{-4} = 0.9817$
	$P(X \ge 1, S) = 0.0498$
	$P(x \le 1, S) = -e^{-2t} = -e^{-2t} ^{s} = -e^{-5} = 0.9502$
	Bruker formel $P(A B) = \frac{P(A\cap B)}{P(B)}$
	$P(x \le 2.0 \mid X \ge 1.5) = \frac{P(1, s \le X \ge 2.0)}{P(x \ge 1.5)} = \frac{P(x \le 2.0) - P(x \le 1.5)}{P(x \ge 1.5)} = \frac{0.7817 - 0.9502}{0.0498} = 0.6325$
022 40	V: μ= S σ=3
Oppsave 17	$V: \mu = 15$, $\sigma = 3$ $Z: \mu = 0$, $\sigma = 1$
	$P(2 \le 1, 12) = F(1,12) = G(\frac{1,12-0}{2}) = G(1,12) = 0,8686$
	$P(Z \ge -1, 12) = 1 - G(\frac{-1,12-0}{1}) = 1 - G(-1,12) = (-0,13) = 0,8686$
	$P(Y \le 12) = F(12) = G(\frac{12-15}{3}) = G(-1) = 0.1587$