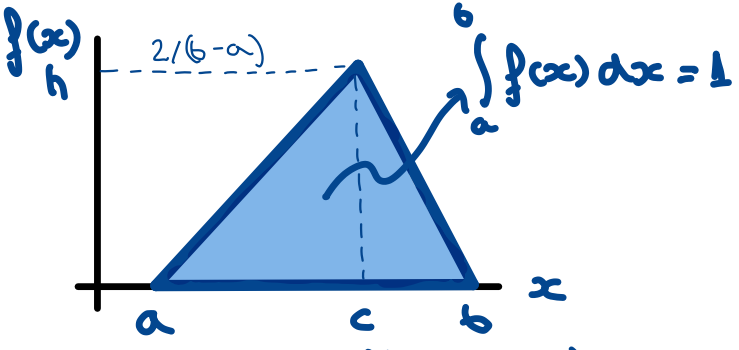
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{2(x-a)}{(b-a)(c-a)}, & a \le x \le c \\ \dfrac{2(b-x)}{(b-a)(c-a)}, & c \le x \le b \end{cases}$$



$$A = \frac{(c-a)h}{2} + \frac{(b-c)h}{2} = \frac{h}{2}(b-a) = 1$$

$$h = 2/(b-a)$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le a \\ \dfrac{(x-a)^2}{(b-a)(c-a)}, & a \le x \le c \\ 1 - \dfrac{(b-x)^2}{(b-a)(c-a)}, & c \le x \le b \\ 1, & x \ge b \end{cases}$$

① $0 \le y \le \frac{c-a}{b-a}$:

$$x = a + \sqrt{(b-a)(c-a)y}$$

② $\frac{c-a}{b-a} \le y \le 1$:

$$x = a + \sqrt{(b-a)(b-c)(1-y)}$$