

If X, y are indigerelant => f (x,y) = f(x) f (y) f_(+) = f(x) * fy(y) = \

R X, Y ind ()(0,1) T= X+Y~ f(2) fx,y(x,y)=11 1 xe[0,1] $\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(2-t)^2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(2-t)^2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$ 2 Standard Unifor (0,1)

let X, X, 2 U(a, b) = 1 b-a T= X, + X2

Sup [x] = Sup [x] = [9,5]

= [29,26]

 $f_{T}(t) = \int f_{X_{1}}(x) f_{1}(t-x) \int dx$ $f_{T}(t) = \int f_{X_{1}}(x) f_{1}(t-x) \int dx$

 $\int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{1}{5-a}\right)^{2} dx$ $= t-x \in [a,b]$ =1

Min(b, t-a) dx

Max 39, t-b)

min[5, t-a] max

Îl +€[29,25]



X r Geom (p) :=
$$(1-p)^{x}p$$

F(x) = $P(X < x) = 1 - P(X > x) = 1 - (1-p)^{x} = 1$
 $1 - F(x) = (1-p)^{x}$

However, we can yound

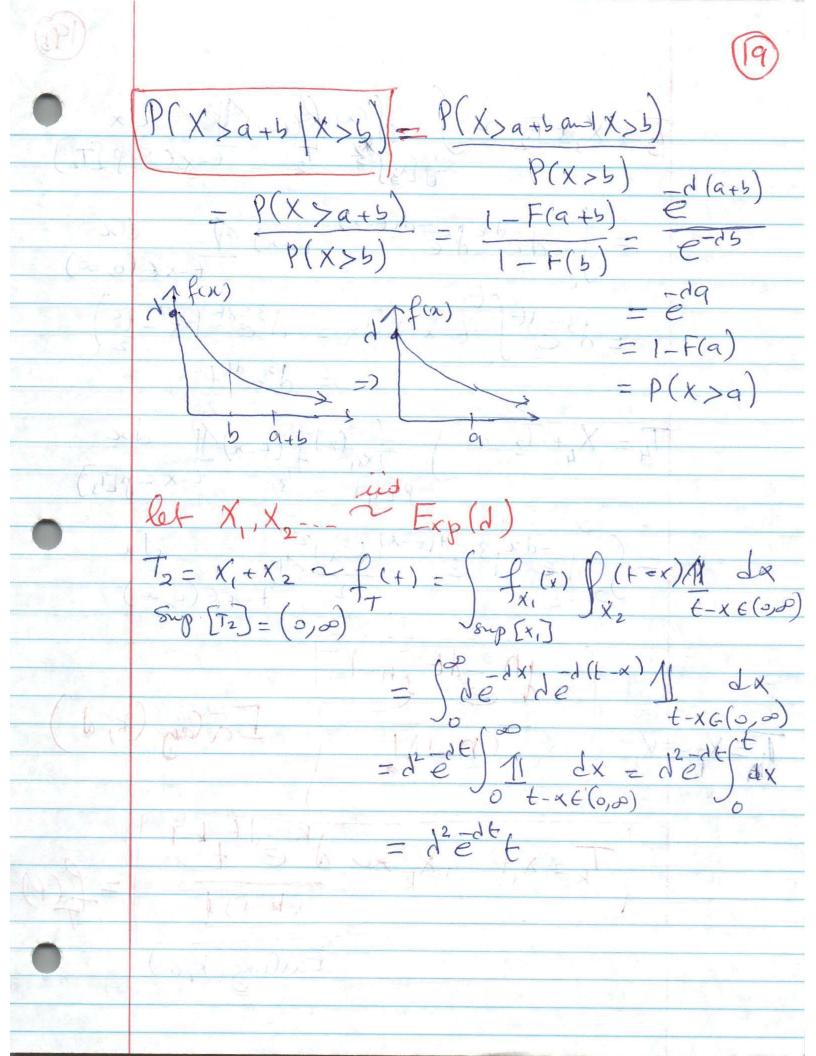
 $x = tn$
 $f(t) = (1-p)^{n}p$ if $n \to \infty$ $p \to 0$ $d = np$
 $f(t) = (1-p)^{n}p$ if $n \to \infty$ $p \to 0$ $d = np$

P(t) = $f(t) = (1-t)^{n}d$
 $f(t) = 1 - (1-t)^{n}d$
 $f(t) = 1 - (1-t)^{n}d$
 $f(t) = 1 - (1-t)^{n}d$
 $f(t) = f(t) = dedt$

X $f(t) = f(t) = dedt$

de (0,00)

E(X) = -





$$T_3 = X_3 + T_2 \sim \int \int_{x_1}^{(x)} \int_{x_2}^{(x)} \int_{x_3}^{(x)} \int_{x_4}^{(x)} \int_{x_4}^$$

 k_1d) = $\frac{d^2k}{(k-1)!}$ let Eadon $d \in (0, \infty)$ Jak-le du Low er incomplété