

① $f(x) = c - |x-2|$, $x \in (1,3)$

BURIC KONZE

a) $c = ?$ 1 bod

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c+x-2, & x \in (1,2) \\ c-x+2, & x \in (2,3) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^2 (c+x-2) dx + \int_2^3 (c-x+2) dx = \dots = 2c-1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{c=1}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \in (1,2) \\ 3-x, & x \in (2,3) \end{cases}$$

b) $E(x), D(x) = ?$

$$E(x) = \int_1^2 x(x-1) dx + \int_2^3 x(3-x) dx = \dots = \boxed{2}$$

$$D(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx - (E(x))^2 = \dots = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

c) $F(x) = ?$ 12r. fju razdiobe!

\rightarrow za $x < 1$: $F(x) = 0$

\rightarrow za $x > 3$: $F(x) = 1$

\rightarrow za $x \in (1,2)$: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \int_1^x (x-1) dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}}$

\rightarrow za $x \in (2,3)$: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \int_1^2 (x-1) dx + \int_2^x (3-x) dx$ \rightarrow ČESTA GREŠKA !!

!!! $F(x) = \int_1^2 (x-1) dx + \int_2^x (3-x) dx = \dots = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - \frac{7}{2}}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - \frac{7}{2}, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

nisu toliko bitne te granice, preporuka je sugdje staviti $(\geq \leq)$ da bude i jednako

\rightarrow provjera: uvr. ov drugo \rightarrow ako uvrstimo 1 moramo dobiti 0; ov treće \rightarrow ako uvrstimo 3 moramo dobiti 1.

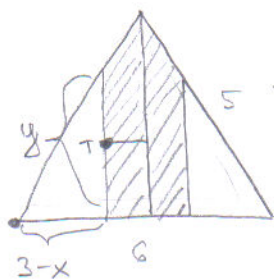
\rightarrow UVRSTIMO GRANIČNE SLUČAJEVE!

$$d) P\left(\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2}\right) = F\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - F\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \dots = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

→ $\frac{5}{2}$ moramo uvrstiti u 3. slučaj, a $\frac{3}{2}$ u 2. slučaj!!!

→ 2. uzim je integral $\left(\int_{3/2}^{5/2} f(x) dx\right)$

2) Točka T na srecu unutar jednakokrakog trokuta osnovice 6 i krahova 5. Sluč. var. X je udaljenost točke do visine spuštene na osnovicu. Izr. $F(x)$.



→ treba nam f i gustoće i f i razdiobe

1) koje vrijednosti x može poprimiti: $x \in [0, 3]$

2) → za $x < 0$: $F(x) = 0$

→ za $x > 3$: $F(x) = 1$

→ za $x \in (0, 3)$:

$$\text{visina}^2 = 5^2 - 3^2 = 16$$

$$\boxed{\text{visina} = 4}$$

$$F(x) = P(X < x) = \frac{w(6x)}{w(-2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(6 \cdot 4) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(3-x) \cdot \frac{4}{3}(3-x)}{\frac{1}{2}(6 \cdot 4)}$$

$$\frac{3-x}{3} = \frac{y}{4}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{4}{3}(3-x)}$$

} stranost trokuta

$$F(x) = -\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{2}{3}x, \quad x \in (0, 3)$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = -\frac{2}{9}x + \frac{2}{3}, \quad x \in (0, 3) \quad !!!$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x \left(-\frac{2}{9}x + \frac{2}{3}\right) dx = \dots = \boxed{1}$$

$$\leadsto y = \psi(x)$$

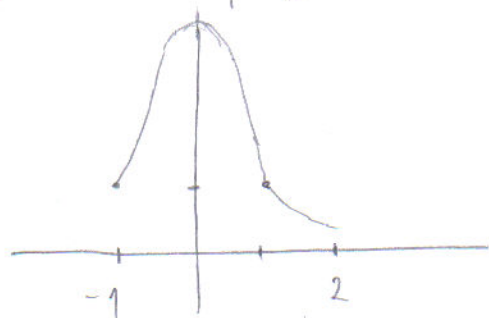
$$g(y) = f(x) \cdot \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|, \quad x = \psi^{-1}(y) \rightarrow \text{inverzua fja, ako je } \psi \text{ INJEKCIJA!}$$

\rightarrow injekcija: surjekcija i bijekcija (surjekcija uvijek, prepoznati bijekciju)

$$(3.) f(x) = \frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{4}, \quad x \in (-1, 2)$$

$$\text{Dadeti gustocu sluč. var. } y = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow g(y) = ?$$

$$I.) \text{ nacrtati } y = \frac{1}{x^2}$$



\rightarrow INJEKCIJA: svaki x mora dati različiti y

\rightarrow ^{upr.} za $x = -1$ i $x = 1$ isti y

\hookrightarrow FJA NIJE INJEKCIJA!

\rightarrow moramo ju podijeliti na intervale!

$$1) x \in (-1, 0)$$

$$y \in (1, +\infty) !!!$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{za naš interval: } x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \Rightarrow \psi^{-1}(y)$$

$$\left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{y}}$$

$$g_1(y) = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{4} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{y}}$$

\rightarrow JAKO BITNO! NE NAPISATI x ,
VEĆ FJA OD x !!!

\rightarrow fja
biti
biti
 \rightarrow MORA se napisati interval
gustoce moze
biti nekakva i ne mora
bijekcija
od y

$$2) x \in (0, 2)$$

$$y \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{za naš interval: } x = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \quad (x \text{ je pozitivan na tom intervalu})$$

$$\left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{y}}$$

$$g_2(y) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{4} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{y}}$$

$$3) \quad g(y) = \begin{cases} g_2 & , y \in (\frac{1}{4}, 1) \\ g_1 + g_2 & , y \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

→ pogledamo sa slike.
gdje postoji presjek i
koja tja vrijedi gdje

$$g(y) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{1}{6\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{4} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{24\sqrt{y}} & , y \in (\frac{1}{4}, 1) \\ \dots & \dots \end{cases}$$