

A random variable X is continuous if there is a nonnegative function f(x), called the probability density function (pdf) of X, such that

$$P(X \in A) = \int_{A} f(x) dx$$

for every subset of A of the real line. Specifically, the probability that X is in an interval is

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

For any PDF we know that  $f(x) \ge 0$  for all values of x and the total area under the whole graph is 1

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$$

Note: 
$$P(a \le X \le b) = P(a < X \le b) = P(a \le X < b) = P(a < x < b)$$

