$DX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - EX)^2 \cdot d(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot d(x) dx - (EX)^2$

(r)-> me hodise pr.) P(15 X 54) = F(4) -F(1) = 1 - 7/2 6 F(x) = \$0 pre x \le -1 derivien

\[
\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+2}\pre x \le \le -1, \rightarrow
\]

1 pre x \ge 3 distribution Juntain $P(1\leq X\leq 4) = \int 4ix|dx = \int \frac{1}{4i\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \dots$ PRZ) -> P prednust nemusity sports -> ar bride radaná husbola a cheeme distribuení funktim menore lyt melde rajorna O pe x = - II $\int_{0}^{\infty} |x|^{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} |x|^{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0$ $\frac{F(\lambda)}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x + \frac{1}{2}}{1} \frac{pl}{x} \times \frac{x}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\int \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{pl}{x} \times \frac{x}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\int \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{pl}{x} \times \frac{x}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}$ /2 cus x pre x61-2:2 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin x \right]$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos x, F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos$ F(x)= 1 sin x + 2