

$$A] e) Pr(\bar{A}) = 1 - Pr(A) = 1 - 0,5 = 0,5, \quad Pr(\bar{B}) = 1 - 0,4 = 0,6$$

$$b) Pr(A \cap B) = Pr(A) \cdot Pr(B) = 0,5 \cdot 0,4 = 0,2$$

$$Pr(A \cup B) = Pr(A) + Pr(B) - Pr(A \cap B) = 0,5 + 0,4 - 0,2 = 0,7$$

$$B] a) \int_0^2 \alpha x dx = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \int_0^2 x dx = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \left[\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$b) \forall x \in (-\infty, 0) \quad F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dx = 0$$

$$Pr(x \in [0, 2]) \quad F_x(x) = 0 + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^x = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{0}{2} \right] = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$Pr(x \in [2, +\infty]) \quad F_x(x) = 1 + \int_2^{+\infty} 0 dx = 1$$

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x^2/4 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c) E(x) = \int_0^2 x f_x(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$E(x^2) = \int_0^2 x^2 f_x(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = 2$$

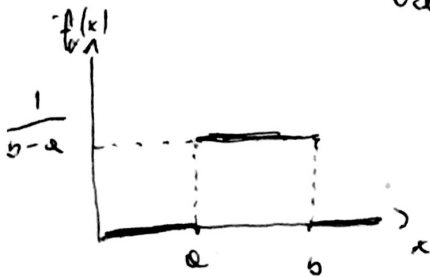
$$\sigma^2(x) = E(x^2) - E^2(x) = 2 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{9} \approx 0,222 \quad \sigma(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \approx 0,4714$$

$$d) Pr(x < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\cdot Pr\left(\frac{1}{2} < x < 1\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\cdot Pr(x > 1) = Pr(1 < x < \infty) = \int_1^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$D) e) 1 = \int_a^b c \, dx = c \int_a^b dx = c(b-a) \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad \text{DISTRIBUTION UNIFORM}$$



$$b) E[X] = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} \, dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b-a} \left. \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right|_a^b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$c) E[X^2] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^2 \, dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b-a} \left. \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right|_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}$$

$$\sigma(x) = E(X^2) - E^2(x) = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} - \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$