

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = P(X \in \mathbb{R}) = 1$$

$$2) F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \in (-\infty, x]) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$3) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$4) B \in \mathbb{B} \quad P(X \in B) = \int_B f(x) dx = \int_B g(x) dx \rightarrow \int_B (f(x) - g(x)) dx = 0$$

$$f(x), g(x)$$

$$5) \text{ pridch. } V. \quad \Downarrow \quad f(x) = g(x) \text{ s.v.}$$

$$6) P(a < X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$P(X=x) = F(x) - \lim_{y \rightarrow x^-} F(y) = F(x) - F(x) = 0$$

$$7) f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} F(x + \frac{h}{2}) - F(x - \frac{h}{2})}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(x - \frac{h}{2} < X \leq x + \frac{h}{2})}{h} - \frac{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} P(X)}{h}$$

A .... náh. jev

X.... das, was régime für A

$Q(t)$  .... Pst, z.e A nenastane 'problém' čas. ind. dellby t

$$\underbrace{Q(0)}_{} = 1 \quad | \quad Q(t) \text{ lesajic'}$$

$t_1, t_2$  dellby 2 nazavé, intervalo

$$Q(t_1 + t_2) = Q(t_1) \cdot Q(t_2) \Leftrightarrow Q(t + \Delta t) = Q(t) \cdot Q(\Delta t)$$

$$\ln Q(t + \Delta t) = \ln Q(t) + \ln Q(\Delta t)$$

$$(\ln Q(t))' = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln Q(t + \Delta t) - \ln Q(t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \frac{Q(t + \Delta t)}{Q(t)}}{\Delta t} = -\lambda, \lambda > 0$$

$$\frac{d \ln Q(t)}{dt} = -\lambda \quad ; \quad Q(0) = 1 \\ \text{vezávají nás!}$$

$$F(t) = P(X \leq t) = 1 - Q(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d \ln Q(t) &= -\lambda \int dt \\ \ln Q(t) &= -\lambda t + C \\ Q(t) &= e^{-\lambda t} \cdot e^C \\ Q(t) &= e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{Q(t) = e^{-\lambda t}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= 1 - e^{-\lambda t} ; t \geq 0 \\ F'(t) &= \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$