第四章习题

99页习题2

2.一正整数X随机地在1,2,3,4四个数字中取一个值,另一个正整数Y随机地在1~X中取一个值,试求(X,Y)的联合概率分布。

解: X:1,2,3,4,Y:1,2,3,4,

$$P(X = i, Y = j) = P(X = i)P(Y = j | X = i)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, i < j \\ \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{i}, i \ge j \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, i < j \\ \frac{1}{4i}, i \ge j \end{cases}, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

3.设口袋中有5个球,分别标有号码1,2,3,4,5,现从该口袋中任取3个球,*X*,*Y*分别表示取出的球的最大标号和最小标号,求二维随机向量(*X*,*Y*)的概率分布及边际概率分布。

解: X:3,4,5,Y:1,2,3,

$$P(X = 3, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10},$$

注:只有一种情况三个球是1,2,3,

$$P(X = 3, Y = 2) = P(X = 3, Y = 3) = 0,$$

$$P(X = 4, Y = 1) = \frac{2}{C_5^3} = \frac{2}{10},$$

注:只有二种情况三个球是1,2,4和1,3,4,

$$P(X = 4, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10},$$

注:只有一种情况三个球是2,3,4,

$$P(X = 4, Y = 3) = 0,$$

$$P(X = 5, Y = 1) = \frac{3}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10},$$

注:只有三种情况三个球是(1)1,2,5; (2)1,3,5;(3)1,4,5;

$$P(X = 5, Y = 2) = \frac{2}{C_5^3} = \frac{2}{10},$$

注:只有二种情况三个球是2,3,5和2,4,5,

$$P(X = 5, Y = 3) = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10},$$

注:只有一种情况三个球是3,4,5,

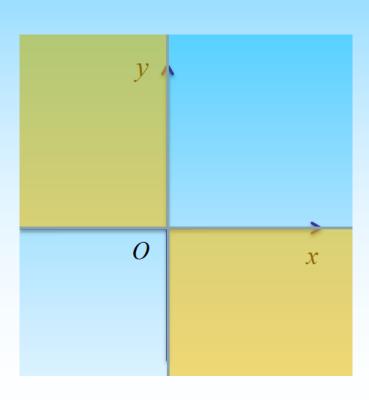
再整理一下,略。

9.设二维随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}, & x > 0, y \le 0 \text{ for } x \le 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

求边际密度函数。

解:



$$p_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2}} dy, & x > 0 \\ \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2}} dy, & x \le 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{2}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}} dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}}$$

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, & x > 0\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}},$$

$$p_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2}} dx, y > 0\\ \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2}} dx, y \le 0 \end{cases},$$

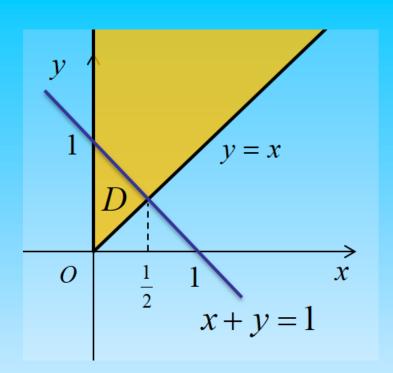
$$p_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}}$$
.

10.设二维随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, 0 < x < y \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}, \text{id}$$

- (1) $P(X + Y \le 1)$;
- (2) P(X = Y);
- (3) (X,Y)的两个边际密度函数 $p_X(x)$ 和 $p_Y(y)$;
- (4) $P(X > 2 | Y < 4)_{\circ}$

解:



$$(1)P(X+Y\leq 1) = \iint_{D} e^{-y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1-x} e^{-y} dy$$

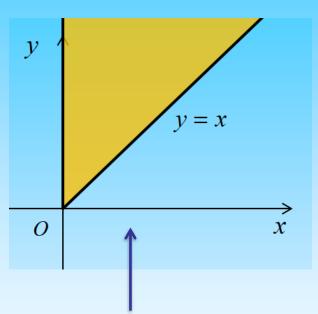
$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^{-x} - e^{x-1}) dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -e^{x-1} \end{vmatrix} = -(e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1) - (e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-1})$$

$$=0.154,$$

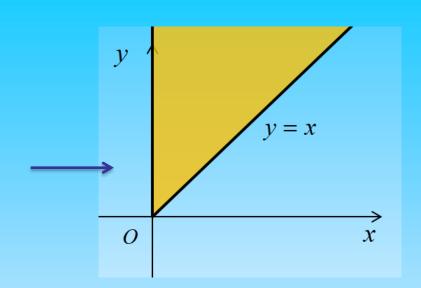
$$(2)P(X=Y)=0,$$

(3)



$$p_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} e^{-x}, x > 0\\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases},$$

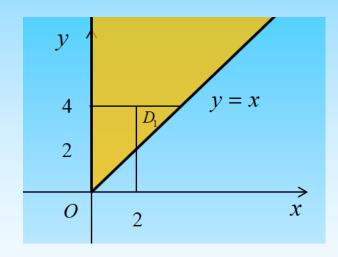


$$p_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{y} e^{-y} dx, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} ye^{-y}, y > 0 \\ 0, y \le 0 \end{cases},$$

(4)
$$P(Y < 4) = \int_0^4 y e^{-y} dy = -\int_0^4 y d(e^{-y})$$

$$= -\left(ye^{-y}\Big|_0^4 - \int_0^4 e^{-y} dy\right) = 1 - 5e^{-4}$$



$$P(X > 2, Y < 4) = \iint_{D_1} e^{-y} dx dy = \int_2^4 dy \int_2^y e^{-y} dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{4} (y-2)e^{-y}dy = \int_{2}^{4} ye^{-y}dy - 2\int_{2}^{4} e^{-y}dy$$

$$= -\left(ye^{-y}\Big|_{2}^{4} - \int_{2}^{4} e^{-y} dy\right) + 2e^{-y}\Big|_{2}^{4}$$

$$=e^{-2}-3e^{-4},$$

$$P(X > 2 | Y < 4) = \frac{P(X > 2, Y < 4)}{P(Y < 4)}$$

$$=\frac{e^{-2}-3e^{-4}}{1-5e^{-4}}\approx 0.0885.$$

- 15.一口袋中有四个球,他们依次标有数字1,2,2,3。从这袋中任取一球后,不放回袋中,再从袋中任取一球,以*X*,*Y*分别记第一,二次取得的球上标有的数字,求:
- (1) (X,Y)的联合概率分布;
- (2) (X,Y)的边际概率分布;
- (3) X与Y是否独立?
- (4) $P(X = Y)_{\circ}$

解: (1) X:1,2,3,Y:1,2,3, 不放回,

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0,$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 2) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 2 | X = 1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{2}{3}=\frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 3) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 3 | X = 1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(X = 2, Y = 1) = P(X = 2)P(Y = 1 | X = 2)$$
$$= \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P(X = 2, Y = 2) = P(X = 2)P(Y = 2 | X = 2)$$
$$= \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P(X = 2, Y = 3) = P(X = 2)P(Y = 3 | X = 2)$$
$$= \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P(X = 3, Y = 1) = P(X = 3)P(Y = 1 | X = 3)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P(X = 3, Y = 2) = P(X = 3)P(Y = 2 | X = 3)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P(X = 3, Y = 3) = 0,$$

后面略

18.设(X,Y)的联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = A \left(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2}\right) \left(C + \arctan \frac{y}{3}\right),$$

求(1)系数A,B,C;

- (2)(X,Y)的联合密度函数;
- (3)(X,Y)的边际密度函数,并判断X与Y是否独立?

解: (1)

$$F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1, F(-\infty, y) = 0, F(x, -\infty) = 0,$$

$$A\left(B+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=1,$$

$$A\left(B-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C+\arctan\frac{y}{3}\right)=0,$$

$$A\left(B + \arctan\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(C - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0,$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}, B = \frac{\pi}{2}, C = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$(2) p(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$

(3)
$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty), \quad p_X(x) = F'_X(x)$$

 $F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y), \quad p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y)$

判断
$$F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y), \forall x, y$$

或者
$$p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y), \forall x, y$$

28.假设一设备由两台串联的机器组成,两台 机器开机后无故障工作的时间(单位:小时) 都服从参数为0.2的指数分布,且两台机器有 无故障互不影响,设备定时开机,出现故障时 自动关机,而在无故障情况下工作2小时便关 机。试求该设备每次开机无故障工作时间 的分布函数。

解: 设X,Y分别为2台仪器的寿命,

 $X,Y \sim Exp(0.2), X,Y$ 独立,

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.2e^{-0.2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases},$$

该设备未安装定时开关的寿命为 $U = \min(X,Y)$,由例4-16知: $U \sim EXP(0.4)$,

该设备安装定时开关的寿命为 $Z = \min(U, 2)$,

$$z < 0, F_{Z}(z) = 0, z \ge 2, F_{Z}(z) = 1,$$

$$0 \le z < 2, F_{Z}(z) = P(\min(U, 2) \le z)$$

$$= 1 - P(\min(U, 2) > z) = 1 - P(U > z, 2 > z)$$

$$= 1 - P(U > z) = 1 - e^{-0.4z},$$

$$F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, z < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-0.4z}, 0 \le z < 2, \\ 1, z \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

注:此随机变量Z,既不是离散型,也不是连续型的。

29. 见辅导用书96页第30题,解答108页

某商品一周的需求量是一个随机变量,其密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x}, x > 0 \\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

又设各周的需求量是相互独立的。试求

- (1)两周的需求量的密度函数;
- (2)三周的需求量的密度函数。

解:设 X_i 表示第i周的需求量,i=1,2,3,其中 X_1,X_2,X_3 相互独立,且它们具有相同的密度函数p(x)。

两周的需求量可表示为 $U = X_1 + X_2$,

三周的需求量可表示为

$$V = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = U + X_3$$

其中 $U和X_3$ 相互独立,所以,

(1)
$$p_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{X_1}(x) p_{X_2}(u-x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^u xe^{-x} \cdot (u - x)e^{-(u - x)} dx, u > 0 \\ 0, u \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}u^3 e^{-u}, u > 0\\ 0, u \le 0 \end{cases},$$

其中x > 0, u - x > 0,即0 < x < u。

(2)
$$p_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_U(u) p_{X_3}(v-u) du$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^v \frac{u^3}{6} e^{-u} \cdot (v - u) e^{-(v - u)} du, v > 0 \\ 0, v \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{120} v^5 e^{-v}, v > 0\\ 0, v \le 0 \end{cases},$$

其中u > 0, v - u > 0,即0 < u < v。

- 30.某疫苗每一毫升中所含细菌数服从普阿松分布*P*(1),把这种疫苗放入5支试管中,每试管放2毫升,试求:
- (1)一支试管中有细菌的概率;
- (2)5支试管中都有细菌的概率;
- (3)至少有3支试管中有细菌的概率。

解:

由普阿松分布的可加性,二毫升中所含细菌数服从普阿松分布P(2)

(1) 设X表示二毫升中所含细菌数,

$$P(X \ge 1) = 1 - P(X = 0)$$
$$= 0.8647,$$

(2) Y表示5支试管中有细菌的个数, $Y \sim B(5, 0.8647)$,

$$P(Y=5) = C_5^5 0.8647^5 0.1353^0 = 0.4834,$$

(3)

$$P(Y \ge 3) = P(Y = 3) + P(Y = 4) + P(Y = 5)$$
 o

32.设 $X_1 \sim N(1,2), X_2 \sim N(0,3), X_3 \sim N(2,1),$ 且 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立,求:

(1)
$$Y = 2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3$$
的密度函数;

(2)
$$P(0 \le Y \le 6)$$
 o

解: 用第五章知识,

$$Y \sim N(EY, DY),$$

$$EY = 2EX_1 + 3EX_2 - EX_3,$$

$$DY = 4DX_1 + 9DX_2 + DX_3 \circ$$

习题集第四章

P90,选择题2

2.下列函数中_____是二维联合分布函数。

A.
$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, x + y \ge 0 \\ 0, x + y < 0 \end{cases}$$
;

B.
$$F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{y} e^{-(u+v)} du dv;$$

C.
$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \int_0^y e^{-(u+v)} du dv, & x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases};$$

$$D. \quad F(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

A. 书上例子,不行

B. 积分发散,不行

C.可以,

 $D.F(+\infty,+\infty)=0$,不行

3.设 X_1 和 X_2 是任意两个相互独立的连续型随机变量,它们的密度函数分别为 $p_1(x)$ 和 $p_2(x)$,分布函数分别为 $F_1(x)$ 和 $F_2(x)$,则

- $A. p_1(x) + p_2(x)$ 必为某个随机变量的密度函数;
- $B. p_1(x) p_2(x)$ 必为某个随机变量的密度函数;
- $C.F_1(x) + F_2(x)$ 必为某个随机变量的分布函数;
- $D.F_1(x)F_2(x)$ 必为某个随机变量的分布函数。

$$A.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (p_1(x) + p_2(x))dx = 2 \neq 1,$$

B.
$$X_1 \sim U[0,1], X_2 \sim U[0,\frac{3}{2}],$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_1(x) p_2(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} \neq 1,$$

C.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (F_1(x) + F_2(x)) = 2 \neq 1$$
,

D. 满足分布函数4个基本性质。

P90,选择题6

$$6.$$
设 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(1,1), 且X与Y独立,则$

_____0

A.
$$P(X + Y \le 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 B. $P(X + Y \le 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

C.
$$P(X - Y \le 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 D. $P(X - Y \le 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

解: 可加性, $X + Y \sim N(1,2)$,

9.设随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases},$$

则
$$Z = \frac{X+Y}{2}$$
的密度函数为_____。

A.
$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0\\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

B.
$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

C.
$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 4ze^{-2z}, z > 0\\ 0, z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D. \ p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}, z > 0\\ 0, z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

11.设随机变量X与Y均服从正态分布N(0,1),且X与Y相互独立,则____。

A.
$$P(X + Y \ge 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$
 B. $P(X - Y \ge 0) = \frac{1}{4}$

C.
$$P(\max\{X,Y\} \ge 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

D.
$$P(\min\{X,Y\} \ge 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$X + Y \sim N(0,2), X - Y \sim N(0,2),$$

$$P(\min\{X,Y\} \ge 0) = P(X \ge 0, Y \ge 0)$$

$$= P(X \ge 0)P(Y \ge 0) = \frac{1}{4} \circ$$

12.假设随机变量X与Y都服从正态分布 $N(0,\sigma^2)$,

且
$$P(X \le 1, Y \le -1) = \frac{1}{4}$$
,则

$$A.\frac{1}{4}$$
 $B.\frac{1}{2}$ $C.\frac{3}{4}$ $D.1$

$$P(X > 1, Y > -1) = 1 - P(\{X \le 1\} \cup \{Y \le -1\})$$

$$= 1 - \left(P(X \ge 1) + P(Y \ge -1) - P(X \ge 1, Y \ge -1)\right)$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \circ$$

13.设相互独立的随机变量X与Y分别服从参数为3与参数为2的普阿松分布,则

$$A. e^{-5}$$
 $B. e^{-3}$ $C. e^{-2}$ $D. e^{-1}$

解: 可加性, $X + Y \sim P(5)$,

$$P(X+Y=0)=\frac{5^0}{0!}e^{-5}=e^{-5}$$
 o

或者
$$P(X+Y=0)=P(X=0,Y=0)$$

$$= P(X=0)P(Y=0) = e^{-5}$$
 o

习题集P93,计算题11

11.设二维随机向量(X,Y)服从二维正态分布,其联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{6}(4x^2+2xy+y^2-8x-2y+4)},$$

求此二维正态分布中的五个参数。

$$p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]},$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2} + \left(\frac{2\rho\mu_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} - \frac{2\mu_1}{\sigma_1^2} \right) x + \left(\frac{2\rho\mu_1}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} - \frac{2\mu_2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) y + \left(\frac{\mu_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho\mu_1\mu_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{\mu_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \left(4x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 4 \right),$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2} + \left(\frac{2\rho\mu_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} - \frac{2\mu_1}{\sigma_1^2} \right) x + \left(\frac{2\rho\mu_1}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} - \frac{2\mu_2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) y + \left(\frac{\mu_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho\mu_1\mu_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{\mu_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} (4x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 4),$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2} = -\frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{2\rho}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1\sigma_2} = -\frac{2}{6}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_2^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 2\sigma_1$$

$$\frac{2\rho\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} = -2, \rho = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\sigma_2 = 2, \sigma_1 = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{2\rho\mu_2}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} - \frac{2\mu_1}{\sigma_1^2} \right) = \frac{8}{6}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\frac{2\rho\mu_1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} - \frac{2\mu_2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$4\mu_1 + \mu_2 = 4$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 = 1$$

$$\mu_1 = 1, \mu_2 = 0$$

另解:

$$4x^{2} + 2xy + y^{2} - 8x - 2y + 4$$

$$= y^{2} + 2(x-1)y + 4x^{2} - 8x + 4$$

$$= (y + (x-1))^{2} + 3(x-1)^{2},$$

$$4x^{2} + 2xy + y^{2} - 8x - 2y + 4$$

$$= 4x^{2} + 2(y - 4)x + y^{2} - 2y + 4$$

$$= \left(2x + \frac{y - 4}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3y^2}{4} = 4\left(x + \frac{y - 4}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{3y^2}{4},$$

$$p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{6}\left[(y+(x-1))^2+3(x-1)^2\right]} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{(y+(x-1))^2}{2\times 3}} dy$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}},\qquad \qquad \text{If } X \sim N(1,1),$$

$$p_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{6}\left[4\left(x + \frac{y - 4}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{3y^2}{4}\right]} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \times 2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{8}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\left(x + \frac{y - 4}{4}\right)^2}{2 \times \frac{3}{4}}} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\times 2}e^{-\frac{y^2}{8}},$$

则 $Y \sim N(0,4)$,

$$\mu_1 = 1, \mu_2 = 0, \sigma_1 = 1, \sigma_2 = 2,$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2} = -\frac{4}{6},$$

$$\rho = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$
, 由xy前的系数知, $\rho = -\frac{1}{2}$ 。

