

4. 己知二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为 5. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} k(1-x)y, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{if } dt \end{cases}$ $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6x, & 0 \le x \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 求: (1) 常数 k; (2) X 及 Y 的边缘概率密度函数. (1) 505° k(1-x)y dy dx =1 求: (1) X及Y的边缘概率密度函数; (2) P(X + Y < 1). $f_{x}(x) = \int_{x}^{1} 6x \, dy = 6x - 6x^{2}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{k}{2} (1-x) x^2 dx = 1$ · fx(x) = (6x(1-x), 0<x<1 $f_{Y}(y) = \int_{0}^{y} 6x dx = 3y^{2}$ · fy(y)= {3y2, 0≤y≤1 0, 館 $f_{x}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} 24(1-x)y \, dy = 12(x^{2}-x^{2})$ $f_{x}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} 24(1-x)y \, dy = 12(x^{2}-x^{2}), 0 < x < 1$ $f_{x}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} 24(1-x)y \, dy = 12(x^{2}-x^{2}), 0 < x < 1$ (1) P(x+y<1)= 505 1-x 6x dy dx = 4 ·· fr(y) = (12y(1-y), 0<y<1