$$f(x_{i}y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{k}|\xi|} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^{T} \cdot \xi_{3}^{-1}(x-\mu)\right]$$

Inverse at the co. row. matrix:

calculating exp. part only:

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x - M_x \\ y - M_y \end{bmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{bmatrix} x - M_x \\ y - M_y \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix}x-\mu_{x}\\y-\mu_{y}\end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$T_{x}^{2}T_{y}^{2}(1-p^{2})$$

$$T_{x}^{2}T_{y}^{2}(1-p^{2})$$

$$T_{x}^{2}T_{y}^{2}(1-p^{2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x - M_{x} y - \mu_{y} \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{x^{2}y^{2}} (4 - \beta^{2})} \left[\int_{\sqrt[2]{x^{2}}} \sqrt[2]{x^{2}} (x - M_{x}) - (\int_{\sqrt[2]{x^{2}}} \sqrt[2]{y^{2}} (y - M_{y}) \right]$$

$$\int_{\sqrt[2]{x^{2}}} \sqrt[2]{x^{2}} \left[\sqrt[2]{x^{2}} \left(x - M_{x} \right) + \sqrt[2]{x^{2}} \left(y - M_{y} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma_{x}^{2}\sigma_{y}^{2}(1-\beta^{2})} \left[\tau_{y}^{2}(x-\mu_{x})^{2} - (\beta\tau_{x}\tau_{y})(y-\mu_{y})(x-\mu_{x}) - (\beta\tau_{y}\tau_{x})(x-\mu_{x})(y-\mu_{y}) + \tau_{x}^{2}(y-\mu_{y})^{2} \right]$$

$$3 = -\frac{1}{2(1-p^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\tau_x^2} + \frac{(y+\mu_y)^2}{\tau_y^2} - \frac{2p(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\tau_x^2} \right]$$

$$f(x_1y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y[1-\rho^2]} \exp\left[\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\frac{(x-y_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(y-y_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-y_x)(y-y_y)}{\sigma_x^2}\right)\right]$$