

概率统计第四章习题课

1.学生做实验需要动物数量为 X ,则

X	1	2	3	4	5
P	0.25	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.05

平均每组需要动物数量为

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^5 x_k p_k = 2.3$$

2. 甲乙两种方法测得结果如下，
比较哪种方法精度高？

X_1, X_2	48	49	50	51	52
$P(X_1)$	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
$P(X_2)$	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = 50$$

$$D(X_1) = 1 < D(X_2) = 2$$

甲方法测得精度高.

3. 一批零件中有9个合格品，3个次品，从这批零件中任取一个，如果每次取出的废品不再放回，求在取得合格品以前已取出的废品数的期望、方差和标准差

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{44}$	$\frac{9}{220}$	$\frac{1}{220}$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^3 x_k p_k = 0.3$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = \sum_{k=0}^3 x_k^2 p_k - 0.3^2 = 0.32$$

$$\sqrt{D(X)} = 0.566$$

4. 设随机变量 X 的数学期望为 $E(X)$, 方差为 $D(X)>0$, 引入新的随机变量

$$X^* = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}$$

验证 $E(X^*)=0$, $D(X^*)=1$

$$E(X^*) = E\left[\frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D(X)}}[E(X) - E(X)] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X^*) &= E[X^* - E(X^*)]^2 = E(X^{*2}) - E^2(X^*) = E\left[\frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}\right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{D(X)} E[X - E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{D(X)} \cdot D(X) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

标准化随机变量

设随机变量 X 的期望 $E(X)$ 、方差 $D(X)$ 都存在, 且 $D(X) \neq 0$, 则称

$$X^* = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}$$

为 X 的标准化随机变量.

$$E(X^*) = 0, \quad D(X^*) = 1$$

5. 随机变量 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X)$, $D(X)$.

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = 0$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = E(X^2)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

6. 随机变量 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

求 $E(X), D(X)$.

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = 0$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = E(X^2)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = 2$$

16. 设 $r.v$ X 服从几何分布,

$$P(X=k)=p(1-p)^{k-1}, k=1,2,\dots,$$

其中 $0<p<1$,求 $E(X)$, $D(X)$



解: 记 $q=1-p$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kpq^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (q^k)'$$

等比级数
求和公式

求和与求导
交换次序

$$= p \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right)' = p \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)' = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 pq^{k-1} \\
&= p \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kq^{k-1} \right] \\
&= qp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \right)'' + E(X) = qp \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)'' + \frac{1}{p} \\
&= qp \frac{2}{(1-q)^3} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2q}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2-p}{p^2} \\
\therefore D(X) &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}
\end{aligned}$$

7. 设 X 的分布律为

$$P(X = k) = \frac{1}{1+a} \left(\frac{a}{1+a}\right)^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

其中 $a > 0$ 为已知常数, 求 $E(X), D(X)$

解法1: 根据定义

解法2: 利用16题结论

$$\text{设 } p = \frac{1}{1+a}, q = \frac{a}{1+a} \therefore P(X = k) = pq^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

利用**16题结论** 引入几何分布的随机变量,

$$P(Y = k) = pq^{k-1}, k = 1, 2, \dots \quad E(Y) = \frac{1}{p}, D(Y) = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

$$\because X = Y - 1 \quad \text{本题 } P(X = k) = \frac{1}{1+a} \left(\frac{a}{1+a} \right)^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(X) = E(Y - 1) = E(Y) - 1 = 1 + a - 1 = a$$

$$D(X) = D(Y - 1) = D(Y) = a(1 + a)$$

9.证明：对任意常数 C , $D(X) \leq E(X - C)^2$

法一： $E(X - C)^2 = E\{[X - E(X)] - [C - E(X)]\}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \because E\{2[X - E(X)][C - E(X)]\} &= 2E[CX - XE(X) - CE(X) + E^2(X)] \\ &= 2[CE(X) - E^2(X) - CE(X) + E^2(X)] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= E[X - E(X)]^2 + E[C - E(X)]^2$$

D(x)定义

$$\because E[C - E(X)]^2 = E[C^2 - 2CE(X) + E(X)^2] = [C - E(X)]^2$$

$$= D(X) + (C - E(X))^2$$

当 $C = E(X)$ 时，显然等号成立；

当 $C \neq E(X)$ 时， $(C - E(X))^2 > 0$ $E(X - C)^2 > D(X)$

法二： $D(X) \leq E(X - C)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & E(X - C)^2 - DX \\ &= E(X^2 - 2CX + C^2) - [E(X^2) - (EX)^2] \\ &= (EX)^2 - 2CEX + C^2 \\ &= (C - E(X))^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

10. 11岁男孩身高服从正态分布，期望143.10厘米，标准差5.67厘米，

$$X \sim N(143.1, 5.67^2)$$

求身高的95%正常范围。

$$P(|X - 143.1| < a) = 0.95$$

$$P\left(\frac{|X - 143.1|}{5.67} < \frac{a}{5.67}\right) = 0.95$$

$$Y = \frac{X - 143.1}{5.67} \sim N(0,1) \quad \Phi(1.96) = 0.975$$

解得 $\alpha = 1.96 * 5.67 = 11.11$

则 (131.99, 154.21)

12. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

求: (1) $Y=2X$ (2) $Y=e^{-2X}$ 的数学期望.

$$(1) \quad E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2xf(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-x}dx$$

$$= \left[-2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 2$$

$$(2) \quad E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2x}f(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x}e^{-x}dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{3}$$

14. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X)$, $E(Y)$, $E(XY)$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y)dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x(x + y)dx dy = \frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y)dx dy = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y)dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x + y)dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

15. 设 X, Y 相互独立, 概率密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(y-5)}, & y > 5 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(XY)$

解法一 $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy$$

解法二 $E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$$

18. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是独立同分布的随机变量

$$E(X_i) = \mu, D(X_i) = \sigma^2$$

$$i=1, 2, \dots, n. \text{ 记 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

求 $E(\bar{X}), D(\bar{X})$.

数学期望的性质

$$E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \mu$$

$$D(\bar{X}) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \xrightarrow{X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 相互独立}} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

方差的性质

$$E(\bar{X}) = \mu, D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

19. 设某种商品每周的需求量 $X \sim U[10, 30]$ ，而经销商进货数量为区间 $[10, 30]$ 中的某一个整数，商店每销售一单位商品可获利500元；若供大于求则削价处理，每处理一单位商品亏损100元；若供不应求，则可从外部调剂供应，此时每一单位商品仅获利300元，为使商店所获利润期望值不小于9280，试确定最少进货量。

解 设进货数量为 a ，则利润为

$$L = g(X) = \begin{cases} 500a + (X - a)300, & a < X \leq 30 \\ 500X - (a - X)100, & 10 \leq X \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$L = g(x) = \begin{cases} 300X + 200a, & a < X \leq 30 \\ 600X - 100a, & 10 \leq X \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(L) &= \int_{10}^{30} g(x) \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{10}^{30} g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{20} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \int_{10}^a (600x - 100a) dx + \frac{1}{20} \int_a^{30} (300x + 200a) dx \\ &= -7.5a^2 + 350a + 5250 \geq 9280. \end{aligned}$$

解得 $20\frac{2}{3} \leq a \leq 26.$

故利润期望值不小于 9280 元的最少进货量为 21 单位.

22.证明(2) $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$

$$D(X \pm Y) = E[(X \pm Y)^2] - [E(X \pm Y)]^2$$

$$= E(X^2 + Y^2 \pm 2XY) - [(EX)^2 + (EY)^2 \pm 2EX \cdot EY]$$

$$= EX^2 + EY^2 \pm 2EXY - (EX)^2 - (EY)^2 \mp 2EX \cdot EY$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2[E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)]$$

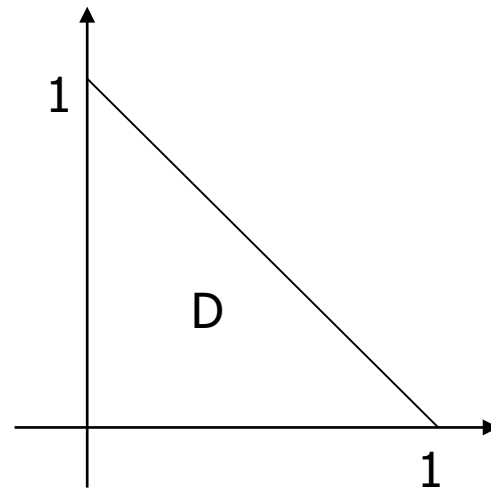
$$= D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

23. (X, Y) 在 D 上服从均匀分布, 求 $\text{cov}(X, Y)$, ρ_{XY}

解: 区域 D 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}$

所以, (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2 & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$$



$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{36}.$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

仿照15题

24. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 具有概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 EX, EY, ρ_{XY} .

$$E(X) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy - \frac{7}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36} \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dy - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$D(Y) = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{11}{36}} = -\frac{1}{11}$$

27. 设 $Y=aX+b$, 其中 a, b 为常数, 并且 $a>0$, 证明 $\rho_{XY}=1$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(X, Y) &= \text{cov}(X, aX + b) \\ &= \text{cov}(X, aX) + \text{cov}(X, b) \\ &= a \text{cov}(X, X) = aD(X)\end{aligned}$$

$$D(Y) = a^2 D(X)$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{aD(X)}{aD(X)} = 1$$

28. 设 X, Y 相互独立, 且都服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,
 $U = aX + bY, V = aX - bY$,
 a, b 为常数, 且都不为零, 求 ρ_{UV}

解
$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(U, V) &= E(UV) - E(U)E(V) \\ &= a^2 E(X^2) - b^2 E(Y^2) \\ &\quad - [aE(X) + bE(Y)][aE(X) - bE(Y)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \left. \begin{array}{l} E(X) = E(Y) = \mu, \\ D(X) = D(Y) = \sigma^2 \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} E(X^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \\ E(Y^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{cov}(U, V) = (a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2$$

而 $D(U) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2$

$$D(V) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2) \sigma^2$$

$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)} \sqrt{D(V)}}$$

故 $\rho_{UV} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

思考：还有其它方法吗？

利用协方差的性质

$$\text{cov}(X_1+X_2, Y) = \text{cov}(X_1, Y) + \text{cov}(X_2, Y)$$

$$\text{cov}(aX + bY, aX - bY)$$

$$= \text{cov}(aX, aX - bY) + \text{cov}(bY, aX - bY)$$

$$= \text{cov}(aX, aX) - \text{cov}(aX, bY) + \text{cov}(bY, aX) - \text{cov}(bY, bY)$$

$$= a^2 \text{cov}(X, X) - b^2 \text{cov}(Y, Y)$$

$$= a^2 D(X) - b^2 D(Y)$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{cov}(U, V) = (a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2$$

29. 已知正常男性成人血液中，每一毫升白细胞数平均是7300，均方差是700 . 利用切比雪夫不等式估计每毫升白细胞数在5200~9400之间的概率 .

解： 设每毫升白细胞数为 X

依题意， $E(X)=7300, D(X)=700^2$

所求为 $P(5200 \leq X \leq 9400)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(5200 \leq X \leq 9400) \\
&= P(5200-7300 \leq X-7300 \leq 9400-7300) \\
&= P(-2100 \leq X-E(X) \leq 2100) \\
&= P(|X-E(X)| \leq 2100)
\end{aligned}$$

由切比雪夫不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
P(|X-E(X)| \leq 2100) &\geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{(2100)^2} \\
&= 1 - \left(\frac{700}{2100}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}
\end{aligned}$$

即估计每毫升白细胞数在5200~9400之间的概率不小于8/9 .

30. 50个寻呼台，每个寻呼台收到的呼叫次数服从 $P(0.05)$ ，求收到的呼叫次数总和大于3次的概率.

$$X_i \sim P(0.05) \Rightarrow EX_i = DX_i = 0.05$$

由中心极限定理 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 近似服从 $N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i \sim N(2.5, 2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i > 3\right) &= 1 - P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i \leq 3\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{3 - 2.5}{\sqrt{2.5}}\right) \approx 0.375 \end{aligned}$$

31.一保险公司有10000人投保，每人付18元保险费，已知投保人出意外率为0.006.若出意外公司赔付2500元.求保险公司亏本 的概率.

解 设 X 为投保的10000人中出意外的人数

$$\text{则 } X \sim B(10000, 0.006)$$

$$E(X) = np = 60, D(X) = np(1-p) = 59.64.$$

$$10000 \times 18 < 2500X$$

$$\Rightarrow X > 72$$

由中心极限定理

$N(60, 59.64)$

$$P(X > 72)$$

$$= 1 - P(X \leq 72) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{72-60}{\sqrt{59.64}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(1.55) \approx 0.06$$

1. 一台仪器由5个元件组成，元件发生故障与否相互独立，且第*i*个元件发生故障的概率为 $P_i = 0.2 + 0.1(i - 1)$ ，则发生故障的元件个数*X*的数学期望 $EX =$ _____.

1.解 设随机变量 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第}i\text{个元件发生故障} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

则 $P\{X_i = 1\} = 0.2 + 0.1(i - 1), \quad P\{X_i = 0\} = 0.8 - 0.1(i - 1),$

故 $EX_i = 0.2 + 0.1(i - 1)$ ，而 $X = \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i$ ，由数学期望的性质，有

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^5 EX_i = \sum_{i=1}^5 [0.2 + 0.1(i - 1)] = 2. \quad \text{故应填2.}$$

3. 将一枚硬币重复掷 n 次, 以 X 和 Y 分别表示正面向上和反面向上的次数, 则 X 和 Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY} =$ _____.

3. 解: X 与 Y 均服从 $B\left(n, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 且 $X + Y = n$

$$\therefore E(X) = \frac{n}{2}, E(Y) = \frac{n}{2}, D(X) = \frac{n}{4}, D(Y) = \frac{n}{4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= E(nX - X^2) = nE(X) - E(X^2) \\ &= \frac{n^2}{2} - D(X) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{4} - \frac{n^2}{4} = \frac{n^2}{4} - \frac{n}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{n^2}{4} - \frac{n}{4} - \frac{n^2}{4} = -\frac{n}{4},$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{n}{4}}{\frac{n}{4}} = -1$$

5. 设 $X \sim N(1, 2^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为 X 的样本, 则下列选项正确的是

(A) $\frac{\bar{X}-1}{2} \sim N(0,1)$ (B) $\frac{\bar{X}-1}{4} \sim N(0,1)$

(C) $\frac{\bar{X}-1}{2/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$ (D) $\frac{\bar{X}-1}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0,1)$

5.解 因为当 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 时 $E(\bar{X}) = \mu, D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

所以 $E(\bar{X})=1, D(\bar{X})=\frac{2^2}{n}$ 于是 $E\left(\frac{\bar{X}-1}{c}\right) = \frac{1}{c}E(\bar{X}-1) = \frac{1}{c}[E(\bar{X})-1] = 0,$

$$D\left(\frac{\bar{X}-1}{c}\right) = \frac{1}{c^2}D(\bar{X}-1) = \frac{1}{c^2}D(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{2^2}{n},$$

已知当 $c=2/\sqrt{n}$ 时 $D\left(\frac{\bar{X}-1}{c}\right)=1$, 所以 (C) 项正确.

2. k 个人在一楼进入电梯, 楼上有 n 层. 设每个人在任何一层楼出电梯是等可能的, 若用 X 表示电梯的停梯次数, 求 EX .

2.分析 引入随机变量 $X_i(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 表示电梯在第 i 层停的次数, 即

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{在第}i\text{层楼有人下梯} \\ 0, & \text{在第}i\text{层楼无人下梯} \end{cases} \quad i=1,2,\cdots,n$$

因每个人在任何一层下梯的概率为 $\frac{1}{n}$, 若 k 个人都不在第 i 层下梯, 则电梯在该层不停

而此时的概率为 $P\{X_i=0\}=\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^k$. 于是 $P\{X_i=1\}=1-\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^k$

显然, 电梯的停梯次数 $X=X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_n$, 故有

$$EX=E(X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_n)=EX_1+EX_2+\cdots+EX_n$$

$$\text{而 } EX_i = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^k \quad i=1,2,\cdots,n,$$

$$\text{因此 } EX = n \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^k \right] \quad \text{故应填 } n \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^k \right]$$