

On suppose que $X \subset \mathcal{B}(n, p)$ ie que
 $X(\Omega) = \llbracket 0, n \rrbracket$ et $\forall k \in \llbracket 0, n \rrbracket, \mathbb{P}(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

Comme $X(\Omega) = \llbracket 0, n \rrbracket$ le théorème de transfert nous donne :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{X+1}\right) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \mathbb{P}(X=k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

Mais d'après la formule du pivot :

$$\forall k \in \llbracket 0, n \rrbracket, \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} = \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{k+1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{X+1}\right) &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+1}{k+1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)p} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n+1-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)p} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n+1-k} - (1-p)^{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)p} \left((1-p+p)^{n+1} - (1-p)^{n+1} \right) = \boxed{\frac{1 - (1-p)^{n+1}}{(n+1)p}} \end{aligned}$$