

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

**Advanced Subsidiary General Certificate of Education
Advanced General Certificate of Education**

MEI STRUCTURED MATHEMATICS

4767

Statistics 2

Monday

22 MAY 2006

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

8 page answer booklet

Graph paper

MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- You are permitted to use a graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 72.

This question paper consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.

1 A low-cost airline charges for breakfasts on its early morning flights. On average, 10% of passengers order breakfast.

(i) Find the probability that, out of 8 randomly selected passengers, exactly 1 orders breakfast. [2]

(ii) Use a suitable Poisson approximating distribution to find the probability that the number of breakfasts ordered by 30 randomly selected passengers is

(A) exactly 6,

(B) at least 8. [5]

(iii) State the conditions under which the use of a Poisson distribution is appropriate as an approximation to a binomial distribution. [2]

(iv) The aircraft carries 120 passengers and the flight is always full. Find the mean μ and variance σ^2 of a Normal approximating distribution suitable for modelling the total number of passengers on the flight who order breakfast. [2]

(v) Use your Normal approximating distribution to calculate the probability that more than 15 breakfasts are ordered on a particular flight. [3]

(vi) The airline wishes to be at least 99% certain that the plane will have sufficient breakfasts for all passengers who order them. Find the minimum number of breakfasts which should be carried on each flight. [4]

2 The head circumference of 3-year-old boys is known to be Normally distributed with mean 49.7 cm and standard deviation 1.6 cm.

(i) Find the probability that the head circumference of a randomly selected 3-year-old boy will be

(A) over 51.5 cm,

(B) between 48.0 and 51.5 cm. [5]

(ii) Four 3-year-old boys are selected at random. Find the probability that exactly one of them has head circumference between 48.0 and 51.5 cm. [3]

(iii) The head circumference of 3-year-old girls is known to be Normally distributed with mean μ and standard deviation σ . Given that 60% of 3-year-old girls have head circumference below 49.0 cm and 30% have head circumference below 47.5 cm, find the values of μ and σ . [4]

A nutritionist claims that boys who have been fed on a special organic diet will have a larger mean head circumference than other boys. A random sample of ten 3-year-old boys who have been fed on this organic diet is selected. It is found that their mean head circumference is 50.45 cm.

(iv) Using the null and alternative hypotheses $H_0: \mu = 49.7$ cm, $H_1: \mu > 49.7$ cm, carry out a test at the 10% significance level to examine the nutritionist's claim. Explain the meaning of μ in these hypotheses. You may assume that the standard deviation of the head circumference of organically fed 3-year-old boys is 1.6 cm. [6]

- 3 A student is investigating the relationship between the length x mm and circumference y mm of plums from a large crop. The student measures the dimensions of a random sample of 10 plums from this crop. Summary statistics for these dimensions are as follows.

$$\sum x = 4715 \quad \sum y = 13\,175 \quad \sum x^2 = 2\,237\,725$$

$$\sum y^2 = 17\,455\,825 \quad \sum xy = 6\,235\,575 \quad n = 10$$

- (i) Calculate the sample product moment correlation coefficient. [5]
- (ii) Carry out a hypothesis test at the 5% significance level to determine whether there is any correlation between length and circumference of plums from this crop. State your hypotheses clearly, defining any symbols which you use. [6]
- (iii) (A) Explain the meaning of a 5% significance level. [2]
- (B) State one advantage and one disadvantage of using a 1% significance level rather than a 5% significance level in a hypothesis test. [2]

The student decides to take another random sample of 10 plums. Using the same hypotheses as in part (ii), the correlation coefficient for this second sample is significant at the 5% level. The student decides to ignore the first result and concludes that there is correlation between the length and circumference of plums in the crop.

- (iv) Comment on the student's decision to ignore the first result. Suggest a better way in which the student could proceed. [3]

- 4 A survey of a random sample of 250 people is carried out. Their musical preferences are categorized as pop, classical or jazz. Their ages are categorized as under 25, 25 to 50, or over 50. The results are as follows.

		Musical preference			Row totals
		Pop	Classical	Jazz	
Age group	Under 25	57	15	12	84
	25 – 50	43	21	21	85
	Over 50	22	32	27	81
Column totals		122	68	60	250

- (i) Carry out a test at the 5% significance level to examine whether there is any association between musical preference and age group. State carefully your null and alternative hypotheses. Your working should include a table showing the contributions of each cell to the test statistic. [12]
- (ii) Discuss briefly how musical preferences vary between the age groups, as shown by the contributions to the test statistic. [6]