

Edexcel Maths S1

Topic Questions from Papers

Discrete Random Variables





4. The random variable  $X$  has the discrete uniform distribution

$$P(X=x) = \frac{1}{5}, \quad x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

(a) Write down the value of  $E(X)$  and show that  $\text{Var}(X) = 2$ .

(3)

Find

(b)  $E(3X - 2)$ ,

(2)

(c)  $\text{Var}(4 - 3X)$ .

(2)

Lined area for working out answers to the questions above.



3. The random variable  $X$  has probability function

$$P(X = x) = \frac{(2x-1)}{36} \quad x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.$$

(a) Construct a table giving the probability distribution of  $X$ . (3)

Find

(b)  $P(2 < X \leq 5)$ , (2)

(c) the exact value of  $E(X)$ . (2)

(d) Show that  $\text{Var}(X) = 1.97$  to 3 significant figures. (4)

(e) Find  $\text{Var}(2 - 3X)$ . (2)

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7. The random variable  $X$  has probability distribution

$x$	1	3	5	7	9
$P(X = x)$	0.2	$p$	0.2	$q$	0.15

(a) Given that  $E(X) = 4.5$ , write down two equations involving  $p$  and  $q$ . (3)

Find

(b) the value of  $p$  and the value of  $q$ , (3)

(c)  $P(4 < X \leq 7)$ . (2)

Given that  $E(X^2) = 27.4$ , find

(d)  $\text{Var}(X)$ , (2)

(e)  $E(19 - 4X)$ , (1)

(f)  $\text{Var}(19 - 4X)$ . (2)

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Question 3 continued

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3. When Rohit plays a game, the number of points he receives is given by the discrete random variable  $X$  with the following probability distribution.

$x$	0	1	2	3
$P(X = x)$	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

- (a) Find  $E(X)$ . (2)
- (b) Find  $F(1.5)$ . (2)
- (c) Show that  $\text{Var}(X) = 1$  (4)
- (d) Find  $\text{Var}(5 - 3X)$ . (2)

Rohit can win a prize if the total number of points he has scored after 5 games is at least 10. After 3 games he has a total of 6 points.  
 You may assume that games are independent.

- (e) Find the probability that Rohit wins the prize. (6)

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6. The discrete random variable  $X$  has probability function

$$P(X = x) = \begin{cases} a(3 - x) & x = 0, 1, 2 \\ b & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

(a) Find  $P(X = 2)$  and complete the table below.

$x$	0	1	2	3
$P(X = x)$	$3a$	$2a$		$b$

(1)

Given that  $E(X) = 1.6$

(b) Find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ .

(5)

Find

(c)  $P(0.5 < X < 3)$ ,

(2)

(d)  $E(3X - 2)$ .

(2)

(e) Show that the  $\text{Var}(X) = 1.64$

(3)

(f) Calculate  $\text{Var}(3X - 2)$ .

(2)

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**Question 5 continued**

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**Q5**

**(Total 10 marks)**

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3. The discrete random variable  $X$  has probability distribution given by

$x$	$-1$	$0$	$1$	$2$	$3$
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$a$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$a$	$\frac{1}{5}$

where  $a$  is a constant.

(a) Find the value of  $a$ . (2)

(b) Write down  $E(X)$ . (1)

(c) Find  $\text{Var}(X)$ . (3)

The random variable  $Y = 6 - 2X$

(d) Find  $\text{Var}(Y)$ . (2)

(e) Calculate  $P(X \geq Y)$ . (3)

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6. The discrete random variable  $X$  has the probability distribution

$x$	1	2	3	4
$P(X = x)$	$k$	$2k$	$3k$	$4k$

(a) Show that  $k = 0.1$

(1)

Find

(b)  $E(X)$

(2)

(c)  $E(X^2)$

(2)

(d)  $\text{Var}(2 - 5X)$

(3)

Two independent observations  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are made of  $X$ .

(e) Show that  $P(X_1 + X_2 = 4) = 0.1$

(2)

(f) Complete the probability distribution table for  $X_1 + X_2$

(2)

$y$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$P(X_1 + X_2 = y)$	0.01	0.04	0.10		0.25	0.24	

(g) Find  $P(1.5 < X_1 + X_2 \leq 3.5)$

(2)

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3. The discrete random variable  $Y$  has probability distribution

$y$	1	2	3	4
$P(Y = y)$	$a$	$b$	0.3	$c$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants.

The cumulative distribution function  $F(y)$  of  $Y$  is given in the following table

$y$	1	2	3	4
$F(y)$	0.1	0.5	$d$	1.0

where  $d$  is a constant.

- (a) Find the value of  $a$ , the value of  $b$ , the value of  $c$  and the value of  $d$ .

(5)

- (b) Find  $P(3Y + 2 \geq 8)$ .

(2)

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3. The discrete random variable  $X$  can take only the values 2, 3, 4 or 6. For these values the probability distribution function is given by

$x$	2	3	4	6
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{2k}{21}$	$\frac{7}{21}$	$\frac{k}{21}$

where  $k$  is a positive integer.

- (a) Show that  $k = 3$  **(2)**

Find

- (b)  $F(3)$  **(1)**

- (c)  $E(X)$  **(2)**

- (d)  $E(X^2)$  **(2)**

- (e)  $\text{Var}(7X - 5)$  **(4)**

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1. A discrete random variable  $X$  has the probability function

$$P(X = x) = \begin{cases} k(1-x)^2 & x = -1, 0, 1 \text{ and } 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Show that  $k = \frac{1}{6}$  **(3)**

(b) Find  $E(X)$  **(2)**

(c) Show that  $E(X^2) = \frac{4}{3}$  **(2)**

(d) Find  $\text{Var}(1-3X)$  **(3)**

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6. A fair blue die has faces numbered 1, 1, 3, 3, 5 and 5. The random variable  $B$  represents the score when the blue die is rolled.

(a) Write down the probability distribution for  $B$ . (2)

(b) State the name of this probability distribution. (1)

(c) Write down the value of  $E(B)$ . (1)

A second die is red and the random variable  $R$  represents the score when the red die is rolled.

The probability distribution of  $R$  is

$r$	2	4	6
$P(R = r)$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

(d) Find  $E(R)$ . (2)

(e) Find  $\text{Var}(R)$ . (3)

Tom invites Avisha to play a game with these dice.

Tom spins a fair coin with one side labelled 2 and the other side labelled 5. When Avisha sees the number showing on the coin she then chooses one of the dice and rolls it. If the number showing on the die is greater than the number showing on the coin, Avisha wins, otherwise Tom wins.

Avisha chooses the die which gives her the best chance of winning each time Tom spins the coin.

(f) Find the probability that Avisha wins the game, stating clearly which die she should use in each case. (4)

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7. The score  $S$  when a spinner is spun has the following probability distribution.

$s$	0	1	2	4	5
$P(S = s)$	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

- (a) Find  $E(S)$ . (2)
- (b) Show that  $E(S^2) = 10.4$  (2)
- (c) Hence find  $\text{Var}(S)$ . (2)
- (d) Find
  - (i)  $E(5S - 3)$ ,
  - (ii)  $\text{Var}(5S - 3)$ . (4)
- (e) Find  $P(5S - 3 > S + 3)$  (3)

The spinner is spun twice.

The score from the first spin is  $S_1$  and the score from the second spin is  $S_2$

The random variables  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are independent and the random variable  $X = S_1 \times S_2$

- (f) Show that  $P(\{S_1 = 1\} \cap X < 5) = 0.16$  (2)
- (g) Find  $P(X < 5)$ . (3)

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**Question 7 continued**

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<b>Q7</b>	

**(Total 18 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS**

**END**



- 5. A biased die with six faces is rolled. The discrete random variable  $X$  represents the score on the uppermost face. The probability distribution of  $X$  is shown in the table below.

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(X = x)$	$a$	$a$	$a$	$b$	$b$	0.3

- (a) Given that  $E(X) = 4.2$  find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ . (5)
- (b) Show that  $E(X^2) = 20.4$  (1)
- (c) Find  $\text{Var}(5 - 3X)$  (3)

A biased die with five faces is rolled. The discrete random variable  $Y$  represents the score which is uppermost. The cumulative distribution function of  $Y$  is shown in the table below.

$y$	1	2	3	4	5
$F(y)$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$3k$	$4k$	$5k$

- (d) Find the value of  $k$ . (1)
- (e) Find the probability distribution of  $Y$ . (3)

Each die is rolled once. The scores on the two dice are independent.

- (f) Find the probability that the sum of the two scores equals 2 (2)

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**Question 5 continued**

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## Statistics S1

### Probability

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B | A)$$

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(B | A)P(A)}{P(B | A)P(A) + P(B | A')P(A')}$$

### Discrete distributions

For a discrete random variable  $X$  taking values  $x_i$  with probabilities  $P(X = x_i)$

$$\text{Expectation (mean): } E(X) = \mu = \sum x_i P(X = x_i)$$

$$\text{Variance: } \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 = \sum (x_i - \mu)^2 P(X = x_i) = \sum x_i^2 P(X = x_i) - \mu^2$$

$$\text{For a function } g(X): E(g(X)) = \sum g(x_i) P(X = x_i)$$

### Continuous distributions

Standard continuous distribution:

Distribution of $X$	P.D.F.	Mean	Variance
Normal $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$

### Correlation and regression

For a set of  $n$  pairs of values  $(x_i, y_i)$

$$S_{xx} = \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \Sigma x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{yy} = \Sigma(y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \Sigma y_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y_i)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{xy} = \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \Sigma x_i y_i - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)(\Sigma y_i)}{n}$$

The product moment correlation coefficient is

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} S_{yy}}} = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2\} \{\Sigma(y_i - \bar{y})^2\}}} = \frac{\Sigma x_i y_i - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)(\Sigma y_i)}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\Sigma x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)^2}{n}\right) \left(\Sigma y_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y_i)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

The regression coefficient of  $y$  on  $x$  is  $b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

Least squares regression line of  $y$  on  $x$  is  $y = a + bx$  where  $a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$

## THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

The function tabulated below is  $\Phi(z)$ , defined as  $\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt$ .

$z$	$\Phi(z)$	$z$	$\Phi(z)$	$z$	$\Phi(z)$	$z$	$\Phi(z)$	$z$	$\Phi(z)$
0.00	0.5000	0.50	0.6915	1.00	0.8413	1.50	0.9332	2.00	0.9772
0.01	0.5040	0.51	0.6950	1.01	0.8438	1.51	0.9345	2.02	0.9783
0.02	0.5080	0.52	0.6985	1.02	0.8461	1.52	0.9357	2.04	0.9793
0.03	0.5120	0.53	0.7019	1.03	0.8485	1.53	0.9370	2.06	0.9803
0.04	0.5160	0.54	0.7054	1.04	0.8508	1.54	0.9382	2.08	0.9812
0.05	0.5199	0.55	0.7088	1.05	0.8531	1.55	0.9394	2.10	0.9821
0.06	0.5239	0.56	0.7123	1.06	0.8554	1.56	0.9406	2.12	0.9830
0.07	0.5279	0.57	0.7157	1.07	0.8577	1.57	0.9418	2.14	0.9838
0.08	0.5319	0.58	0.7190	1.08	0.8599	1.58	0.9429	2.16	0.9846
0.09	0.5359	0.59	0.7224	1.09	0.8621	1.59	0.9441	2.18	0.9854
0.10	0.5398	0.60	0.7257	1.10	0.8643	1.60	0.9452	2.20	0.9861
0.11	0.5438	0.61	0.7291	1.11	0.8665	1.61	0.9463	2.22	0.9868
0.12	0.5478	0.62	0.7324	1.12	0.8686	1.62	0.9474	2.24	0.9875
0.13	0.5517	0.63	0.7357	1.13	0.8708	1.63	0.9484	2.26	0.9881
0.14	0.5557	0.64	0.7389	1.14	0.8729	1.64	0.9495	2.28	0.9887
0.15	0.5596	0.65	0.7422	1.15	0.8749	1.65	0.9505	2.30	0.9893
0.16	0.5636	0.66	0.7454	1.16	0.8770	1.66	0.9515	2.32	0.9898
0.17	0.5675	0.67	0.7486	1.17	0.8790	1.67	0.9525	2.34	0.9904
0.18	0.5714	0.68	0.7517	1.18	0.8810	1.68	0.9535	2.36	0.9909
0.19	0.5753	0.69	0.7549	1.19	0.8830	1.69	0.9545	2.38	0.9913
0.20	0.5793	0.70	0.7580	1.20	0.8849	1.70	0.9554	2.40	0.9918
0.21	0.5832	0.71	0.7611	1.21	0.8869	1.71	0.9564	2.42	0.9922
0.22	0.5871	0.72	0.7642	1.22	0.8888	1.72	0.9573	2.44	0.9927
0.23	0.5910	0.73	0.7673	1.23	0.8907	1.73	0.9582	2.46	0.9931
0.24	0.5948	0.74	0.7704	1.24	0.8925	1.74	0.9591	2.48	0.9934
0.25	0.5987	0.75	0.7734	1.25	0.8944	1.75	0.9599	2.50	0.9938
0.26	0.6026	0.76	0.7764	1.26	0.8962	1.76	0.9608	2.55	0.9946
0.27	0.6064	0.77	0.7794	1.27	0.8980	1.77	0.9616	2.60	0.9953
0.28	0.6103	0.78	0.7823	1.28	0.8997	1.78	0.9625	2.65	0.9960
0.29	0.6141	0.79	0.7852	1.29	0.9015	1.79	0.9633	2.70	0.9965
0.30	0.6179	0.80	0.7881	1.30	0.9032	1.80	0.9641	2.75	0.9970
0.31	0.6217	0.81	0.7910	1.31	0.9049	1.81	0.9649	2.80	0.9974
0.32	0.6255	0.82	0.7939	1.32	0.9066	1.82	0.9656	2.85	0.9978
0.33	0.6293	0.83	0.7967	1.33	0.9082	1.83	0.9664	2.90	0.9981
0.34	0.6331	0.84	0.7995	1.34	0.9099	1.84	0.9671	2.95	0.9984
0.35	0.6368	0.85	0.8023	1.35	0.9115	1.85	0.9678	3.00	0.9987
0.36	0.6406	0.86	0.8051	1.36	0.9131	1.86	0.9686	3.05	0.9989
0.37	0.6443	0.87	0.8078	1.37	0.9147	1.87	0.9693	3.10	0.9990
0.38	0.6480	0.88	0.8106	1.38	0.9162	1.88	0.9699	3.15	0.9992
0.39	0.6517	0.89	0.8133	1.39	0.9177	1.89	0.9706	3.20	0.9993
0.40	0.6554	0.90	0.8159	1.40	0.9192	1.90	0.9713	3.25	0.9994
0.41	0.6591	0.91	0.8186	1.41	0.9207	1.91	0.9719	3.30	0.9995
0.42	0.6628	0.92	0.8212	1.42	0.9222	1.92	0.9726	3.35	0.9996
0.43	0.6664	0.93	0.8238	1.43	0.9236	1.93	0.9732	3.40	0.9997
0.44	0.6700	0.94	0.8264	1.44	0.9251	1.94	0.9738	3.50	0.9998
0.45	0.6736	0.95	0.8289	1.45	0.9265	1.95	0.9744	3.60	0.9998
0.46	0.6772	0.96	0.8315	1.46	0.9279	1.96	0.9750	3.70	0.9999
0.47	0.6808	0.97	0.8340	1.47	0.9292	1.97	0.9756	3.80	0.9999
0.48	0.6844	0.98	0.8365	1.48	0.9306	1.98	0.9761	3.90	1.0000
0.49	0.6879	0.99	0.8389	1.49	0.9319	1.99	0.9767	4.00	1.0000
0.50	0.6915	1.00	0.8413	1.50	0.9332	2.00	0.9772		

## PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

The values  $z$  in the table are those which a random variable  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$  exceeds with probability  $p$ ; that is,  $P(Z > z) = 1 - \Phi(z) = p$ .

$p$	$z$	$p$	$z$
0.5000	0.0000	0.0500	1.6449
0.4000	0.2533	0.0250	1.9600
0.3000	0.5244	0.0100	2.3263
0.2000	0.8416	0.0050	2.5758
0.1500	1.0364	0.0010	3.0902
0.1000	1.2816	0.0005	3.2905