Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

8854969077

MATHEMATICS **9709/62**

Paper 6 Probability & Statistics 2 **October/November 2020**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

[Turn over

1 On average, 1 in 50 000 people have a certain gene.

Use a suitable approximating distribution to find the probability that more than 2 people in a random sample of 150 000 have the gene. [3]

2 A six-sided die has faces marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. When the die is thrown 300 times it shows a six on 56 throws.

(a) Calculate an approximate 96% confidence interval for the probability that the die shows a six on one throw. [3]

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(b) Maroulla claims that the die is biased.

Use your answer to part **(a)** to comment on this claim. [1]

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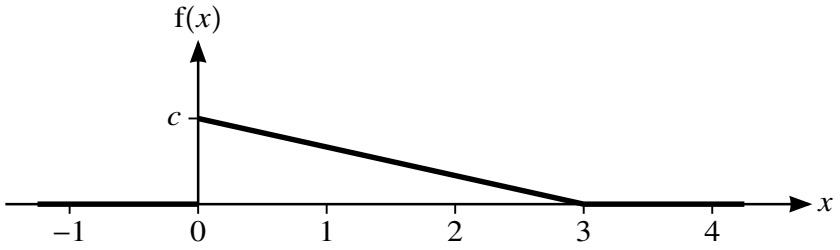

A random variable X takes values between 0 and 3 only and has probability density function as shown in the diagram, where c is a constant.

(a) Show that $c = \frac{2}{3}$. [1]

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(b) Find $P(X > 2)$. [2]

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(c) Calculate E(X). [4]

4 The areas, X cm^2, of petals of a certain kind of flower have mean μ cm^2. In the past it has been found that $\mu = 8.9$. Following a change in the climate, a botanist claims that the mean is no longer 8.9. The areas of a random sample of 200 petals from this kind of flower are measured, and the results are summarized by

$$\Sigma x = 1850, \qquad \Sigma x^2 = 17\,850.$$

Test the botanist's claim at the 2.5% significance level. [8]

5 Customers arrive at a shop at a constant average rate of 2.3 per minute.

(a) State another condition for the number of customers arriving per minute to have a Poisson distribution. [1]

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It is now given that the number of customers arriving per minute has the distribution Po(2.3).

(b) Find the probability that exactly 3 customers arrive during a 1-minute period. [2]

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(c) Find the probability that more than 3 customers arrive during a 2-minute period. [3]

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(d) Five 1-minute periods are chosen at random. Find the probability that no customers arrive during exactly 2 of these 5 periods. [3]

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6 A biscuit manufacturer claims that, on average, 1 in 3 packets of biscuits contain a prize offer. Gerry suspects that the proportion of packets containing the prize offer is less than 1 in 3. In order to test the manufacturer's claim, he buys 20 randomly selected packets. He finds that exactly 2 of these packets contain the prize offer.

(a) Carry out the test at the 10% significance level. [5]

(b) Maria also suspects that the proportion of packets containing the prize offer is less than 1 in 3. She also carries out a significance test at the 10% level using 20 randomly selected packets. She will reject the manufacturer's claim if she finds that there are 3 or fewer packets containing the prize offer.

Find the probability of a Type II error in Maria's test if the proportion of packets containing the prize offer is actually 1 in 7. [3]

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(c) Explain what is meant by a Type II error in this context. [1]

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7 Before a certain type of book is published it is checked for errors, which are then corrected. For costing purposes each error is classified as either minor or major. The numbers of minor and major errors in a book are modelled by the independent distributions N(380, 140) and N(210, 80) respectively. You should assume that no continuity corrections are needed when using these models.

A book of this type is chosen at random.

(a) Find the probability that the number of minor errors is at least 200 more than the number of major errors. [5]

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The costs of correcting a minor error and a major error are 20 cents and 50 cents respectively.

(b) Find the probability that the total cost of correcting the errors in the book is less than \$190. [5]

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Additional Page

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