

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names			
Pearson Edexcel		Centre Number			Candidate Number			
Level 3 GCE		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
Thursday 16 May 2019								
Afternoon					Paper Reference 8FM0-24			
Further Mathematics Advanced Subsidiary Further Mathematics options 24: Further Statistics 2 (Part of option G only)								
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator							Total Marks	

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- The total mark for this part of the examination is 40. There are 4 questions.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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2. Lloyd regularly takes a break from work to go to the local cafe. The amount of time Lloyd waits to be served, in minutes, is modelled by the continuous random variable T , having probability density function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{120} & 4 \leq t \leq 16 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Show that the cumulative distribution function is given by

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 4 \\ \frac{t^2}{240} - c & 4 \leq t \leq 16 \\ 1 & t > 16 \end{cases}$$

where the value of c is to be found.

(2)

- (b) Find the exact probability that the amount of time Lloyd waits to be served is between 5 and 10 minutes.

(2)

- (c) Find the median of T .

(2)

- (d) Find the value of k such that

$$P(T < k) = \frac{2}{3} P(T > k)$$

giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(3)

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3. Two students, Jim and Dora, collected data on the mean annual rainfall, w cm, and the annual yield of leeks, l tonnes per hectare, for 10 years.

Jim summarised the data as follows

$$S_{wl} = 42.786 \quad S_{ww} = 9936.9 \quad \sum l^2 = 26.2326 \quad \sum l = 16.06$$

- (a) Find the product moment correlation coefficient between l and w (2)

Dora decided to code the data first using $s = w - 6$ and $t = l - 20$

- (b) Write down the value of the product moment correlation coefficient between s and t .
Give a justification for your answer. (1)

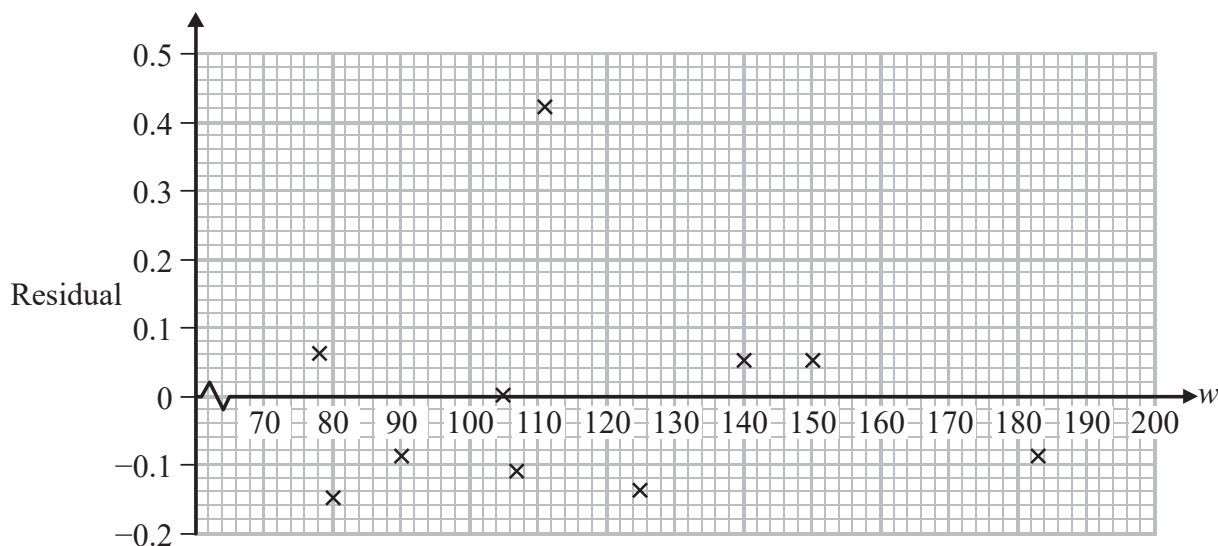
Dora calculates the equation of the regression line of t on s to be $t = 0.00431s - 18.87$

- (c) Find the equation of the regression line of l on w in the form $l = a + bw$, giving the values of a and b to 3 significant figures. (3)

- (d) Use your equation to estimate the yield of leeks when w is 100 cm. (1)

- (e) Calculate the residual sum of squares. (2)

The graph shows the residual for each value of l



- (f) (i) State whether this graph suggests that the use of a linear regression model is suitable for these data. Give a reason for your answer.
(ii) Other than collecting more data, suggest how to improve the fit of the model in part (c) to the data. (2)



4. The random variable X has a continuous uniform distribution over the interval $[5, a]$, where a is a constant.

Given that $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{27}{4}$

(a) show that $a = 14$

(3)

The continuous random variable Y has probability density function

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{20}(2y - 3) & 2 \leq y \leq 6 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The random variable $T = 3(X^2 + X) + 2Y$

(b) Show that $E(T) = \frac{9857}{30}$

(7)

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