

4734 Probability & Statistics 3

<p>1(i)</p> $\int_{-a}^0 \frac{2}{5} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{5} e^{-2x} dx = 1$ $2a/5 + 1/5 = 1$ $a = 2$ <hr/> <p>(ii)</p> <p>-</p> $\int_{-2}^0 \frac{2}{5} x dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{5} x e^{-2x} dx$ $\int_{-2}^0 \frac{2}{5} x dx = -\frac{a^2}{5}$ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{5} x e^{-2x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{5} x e^{-2x} \right] + \left[-\frac{1}{10} e^{-2x} \right]$ $= -0.7$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 3</p> <hr/> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 ✓</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 5</p> <p>[8]</p>	<p>Sum of probabilities = 1</p> <hr/> <p>$\Sigma \int x f(x) dx$</p> <p>✓ a</p> <p>By parts with 1 part correct</p> <p>Both parts correct</p> <p>CAO</p>
<p>2(i)</p> <p>4 cartons: Total, $Y \sim N(2016, 36)$</p> $P(Y \leq 2000) = \Phi(-16/\sqrt{36})$ $= 0.00383$ <hr/> <p>(ii)</p> <p>$E(V) = 0$</p> $\text{Var}(V) = 36 + 16 \times 9$ $= 180$ <hr/> <p>(iii)</p> <p>0.5</p>	<p>B1B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 4</p> <hr/> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 3</p> <hr/> <p>B1 1</p> <p>[8]</p>	<p>Mean and variance</p> <hr/> <p>CWO</p>
<p>3(i)</p> <p>Normal distribution</p> <p>Mean $\mu_1 - \mu_2$; variance $2.47/n_1 + 4.23/n_2$</p> <hr/> <p>(ii)</p> <p>$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$</p> $(9.65 - 7.23)/\sqrt{(2.47/5 + 4.23/10)}$ $= 2.527$ <p>> 2.326</p> <p>Reject H_0</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence at the 2% significance level that the means differ</p> <hr/> <p>(iii)</p> <p>Any relevant comment.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1B1</p> <p>3</p> <hr/> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 6</p> <hr/> <p>B1 1</p> <p>[10]</p>	<p>Or find critical region</p> <p>Numerator</p> <p>Compare with critical value</p> <p>SR1: If no specific comparison but CV and conclusion correct B1. Same in Q5,6,7</p> <p>SR2: From CI: $2.42 \pm z\sigma$ M1, σ correct</p> <p>$z = 2.326$ B1, (0.193, 4.647) A1</p> <p>0 in not in CI; reject H_0 etc M1A1 Total 6</p> <p>Conclusions not over-assertive in Q3, 5, 6</p> <hr/> <p>e.g sample sizes too small for CLT to apply</p>

<p>4(i)</p>	$G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1/(1+V) \leq y)$ $= P(V \geq 1/y - 1)$ $= 1 - F(1/y - 1)$ $= \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0, \\ 8y^3 & 0 < y \leq 1/2, \\ 1 & y > 1/2. \end{cases}$ $g(y) = \begin{cases} 24y^2 & 0 < y \leq 1/2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ <hr/> $\int 24y^2/y^2 dy \text{ with limits}$ $= 12$	<p>M1 A1 A1</p> <p>A1 B1</p> <p>M1 A1 7</p> <hr/> <p>M1 A1 2</p> <p>[9]</p>	<p>Use of F</p> <p>$8y^3$ obtained correctly Correct range. Condone omission of $y \leq 0$</p> <p>For $G'(y)$ Correct answer with range $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> <hr/> <p>With attempt at integration</p>
<p>5(i)</p>	<p>Use $p_s \pm z\sqrt{(p_s q_s/200)}$ $z=1.645$ $s = \sqrt{(0.135 \times 0.865/200)}$ (0.0952, 0.1747)</p> <hr/> <p>(ii) $H_0: p_1 - p_2 = 0, H_1: p_1 - p_2 > 0$ $27/200 - 8/100$ $\sqrt{35/300 \times 265/300 \times (200^{-1} + 100^{-1})}$ $= 1.399$ > 1.282 Reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence at the 10% significance level that the proportion of faulty bars has reduced</p>	<p>M1 B1 A1 A1 4</p> <hr/> <p>B1 M1 B1 A1 A1 M1</p> <p>A1 7</p> <p>[11]</p>	<p>Or /199 (0.095, 0.175) to 3DP</p> <hr/> <p>Or equivalent Correct form. Pooled estimate of $p = 35/300$ Correct form of sd</p> <p>OR: $P(z \geq 1.399) = 0.0809 < 0.10$ SR: No pooled estimate: B1M1B0B0 A1 for 1.514, M1A1 Max 5/7</p>
<p>6(i)</p>	<p>Assumes that decreases have a normal distn $H_0: \mu_{O-F} = 0.2$ (or \geq), $H_1: \mu_{O-F} > 0.2$ O-F: 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.3 $\bar{D} = 0.3125$ $s^2 = 0.024107$ $(0.3125 - 0.2) / \sqrt{(0.024107/8)}$ $= 2.049$ > 1.895 Reject H_0 – there is sufficient evidence at the 5% significance level that the reduction is more than 0.2</p> <hr/> <p>(ii) $0.3125 \pm t \sqrt{(0.024107/8)}$ $t = 2.365$ (0.1827, 0.4423)</p>	<p>B1 B1 M1 B1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 9</p> <hr/> <p>M1 B1 A1 3</p> <p>[12]</p>	<p>B1 Use paired differences t-test</p> <p>Must have /8</p> <p>OR: $P(t \geq 2.049) = 0.0398 < 0.05$ Allow M1 from $t_{14} = 1.761$ SR: 2-sample test: B1B1M0B1A0 M1 using 1.761 A0 Max 4/9</p> <hr/> <p>Allow with z but with /8</p> <p>Rounding to (0.283, 0.442)</p>

<p>7(i)</p>	<p>H₀:Vegetable preference is independent of gender H₁: All alternatives</p> <p>E-Values 26 16.25 22.75 22 13.75 19.25</p> $\chi^2 = 5^2(26^{-1} + 22^{-1}) + 7.25^2(16.25^{-1} + 13.75^{-1}) + 2.25^2(22.75^{-1} + 19.25^{-1})$ <p>=9.641</p> <p>9.64 > 5.991 Reject H₀, (there is sufficient evidence at the 5% that) vegetable preference and gender are not independent</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 M1 A1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>For both hypotheses</p> <p>At least one correct All correct Correct form of any one All correct ART 9.64</p> <p>OR: P(≥ 9.641)=0.00806 <0.05</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p>- (H₀: Vegetables have equal preference H₁: All alternatives)</p> <p>Combining rows: 48 30 42 E-Values: 40 40 40</p> $\chi^2 = (8^2 + 10^2 + 2^2)/40$ <p>= 4.2</p> <p>4.2 < 4.605 Do not reject H₀, there is insufficient evidence at the 10% significance level of a difference in the proportion of preferred vegetables</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 6 [14]</p>	<p>OR:P(≥ 4.2) = 0.122 > 0.10</p> <p>AEF in context</p>