

Mock Paper

Paper Reference **9MA0-31**

# Mathematics

Advanced

Paper 31: Statistics

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, calculator

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 50. There are 5 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.

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. The daily mean air temperatures from the large data set, for the month of June 2015 in Jacksonville are summarised in the table below.

Daily mean air temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	22 - x 24	24 - x 25	25 - x 26	26 - x 27	27 - x 28	28 - x 32
Frequency	2	5	7	4	6	6

- (a) Use your calculator to estimate the mean and the standard deviation of the daily mean air temperatures from the large data set, for the month of June 2015 in Jacksonville.

Give each of your answers to 3 significant figures.

(2)

The mean and standard deviation for the daily mean air temperatures from the large data set for Perth in June 2015 are  $14.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $2.37^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively.

The minimum daily mean air temperature in Perth in June 2015 was  $3.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the maximum daily mean air temperature was  $18.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (b) Using limits for outliers of

$$P = \text{D} - 1.5 \times \text{s.d.} \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \text{D} + 1.5 \times \text{s.d.}$$

show that there are no outliers in the data for Perth in June 2015.

(2)

- (c) (i) Assuming each location is typical of the hemisphere it is in, suggest what these mean and standard deviations imply about the relative daily mean air temperature for 20% of each hemisphere.

Give reasons for your answer.

(2)

- (ii) Comment on the validity of the assumption in (i)

(1)

Amy has used the daily mean air temperature in summer in Jacksonville by  $N(27, 2.1)$  to survey a group that the typical British person says that  $29^{\circ}\text{C}$  or above is 'too hot'. A random sample of 30 summer days in Jacksonville is taken.

- (d) Use Amy's model to predict the number of these days when the mean air temperature would be considered 'too hot' for a typical British person visiting Jacksonville.

(2)



Question 1 continued

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Question 1 continued

**EXEMPLAR**



Question 1 continued

**EXEMPLAR**

(Total for Question 1 is 9 marks)

2. An ornithologist believes that there is a relationship between the tail length, and the wing length,  $w$ (mm), of female hook-billed kites. A random sample of size 10 is taken from a database of these kites and the relevant data is given in the table below.

$t$ (mm)	191	197	208	180	188	210	196	191	179	208
$w$ (mm)	284	285	288	273	280	283	288	271	257	289

The ornithologist plans to use a linear regression model based on these data and interpolate or extrapolate as necessary to estimate the wing length of other female hook-billed kites from their tail length.

- (a) (i) Explain what is meant by extrapolation.

(1)

- (ii) Explain the dangers of extrapolation.

(1)

The ornithologist attempts to calculate the product moment correlation coefficient and obtains a value of 1.3

- (b) Explain how she should be able to identify that this is incorrect without carrying out any further calculations.

(1)

- (c) Use your calculator to find the correct value of the product moment correlation coefficient,  $r$ .

(1)

- (d) Stating your hypotheses clearly and, at the 1% significance level, whether or not there is evidence that the product moment correlation coefficient for the population is positive.

(3)

- (e) Explain what the test in part (d) suggests about female hook-billed kites.

(1)



Question 2 continued

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Question 2 continued

**EXEMPLAR**





Question 2 continued

**EXAMPLE**

(Total for Question 2 is 8 marks)

3. A company maintains machines. It has two types of contract, a service contract and a repair contract. The company classes its customers as new customers or existing customers. The table gives information about the company's customers.

	Service contract	Repair contract
New customer	65	82
Existing customer	231	262

The company is going to survey its customers. It plans to take a sample of 100 of its customers, stratified by customer type and contract type.

- (a) Work out how many new customers with repair contracts should be sampled. (2)

The company has developed a test for a certain fault in the machines it services. The test sometimes gives incorrect results.

The company collects information from a sample of randomly selected machines.

- 2% of the machines have the fault
- 70% of the machines with the fault test positive for the fault
- 10% of the machines without the fault test positive for the fault.

A machine is selected at random from the sample of the machines, and tests positive for the fault.

- (b) (i) Calculate the probability that the machine has the fault. (4)

- (ii) Comment on the usefulness of the company's test. Give a reason for your answer. (1)

When the company services the machines, it checks two components,  $A$  and  $B$ , for wear and tear and replaces these if needed.

Event  $A$  is that component  $A$  needs to be replaced.

Event  $B$  is that component  $B$  needs to be replaced.

- The probability that component  $A$  needs to be replaced is 0.35  
 The probability that component  $B$  needs to be replaced is 0.55  
 The probability that neither component needs to be replaced is 0.28

- (c) Show that events  $A$  and  $B$  are not independent. (2)

- (d) Find the probability that component  $A$  or component  $B$  needs to be replaced, but not both. (2)



Question 3 continued

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Question 3 continued

**EXEMPLAR**



Question 3 continued

**EXAMPLE**

(Total for Question 3 is 11 marks)

4. A company has a customer services call centre. The company believes that the time taken to complete a call to the call centre may be modelled by a normal distribution with mean 16 minutes and standard deviation  $\sigma$  minutes.

Given that 10% of the calls take longer than 22 minutes,

(a) show that, to 3 significant figures, the value of  $\sigma$  is 4.68

(3)

(b) Calculate the percentage of calls that take less than 13 minutes.

(1)

A supervisor in the call centre claims that the mean call time is less than 16 minutes. He collects data on his own call times.

- 20% of the supervisor's calls take more than 17 minutes to complete.
- 10% of the supervisor's calls take less than 8 minutes to complete.

Assuming that the time the supervisor takes to complete a call may be modelled by a normal distribution,

(c) estimate the mean and the standard deviation of the time taken by the supervisor to complete a call.

(6)

(d) State, giving a reason, whether or not the estimations in part (c) support the supervisor's claim.

(1)

Question 4 continued

**EXEMPLAR**

Question 4 continued

**EXEMPLAR**



Question 4 continued

**EXEMPLAR**

(Total for Question 4 is 11 marks)

5. A fast food company has a scratchcard competition. It has ordered scratchcards for the competition and requested that 45% of the scratchcards be winning scratchcards.

A random sample of 20 of the scratchcards is collected from each of 8 of the fast food company's stores.

(a) Assuming that 45% of the scratchcards are winning scratchcards, calculate the probability that in at least 2 of the 8 stores, 12 or more of the scratchcards are winning scratchcards.

(5)

(b) Write down 2 conditions under which the normal distribution may be used as an approximation to the binomial distribution.

(2)

A random sample of 300 of the scratchcards is taken. Assuming that 45% of all the scratchcards are winning scratchcards,

(c) use a normal approximation to find the probability that at most 122 of these 300 scratchcards are winning scratchcards.

(4)

Given that 122 of the 300 scratchcards are winning scratchcards,

(d) comment on whether or not there is evidence at a 5% significance level that the proportion of the company's scratchcards that are winning scratchcards is different from 45%

(1)

Question 5 continued

**EXEMPLAR**

Question 5 continued

**EXEMPLAR**

(Total for Question 5 is 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR STATISTICS IS 50 MARKS