



1. Explain what you understand by

- (a) a population, (1)
- (b) a statistic. (1)

A researcher took a sample of 100 voters from a certain town and asked them who they would vote for in an election. The proportion who said they would vote for Dr Smith was 35%.

- (c) State the population and the statistic in this case. (2)
- (d) Explain what you understand by the sampling distribution of this statistic. (1)

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2. Bhim and Joe play each other at badminton and for each game, independently of all others, the probability that Bhim loses is 0.2

Find the probability that, in 9 games, Bhim loses

- (a) exactly 3 of the games, (3)
- (b) fewer than half of the games. (2)

Bhim attends coaching sessions for 2 months. After completing the coaching, the probability that he loses each game, independently of all others, is 0.05

Bhim and Joe agree to play a further 60 games.

- (c) Calculate the mean and variance for the number of these 60 games that Bhim loses. (2)
- (d) Using a suitable approximation calculate the probability that Bhim loses more than 4 games. (3)

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**Question 5 continued**

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 30 horizontal lines for the student to write their answer.





6. A company claims that a quarter of the bolts sent to them are faulty. To test this claim the number of faulty bolts in a random sample of 50 is recorded.

(a) Give two reasons why a binomial distribution may be a suitable model for the number of faulty bolts in the sample.

(2)

(b) Using a 5% significance level, find the critical region for a two-tailed test of the hypothesis that the probability of a bolt being faulty is  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The probability of rejection in either tail should be as close as possible to 0.025

(3)

(c) Find the actual significance level of this test.

(2)

In the sample of 50 the actual number of faulty bolts was 8.

(d) Comment on the company's claim in the light of this value. Justify your answer.

(2)

The machine making the bolts was reset and another sample of 50 bolts was taken. Only 5 were found to be faulty.

(e) Test at the 1% level of significance whether or not the probability of a faulty bolt has decreased. State your hypotheses clearly.

(6)

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7. The random variable  $Y$  has probability density function  $f(y)$  given by

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} ky(a-y) & 0 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $k$  and  $a$  are positive constants.

(a) (i) Explain why  $a \geq 3$

(ii) Show that  $k = \frac{2}{9(a-2)}$

**(6)**

Given that  $E(Y) = 1.75$

(b) show that  $a = 4$  and write down the value of  $k$ .

**(6)**

For these values of  $a$  and  $k$ ,

(c) sketch the probability density function,

**(2)**

(d) write down the mode of  $Y$ .

**(1)**

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