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Centre Number _____

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AS
FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Paper 2 – Statistics

7366/2S

Thursday 17 May 2018 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]

For this paper:

- **You must have the AQA formulae and statistical tables booklet for A-level Mathematics and A-level Further Mathematics.**
- **You should have a scientific calculator that meets the requirements of the specification. (You may use a graphical calculator.)**
- **You must ensure you have the other optional Question Paper/Answer Book for which you are entered (either Discrete or Mechanics). You will have 1 hour 30 minutes to complete both papers.**

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.**
- **Answer ALL questions.**
- **You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).**

- **Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.**
- **Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.**
- **Do not write on blank pages.**

INFORMATION

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 40.**

ADVICE

- **Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.**
- **You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

1 Let X be a continuous random variable with probability density function given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x(2-x) & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find $P(X = 1)$

Circle your answer. [1 mark]

0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{27}{32}$

2 The discrete random variable Y has a Poisson distribution with mean 3

Find the value of P($Y > 1$) to three significant figures.

Circle your answer. [1 mark]

0.149 0.199 0.801 0.950

3 The discrete random variable X has the following probability distribution

x	1	2	4	9
$P(X = x)$	0.2	0.4	0.35	0.05

The continuous random variable Y has the following probability density function

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{64}y^3 & 0 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Given that X and Y are independent, show that

$E(X^2 + Y^2) = \frac{1327}{60}$ [4 marks]

[Turn over]

4 The waiting times for patients to see a doctor in a hospital can be modelled with a normal distribution with known variance of 10 minutes.

4 (a) A random sample of 100 patients has a total waiting time of 3540 minutes.

Calculate a 98% confidence interval for the population mean of waiting times, giving values to four significant figures. [4 marks]

4(b) Dante conducts a hypothesis test with the sample from part (a) on the waiting times. Dante's hypotheses are

$$H_0 : \mu = 38$$

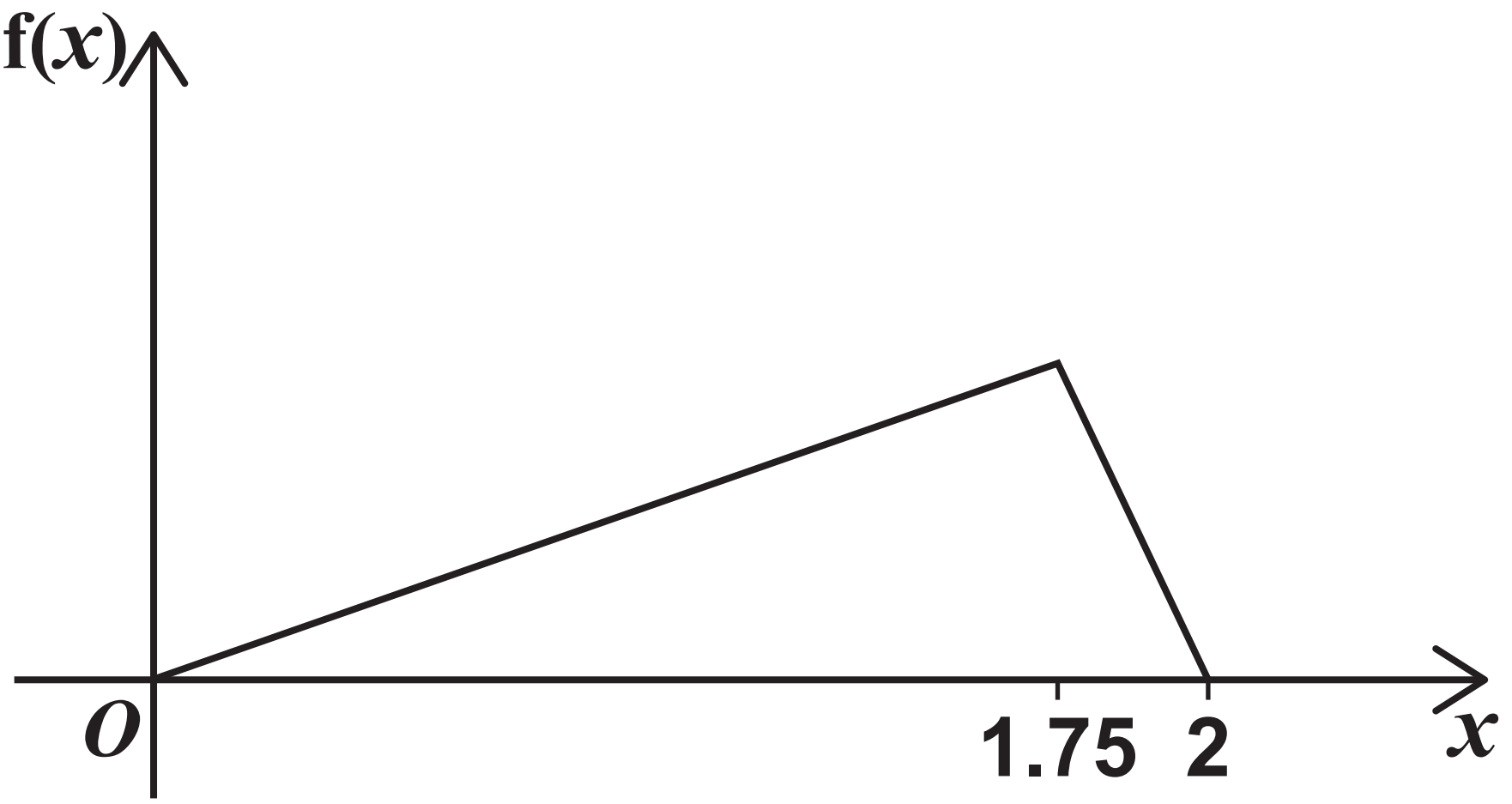
$$H_1 : \mu \neq 38$$

Dante uses a 2% level of significance.

Explain whether Dante accepts or rejects the null hypothesis.

[1 mark]

5 The diagram shows a graph of the probability density function of the random variable X.



5 (a) State the mode of X. [1 mark]

5(b) Find the probability density function of X. [4 marks]

6 The discrete random variable Y has the probability function

$$\mathrm{P}(Y = y) = \begin{cases} 2ky & y = 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where k is a constant.

Show that $\mathrm{Var}(5Y - 2) = 25$
[6 marks]

[Turn over]

7 Over a period of time it has been shown that the mean number of vehicles passing a service station on a motorway is 50 per minute.

After a new motorway junction was built nearby, Xander observed that 30 vehicles passed the service station in one minute.

7 (a) Xander claims that the construction of the new motorway junction has reduced the mean number of vehicles passing the service station per minute.

Investigate Xander's claim, using a suitable test at the 1% level of significance. [6 marks]

[Turn over]

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7(b) For your test carried out in part (a) state, in context, the meaning of a Type 1 error. [1 mark]

7(c) Explain why the model used in part (a) might be invalid. [1 mark]

[Turn over]

8 **An insurance company groups its vehicle insurance policies into two categories, car insurance and motorbike insurance.**

The number of claims in a random sample of 80 policies was monitored and the results summarised in contingency Table 1.

Table 1

		Number of claims				
		0	1	2	3 or more	Total
Type of insurance policy	Car	9	10	11	5	35
	Motorbike	19	13	8	5	45
	Total	28	23	19	10	80

The insurance company decides to carry out a χ^2-test for association between number of claims

and type of insurance policy using the information given in Table 1.

8 (a) The contingency table shown in Table 2 gives some of the exact expected frequencies for this test.

Complete Table 2 with the missing exact expected values. [2 marks]

Table 2

		Number of claims			
		0	1	2	3 or more
Type of insurance policy	Car		10.0625		4.375
	Motorbike			10.6875	

8(b) **Carry out the insurance company's test, using the 10% level of significance. [8 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
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