Name:

**Total Marks:** 

# A level Applied Mathematics Paper 3A Statistics



**Practice Paper 4** 

Time: 60 mins

# **Information for Candidates**

- This practice paper follows the Edexcel GCE A Level Specifications
- There are 5 questions in this question paper
- The total mark for this paper is 51.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets.
- Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions

# Advice to candidates:

- You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner
- Answers without working may not gain full credit



Weight (w kg)	Frequency (f)	Weight midpoint (x)		
$0 \leq w < 2$	1	1		
$2 \leq w < 3$	8	2.5		
$3 \leq w < 3.5$	17	3.25		
$3.5 \leq w < 4$	17	3.75		
$4 \leq w < 5$	7	4.5		

A midwife records the weights, in kg, of a sample of 50 babies born at a hospital. Her results are given in the table below.

[You may use  $\sum fx^2 = 611.375$ ]

A histogram has been drawn to represent these data.

The bar representing the weight  $2 \le w \le 3$  has a width of 1 cm and a height of 4 cm.

(a) Calculate the width and height of the bar representing a weight of $3 \le w < 3.5$	(3)
(b) Use linear interpolation to estimate the median weight of these babies.	(2)
<ul><li>(c) (i) Show that an estimate of the mean weight of these babies is 3.43 kg.</li><li>(ii) Find an estimate of the standard deviation of the weights of these babies.</li></ul>	(3)
Shyam decides to model the weights of babies born at the hospital, by the random variable $W$ , where $V N(3.43, 0.65^2)$	V ~
(d) Find $P(W < 3)$	(3)
<ul> <li>(e) With reference to your answers to (b), (c)(i) and (d) comment on Shyam's decision.</li> <li>A newborn baby weighing 3.43 kg is born at the hospital.</li> <li>(f) Without carrying out any further calculations, state, giving a reason, what effect the addition of this</li> </ul>	(3)
newborn baby to the sample would have on your estimate of the (i) mean, (ii) standard deviation.	(3)



The Venn diagram shows the probabilities of customer bookings at Harry's hotel.

*R* is the event that a customer books a room

- *B* is the event that a customer books breakfast
- $\boldsymbol{D}$  is the event that a customer books dinner

*u* and *t* are probabilities.



(a) Write down the probability that a customer books breakfast but does not book a room.	(1)
Given that the events <i>B</i> and <i>D</i> are independent	
(b) find the value of <i>t</i>	(4)
(c) hence find the value of <i>u</i>	(2)
(d) Find	
(i) $P(D R \cap B)$ (ii) $P(D R \cap B')$	(4)
A coach load of 77 customers arrive at Harry's hotel.	
Of these 77 customers	
40 have booked a room and breakfast 37 have booked a room without breakfast	
(e) Estimate how many of these 77 customers will book dinner.	(2)
(Total for question = 13	marks)



In a region of the UK, 5% of people have red hair. In a random sample of size *n*, taken from this region, the expected number of people with red hair is 3

(a) Calculate the value of <i>n</i> .	(2)
A random sample of 20 people is taken from this region.	
Find the probability that	
(b) (i) exactly 4 of these people have red hair,	
(ii) at least 4 of these people have red hair.	(5)

Patrick claims that *Reddman* people have a probability greater than 5% of having red hair.

In a random sample of 50 Reddman people, 4 of them have red hair.

(c) Stating your hypotheses clearly, test Patrick's claim. Use a 1% level of significance. (5)

#### **Question 4**

From the large data set, the daily total rainfall, x mm, and the daily total sunshine, y hours, were recorded

for Camborne on seven consecutive days in May 2015

Rainfall, x	2.2	tr	1.4	4.4	tr	0.2	0.6
Sunshine, y	5.2	7.7	5.6	0.3	5.1	0.1	8.9

(a) State the meaning of 'tr' in the table below

(b) Calculate the product moment correlation coefficient for these 7 days, stating clearly how you deal with the entries marked 'tr'
 (2)

(c) With reference to your answer to part 'b', comment on the suitability of a linear regression model for these data (2)

#### (Total 5 marks)

(1)



As part of a survey in a particular profession, age, x years, and yearly salary, £y thousands, were recorded

The values of x and y for a randomly selected sample of ten members of the profession are as follows:

x	30	52	38	48	56	44	56	44	41	25	32	27
У	22	38	40	34	35	32	35	32	28	27	29	41

(b) Calculate, to 3 decimal places, the product moment correlation coefficient between age and salary. (1)

It is suggested that there is no correlation between age and salary

Test this suggestion at the 5% significance level, stating your null and alternate hypotheses clearly(3)

(Total 4 marks)

## **TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 51 MARKS**