## <u>Sampling and Estimation – 2021 A2 Nov S2</u>

1. Nov/2021/Paper\_9709/61/No.1

| It is known that the height $H$ , in metres, of trees of a certain kind has the distribution N(12.5, 10.24). A scientist takes a random sample of 25 trees of this kind and finds the sample mean, $\overline{H}$ , of the heights. |   |     |
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| (a)   | State the distribution of $\overline{H}$ , giving the values of any parameters. | [2] |
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| <b>(b)</b>  | Find P( $12 < \overline{H} < 13$ ).   | [3] |
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| said that they owned a car. From this result an approximate $\alpha\%$ confidence interval for the proportion of all students at the college who own a car was calculated. The width of this interval was found to be 0.162. |
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| Calculate the value of $\alpha$ correct to 2 significant figures. [5]  |
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A random sample of 75 students at a large college was selected for a survey. 15 of these students

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| 3. | Nov/2021/Paper_ | 9709/61/No.6          |
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The random variable T denotes the time, in seconds, for 100 m races run by Tania. T is normally distributed with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . A random sample of 40 races run by Tania gave the following results.

$$n = 40$$
  $\Sigma t = 560$   $\Sigma t^2 = 7850$ 

| (a) | Calculate unbiased estimates of $\mu$ and $\sigma^2$ . | [3] |
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The random variable S denotes the time, in seconds, for 100 m races run by Suki. S has the independent distribution N(14.2, 0.3). (b) Using your answers to part (a), find the probability that, in a randomly chosen 100 m race, Suki's time will be at least 0.1 s more than Tania's time. [5]

## **4.** Nov/2021/Paper\_9709/62/No.1

The mass, in kilograms, of a block of cheese sold in a supermarket is denoted by the random variable M. The masses of a random sample of 40 blocks are summarised as follows.

n = 40  $\Sigma m = 20.50$   $\Sigma m^2 = 10.7280$ 

| (a)        | Calculate unbiased estimates of the population mean and variance of $M$ .                       | [3]   |
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| <b>(b)</b> | The price, $P$ , of a block of cheese of mass $M$ kg is found using the formula $P = 11M + 100$ | 0.50. |
|            | Find estimates of the population mean and variance of $P$ .                                     | [3]   |
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| (a)        | Andy suggests that they go to the music building during the lunch hour and choose six students at random from the students who are there. |
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|            | Give a reason why this method is unsatisfactory. [1]  |
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| <b>(b)</b> | Jessica decides to use another method. She numbers all the students in the college from 1 to 256.   |
| (-)        | Then she uses her calculator and generates the following random numbers.  |
|            | 204393 162007 204028 587119 207395  |
|            | From these numbers, she obtains six student numbers. The first three of her student numbers are 204, 162 and 7.                           |
|            | Continue Jessica's method to obtain the next three student numbers. [2]   |
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**5.** Nov/2021/Paper\_9709/62/No.2 Andy and Jessica are doing a survey about musical preferences. They plan to choose a representative sample of six students from the 256 students at their college.

| The probability that a certain spinner lands on red on any spin is $p$ . The spinner is spun 140 times and it lands on red 35 times. |   |
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| (a)  | Find an approximate 96% confidence interval for $p$ . [3]   |
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|  | In three further experiments, Jack finds a 90% confidence interval, a 95% confidence interval and $p$ 0% confidence interval for $p$ 1. |
| <b>(b)</b>   | Find the probability that exactly two of these confidence intervals contain the true value of $p$ . [3]                                 |
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**6.** Nov/2021/Paper\_9709/62/No.3