

## Revision answers: Statistics and probability (Topic 5)

### Coursebook chapters: 16–18

1. Use the midpoint to create a frequency table:

Midpoint	Frequency
9	26
14.5	18
19.5	45

From GDC: mean=15.4, S.D. = 4.54

[4 marks]

2. Using Venn diagram or formula:

$$P(C \cup I) = \frac{16}{20} = P(C) + P(I) - P(C \cap I) = \frac{6}{20} + \frac{14}{20} - P(C \cap I)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(C \cap I) = 0.2$$

[5 marks]

3. (a)  $P(\text{walk}) = 1 - P(\text{rain or late}) = 1 - (P(\text{rain}) + P(\text{late}) - P(\text{rain and late}))$

As they are independent,  $P(\text{rain and late}) = 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.18$ , so  $P(\text{walk}) = 0.28$

$$(b) P(\text{rain}|\text{bus}) = \frac{P(\text{rain and bus})}{P(\text{bus})} = \frac{P(\text{rain})}{P(\text{bus})} = \frac{0.3}{0.72} = 0.417$$

[6 marks]

4. Using GDC:

(a)  $r = 0.822$

(b)  $y = 0.490x + 5.46$

(c) When  $y = 28$ ,  $x = 46$

5.  $X \sim N(0.3, 0.04^2)$

(a)  $P(X > 0.36) \times P(X > 0.36) = 0.00446$

(b)  $2 \times P(X < 0.4) \times P(X > 0.4) = 0.0123$

[6marks]

6.  $X \sim N(50, 4)$ ,  $P(\text{double-yolked}) = 0.1 \times P(X > 60) = 0.000210$

$Y \sim B(12, 0.000210)$ ,  $P(Y = 1) = 0.00740$

[5marks]

7. (a)  $X \sim B(4, p)$ ,  $P(X = 3 \text{ or } 4) = 4p^3(1 - p) + p^4 = 4p^3 - 3p^4$

(b)  $4p^3 - 3p^4 = 0.05$  when  $p = 0.248$  (using GDC)

[5 marks]

8. (a)  $E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

(b) The possible ways of scoring three points out of four hands are (CHECK THE TABLE!):

Distribution of points	Combinations	Probability
2, 1, 0, 0	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$1/72$
1, 1, 1, 0	4	$1/54$

Out of those, only the ones in the first row contain a two-point hand, so:

$$p = \frac{12 \times \frac{1}{72}}{12 \times \frac{1}{72} + 4 \times \frac{1}{54}} = \frac{9}{13} \text{ or } 0.69$$

[7 marks]

9.  $X \sim N(252, \sigma^2)$ ,  $P(X \geq 250) = 0.99$  so  $P(X < 250) = 0.01$

Standardising:  $P\left(Z < \frac{250 - 252}{\sigma}\right) = 0.01 \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{\sigma} = -2.32 \Rightarrow \sigma = 0.860 \text{ g}$

[5 marks]

13.  $E(a^x) = \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} a^x = \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} (ap)^x (1-p)^{n-x} = (ap + 1 - p)^n$

[5 marks]