

Question	Marks	Max	Question	Marks	Max
12		10			
11		10			
10	8	16			8
9	8	15			10
8	15	14			12
7	8	13			11

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your responsibility** to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

Important note to candidates

Special items: drawing instruments, templates, notes on two unfolded sheets of A4 paper, and up to three calculators approved for use in this examination

Standard items: fluid tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters, pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction

To be provided by the candidate

Formula sheet (relinquished from Section One)

This Question/Answer booklet

To be provided by the supervisor

Materials required/recommended for this section

Working time: one hundred minutes

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes

Time allowed for this section

Your Teacher's Name:

Your Name:

Calculator-assumed
Section Two:

UNIT 3 & 4

MATHEMATICS METHODS

Question/Answer booklet

Semester Two Examination, 2022

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of examination
Section One: Calculator-free	6	6	50	49	33
Section Two: Calculator-assumed	11	11	100	99	67
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian Certificate of Education ATAR course examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2019*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet.
3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
4. Additional pages for the use of planning your answer to a question or continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.
5. **Show all your working clearly.** Your working should be in sufficient detail to allow your answers to be checked readily and for marks to be awarded for reasoning. Incorrect answers given without supporting reasoning cannot be allocated any marks. For any question or part question worth more than two marks, valid working or justification is required to receive full marks. If you repeat any question, ensure that you cancel the answer you do not wish to have marked.
6. It is recommended that you **do not use pencil**, except in diagrams.
7. The Formula sheet is **not** to be handed in with your Question/Answer booklet.

(3 marks)

$$(a) \text{ Show that } k = \frac{2 \ln 500}{1}$$

The median claim is \$500.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{otherwise} \\ \frac{x}{k} & 1 < x < a \end{cases}$$

which has a probability density function defined to be:
A car insurance company models claims it pays out with a random variable $\$X$

Question 8 (8 marks)

<p>Note: max of 2 marks is no working shown</p> <p>• solves for mean and std dev • sets up two equations for mean and std dev • sets up one equation for mean and std dev • determines both z scores • determines one z score • determines specific behaviours</p>	<p>Solution</p>
$\therefore \mu = 25.28 \text{ and } \sigma = 3.57$ $1.8808 = \frac{32 - \mu}{\sigma} \text{ and } -2.8782 = \frac{15 - \mu}{\sigma}$ $\text{and } P(T < 15) = 0.002 \rightarrow z_1 = -2.8782$ $P(T > 32) = 0.03 \rightarrow z_2 = 1.8808$	<p>Determine the mean and standard deviation of T. It is known that 3% of students complete the task in at least 32 minutes, while 0.2% complete the task in less than 15 minutes. Assume to be normally distributed.</p>

(5 marks)

Determine the mean and standard deviation of T .

It is known that 3% of students complete the task in at least 32 minutes, while 0.2% complete the task in less than 15 minutes.
 The time, T minutes, for a group of university students to complete a Mathematics task is assumed to be normally distributed.

Question 7 (5 marks)

Working time: 100 minutes.

- Questioning that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.
 - Answer space where answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.
 - Continuing an answer: if you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
 - Planning: if you use the space for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Space pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
- This section has **eleven** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

(99 Marks)

Section Two: Calculator-assessed

Solution
$\int_1^{500} \frac{k}{x} dx = 0.5$ $\therefore \left[k \ln x \right]_1^{500} = 0.5$ $k \ln 500 = 0.5 \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2 \ln 500}$ \therefore
Specific behaviours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► sets up integral equation ► integrates and subs limits ► shows final result

- (b) Determine what percentage of claims are less than \$2500. (2 marks)

Solution
$P(X < 2500) = \int_1^{2500} \frac{1}{(2 \ln 500)x} dx$ $= 0.629 = 62.9\%$
Specific behaviours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► uses correct limits ► obtains correct result

- (c) The car insurance company determines that 6% of their clients submitted a claim in the past year. A sample of 320 clients is randomly selected. Describe and state the parameters of the sampling distribution of \hat{p} , the sample proportion of clients who submitted a claim in the past year. (3 marks)

Solution
$sd = \sqrt{\frac{0.06(1 - 0.06)}{320}} = 0.01328$ $\hat{p} \sim N(0.06, 0.01328^2)$
Specific behaviours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► states normal

1

Mean

Standard deviation or variance to at least 3 dp (accept calculation as answer for variance)

End of questions

Question 9 (9 marks)

The score when a spinner is spun is given by the discrete random variable X with the following probability distribution, where a and b are probabilities.

x	-1	0	2	4	5
$P(X = x)$	b	a	a	a	b

- (a) Explain why $E(X) = 2$. (1 mark)

Solution	
The data is symmetrical around the value of $x = 2$	
Specific behaviours	
► explains symmetry (accept solving for a & b using two equations)	

- (b) Given that $\text{Var}(X) = 7.1$, determine the probabilities a and b . (3 marks)

Solution	
$3a + 2b = 1$ $7.1 = (-1 - 2)^2 b + (0 - 2)^2 a + (2 - 2)^2 a + (4 - 2)^2 a + (5 - 2)^2 b$ $20a + 26b = 11.1$ $a = 0.1$ and $b = 0.35$	
Specific behaviours	
► uses total prob=1 or equation for $E(x) = 2$ ► uses series for variance ► solves for a & b	

The discrete random variable $Y = 10 - 3X$.

- (c) Find the following:

- (i) $E(Y)$ (1 mark)

Solution	
$E(Y) = 10 - (3)(2) = 4$	
Specific behaviours	
► determines value	

- (ii) Hence, explain why it is not possible to conclude that the lockdown lead to Australians eating more take away food? (2 marks)

Solution	
The two confidence intervals overlap, and hence it is possible that the true proportion has not increased. (SCSA approved)	
Specific behaviours	
✓ States the two confidence intervals overlap. ✓ Explains how this indicates that the true proportion may not have changed. OR ✓ Not every confidence interval contains the true population proportion. ✓ Therefore no inference can be made.	

- (f) Assuming that sample proportion does not change, and a 95% confidence interval is used, determine how many people should be included in the survey to ensure that the researchers could conclude that Australians were eating more take away food in 2020 compared to 2019. (3 marks)

Solution	
$E = 0.698 - 0.6668 = 0.0312$ $0.0312 > 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.698 \times 0.302}{n}}$ $n = 831.89$ (832.07 if unrounded numbers used, 842.66 if 3 decimal places used) i.e. 832 (833 v 843) people	
Specific behaviours	
✓ Uses Upper Boundary of previous Confidence Interval to calculate E ✓ Substitutes correct z value, sample proportion, E (followed through) to at least 3 decimal places ✓ Determines n and rounds up to whole number of people	

<p style="text-align: right;">(ii) $\text{Var}(Y)$</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> $7.1 \times (-3)^2 = 63.9$ </td><td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> Solution \blacksquare determines value </td></tr> </table>	$7.1 \times (-3)^2 = 63.9$	Solution \blacksquare determines value	<p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> $\text{Centre food court.}$ </td><td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> Specific behaviours \blacksquare Clearly EXPLAIN why this is biased (logic / prediction / specific to scenario) </td></tr> </table>	$\text{Centre food court.}$	Specific behaviours \blacksquare Clearly EXPLAIN why this is biased (logic / prediction / specific to scenario)
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<p style="text-align: right;">(e)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> $P(Y > X) = 2a + b = 0.55 \quad (or \frac{20}{11})$ </td><td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> Solution \blacksquare sets up inequality for x only or maps out y values </td></tr> </table>	$P(Y > X) = 2a + b = 0.55 \quad (or \frac{20}{11})$	Solution \blacksquare sets up inequality for x only or maps out y values	<p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> $\hat{p} = 0.698$ </td><td style="padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> Solution \blacksquare new sample proportion is above the upper boundary of the confidence interval </td></tr> </table>	$\hat{p} = 0.698$	Solution \blacksquare new sample proportion is above the upper boundary of the confidence interval
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C: Convenience, only sample students who visit pool after school.
 C: Non-response, students might not want to divulge information when asked.

Specific behaviours

- discusses a source of bias in A
- discusses a source of bias in B
- discusses a source of bias in C
- describes procedure involving random sampling from whole population

- (b) It was found that 42 out of a random sample of 120 students visited the centre at least once a week. Determine the 95% confidence interval for the proportion based on this data and use it to comment on the manager's estimate. (3 marks)

Solution
$p = \frac{42}{120} = 0.35, 0.35 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.35(1-0.35)}{120}} \approx (0.2647, 0.4353)$

The 95% confidence interval does not contain the manager's estimate of 0.25, and it suggests that the true value of the proportion is likely to be **higher** than 25%.

Specific behaviours

- indicates correct method to construct confidence interval
- correct confidence interval (to at least 2 dp)
- uses interval to dispute manager's estimate

Question 17

(16 marks)

A 2019 survey of 1000 Australians aged 14 and above found that 637 people in the sample indicated that they ate take away food at least once a week.

- (a) Determine the sample proportion for this sample. (1 mark)

Solution
$\hat{p} = 0.637$
Specific behaviours
✓ Determines sample proportion.

The survey report included a 95% confidence interval for the population proportion of Australians who ate take away food at least once a week.

- (b) (i) Complete the boxes below to form a 95% confidence interval for the population proportion of Australians who ate take away food at least once a week. (2 marks)

$$0.637 - \boxed{1.96} \times \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{0.637 \times 0.363}{1000}}} \leq p \leq 0.637 + \boxed{1.96} \times \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{0.637 \times 0.363}{1000}}}$$

Solution
Specific behaviours
✓ Uses z value for confidence interval. ✓ Writes in standard deviation (accept $\sqrt{\frac{0.637 \times 0.363}{1000}} = \sqrt{0.000231} = 0.01520623$).

- (ii) Hence, determine a 95% confidence interval for the population proportion of Australians who ate take away food at least once a week. (1 mark)

Solution
$0.6072 \leq p \leq 0.6668$
Specific behaviours
✓ Determines confidence interval to at least 3 decimal places

- (c) Identify and explain a possible source of bias with the following two sample schemes.

- (i) The interviewer said they were from a company that offers a healthy meal delivery service. (2 marks)

Solution
This is biased because of the interviewer mentioned healthy meals. People may be reluctant to be honest about how much fast food they eat as they may be judged so less people would admit to eating take away food as it is regarded as not healthy.

Question 11 (10 marks)

(a) Let the random variable X be the number of parts returned when a batch of 88 parts are sold. An online retailer of auto parts knows that on average, 18.5% of parts sold will be returned.

(i) Describe the distribution of X . (2 marks)

(ii) Let the random variable X be the number of parts returned when a batch of 88 parts are sold. X is binomially distributed with parameters $n=88$ and $p=0.185$.

(iii) Determine the probability that less than 15% of the parts sold in this batch will be returned. (2 marks)

Solution

Specific behaviours

- states binomial
- correctly describes binomial distribution
- correct probability

$$0.15 \times 88 = 13.2$$

$$P(X \leq 13) = 0.2264$$

Solution

The retailer takes a large number of random samples of 150 parts from its sales data and records the proportion p of returned parts in each sample. Under certain circumstances, the distribution of p will approximate normality.

(b) Explain why the retailer can expect the distribution of p to closely approximate normality in this case.

The retailer takes a large number of random samples of 150 parts from its sales data and records the proportion p of returned parts in each sample. Under certain circumstances, the distribution of p will approximate normality.

(c) The sample size is random (each observation is independent). The sampling is random.

Solution

Population proportion is not too near zero nor one.

Central limit theorem

The sample size is sufficiently large (typically 30 or more).

Specific behaviours

- explains how to find the area by recognising that the graph is the inverse of $y=e^{-x+1}$ or states two integrals as above with exact limits.
- determines exact area which is consistent with part (c).
- max 1 mark if answer only as must justify for full marks)

Solution

2.e-3

$$\int_1^0 e^{-x+1} dx + \int_e^1 1 - \ln(x) dx$$

Edit Action Interactive

OR

$$\text{Hence } A = 2 \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2} \right) = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ units}^2$$

The new area is a reflection of the old area in the line $y=x$.

Solution

(d) Determine the exact shaded area shown on the graph, justifying your answer. (2 marks)

Specific behaviours
► states samples are randomly selected
■ states sample size sufficiently large
■ Mentions central limit Theorem OR p not too close to zero nor one.

- (c) State the parameters of the normal distribution that \hat{p} approximates and use this distribution to determine the probability that the proportion of returns in a random sample of 150 parts is less than 15%. (3 marks)

Solution

$$\hat{p} \sim N(\mu_{\hat{p}}, \sigma_{\hat{p}}^2)$$

$$\mu_{\hat{p}} = p = 0.185$$

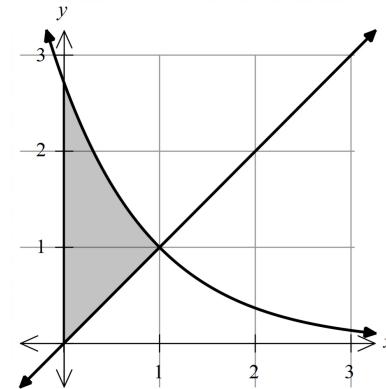
$$\sigma_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.185(1-0.185)}{150}} \approx 0.0317, \sigma_{\hat{p}}^2 \approx 0.0010052$$

Hence normally distributed with mean 0.185 and standard deviation 0.0317.

$$P(\hat{p} < 0.15) = 0.1348$$

Specific behaviours

- states mean of distribution
- states standard deviation or variance of distribution
- correct probability



- (b) Show that the two graphs intersect when $x=1$. (1 mark)

Solution

$$\text{When } x=1, y = e^{-1+1} = 1$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ Substitutes in $x=1$ and shows coordinates are the same.

- (c) Determine the exact shaded area shown on the graph. (3 marks)

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^1 e^{-x+1} dx - \int_0^1 x dx \\ &\stackrel{u}{=} \left[-e^{-x+1} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ &\stackrel{u}{=} \left[-1 - (-e) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \\ &\stackrel{u}{=} \left(e - \frac{3}{2} \right) \text{units}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ Writes down an appropriate integral to find the required area.
- ✓ Integrates and substitutes in boundaries.
- ✓ Determines area.

The axes below show the graphs of $y=x$ and $y=1-\ln x$. The graph of $y=e^{-x+1}$ is included as a dotted line.

Specific behaviours	
	evaluates first integral for area between $x=0$ and $x=2.5$
	writes correct integral for area between $x=2.5$ and $x=7.5$
	evaluates second integral and states area of shaded region

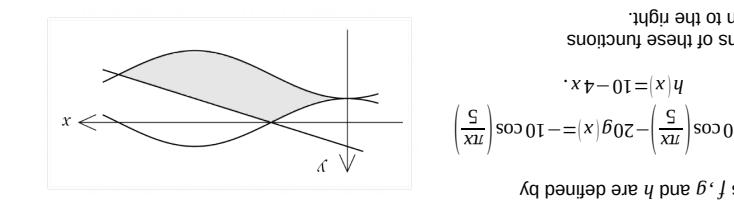
- (b) Determine the area of the shaded region enclosed by the three functions. (4 marks)

Solution	
	<p>Using CAS, $f=h$ when $x=2.5$ and $g=h$ when $x=7.5$.</p> $A = \int_{2.5}^0 g(x) - f(x) dx + \int_{2.5}^{7.5} h(x) - f(x) dx$ $= \int_{2.5}^0 \left(\frac{1}{100}x^2 + 100 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{10}x \right) dx + \int_{2.5}^{7.5} \left(\frac{1}{100}x^2 + 100 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{10}x \right) dx$

- (b) Determine the area of the shaded region enclosed by the three functions. (4 marks)

Specific behaviours	
	writes integral (may preface with negative sign - see last mark)
	clearly details with negative value of integral to obtain area

- (a) Determine the area between $y=f(x)$, the x -axis, $x=3.75$ and $x=5$. (3 marks)

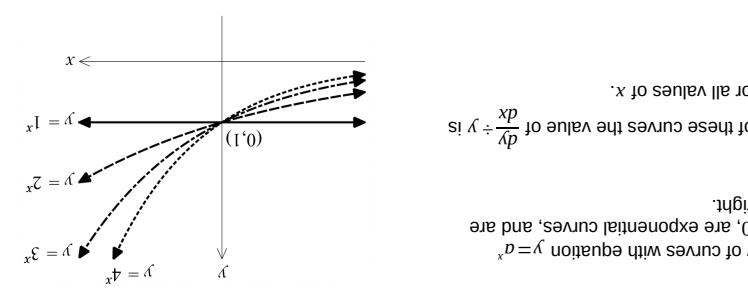
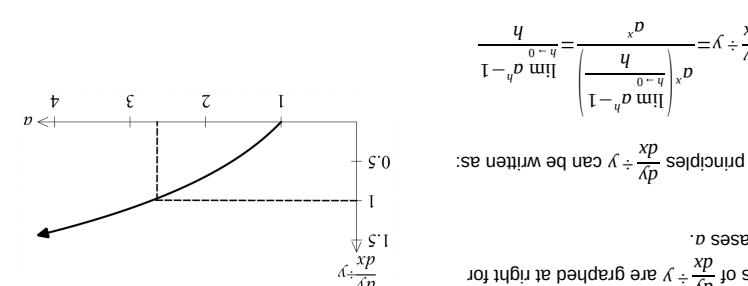


- (a) Determine the area between $y=f(x)$, the x -axis, $x=3.75$ and $x=5$. (3 marks)

Question 12 (7 marks)

Solution	
	$a=e$ \sqrt{a} States the correct value of a . Specific behaviours

- (a) State the value of a , for which $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{a^h - 1} = 1$. (1 mark)



Question 16 (7 marks)

Question 13**(9 marks)**

In a random sample of 225 adult female Australians, 72 were born overseas. This data is to be used to construct a 90% confidence interval for the proportion of adult female Australians born overseas.

- ✓ Determines standardised score.
- ✓ Substitutes into standardised score formula.
- ✓ Determines new mean.

- (a) Determine the margin of error for the 90% confidence interval. (3 marks)

Solution

$$p = 72 \div 225 = 0.32, \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{0.32(1-0.32)}{225}} = 0.0311$$

$$z_{0.9} = 1.645, E = 1.645 \times 0.0311 = 0.0512$$

Specific behaviours

- correct proportion
- correct standard deviation of sample proportion
- correct margin of error

- (b) State the 90% confidence interval. (1 mark)

Solution

$$p \pm E \rightarrow (0.2688, 0.3712)$$

Specific behaviours

- correct interval

- (c) The 90% confidence interval for the proportion of adult male Australians born overseas constructed from another random sample was (0.288, 0.412). Determine the number of adult males who were born overseas in this sample. (5 marks)

Solution

$$E = (0.412 - 0.288) \div 2 = 0.062, p = 0.288 + 0.062 = 0.35$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.35(1-0.35)}{n}} = \frac{0.062}{1.645} \rightarrow n = 160$$

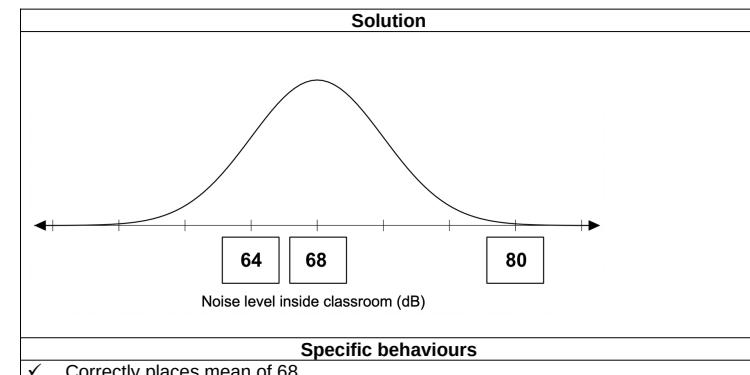
$$X = 160 \times 0.35 = 56 \text{ males.}$$

Specific behaviours

- calculates p and E
- uses sample proportion stdev expression
- calculates sample size n

High school students spend 45-75% of their time in the classroom listening to their teacher or classmates. Hence, classrooms can be prone to high noise levels. The noise levels inside a large number of busy classrooms were found to be normally distributed with a mean of 68 dB, and variance of 16 dB.

- (f) Write a number in each box to provide to indicate the scale of the distribution. (2 marks)



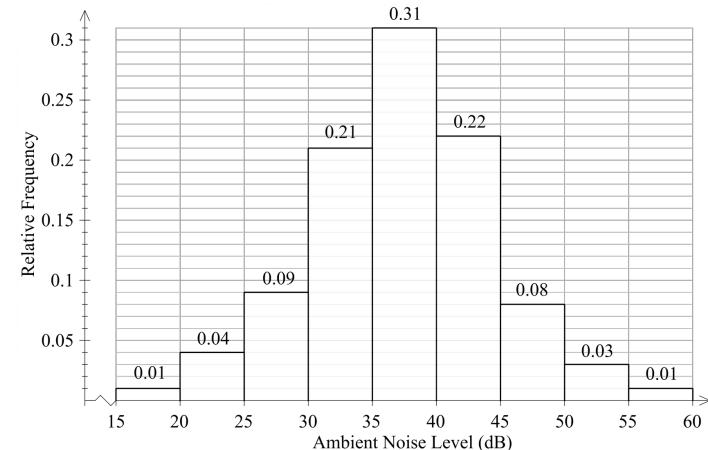
<p>Question 14 (8 marks)</p> <p>■ states Z quantile</p> <p>■ correct number of males</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>To stop the spread of Covid it is advised to cover your nose when sneezing.</p> <p>When humans sneeze the speed of the droplets expelled decrease at a constant rate of 3 ms^{-2}.</p> <p>(a) Clearly show that $v(t) = -3t + c$.</p> <p>$v = \int -3 dt = -3t + c$</p> <p>$a = -3$</p> <p>■ Recognises $a = -3$. (or $v'(t) = -3$)</p> <p>■ Integrates acceleration to get velocity.</p> <p>■ Sets velocity to zero and solves for t.</p> <p>(b) Determine, in terms of c, how long it takes the droplets to come to rest.</p> <p>$-3t + c = 0$</p> <p>$t = \frac{c}{3}$</p> <p>■ Sets velocity to zero and solves for t.</p> <p>(c) (i) Write down an integral expression for d, the distance travelled by the droplets from $t = 0$ until they come to rest.</p> <p>$d = \int_0^t -3t dt$</p> <p>■ Recognises distance is the integral of the absolute value of velocity function.</p> <p>■ General includes boundaries from part (b).</p> <p>(ii) The New Scientist magazine reported in 2020 that some droplets in a sneeze can travel upwards of 8 m.</p> <p>Use your answer to part (c)(i) to find the initial speed of a sneeze, correct to two decimal places.</p> <p>(3 marks)</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 7.1 dB, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Assuming the data can be modelled using a normal distribution with a mean of 37.3 dB and the standard deviation of 7.1 dB, determine</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ compares probability to part (d)(i) and concludes it is appropriate.</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Assume that the standard deviation remains unchanged.</p> <p>order to ensure that most 2% of the classrooms would fail to meet the standard.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>The value to which the mean ambient noise level would have to be reduced in order to which the mean ambient noise level remains unchanged.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ recognises distance is the integral of the absolute value of velocity function.</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Use your answer to part (c)(i) to find the initial speed of a sneeze, correct to two decimal places.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Assume that the standard deviation remains unchanged.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Comparing probability to part (d)(i) and concludes it is appropriate.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Determines probability from histogram.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Since 0.74 is close to 0.7090, it is appropriate to model this data with a normal distribution.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>$P(30 < X < 45) = 0.74$</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Using the histogram above, determine the probability that a classroom has an ambient noise level between 30 and 45 dB, and explain whether this supports using a normal distribution to model this data.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>Using the histogram above, determine the probability that a classroom has an ambient noise level between 30 and 45 dB, and explain whether this supports using a normal distribution to model this data.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>$P(30 \leq Y \leq 45) = 0.7090$</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>$Y \sim N(37.3, 7.1^2)$</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>(d) (i) Using a normal distribution determine the probability a classroom has an ambient noise level between 30 and 45 dB.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>For the data, the mean ambient noise level is 37.3 dB and the standard deviation is 7.1 dB.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>(d) (ii) Using a normal distribution determine the probability a classroom has an ambient noise level between 30 and 45 dB.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>(d) (iii) Describes one feature of the histogram (Bell shape or almost symmetrical)</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>(d) (iv) Refers to the shape of the distribution (Bell shape or almost symmetrical)</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>The graph has a bell shaped curve</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>Solution</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>(d) Describes one feature of the histogram that supports using a normal distribution to model the ambient noise levels.</p>
<p>Specific behaviours</p> <p>■ standard deviation of 0.74, determine</p>	<p>(d) Describes one feature of the histogram that supports using a normal distribution to model the ambient noise levels.</p>

Specific behaviours
✓ Correctly integrates expression in part (c)(i).
✓ Substitutes in boundaries and solves for c .
✓ States initial speed with unit

Question 15 (13 marks)

Current Australian standards currently recommend the maximum ambient noise level for an empty classroom is 45 dB.

Acoustic consultants tested the ambient noise level in the classrooms of a newly built school. Their results are shown in the relative frequency histogram below.



- (a) Determine the proportion of classrooms that fail to meet the standard. (1 mark)

Solution
0.12
Specific behaviours
✓ Determines correct proportion.

- (b) Determine the probability that a classroom had an ambient noise level greater than 42.5 dB, given that it has an ambient noise level within 10 dB of the standard. (3 marks)

Solution
$P(X > 42.5 35 < X < 55)$
$\frac{P(42.5 < X < 55)}{P(35 < X < 55)}$
$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.22 + 0.08 + 0.03}{0.31 + 0.22 + 0.08 + 0.03}$
$\frac{0.22}{0.64} = \frac{11}{32} = 0.34375$
Specific behaviours
✓ Correctly interprets conditional probability.
✓ Correctly determines $P(42.5 < X < 55)$.