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INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM04) Unit FS2 – Further Statistics

Monday 24 June 2019

07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables (enclosed).
- · You may use a graphics calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.

For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
TOTAL			

	Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
1	The random variable $X \sim N(\mu, 4^2)$
	A random sample of size 50 is taken.
	A hypothesis test is conducted at the 1% level of significance with the hypotheses
	H_0 : $\mu = 75$
	H_1 : $\mu > 75$
	Find the power of the hypothesis test if the true population mean is equal to 77, giving your answer to two significant figures. [5 marks]
	Answer



2	A business claims that the standard deviation of the mass of their tins of beans is 1.6 grams.					
	A random sample of 20 tins of beans is taken. The variance of the mass of these tins of beans is 4 ${\rm grams}^2$					
	Assume that the mass of tins of beans is normally distributed.					
	Investigate the claim at the 5% level of significance. [6 marks]					



3	The random variable $X_{\rm i}$ has a Poisson distribution with mean $\lambda_{\rm i}$			
3 (a)	Show that the moment generating function of $X_{\rm i}$ is given by			
	$M_{X_i}(t) = e^{\lambda_i(e^t - 1)}$	[4 marks]		



3 (b)	The random variables X_{1} and X_{2} are independent.	0
	Given that λ_1 = 2 and λ_2 = 3, find the moment generating function of X_1 + X_2	
	Simplify your answer.	[2 marks]
3 (c)	Describe the distribution of $X_{\rm 1}$ + $X_{\rm 2}$	[1 mark]

Turn over for the next question



Turn over ▶

4	The following table shows	s the contents of	a bag o	of coins		
		Coin (cents)	10	20	50	
		Frequency	25	55	20	
4 (a)	Find the mean μ of the variation	alue of the coins	in the b	ag.		[1 mark]
4 (b)	A random sample of two	coins is selected	from th	ne bag i	n the fo	llowing way.
	Step 1: A first coin is tak coin is put back i		n the ba	ag, its va	alue is ı	recorded and then the
	Step 2: A second coin is coin is put back in		from the	e bag, i	ts value	e is recorded and then the
	For example, a 10 cent c	oin followed by a	20 cen	t coin is	s record	led as (10, 20).
4 (b) (i)	Write down all the distinc	t possible sampl	es.			[2 marks]



4 (b) (ii)	The random variable X is the value of a coin taken randomly from the bag.				
	Find the sampling distribution of the mean, $\overline{X},$ of the two coins.	[5 marks]			
/ L \ /:::\	Find $\mathrm{E}ig(\overline{X}ig)$.				
(D) (III)	FIND $E(A)$.	[2 marks]			

Turn over ►

Devon	•						
Devon	records the number of	f traffic a	accident	s in a to	wn each	day for 100	days.
Devon	records the results in	the follo	wing tab	ole.			
	Accidents per day	0	1	2	3	4 or more	
	Frequency	22	30	33	13	2	
There	was a day with 4 accid	dents an	d a day	with 7 a	ccidents	S.	
	claims that the number	er of acc	idents p	er day ir	n the tov	vn can be mo	delled by
	n distribution.		,				
Investi	gate Devon's claim us	sing a 5%	% level o	ot signitio	cance.		[10 :
							•



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10

Turn over ▶

6		A random variable X has a normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2				
		A sample is taken from X , taking the values $X_1, , X_n$				
6	(a)	Determine whether or not $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}}{n} + \frac{1}{n}$				
		is a consistent estimator of μ .	[4 marks]			
6	(b) (i)	Show that $E(X_i^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$				
		$E(\Lambda_i) = 0 + \mu$	[2 marks]			



6	(b)	(ii)	Show	that
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$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2}{n} - \overline{X}^2$$

is a biased estimator of σ^2		[5



7	Sean models the distribution with k	monthly milk productio nown standard deviation	n of a cow on on 8 kilograms	ı a farm, in kilograms, witl s.	n a normal
	A random sample	e of the monthly milk pr	oduction, X, c	of five cows on the farm w	as taken.
	The results can b	e summarised as			
		$\sum x = 4499$	and	$\sum x^2 = 4048993$	
7 (a)	Using Sean's mo production of a co	del, construct a 95% co ow on this farm.	onfidence inte	erval for the mean monthly	y milk [4 marks]

7 (b)	Sean wants the width of the 95% confidence interval to be at most 5 kilogran	ıs.
	Calculate how many more cows are needed in the sample to achieve this.	[4 marks]
	Question 7 continues on the next page	



7	(c)	Millie assumes the monthly milk production of a cow on the same farm is a normal distribution but with the standard deviation not known.
7	(c) (i)	Using Millie's assumption, construct a 95% confidence interval for the mean monthly milk
		production by a cow on the farm. [5 marks]



7	(c) (ii)	Sean and Millie each carry out a hypothesis test on the mean monthly milk production with the following hypotheses
		H_0 : $\mu = 890$

$$H_0$$
: $\mu = 890$

$$H_1$$
: $\mu \neq 890$

Sean and Millie each use their confidence interval to carry out the test.

State whether Sean and Millie reach the same conclusion.

Explain your answer.		

15

[2 marks]

Turn over for the next question



Turn over ▶

8	A chocolate factor	ry has two machines,	A and B.
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The chocolate produced in one hour, in tonnes, by the machines can be modelled by normal distributions.

Measurements of the chocolate produced during random 1 hour intervals by Machine **A** and Machine **B** were taken, which are summarised in the table below.

	Number of Measurements	Mean (tonnes)	Standard Deviation (tonnes)
Machine A	5	5.6	0.20
Machine B	7	6.0	0.24

Beth claims that on average, Machine ${\bf B}$ produces more chocolate in 1 hour than Machine ${\bf A}$.

8	(a)	Using a pooled estimate of variance, investigate at the 1% level of significan Beth's claim is valid.			
			[9 marks]		



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8 (b)	State the assumption required for the test in part (a) to be valid. [1 mark]	
	Turn over for the next question	

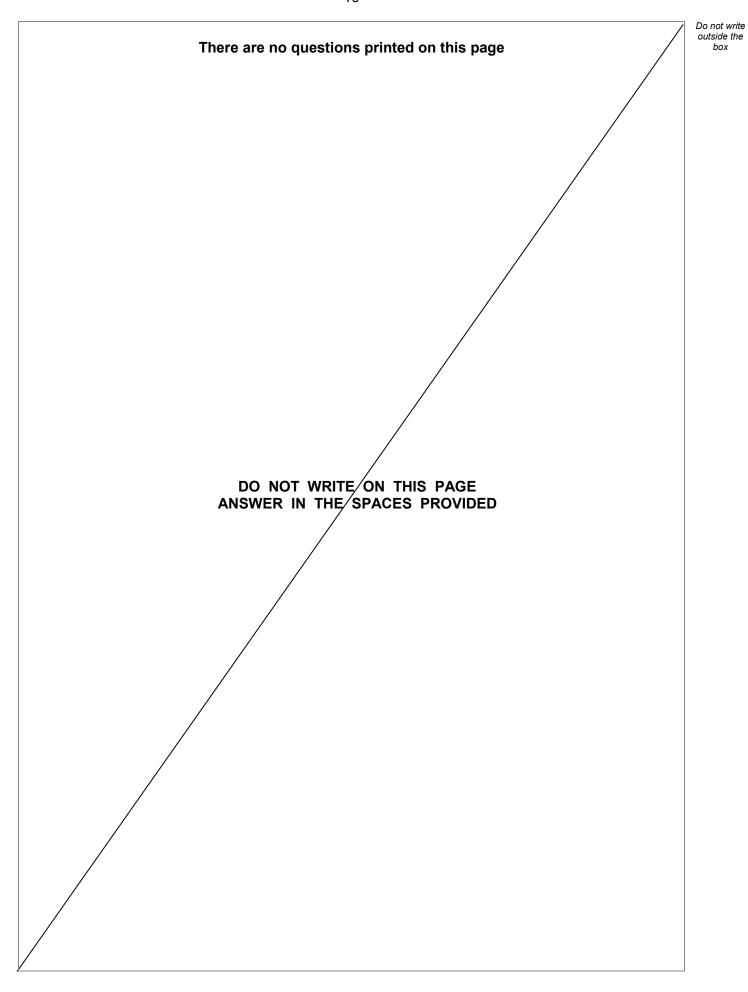


8 (c)	Investigate at the 10% level of significance whether the assumption stated in part (b) is valid.
	[6 marks]

16

END OF QUESTIONS







Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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