



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

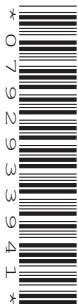


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### FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/43

Paper 4 Further Probability & Statistics

October/November 2024

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

#### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



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1 Ellie is investigating the heights of two types of beech tree,  $A$  and  $B$ , in a certain region. She has chosen a random sample of 60 beech trees of type  $A$  in the region, recorded their heights,  $x$  m, and calculated unbiased estimates for the population mean and population variance as  $35.6\text{ m}$  and  $4.95\text{ m}^2$  respectively.

Ellie also chooses a random sample of 50 beech trees of type *B* in the region and records their heights,  $y$  m. Her results are summarised as follows.

$$\sum y = 1654 \quad \sum y^2 = 54\,850$$

Find a 95% confidence interval for the difference between the population mean heights of type *A* and type *B* beech trees in the region. [6]

[6]





- 2** A school with a large number of students is updating its logo. Each student has designed a new logo and two teachers have each awarded a mark out of 50 for each logo. The marks awarded to a random sample of 12 students are shown in the following table.

Student	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>
Teacher 1	36	38	40	36	22	34	45	44	48	35	28	30
Teacher 2	38	42	32	41	32	41	42	50	36	44	42	41

One of the students claims that Teacher 2 is awarding higher marks than Teacher 1.

- (a) Carry out a Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-rank test, at the 5% significance level, to test whether the data supports the claim. [7]





It was later discovered that Teacher 1 had entered her mark for student C incorrectly. Her intended mark was 24 not 40. This was corrected.

- (b) Determine whether this correction affects the conclusion of the test carried out in part (a). [2]





- 3 A statistician believes that the number of telephone calls received by an advice centre in a 10-minute interval can be modelled by the Poisson distribution  $\text{Po}(1.9)$ . The number of calls received in a randomly chosen 10-minute interval was recorded on each of 100 days. The results are summarised in the table, together with some of the expected frequencies corresponding to the distribution  $\text{Po}(1.9)$ .

Number of calls	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Observed frequency	10	18	35	21	11	4	1
Expected frequency	14.957	28.418	26.997				1.322

- (a) Complete the table.

[2]

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- (b) Carry out a goodness of fit test, at the 10% significance level, to determine whether the statistician's belief is reasonable. [6]

[6]





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4 The continuous random variable  $X$  has probability density function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^3 & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ k(5-x) & 1 \leq x \leq 5, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where  $k$  is a constant.

- (a) Sketch the graph of  $f$ .

[1]

- (b) Show that  $k = \frac{4}{33}$ .

[2]

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(d) Find the median value of  $X$ . [4]





**5** Nikita has three coins. One coin is fair, one coin is biased so that the probability of obtaining a head is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and the third coin is biased so that the probability of obtaining a head is  $\frac{1}{5}$ . The random variable  $X$  is the number of heads that Nikita obtains when he throws all three coins at the same time.

- (a) Find the probability generating function of  $X$ .

[3]

Rajesh has two fair six-sided dice with faces labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The random variable  $Y$  is the number of 4s that Rajesh obtains when he throws the two dice.

The random variable  $Z$  is the sum of the number of heads obtained by Nikita and the number of 4s obtained by Rajesh.

- (b) Find the probability generating function of  $Z$ , expressing your answer as a polynomial.

[4]

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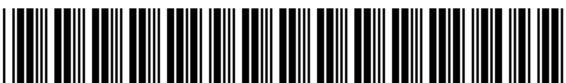


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- (c) Use your answer to part (b) to find  $E(Z)$ . [2]





- 6 Ansal is investigating the wingspans of Monarch butterflies in two different regions,  $X$  and  $Y$ . He takes a random sample of 8 Monarch butterflies from region  $X$  and records their wingspans,  $x$  cm. His results are as follows.

8.2      7.0      7.3      8.8      7.8      8.5      9.2      7.4

Ansal also takes a random sample of 9 Monarch butterflies from region  $Y$  and records their wingspans,  $y$  cm. His results are summarised as follows.

$$\sum y = 71.10 \quad \sum y^2 = 567.13$$

Ansal suspects that the mean wingspan of Monarch butterflies from region  $X$  is greater than the mean wingspan of Monarch butterflies from region  $Y$ . It is known that the wingspans of Monarch butterflies in regions  $X$  and  $Y$  are normally distributed with equal population variances.

Test, at the 10% significance level, whether Ansal's suspicion is supported by the data.

[8]





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## **Additional page**

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