Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/62**

Paper 6 Probability & Statistics 1 **(S1)** **May/June 2014**

1 hour 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper
Graph Paper
List of Formulae (MF9)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions.
Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.
Questions carrying smaller numbers of marks are printed earlier in the paper, and questions carrying larger numbers of marks later in the paper.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

1 In a certain country 12% of houses have solar heating. 19 houses are chosen at random. Find the probability that fewer than 4 houses have solar heating. [4]

2 A school club has members from 3 different year-groups: Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3. There are 7 members from Year 1, 2 members from Year 2 and 2 members from Year 3. Five members of the club are selected. Find the number of possible selections that include at least one member from each year-group. [4]

3 Roger and Andy play a tennis match in which the first person to win two sets wins the match. The probability that Roger wins the first set is 0.6. For sets after the first, the probability that Roger wins the set is 0.7 if he won the previous set, and is 0.25 if he lost the previous set. No set is drawn.

(i) Find the probability that there is a winner of the match after exactly two sets. [3]

(ii) Find the probability that Andy wins the match given that there is a winner of the match after exactly two sets. [2]

4 Coin A is weighted so that the probability of throwing a head is $\frac{2}{3}$. Coin B is weighted so that the probability of throwing a head is $\frac{1}{4}$. Coin A is thrown twice and coin B is thrown once.

(i) Show that the probability of obtaining exactly 1 head and 2 tails is $\frac{13}{36}$. [3]

(ii) Draw up the probability distribution table for the number of heads obtained. [4]

(iii) Find the expectation of the number of heads obtained. [2]

5 Find how many different numbers can be made from some or all of the digits of the number 1 345 789 if

(i) all seven digits are used, the odd digits are all together and no digits are repeated, [2]

(ii) the numbers made are even numbers between 3000 and 5000, and no digits are repeated, [3]

(iii) the numbers made are multiples of 5 which are less than 1000, and digits can be repeated. [3]

6 The times taken by 57 athletes to run 100 metres are summarised in the following cumulative frequency table.

Time (seconds)	<10.0	<10.5	<11.0	<12.0	<12.5	<13.5
Cumulative frequency	0	4	10	40	49	57

(i) State how many athletes ran 100 metres in a time between 10.5 and 11.0 seconds. [1]

(ii) Draw a histogram on graph paper to represent the times taken by these athletes to run 100 metres. [4]

(iii) Calculate estimates of the mean and variance of the times taken by these athletes. [4]

7 The time Rafa spends on his homework each day in term-time has a normal distribution with mean 1.9 hours and standard deviation σ hours. On 80% of these days he spends more than 1.35 hours on his homework.

(i) Find the value of σ. [3]

(ii) Find the probability that, on a randomly chosen day in term-time, Rafa spends less than 2 hours on his homework. [2]

(iii) A random sample of 200 days in term-time is taken. Use an approximation to find the probability that the number of days on which Rafa spends more than 1.35 hours on his homework is between 163 and 173 inclusive. [6]

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