OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 08 October 2020 – Afternoon

A Level Further Mathematics B (MEI)

Y422/01 Statistics Major

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

8179021430

You must have:
- the Printed Answer Booklet
- the Formulae Booklet for Further Mathematics B (MEI)
- a scientific or graphical calculator

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the **Printed Answer Booklet**. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of the Printed Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Printed Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Where appropriate, your answer should be supported with working. Marks might be given for using a correct method, even if your answer is wrong.
- Give your final answers to a degree of accuracy that is appropriate to the context.
- Do **not** send this Question Paper for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **120**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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Section A (32 marks)

Answer **all** the questions.

1 In a game at a fair, players choose 4 countries from a list of 10 countries. The names of all 10 countries are then put in a box and the player selects 4 of them at random. The random variable X represents the number of countries that match those which the player originally chose.

(a) Show that the probability that a randomly selected player matches all 4 countries is $\frac{1}{210}$. **[2]**

Table 1 shows the probability distribution of X.

r	0	1	2	3	4
$P(X = r)$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{8}{21}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{1}{210}$

Table 1

(b) Find each of the following.

- $E(X)$
- $Var(X)$ **[2]**

(c) A player has to pay £1 to play the game. The player gets 40 pence back for every country which is matched.

Find the mean and standard deviation of the player's loss per game. **[3]**

(d) In order to try to attract more customers, the rules will be changed as follows.

The game will still cost £1 to play. The player will get 25 pence back for every country which is matched, plus an additional bonus of £100 if all four countries are matched.

Find the player's mean gain or loss per game with these new rules. **[2]**

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2 On average 1 in 4000 people have a particular antigen in their blood (an antigen is a molecule which may cause an adverse reaction).

(a) (i) A random sample of 1200 people is selected. The random variable X represents the number of people in the sample who have this antigen in their blood. Explain why you could use either a binomial distribution or a Poisson distribution to model the distribution of X. **[3]**

(ii) Use either a binomial or a Poisson distribution to calculate each of the following probabilities.

- $P(X = 3)$
- $P(X > 3)$ **[3]**

(b) A researcher needs to find 2 people with the antigen. Find the probability that at most 5000 people have to be tested in order to achieve this. **[3]**

3 A supermarket sells cashew nuts in three different sizes of bag: small, medium and large. The weights in grams of the nuts in each type of bag are modelled by independent Normal distributions as shown in Table 3.

Bag size	Mean	Standard deviation
Small	51.5	1.1
Medium	100.7	1.6
Large	201.3	1.7

Table 3

(a) Find the probability that the mean weight of two randomly selected large bags is at least 200 g. **[3]**

(b) Find the probability that the total weight of eight randomly selected small bags is greater than the total weight of two randomly selected medium bags and one randomly selected large bag. **[5]**

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4 An amateur meteorologist records the total rainfall at her home each day using a traditional rain gauge. This means that she has to go out each day at 9 am to read the rain gauge and then to empty it. She wants to save time by using a digital rain gauge, but she also wants to ensure that the readings from the digital gauge are similar to those of her traditional gauge. Over a period of 100 days, she uses both gauges to measure the rainfall.

The meteorologist uses software to produce a 95% confidence interval for the difference between the two readings (the traditional gauge reading minus the digital gauge reading). The output from the software is shown in Fig. 4. Although rainfall was measured over a period of 100 days, there was no rain on 40 of those days and so the sample size in the software output is 60 rather than 100.

Z Estimate of a Mean ▾

Confidence Level 0.95

Sample

Mean 0.1173

σ 0.5766

N 60

Result

Z Estimate of a Mean

Mean	0.1173
σ	0.5766
SE	0.07444
N	60
Lower Limit	−0.0286
Upper Limit	0.2632
Interval	0.1173 ± 0.1459

Fig. 4

(a) Explain why this confidence interval can be calculated even though nothing is known about the distribution of the population of differences. **[2]**

(b) State the confidence interval which the software gives in the form $a < \mu < b$. **[1]**

(c) Show how the value 0.07444 (labelled SE) was calculated. **[1]**

(d) Comment on whether you think that the confidence interval suggests that the two different methods of measurement are broadly in agreement. **[2]**

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Section B (88 marks)

Answer **all** the questions.

5 A hearing expert is investigating whether web-based hearing tests can be used instead of hearing tests in a hearing laboratory. The expert selects a random sample of 16 people with normal hearing. Each of them is given two hearing tests, one in the laboratory and one web-based. The scores in the laboratory-based test, x, and the web-based test, y, are both measured in the same suitable units.

(a) Half of the participants do the laboratory-based test first and the other half do the web-based test first.

Explain why the expert adopts this approach. **[2]**

The scatter diagram in Fig. 5 shows the data that the expert collected.

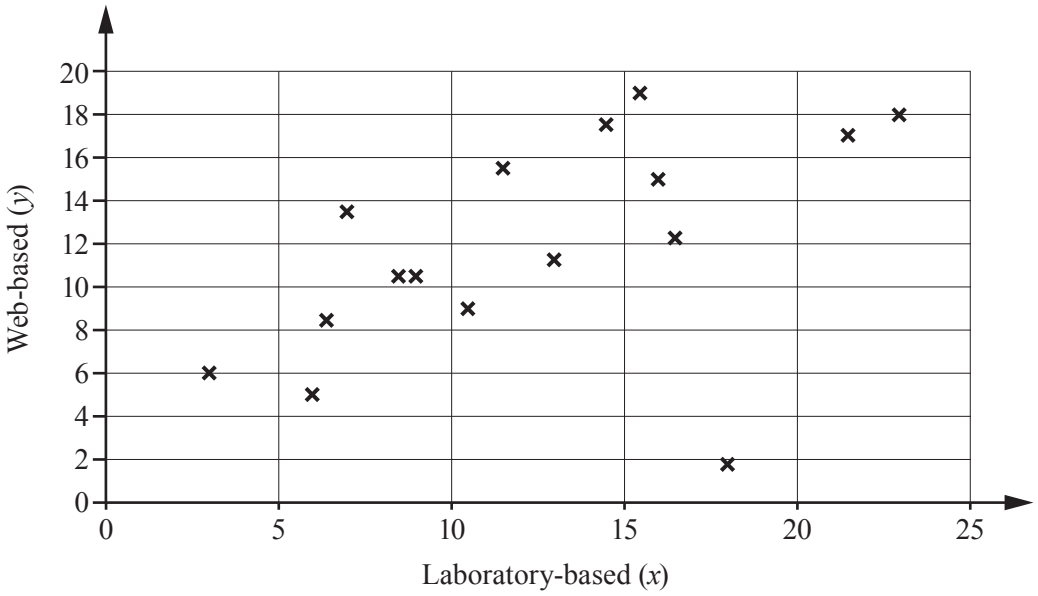


Fig. 5

Summary statistics for these data are as follows.

$\Sigma x = 198.0$ $\Sigma x^2 = 2936.92$ $\Sigma y = 188.7$ $\Sigma y^2 = 2605.35$ $\Sigma xy = 2554.87$

(b) Calculate the equation of the regression line suitable for estimating web-based scores from laboratory-based scores. **[5]**

(c) Estimate the web-based scores of people whose laboratory-based scores were as follows.

- 12
- 25

[2]

(d) Comment on the reliability of each of your estimates. **[2]**

(e) A colleague of the expert suggests that the regression line is not valid because one of the data values is an outlier.

Stating the approximate coordinates of the outlier, suggest what the expert should do. **[2]**

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6 A pollution control officer is investigating a possible link between the levels of various pollutants in the air and the speed of the wind at various sites. A random sample of 60 values of the wind-speed together with the levels of a variety of pollutants is taken at a particular site. The product moment correlation coefficient between wind-speed and nitrogen dioxide level is 0.3231.

(a) Carry out a hypothesis test at the 10% significance level to investigate whether there is any correlation between wind-speed and nitrogen dioxide level. **[5]**

(b) State the condition required for the test carried out in part **(a)** to be valid. **[1]**

Table 6.1 shows the values of the product moment correlation coefficient between 5 different measures of pollution and also wind-speed for a very large random sample of values at another site. Those correlations that are significant at the 10% level are denoted by a * after the value of the correlation.

Correlations	**PM10**	**SPEED**	**NO_2**	**O_3**	**PM25**	**SO_2**
PM10	1.00					
SPEED	0.08*	1.00				
NO_2	0.59*	0.25*	1.00			
O_3	−0.05*	−0.04*	−0.30*	1.00		
PM25	0.85*	−0.01	0.56*	−0.02	1.00	
SO_2	0.42*	0.15*	0.73*	−0.63*	0.40*	1.00

Table 6.1

Table 6.2 shows standard guidelines for effect sizes.

Product moment correlation coefficient	**Effect size**
0.1	Small
0.3	Medium
0.5	Large

Table 6.2

The officer analyses these data for effect size.

(c) Explain how the very large sample size relates to the interpretation of the correlation coefficients shown in Table 6.1. **[2]**

(d) Comment briefly on what the pollution control officer might conclude from these tables, relevant to her investigation into wind-speed and pollutant levels. **[2]**

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7 The lengths in mm of a random sample of 6 one-year-old fish of a particular species are as follows.

271 293 306 287 264 290

(a) State an assumption required in order to find a confidence interval for the mean length of one-year-old fish of this species. **[1]**

Fig. 7 shows a Normal probability plot for these data.

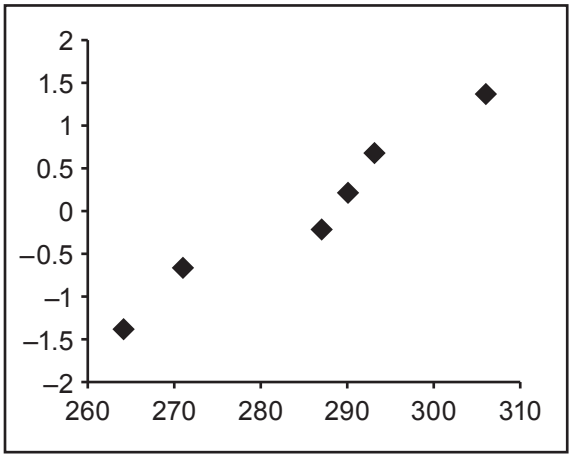


Fig. 7

(b) Explain why the Normal probability plot suggests that the assumption in part **(a)** may be valid. **[1]**

(c) In this question you must show detailed reasoning.

Assuming that this assumption is true, find a 95% confidence interval for the mean length of one-year-old fish of this species. **[7]**

8 In this question you must show detailed reasoning.

On the manufacturer's website, it is claimed that the average daily electricity consumption of a particular model of fridge is 1.25 kWh (kilowatt hours). A researcher at a consumer organisation decides to check this figure.

A random sample of 40 fridges is selected. Summary statistics for the electricity consumption x kWh of these fridges, measured over a period of 24 hours, are as follows.

$\Sigma x = 51.92$ $\Sigma x^2 = 70.57$

Carry out a test at the 5% significance level to investigate the validity of the claim on the website. **[10]**

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9 A supermarket sells trays of peaches. Each tray contains 10 peaches. Often some of the peaches in a tray are rotten. The numbers of rotten peaches in a random sample of 150 trays are shown in Table 9.1.

Number of rotten peaches	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	⩾7
Frequency	39	39	33	19	8	8	4	0

Table 9.1

A manager at the supermarket thinks that the number of rotten peaches in a tray may be modelled by a binomial distribution.

(a) Use these data to estimate the value of the parameter p for the binomial model B(10, p). **[2]**

The manager decides to carry out a goodness of fit test to investigate further. The screenshot in Fig. 9.2 shows part of a spreadsheet to assess the goodness of fit of the distribution B(10, p), using the value of p estimated from the data.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Number of rotten peaches	Observed frequency	Binomial probability	Expected frequency	Chi-squared contribution
2	0	39			
3	1	39			1.4229
4	2	33	0.2941	44.1167	2.8012
5	3	19	0.1629	24.4383	1.2102
6	⩾4	20	0.0769	11.5311	6.2199
7					

Fig. 9.2

(b) Calculate the missing values in each of the following cells.

- C2
- D2
- E2

[4]

(c) Explain why the numbers for 4, 5, 6 and at least 7 rotten peaches have been combined into the single category of at least 4 rotten peaches, as shown in the spreadsheet. **[1]**

(d) Carry out the test at the 1% significance level. **[6]**

(e) Using the values of the contributions, comment on the results of the test. **[3]**

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10 The discrete random variables X and Y have distributions as follows: $X \sim \text{B}(20, 0.3)$ and $Y \sim \text{Po}(3)$.

The spreadsheet in Fig. 10 shows a simulation of the distributions of X and Y. Each of the 20 rows below the heading row consists of a value of X, a value of Y, and the value of $X - 2Y$.

	A	B	C
1	X	Y	$X-2Y$
2	6	6	−6
3	5	4	−3
4	8	1	6
5	6	5	−4
6	6	3	0
7	8	1	6
8	6	4	−2
9	5	4	−3
10	7	4	−1
11	8	3	2
12	6	2	2
13	5	1	3
14	6	1	4
15	5	4	−3
16	7	2	3
17	5	2	1
18	4	4	−4
19	5	0	5
20	5	1	3
21	4	2	0

Fig. 10

(a) Use the spreadsheet to estimate each of the following.

- $\text{P}(X - 2Y > 0)$
- $\text{P}(X - 2Y > 1)$ **[2]**

(b) How could the estimates in part **(a)** be improved? **[1]**

The mean of 50 values of $X - 2Y$ is denoted by the random variable W.

(c) Calculate an estimate of $\text{P}(W > 1)$. **[9]**

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11 The length of time in minutes for which a particular geyser erupts is modelled by the continuous random variable T with cumulative distribution function given by

$$\mathrm{F}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leqslant 2, \\ k(8t^2 - t^3 - 24) & 2 < t < 4, \\ 1 & t \geqslant 4, \end{cases}$$

where k is a positive constant.

(a) Show that $k = \frac{1}{40}$. **[1]**

(b) Find the probability that a randomly selected eruption time lies between 2.5 and 3.5 minutes. **[2]**

(c) Show that the median m of the distribution satisfies the equation $m^3 - 8m^2 + 44 = 0$. **[2]**

(d) Verify that the median eruption time is 2.95 minutes, correct to 2 decimal places. **[2]**

The mean and standard deviation of T are denoted by μ and σ respectively.

(e) Find $\mathrm{P}(\mu - \sigma < T < \mu + \sigma)$. **[7]**

(f) Sketch the graph of the probability density function of T. **[2]**

(g) A Normally distributed random variable X has the same mean and standard deviation as T.

By considering the shape of the Normal distribution, and without doing any calculations, explain whether $\mathrm{P}(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma)$ will be greater than, equal to or less than the probability that you calculated in part **(e)**. **[2]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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Surname	StemUp Model Solution
Answer booklet	Write the question number in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer.

Question number

1 (a) $P(\text{all 4 match}) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{1}{7}$

$= \frac{24}{5040}$

$= \frac{1}{210}$ as required

1 (b) $E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{14} + 1 \times \frac{8}{21} + 2 \times \frac{3}{7} + 3 \times \frac{4}{35} + 4 \times \frac{1}{210} = 1.6$

$E(X^2) = 1 \times \frac{8}{21} + 4 \times \frac{3}{7} + 9 \times \frac{4}{35} + 16 \times \frac{1}{210} = 3.2$

$Var(X) = 3.2 - 1.6^2 = 0.64$

1 (c) Loss (in £): $L = 1 - 0.4X$

$E(L) = 1 - 0.4 \times 1.6 = 0.36$ so mean loss = 36 pence

$Var(L) = 0.4^2 \times 0.64 = 0.1024$

$SD(L) = 0.4 \times 0.8 = 0.32$ so SD of loss = 32 pence

1 (d) Expected amount back = $0.25\,E(X) + 100 \times P(X = 4)$

$= 0.25 \times 1.6 + 100 \times \frac{1}{210} = 0.4 + 0.47619 = 0.87619$

Mean loss = $1 - 0.87619 = £0.1238$

Mean loss of 12.4 pence per game

2 (a)(i) People with the antigen occur randomly and independently,

Question number

each with constant probability $p = \frac{1}{4000} = 0.00025$.

We count the number with the antigen in a fixed number of trials ($n = 1200$), so $X \sim B(1200, 0.00025)$ is appropriate.

Since $n = 1200$ is large and $p = 0.00025$ is small, the binomial can be approximated by Poisson with $\lambda = np = 0.3$, so $Po(0.3)$ is also appropriate.

2 (a)(ii) Using $X \sim Po(0.3)$:

$P(X = 3) = e^{-0.3} \times \frac{0.3^3}{3!} = 0.0033$ (4 d.p.)

$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - 0.99973 = 0.0003$ (4 d.p.)

2 (b) At most 5000 tested $\Leftrightarrow$ at least 2 with antigen among first 5000

Y = number with antigen in 5000, $Y \sim Po(5000 \times 0.00025) = Po(1.25)$

$P(Y \geq 2) = 1 - P(Y = 0) - P(Y = 1)$

$= 1 - e^{-1.25}(1 + 1.25)$

$= 1 - 0.6446 = 0.3554$

3 (a) $L \sim N(201.3, 1.7^2)$; mean of 2 bags $\bar{L} \sim N(201.3, \frac{1.7^2}{2})$

$\bar{L} \sim N(201.3, 1.445)$

$P(\bar{L} \geq 200) = P(Z \geq \frac{200 - 201.3}{\sqrt{1.445}}) = P(Z \geq -1.0815)$

$= 0.8603$

3 (b) Let $D = S_1 + \ldots + S_8 - M_1 - M_2 - L$

$E(D) = 8 \times 51.5 - 2 \times 100.7 - 201.3 = 9.3$

Question number

$\text{Var}(D) = 8 \times 1.1^2 + 2 \times 1.6^2 + 1.7^2 = 9.68 + 5.12 + 2.89 = 17.69$

$D \sim N(9.3, 17.69)$

$P(D > 0) = P\left(Z > \frac{0 - 9.3}{\sqrt{17.69}}\right) = P(Z > -2.2112)$

$= 0.9865$

4 (a) The sample size (60) is large, so by the Central Limit Theorem the sample mean is approximately Normally distributed, whatever the distribution of the population of differences.

4 (b) $-0.0286 < \mu < 0.2632$

4 (c) $SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.5766}{\sqrt{60}} = 0.07444$

4 (d) The interval contains 0, so a mean difference of zero is plausible: the two methods of measurement appear broadly in agreement.
(Though most of the interval is above 0, so the digital gauge may on average read slightly lower than the traditional one.)

5 (a) If everyone did the same test first, the practice/experience gained in the first test (or tiredness) might affect their performance in the second test. Splitting the order avoids this bias.

5 (b) $\bar{x} = \frac{198.0}{16} = 12.375, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{188.7}{16} = 11.79375$

Question number

$S_{xy} = 2554.87 - \frac{198.0 \times 188.7}{16} = 219.7075$

$S_{xx} = 2936.92 - \frac{198.0^2}{16} = 486.67$

$b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{219.7075}{486.67} = 0.4515$

Regression line of y on x: $y - \bar{y} = b(x - \bar{x})$

$y - 11.79375 = 0.4515(x - 12.375)$

$y = 0.4515x + 6.207$

5 (c) $x = 12$: $y = 0.4515 \times 12 + 6.207 = 11.6$

$x = 25$: $y = 0.4515 \times 25 + 6.207 = 17.5$

5 (d) The points do not lie very close to the line, so the estimate for $x = 12$ is only moderately reliable (it is interpolation). The estimate for $x = 25$ is less reliable still, since $x = 25$ is outside the range of the data (extrapolation).

5 (e) Outlier at approximately (18, 1.9). The expert should check whether this data value is genuine (eg a recording error); if it is not, remove it and recalculate the regression line.

6 (a) H_0: $\rho = 0$, H_1: $\rho \neq 0$ (two-tailed)

where ρ is the population product moment correlation coefficient between wind-speed and nitrogen dioxide level.

$n = 60$, 10% two-tailed critical value = 0.2144

$0.3231 > 0.2144$, so the result is significant: reject H_0.

Question number	
	There is sufficient evidence at the 10% level to suggest that there is correlation between wind-speed and NO_2 level.
6 (b)	The population (of wind-speed and NO_2 level) must have a bivariate Normal distribution.
6 (c)	With a very large sample, even very small correlation coefficients are statistically significant (critical values are close to 0). So significance alone means little: those significant values close to zero (eg 0.08, −0.04) are of very little practical use; the effect size matters more.
6 (d)	Four of the five correlations with SPEED are significant, but most (0.08, −0.04, 0.15) have small or negligible effect sizes, so little use can be made of them. NO_2 vs SPEED: $r = 0.25$, a small-to-medium effect, suggesting that the windier it is, the higher the NO_2 level tends to be.
7 (a)	The population of lengths of one-year-old fish of this species must be Normally distributed.
7 (b)	The points on the Normal probability plot lie roughly on a straight line.
7 (c)	$\Sigma x = 1711, \quad \Sigma x^2 = 489091, \quad n = 6$ $\bar{x} = \frac{1711}{6} = 285.17$

Question number

$s^2 = \frac{1}{5}(489091 - \frac{1711^2}{6}) = \frac{1170.83}{5} = 234.17$

$s = 15.30$

σ unknown, small sample: use t_5. 95% two-tailed value: 2.571

CI: $\bar{x} \pm t \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 285.2 \pm 2.571 \times \frac{15.30}{\sqrt{6}}$

$= 285.2 \pm 16.06$

$269.1 < \mu < 301.3$ (mm)

8

$\bar{x} = \frac{51.92}{40} = 1.298$

$s^2 = \frac{1}{39}(70.57 - \frac{51.92^2}{40}) = \frac{1}{39} \times 3.17784 = 0.08148$

$s = 0.2855$

H_0: $\mu = 1.25$, H_1: $\mu \neq 1.25$

where μ is the population mean daily electricity consumption (kWh) of this model of fridge.

$n = 40$ is large, so by the CLT $\bar{X}$ is approximately Normal:

under H_0, $\bar{X} \approx N(1.25, \frac{0.08148}{40})$

Test statistic $z = \frac{1.298 - 1.25}{\sqrt{0.08148/40}} = \frac{0.048}{0.04513} = 1.064$

5% two-tailed critical value: $z = 1.96$

$1.064 < 1.96$, so not significant: do not reject H_0.

There is insufficient evidence at the 5% level to suggest that the claim on the website (mean 1.25 kWh) is not true.

Question number	
9 (a)	$\bar{x} = \frac{0\times39 + 1\times39 + 2\times33 + 3\times19 + 4\times8 + 5\times8 + 6\times4}{150} = \frac{258}{150} = 1.72$
	$10p = 1.72 \Rightarrow p = 0.172$
9 (b)	$C2 = P(X = 0) = 0.828^{10} = 0.1515$
	$D2 = 150 \times 0.15146 = 22.7193$
	$E2 = \frac{(39 - 22.7193)^2}{22.7193} = 11.6668$
9 (c)	Otherwise some expected frequencies would be less than 5,
	which would make the test invalid.
9 (d)	H_0: B(10, p) is a suitable model for the number of rotten peaches
	H_1: B(10, p) is not a suitable model
	$X^2 = 11.6668 + 2.8012 + 1.2102 + 1.4229 + 6.2199 = 23.32$
	Degrees of freedom = 5 − 1 − 1 (p estimated) = 3
	1% critical value of $\chi^2_3 = 11.34$
	23.32 > 11.34, so the result is significant: reject H_0.
	There is sufficient evidence at the 1% level to suggest that the
	binomial model is not a good fit for the number of rotten peaches.
9 (e)	The large contribution 11.67 (0 rotten): far more trays with no
	rotten peaches than expected under the binomial model.
	The large contribution 6.22 (≥ 4 rotten): far more trays with
	4 or more rotten peaches than expected.
	The small contributions for 1, 2 and 3 rotten (2.80, 1.21, 1.42)
	show these frequencies are roughly as expected (fewer than
	expected, though, for 1 and 2).

Question number

10 (a) $X - 2Y > 0$ in 10 of the 20 rows: $P(X - 2Y > 0) \approx \frac{10}{20} = 0.5$

$X - 2Y > 1$ in 9 of the 20 rows: $P(X - 2Y > 1) \approx \frac{9}{20} = 0.45$

10 (b) Use many more rows in the spreadsheet (a larger simulation).

10 (c) $E(X) = 20 \times 0.3 = 6, \quad E(Y) = 3$

$E(X - 2Y) = 6 - 2 \times 3 = 0$

$Var(X) = 20 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 = 4.2, \quad Var(Y) = 3$

$Var(X - 2Y) = Var(X) + 2^2 Var(Y) = 4.2 + 4 \times 3 = 16.2$ (X, Y independent)

By the Central Limit Theorem, $W \approx N(0, \frac{16.2}{50}) = N(0, 0.324)$

$X - 2Y$ is integer valued, so the total of 50 values is an integer:

$W > 1 \Leftrightarrow$ total $> 50 \Leftrightarrow$ total ≥ 51

Continuity correction: total > 50.5, ie $W > 1.01$

$P(W > 1) \approx P(Z > \frac{1.01}{\sqrt{0.324}}) = P(Z > 1.7744)$

$= 0.0380$

11 (a) $F(4) = 1$: $k(8 \times 4^2 - 4^3 - 24) = 1$

$k(128 - 64 - 24) = 1 \Rightarrow 40k = 1$

$k = \frac{1}{40}$ as required

11 (b) $P(2.5 < T < 3.5) = F(3.5) - F(2.5)$

Question number

$= \frac{1}{40}(8 \times 3.5^2 - 3.5^3 - 24) - \frac{1}{40}(8 \times 2.5^2 - 2.5^3 - 24)$

$= 0.778125 - 0.259375$

$= 0.51875$

11 (c) $F(m) = 0.5$: $\frac{1}{40}(8m^2 - m^3 - 24) = 0.5$

$8m^2 - m^3 - 24 = 20$

$m^3 - 8m^2 + 44 = 0$ as required

11 (d) Let $g(m) = m^3 - 8m^2 + 44$

$g(2.945) = 0.158 > 0$

$g(2.955) = -0.053 < 0$

Change of sign (g continuous), so $2.945 < m < 2.955$

So the median is 2.95 minutes to 2 d.p.

11 (e) $f(t) = F'(t) = \frac{1}{40}(16t - 3t^2)$ for $2 < t < 4$, 0 otherwise

$\mu = E(T) = \int_2^4 \frac{1}{40} t(16t - 3t^2)\, dt = \frac{1}{40}\left[\frac{16t^3}{3} - \frac{3t^4}{4}\right]_2^4$

$= \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{356}{3} = \frac{89}{30} = 2.9667$

$E(T^2) = \int_2^4 \frac{1}{40} t^2(16t - 3t^2)\, dt = \frac{1}{40}\left[4t^4 - \frac{3t^5}{5}\right]_2^4$

$= \frac{1}{40}(409.6 - 44.8) = 9.12$

$Var(T) = 9.12 - 2.9667^2 = 0.31889, \quad \sigma = 0.5647$

$\mu - \sigma = 2.4020, \quad \mu + \sigma = 3.5314$

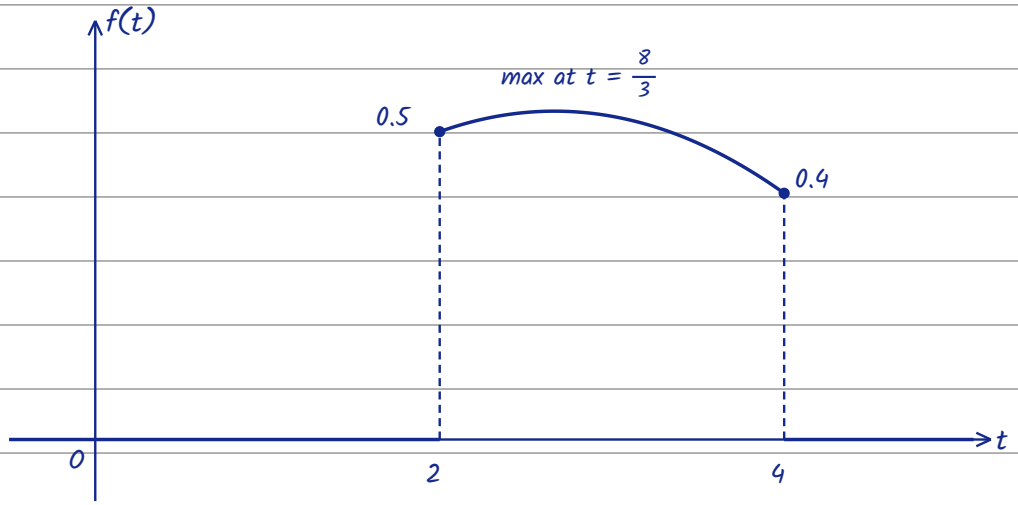
Question number

$P(\mu - \sigma < T < \mu + \sigma) = F(3.5314) - F(2.4020)$

$= 0.79316 - 0.20744$

$= 0.586$

11 (f)



11 (g)

f(t) for T is a flat, broad hump with no tails (it is cut off at 2 and 4), so its probability is spread fairly evenly.

The Normal curve is more peaked, with more of its probability concentrated in the central section near the mean.

So $P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma)$ is greater than 0.586 (in fact it is about 0.683 for any Normal distribution).