



Question 1 continued

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Lined area for writing the answer to Question 1.

(Total 11 marks)

Q1

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2. A group of office workers were questioned for a health magazine and $\frac{2}{5}$ were found to take regular exercise. When questioned about their eating habits $\frac{2}{3}$ said they always eat breakfast and, of those who always eat breakfast $\frac{9}{25}$ also took regular exercise.

Find the probability that a randomly selected member of the group

- (a) always eats breakfast and takes regular exercise, (2)
- (b) does not always eat breakfast and does not take regular exercise. (4)
- (c) Determine, giving your reason, whether or not always eating breakfast and taking regular exercise are statistically independent. (2)



3. When Rohit plays a game, the number of points he receives is given by the discrete random variable X with the following probability distribution.

x	0	1	2	3
$P(X = x)$	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

- (a) Find $E(X)$. (2)
- (b) Find $F(1.5)$. (2)
- (c) Show that $\text{Var}(X) = 1$ (4)
- (d) Find $\text{Var}(5 - 3X)$. (2)

Rohit can win a prize if the total number of points he has scored after 5 games is at least 10. After 3 games he has a total of 6 points. You may assume that games are independent.

- (e) Find the probability that Rohit wins the prize. (6)



4. In a study of how students use their mobile telephones, the phone usage of a random sample of 11 students was examined for a particular week.

The total length of calls, y minutes, for the 11 students were

17, 23, 35, 36, 51, 53, 54, 55, 60, 77, 110

- (a) Find the median and quartiles for these data. (3)

A value that is greater than $Q_3 + 1.5 \times (Q_3 - Q_1)$ or smaller than $Q_1 - 1.5 \times (Q_3 - Q_1)$ is defined as an outlier.

- (b) Show that 110 is the only outlier. (2)

- (c) Using the graph paper on page 15 draw a box plot for these data indicating clearly the position of the outlier. (3)

The value of 110 is omitted.

- (d) Show that S_{yy} for the remaining 10 students is 2966.9 (3)

These 10 students were each asked how many text messages, x , they sent in the same week.

The values of S_{xx} and S_{xy} for these 10 students are $S_{xx} = 3463.6$ and $S_{xy} = -18.3$.

- (e) Calculate the product moment correlation coefficient between the number of text messages sent and the total length of calls for these 10 students. (2)

A parent believes that a student who sends a large number of text messages will spend fewer minutes on calls.

- (f) Comment on this belief in the light of your calculation in part (e). (1)



5. In a shopping survey a random sample of 104 teenagers were asked how many hours, to the nearest hour, they spent shopping in the last month. The results are summarised in the table below.

Number of hours	Mid-point	Frequency
0 – 5	2.75	20
6 – 7	6.5	16
8 – 10	9	18
11 – 15	13	25
16 – 25	20.5	15
26 – 50	38	10

A histogram was drawn and the group (8 – 10) hours was represented by a rectangle that was 1.5 cm wide and 3 cm high.

- (a) Calculate the width and height of the rectangle representing the group (16 – 25) hours. (3)
- (b) Use linear interpolation to estimate the median and interquartile range. (5)
- (c) Estimate the mean and standard deviation of the number of hours spent shopping. (4)
- (d) State, giving a reason, the skewness of these data. (2)
- (e) State, giving a reason, which average and measure of dispersion you would recommend to use to summarise these data. (2)



