

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Statistics S2

**Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary**

Wednesday 25 January 2017 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**WST02/01**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)

Total Marks

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**Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.**

## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Values from the statistical tables should be quoted in full. When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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4. The time, in thousands of hours, that a certain electrical component will last is modelled by the random variable  $X$ , with probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{64}x^2(4-x) & 0 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Using this model, find, by algebraic integration,

- (a) the mean number of hours that a component will last, (4)
- (b) the standard deviation of  $X$ . (4)



Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the probability density function of the random variable  $X$ .

- (c) Give a reason why the random variable  $X$  might be unsuitable as a model for the time, in thousands of hours, that these electrical components will last. (1)
- (d) Sketch a probability density function of a more realistic model. (1)

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**Question 4 continued**

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 4.

(Total 10 marks)

**Q4**

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5. In the manufacture of cloth in a factory, defects occur randomly in the production process at a rate of 2 per  $5\text{m}^2$

The quality control manager randomly selects 12 pieces of cloth each of area  $15\text{m}^2$ .

- (a) Find the probability that exactly half of these 12 pieces of cloth will contain at most 7 defects. (5)

The factory introduces a new procedure to manufacture the cloth. After the introduction of this new procedure, the manager takes a random sample of  $25\text{m}^2$  of cloth from the next batch produced to test if there has been any change in the rate of defects.

- (b) (i) Write down suitable hypotheses for this test.  
(ii) Describe a suitable test statistic that the manager should use.  
(iii) Explain what is meant by the critical region for this test. (3)

- (c) Using a 5% level of significance, find the critical region for this test. You should choose the largest critical region for which the probability in each tail is less than 2.5% (4)

- (d) Find the actual significance level for this test. (2)

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6. A seed producer claims that 96% of its bean seeds germinate.

To test the producer's claim, a random sample of 75 bean seeds was planted and 66 of these seeds germinated.

Use a suitable approximation to test, at the 1% level of significance, whether or not the producer is overstating the probability of its bean seeds germinating. State your hypotheses clearly.

(7)

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