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	I declare this is my own work.	

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM04) Unit FS2 Statistics

Monday 12 June 2023 07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphical calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

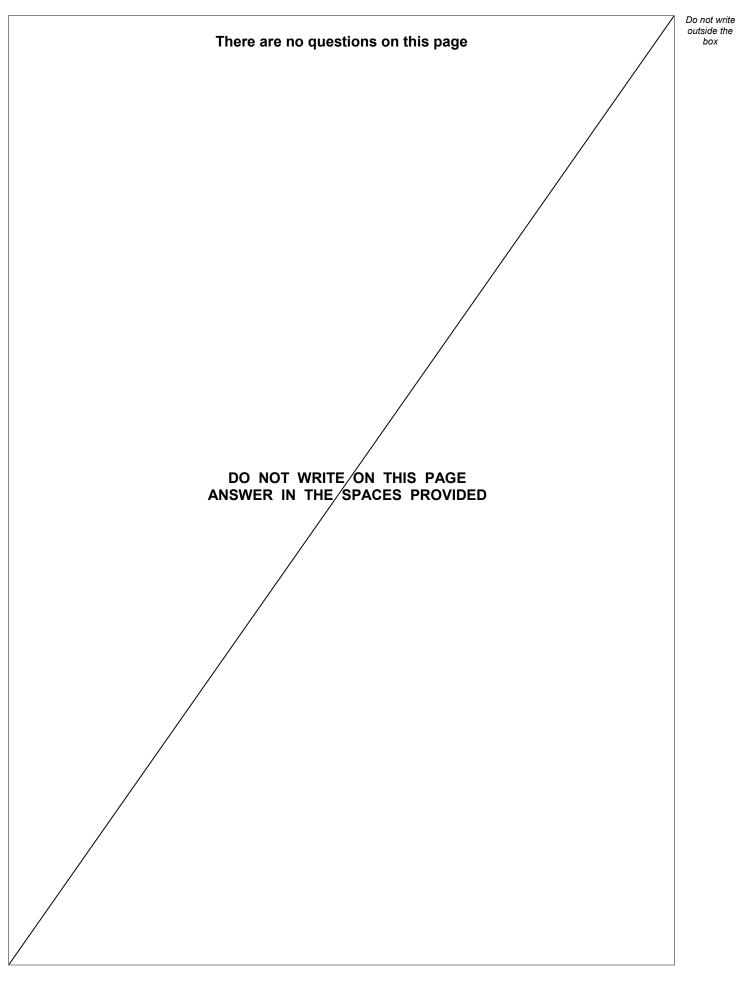
Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.

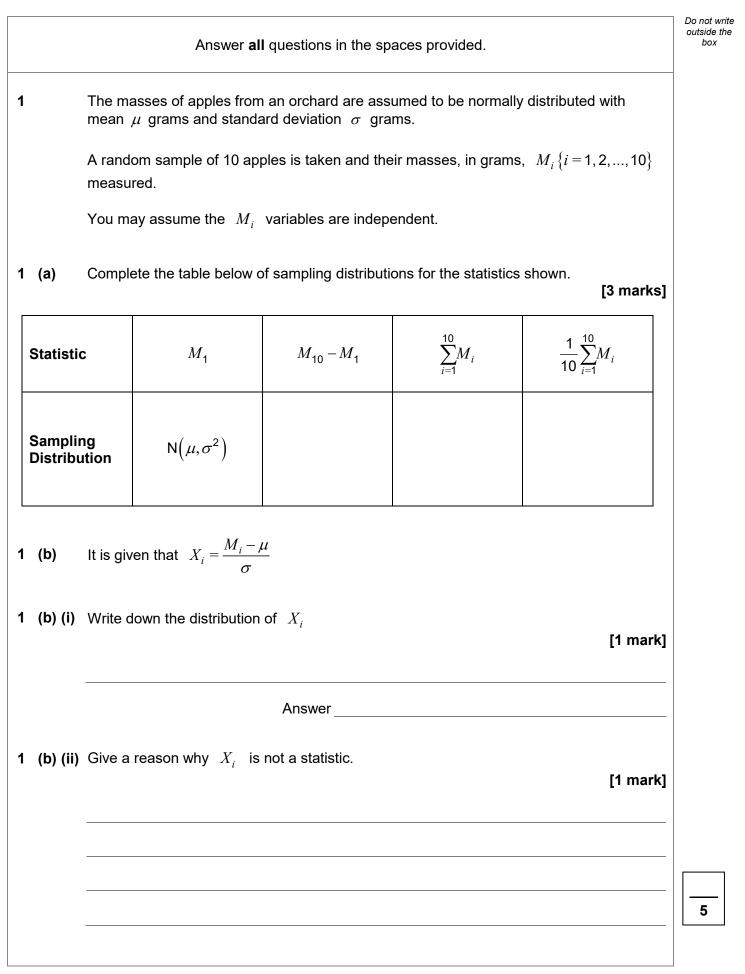


For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
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TOTAL		











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2 An engineering company is seeking to purchase a new machine.

The company will choose between two machines: machine *A* or machine *B*

The company will choose the machine which has the smallest variance in the length, x micrometres, of components manufactured on the machine.

Random samples of components manufactured by machine A and machine B are taken.

Assume that the populations from which the random samples are taken are normal and independent distributions.

Summary results of the samples are shown in the table below.

	Sample size	$\sum (x - \overline{x})^2$
Machine A	11	556.3
Machine B	7	341.4

Test at the 5% level of significance whether there is evidence for the company to select one machine rather than the other.

[8 marks]



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3		The random variable X has a Poisson distribution $Po(\lambda)$	Do not w outside t box
		A test is conducted at the 5% level of significance with the hypotheses	
		$H_0: \ \lambda = 1.8$ $H_1: \ \lambda > 1.8$	
3	(a)	Verify that the critical region is $X \ge 5$ [2 marks]	



3	(b)	The actual value of λ is 3.4	Do not write outside the box
		Find the probability that a Type ${\rm II}$ error is made, giving your answer to three significant figures.	
		[2 marks]	
		Answer	
3	(c)	Find the power of the test, giving your answer to three significant figures. [1 mark]	
		Answer	
		Turn over for the next question	



	Two rendem veriables, V and V are independent with	Do not writ outside the
4	Two random variables X and Y are independent with	box
	$X \sim N(\mu_X, 5^2)$ and $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, 7^2)$	
	A random sample of size 50 is taken from X and a random sample of size 14 is taken from Y	
	The sample means \overline{X} and \overline{Y} are calculated for both samples and the difference of the means, $\overline{X} - \overline{Y}$ is calculated.	
4 (a)	Write down $Eig(\overline{X}-\overline{Y}ig)$ in terms of μ_X and μ_Y [1 mark]	
	Answer	
4 (b)	Show that $Var(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) = 4$	
	[2 marks]	
4 (c)	Explain why $\overline{X} - \overline{Y}$ is normally distributed.	
- (0)	[1 mark]	



For one particular sample of size 14 from Y the value of \overline{Y} is 28.5					
Test at the 6% significance level whether X and Y have different population means. [6 mar					

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box

[6 marks]

For one particular sample of size 50 from ${\it X}$ the value of $~{\it \overline{X}}~$ is 24.3



4 (d)

5 A new variety of tomato plant has been developed to try to increase the yield of tomato fruit compared with the original variety.

A trial is conducted which takes a random sample of plants of the original variety and a random sample of the new variety. You may assume that the samples are from normal populations.

The table below shows the summary statistics for the samples.

Variety	Number of plants	Sample mean yield (kilograms)	Sample variance s ² (kilograms ²)
Original	9	2.6	0.09
New	5	3.1	0.12

Investigate at the 1% level of significance whether the yield of tomato fruit is greater for the new variety compared with the original variety.

[9 marks]

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6		A random sample of size n is taken from a population.	Do not write outside the
U		Another random sample of size n is taken from a second independent population.	box
		The first population has mean μ and variance σ^2 The sample mean from this population is \overline{X}	
		The second population has mean $a\mu$ and variance $b\sigma^2$ where a and b are positive	
		real numbers. The sample mean from this population is $\ \overline{Y}$	
6	(a)	The statistic $S = 3\overline{X} - 4\overline{Y}$ is an unbiased estimator of μ	
		Find the value of a	
		[3 marks]	
		Answer	
6	(b)	Show that the statistic S is also a consistent estimator of μ	
		[3 marks]	



6	(c)	The statistic $T = \frac{3}{2}\overline{X} - \overline{Y}$ is an unbiased estimator of μ	Do not write outside the box
6	(c) (i)	Show that the efficiency of <i>T</i> relative to <i>S</i> is $\frac{36+64b}{9+4b}$ [2 marks]	
6	(c) (ii)	Prove that the efficiency of T relative to S is greater than 4 and less than 16	
	(0) ()	[3 marks]	
6	(c) (iiii)	State with a reason which of <i>S</i> or <i>T</i> is the more efficient estimator of μ	
	(~, ()	[1 mark]	
			12
		Turn over ►	



7		An independent agency is investigating published CO ₂ emission values for a particular car model.	Do not write outside the box
		A random sample of 11 cars of the model are investigated and the CO_2 emission value, <i>X</i> grams per km, is measured.	
		Summary statistics from the investigation are	
		$\sum x = 1034$ and $\sum x^2 = 97846$	
7	(a)	Construct a 95% confidence interval for the mean CO_2 emission value of this car model.	
		Give your values to one decimal place. [6 marks]	
		Answer	



7	(b)	State an assumption you have made about the distribution of CO ₂ emission values for your confidence interval calculation from part (a) to be valid. [1 mark]	Do not write outside the box
7	(c)	All car models with a mean CO_2 emission value of 100 grams per km or below qualify for a partial government refund.	
7	(c) (i)	State with a reason if your confidence interval provides evidence that the car model being investigated should qualify for the refund. [2 marks]	
7	(c) (ii)	The car model is now investigated further by increasing the sample size to 65 cars. The new 95% confidence interval is (97.3, 101.1)	
		Explain how this new confidence interval affects your answer to part (c)(i) . [1 mark]	
			10



Turn over ►

A researcher measures the distance between mutations on a DNA strand.

They believe that the distances follow an exponential distribution with $\lambda = \frac{1}{1500}$

micrometres⁻¹ and use this to determine expected distribution frequencies.

The measured and expected distribution frequencies from 1394 mutations are shown in the table below.

Interval (micrometres)	< 500	500 to 1000	1000 to 1500	1500 to 2000	2000 to 2500	2500 to 3000	> 3000
Measured frequency (M)	407	309	195	125	109	70	179
Expected frequency (E)	395	283	203	145	104	75	189
$(M-E)^2$	144	676	64	400	25	25	100

8 (a) Use integration to verify that the expected frequency for the 1500 to 2000 micrometres interval is 145 to the closest integer.

[2 marks]

8 (b) Determine the χ^2 test statistic using the values from the table for $(M-E)^2$

Give your answer correct to three significant figures.

[2 marks]

Answer



with $\lambda = \frac{1}{1500}$ micrometres ⁻¹ at the 10% level of significance.	_
[5 marks]
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9		A discrete random variable X has a Poisson distribution with population parameter λ	Do not write outside the box
		Its moment generating function is given by	
		$\mathbf{M}_{X}(t) = e^{\lambda \left(e^{t} - 1\right)}$	
9	(a) (i)	Use $M_X(t)$ to show that $E(X) = \lambda$ [2 marks]	
0	(a) (ii)	$M_{\rm eff}(t)$ to determine $M_{\rm eff}(V)$	
9	(a) (II)	Use $M_X(t)$ to determine $Var(X)$ [3 marks]	
		Answer	



9	(b)	A second discrete random variable Y has a Poisson distribution with population parameter μ	Do not write outside the box
		The random variables X and Y are independent.	
9	(b) (i)	Find an expression for the moment generating function $M_Z(t)$ of the random variable $Z = X + Y$ [2 marks]	
		Answer	
9	(b) (ii)	Using your answer for part (b)(i) verify that $Z \sim Po(v)$ writing down v in terms of λ and μ [1 mark]	
		Answer	
		Question 9 continues on the next page	

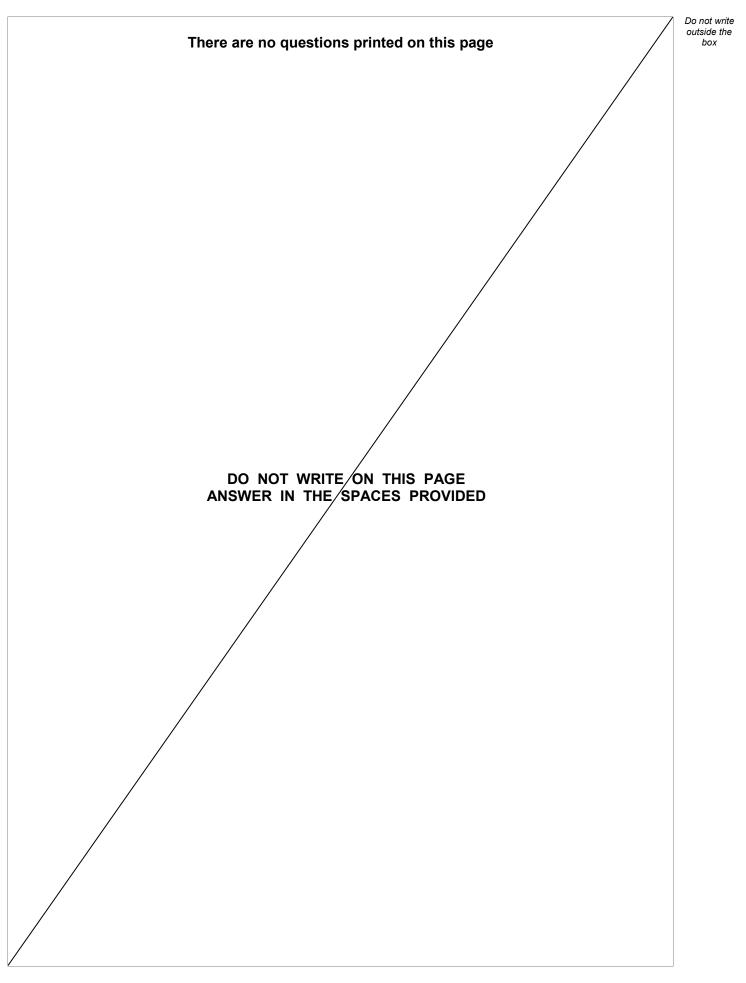


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In this part you may use, without proof, the following results:

• $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^n = e^{\alpha}$ where α is a constant

9 (c)





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