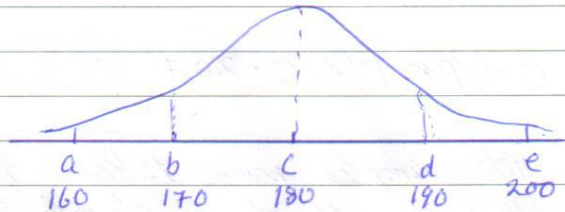


Test Questions

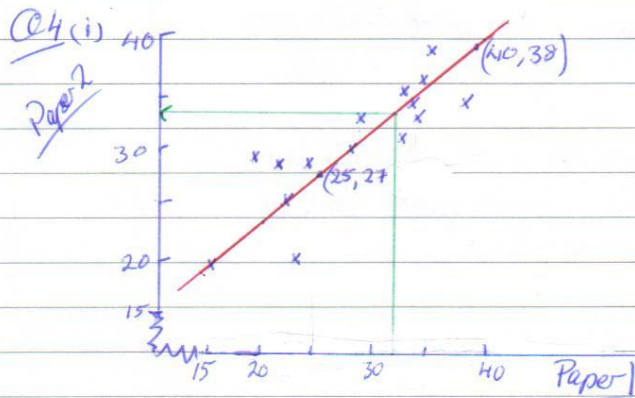
Q3 $\mu = 180$ $\sigma = 10$

(i)



(ii) $z = \frac{190 - 180}{10} = 1$

(iii) > 190 RHS of 180 $\rightarrow 190 = \frac{1}{2}(68\%) = 34\%$
 $50\% - 34\% = 16\%$
 $\Rightarrow 16\% > 190 \text{ cm}$



(ii) Strong positive correlation

(iii) $(25, 27)$ $(40, 38)$ $m = \frac{38 - 27}{40 - 25} = \frac{11}{15}$

$$y - 27 = \frac{11}{15}(x - 25)$$

$$15y - 405 = 11x - 275$$

$$15y = 11x + 130$$

$$y = 0.73x + 8.67$$

(iv) approx 34

Q5 $\mu = 175$ $95\% \Rightarrow \mu \pm 2\sigma$

$$190 - 175 = 15$$

$$175 - 160 = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 = 2\sigma \quad \Rightarrow \sigma = 7.5$$

Q8 (i) Shaded area = 95% of Population
 $\Rightarrow P(\text{Shaded}) = 95\%$

(ii) Shaded area = $\frac{1}{2}(95\%) = 47.5\%$
 $\Rightarrow P(\text{Shaded}) = 47.5\%$

Q9 (i) French $z = \frac{76 - 68}{10} = 0.8$

(ii) German $z = \frac{78 - 70}{12} = 0.66$

(iii) He did better in french.

(B) Questions

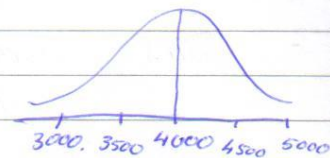
Q1 $\hat{p} = \frac{527}{2000} = 0.26$

(i) $E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2000}} = 0.022$

(ii) $0.26 - 0.022 < p < 0.26 + 0.022$
 $0.241 < p < 0.286$

Q2 $\mu = 4000$ $\sigma = 500$

(i) $Z = \frac{3000 - 4000}{500} = -2$



\Rightarrow 3000 is 2 standard deviations below the mean

$\frac{1}{2}(95\%) = 47.5\%$ to LHS of mean

$\therefore 50\% - 47.5\% = 2.5\%$ less than 3000 hrs

(ii) Between 3000 and 5000 = 95%
 $\Rightarrow P(3000 < x < 5000) = 95\%$ or 0.95

(iii) $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of tubes will work after 5000 hrs
 $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 10,000 = 250 bulbs

Q3 (i) $r = 0.959$ calculator

(ii) A strong positive correlation between N° of employees and units produced.

Q4 (i) $E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1111}} = 0.03$

(ii) $\hat{p} = \frac{234}{1111} = 0.21$

$$0.21 - 0.03 < p < 0.21 + 0.03$$

$$0.18 < p < 0.24$$

$$18\% < p < 24\%$$

23% is within the interval hence their claim cannot be rejected.

Q7

(i) $E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{400}} = 0.05$

(ii) $\hat{p} = \frac{64}{400} = 0.16$

$$0.11 < p < 0.21$$

$$11\% < p < 21\%$$

20% lies within this interval, hence Co's claim can be accepted.

C Questions

Q.1 $\mu = 20$ $\sigma = 3$.

(i) $17 = \mu - \sigma$ and $23 = \mu + \sigma$
 $\Rightarrow 68\%$ are between 17 and 23

$14 = \mu - 2\sigma$ and $23 = \mu + \sigma$
 $\frac{1}{2}(45\%) = 47.5\%$ $\frac{1}{2}(68\%) = 34\%$
 $\Rightarrow 47.5 + 34 = 81.5\%$ are between 14 and 23

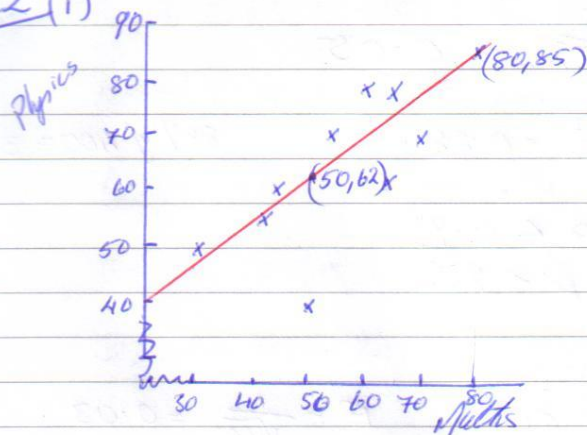
(ii) between 17 and 26

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| \downarrow | \rightarrow |
| $\mu - \sigma$ | $\mu + 2\sigma$ |
| 34% | 47.5% |

81.5% of 10000 = 8150 nails

(iii) $23 = \mu + \sigma$
 $= 34\%$ on RHS
 $50 - 34 = 16\%$ are more than 23

Q2 (i)



(ii)

$$(80, 85) \quad (50, 62)$$

$$m = \frac{62 - 85}{50 - 80} = 0.77$$

$$y - 85 = 0.77(x - 80)$$

$$y - 85 = 0.77x - 61.3$$

$$y = 0.77x + 18.6$$

(iii) $r = 0.737$

(iv) There is a strong pos corr, meaning a student who achieves a high mark in maths is likely to achieve a high mark in physics.

Q3

$$(i) E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{400}} = 0.05$$

$$(ii) \hat{p} = \frac{352}{400} = 0.88$$

$$88\% \text{ of } 400 = 352$$

$$0.83 < p < 0.93$$

$$83\% < p < 93\%$$

Dublin

$$\hat{p} = \frac{810}{1000} = 0.81 \quad E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1000}} = 0.03$$

$$0.78 < p < 0.84$$

88% does not lie in this interval

\therefore Co's claim is not justified

Q4 $\mu = 60$ $\sigma = 8$

(i) Abdul $z = \frac{70-60}{8} = 1.25$

Marie $z = \frac{52-60}{8} = -1$

George $z = \frac{60-60}{8} = 0$

Elsie $z = \frac{92-60}{8} = 4$

(ii) 76 yrs = $\mu + 2\sigma$ (95%)
more than 76 yrs $\frac{1}{2}(95) = 47\frac{1}{2}\%$
 $50 - 47\frac{1}{2} = \underline{2.5\%}$

(iii) $2.5 = \frac{x-60}{8}$

$$8(2.5) + 60 = x$$

$$80 \text{ yrs} = x$$

(iv)

$$z = \frac{40-60}{8} = -2.5$$

\Rightarrow Very Unlikely Less than 1%

Q5 (i) $r = -0.8$ approx

(ii) Outlier age = 37 bpm = 139

(iii) approx 180 bpm.

(iv) (20, 200) (80, 150)

$$m = \frac{150-200}{80-20} = -0.833$$

$$m = -0.8$$

(v) $y - 200 = -0.833(x - 20)$

$$y - 200 = -0.833x + 16.66$$

$$y = -0.8x + 216$$

$$\text{MHR} = 216 - 0.8(\text{age})$$

(vi) $\text{MHR} = 220 - \text{age}$

| age | Old Rule | New Rule |
|-----|----------|----------|
| 20 | 200 | 200 |
| 50 | 170 | 176 |
| 70 | 150 | 160 |

for a young person the MHR's are roughly the same
for older people the new rule gives a
higher MHR

(vii) old rule: $\text{MHR} = 155$ new Rule: $\text{MHR} = 164$

To get more benefit he should increase his
activity to 75% of 164 instead of 75% of 155.