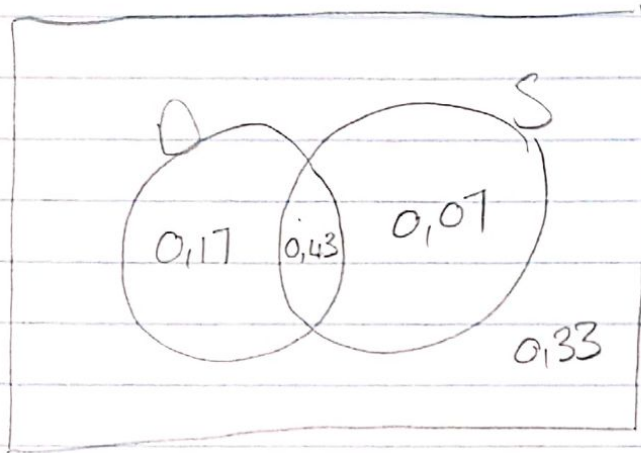


AP Paper 2 Stats 2019

a)

W



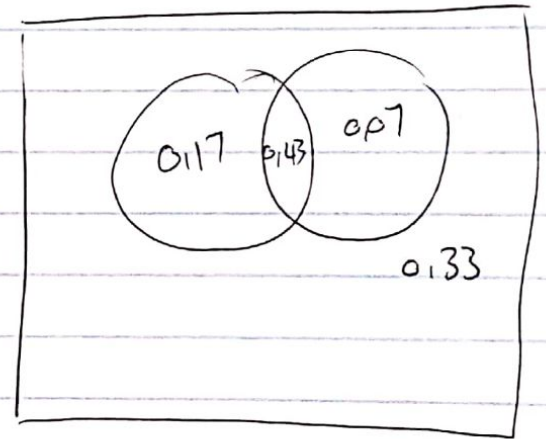
$$0.17 + 0.43 + 0.07 \checkmark_a \\ = 0.67 \checkmark_m$$

b) $0.33 \checkmark_{ca}$

c) $\frac{P(D \cap T)}{P(T)} \checkmark_m$

$$= \frac{0.43}{0.5} \checkmark_a$$

$$= 0.86 \checkmark_m$$



d) $P(D) \times P(T) = P(D \cap T) \checkmark_m$

$$\text{LHS} = 0.6 \times 0.5 \checkmark_a \\ = 0.3 \checkmark_{ca}$$

$$\text{RHS} = 0.43 \checkmark_a$$

$\therefore D$ and T not independent

e) $0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.67 \times 0.47 \checkmark_a \\ = 0.09447 \checkmark_{ca}$

f)

$$0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.33 \times 0.53 \checkmark_{ca}$$

$$2.1) \quad \underline{00A10} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$\frac{7! \times 5!}{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{a}}$$

$$\frac{3! \times 2!}{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{a}}$$

$$= 50400 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$2.2) \quad \boxed{35} \underline{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5} \sqrt{a}$$

$$= 1680 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$2.3) \quad \frac{\binom{7}{4}}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{\binom{2}{1}}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{\binom{7}{3}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= 105 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$2.4) \quad \frac{\binom{4}{3} \sqrt{a} \times \binom{5}{3} \sqrt{a} \times \binom{8}{3} \sqrt{a}}{\binom{17}{9} \sqrt{a}}$$

$$= 0,092 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$3) \quad \binom{50}{7} (0,15)^7 (0,85)^{43} + \binom{50}{8} (0,15)^8 (0,85)^{42}$$

$$+ \binom{50}{9} (0,15)^9 (0,85)^{41}$$

$$= 0,4297 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$4.1) E(X) = n \times p \sqrt{q}$$

$$= 0,75 \times 38$$

$$= 28,5 \sqrt{ca}$$

(2)

$$4.2) \sigma = \sqrt{n p (1-p)} \sqrt{m}$$

$$= \sqrt{38 \cdot 0,75 \cdot 0,25} \sqrt{9}$$

$$= 2,669 \sqrt{ca}$$

(3)

~~1-p~~?

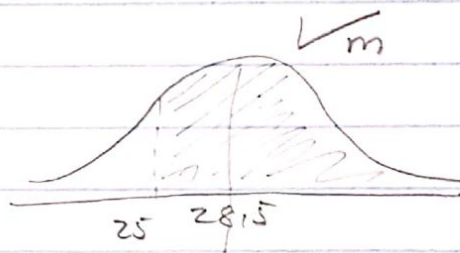
$$4.2) P(X > 25)$$

$$P(X > 24,5)$$

$$Z = \frac{24,5 - 28,5}{2,669 \sqrt{ca}}$$

$$= -1,4987 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$\therefore 0,4332 \sqrt{ca}$$

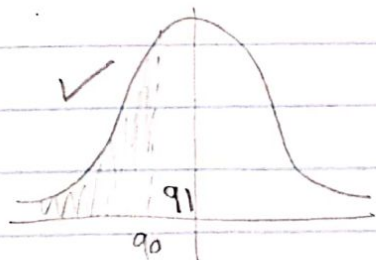


(6)

$$P(Z > 24,5) = 0,4332 + 0,5$$

$$= 0,9332 \sqrt{ca}$$

5.11)



$$\sigma = 0,8$$

$$\therefore 0,3944 \sqrt{ca}$$

(5)

$$P(X < 90)$$

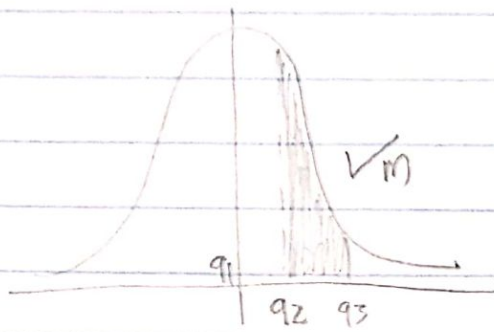
$$Z = \frac{90 - 91}{0,8} \sqrt{ca}$$

$$= -1,25 \sqrt{ca}$$

$$P(X < 90) = 0,5 - 0,3944$$

$$= 0,1056 \sqrt{ca}$$

5.1.2)



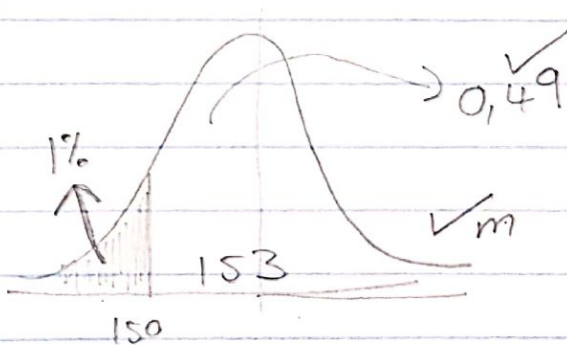
$$Z = \frac{92 - 91}{0,8} \\ = 1,25 \checkmark$$

$$Z = \frac{93 - 91}{0,8} \\ = 2,5 \checkmark$$

(5)

$$P(92 < X < 93) = 0,49379 - 0,3944 \\ = 0,09939 \checkmark$$

5.2)



$$Z = \frac{150 - 153}{\sigma}$$

(5)

$$-2,33 = \frac{150 - 153}{\sigma}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{-3}{-2,33} \checkmark$$

$$= 1,288 \checkmark$$

6.1) The sample size > 30 ✓

∴ appropriate to use central limit theorem (2)

$$\begin{aligned} 6.2) \quad \hat{p} &= \frac{120}{350} \\ &= 0,343 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{p} - z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 0,343 - 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{0,343 \times 0,657}{350}} < p < 0,343 + 1,96 \sqrt{\frac{0,343 \times 0,657}{350}}$$

$$0,2933 < p < 0,3927 \quad \checkmark_{ca}$$

Thus we are 95% confident that the true proportion for specimens infected by EBOLA will be somewhere between 29,33% and 39,27% of the whole population. (7)

$$7.1) \quad \int_0^4 q(4-x) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left[4qx - \frac{1}{2}qx^2 \right]_0^4 = 1 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$4q(4) - \frac{1}{2}q(4)^2 - [0] = 1$$

$$16q - 8q = 1$$

$$8q = 1$$

$$q = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$7.2) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{8}(4-x) \checkmark$$

$$\left[\frac{4}{8}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 \right]_1^2 \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{4}{8}(2) - \frac{1}{16}(2)^2 - \left[\frac{4}{8}(1) - \frac{1}{16}(1)^2 \right] \checkmark$$

(4)

$$= \frac{5}{16} \checkmark \quad (\text{if calculator used full marks})$$

$$7.3) \int_0^m \frac{1}{8}(4-x) = 0,5 \checkmark$$

$$\left[\frac{4}{8}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 \right]_0^m = 0,5 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{4}{2}m - \frac{1}{16}m^2 = 0,5 \checkmark$$

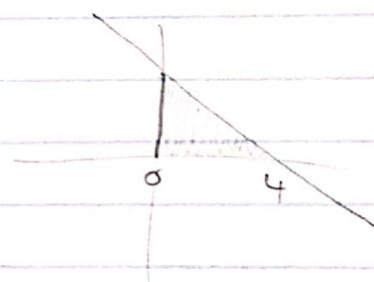
$$-\frac{1}{16}m^2 + \frac{4}{2}m - 0,5 = 0$$

$$m = 6,828 \checkmark$$

N.A

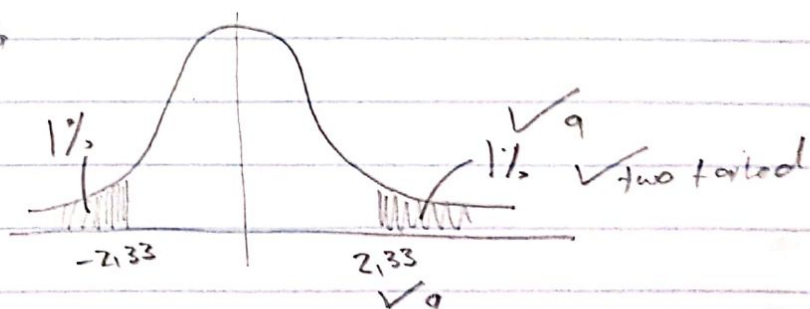
$$m = 1,17157 \checkmark$$

(5)



$$8.1) M = 8 \quad \sigma = 1,2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} H_0: M = 8 \\ H_1: M \neq 8 \end{array} \right\} \checkmark$$

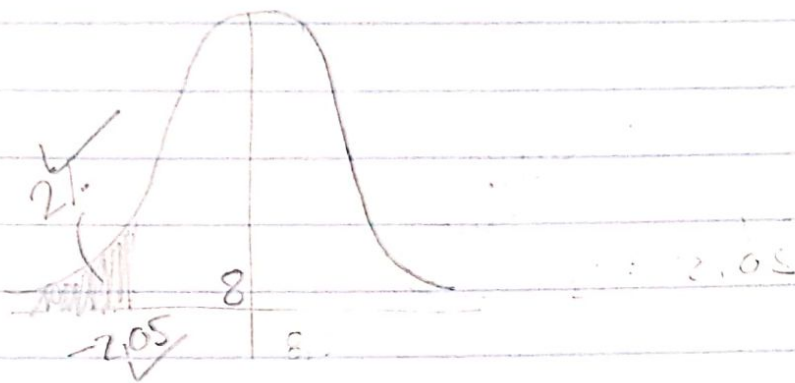


$$z = \frac{8,3 - 8}{\frac{1,2}{\sqrt{120}}} \checkmark$$

$$= 2,739 \checkmark$$

$\therefore$ reject H_0 , strong evidence to reject H_0 .
evidence to reject H_0 at 2%
 $\therefore$ fair to claim that the mean will be different.

8.2)



$$H_0: \mu = 8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$H_1: \mu < 8$$

$$Z = \frac{7.1 - 8}{\frac{.5}{\sqrt{100}}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= -1.8 \quad \checkmark$$

$\therefore$ fail to reject H_0 at a ^{accept} 2% significance level

Therefore the ~~claim that the mean balls~~
~~will be less than 8 is justifiable.~~

we do not have enough evidence to say that
the mean will be smaller than 8.