Centre No.						Paper Reference	Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6 6 8 6 / 0 1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6686/01

Edexcel GCE

Statistics S4

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Thursday 23 June 2011 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Total	

Materials required for examination	**Items included with question papers**
Mathematical Formulae (Pink)	Nil

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 or symbolic differentiation/integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.
Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer ALL the questions.
You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.
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 for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(2)**.
There are 7 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
There are 20 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner.
Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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P 3 5 4 1 8 A 0 1 2 0

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1. Find the value of the constant a such that

$$P(a < F_{8,10} < 3.07) = 0.94$$

(2)

Q1

(Total 2 marks)

P 3 5 4 1 8 A 0 2 2 0

Leave blank

2. Two independent random samples $X_1, X_2, ..., X_7$ and Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4 were taken from different normal populations with a common standard deviation σ.
The following sample statistics were calculated.

$$s_x = 14.67 \quad s_y = 12.07$$

Find the 99% confidence interval for σ^2 based on these two samples.

(5)

Q2

(Total 5 marks)

Leave blank

3. Manuel is planning to buy a new machine to squeeze oranges in his cafe and he has two models, at the same price, on trial. The manufacturers of machine B claim that their machine produces more juice from an orange than machine A. To test this claim Manuel takes a random sample of 8 oranges, cuts them in half and puts one half in machine A and the other half in machine B. The amount of juice, in ml, produced by each machine is given in the table below.

Orange	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Machine *A*	60	58	55	53	52	51	54	56
Machine *B*	61	60	58	52	55	50	52	58

Stating your hypotheses clearly, test, at the 10% level of significance, whether or not the mean amount of juice produced by machine B is more than the mean amount produced by machine A.

(8)

Leave blank

4. A proportion p of letters sent by a company are incorrectly addressed and if p is thought to be greater than 0.05 then action is taken.
Using H_0: $p = 0.05$ and H_1: $p > 0.05$, a manager from the company takes a random sample of 40 letters and rejects H_0 if the number of incorrectly addressed letters is more than 3.

(a) Find the size of this test.
(2)

(b) Find the probability of a Type II error in the case where p is in fact 0.10
(2)

Table 1 below gives some values, to 2 decimal places, of the power function of this test.

p	0.075	0.100	0.125	0.150	0.175	0.200	0.225
Power	0.35	s	0.75	0.87	0.94	0.97	0.99

Table 1

(c) Write down the value of s.
(1)

A visiting consultant uses an alternative system to test the same hypotheses. A sample of 15 letters is taken. If these are all correctly addressed then H_0 is accepted. If 2 or more are found to have been incorrectly addressed then H_0 is rejected. If only one is found to be incorrectly addressed then a further random sample of 15 is taken and H_0 is rejected if 2 or more are found to have been incorrectly addressed in this second sample, otherwise H_0 is accepted.

(d) Find the size of the test used by the consultant.
(3)

Question 4 continues on page 8

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Question 4 continued

Question 4 continues on the next page

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For your convenience Table 1 is repeated here

p	0.075	0.100	0.125	0.150	0.175	0.200	0.225
Power	0.35	s	0.75	0.87	0.94	0.97	0.99

Table 1

Figure 1 shows the graph of the power function of the test used by the consultant.

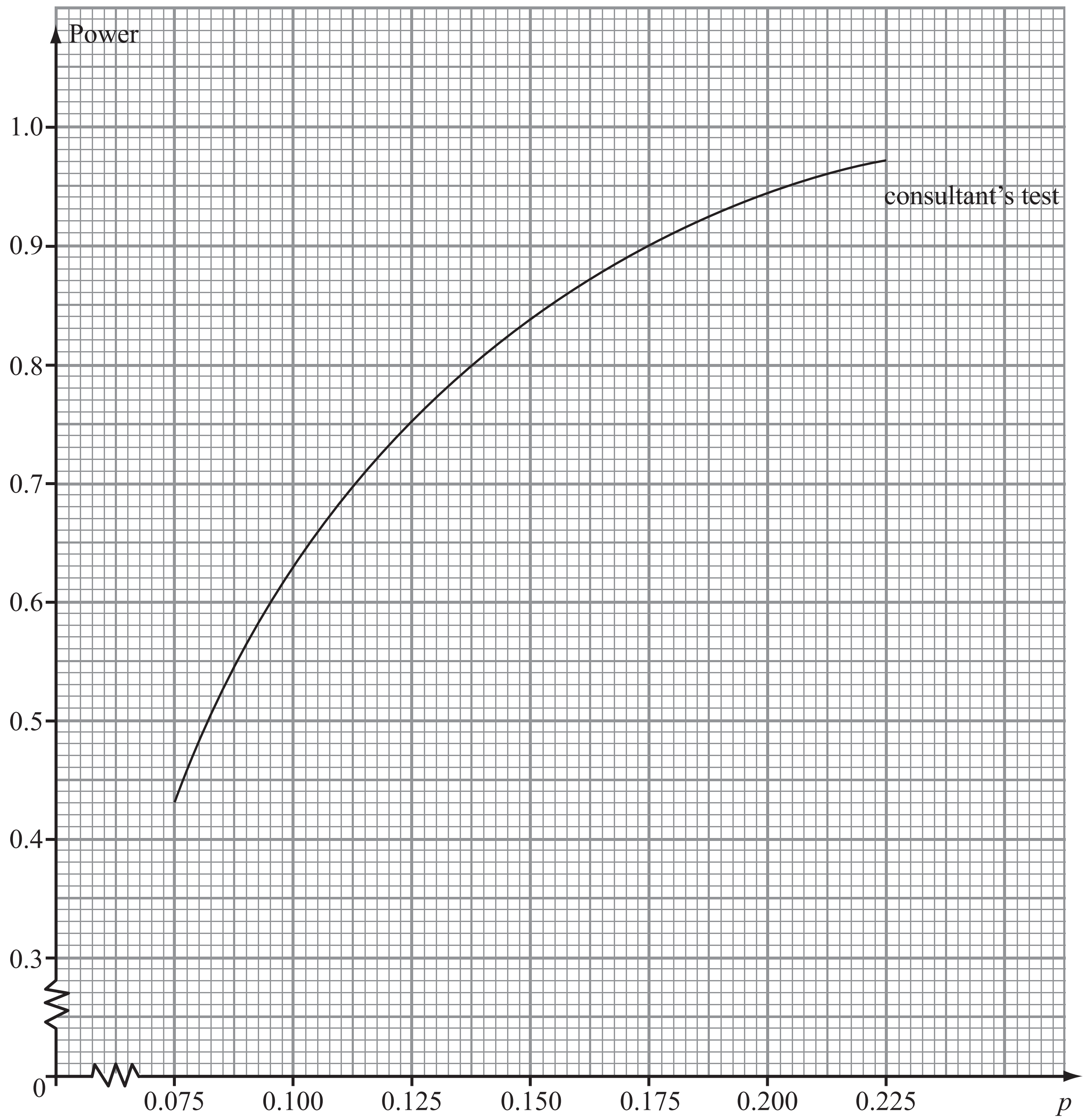

Figure 1

(e) On Figure 1 draw the graph of the power function of the manager's test.

(2)

(f) State, giving your reasons, which test you would recommend.

(2)

P 3 5 4 1 8 A 0 8 2 0

Leave blank

Question 4 continued

(Total 12 marks)

Q4

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5. The weights of the contents of breakfast cereal boxes are normally distributed.
A manufacturer changes the style of the boxes but claims that the weight of the contents remains the same.
A random sample of 6 old style boxes had contents with the following weights (in grams).

512 503 514 506 509 515

The weights, y grams, of the contents of an independent random sample of 5 new style boxes gave

$$\bar{y} = 504.8 \text{ and } s_y = 3.420$$

(a) Use a two-tail test to show, at the 10% level of significance, that the variances of the weights of the contents of the old and new style boxes can be assumed to be equal. State your hypotheses clearly.
(5)

(b) Showing your working clearly, find a 90% confidence interval for $\mu_x - \mu_y$, where μ_x and μ_y are the mean weights of the contents of old and new style boxes respectively.
(7)

(c) With reference to your confidence interval comment on the manufacturer's claim.
(2)

Leave blank

Question 5 continued

Leave blank

6. A random sample $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ is taken from a population where each of the X_i have a continuous uniform distribution over the interval $[0, \beta]$.
The random variable $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, ..., X_n\}$.
The probability density function of Y is given by

$$\mathrm{f}(y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{n}{\beta^n} y^{n-1} & 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Show that $\mathrm{E}(Y^m) = \dfrac{n}{n+m}\beta^m$.
(3)

(b) Write down E(Y).
(1)

(c) Using your answers to parts (a) and (b), or otherwise, show that

$$\mathrm{Var}(Y) = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}\beta^2$$
(3)

(d) State, giving your reasons, whether or not Y is a consistent estimator of β.
(3)

The random variables $M = 2\bar{X}$, where $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + X_2 + ... + X_n)$, and $S = kY$, where k is a constant, are both unbiased estimators of β.

(e) Find the value of k in terms of n.
(1)

(f) State, giving your reasons, which of M and S is the better estimator of β in this case.
(3)

Five observations of X are: 8.5 6.3 5.4 9.1 7.6

(g) Calculate the better estimate of β.
(2)

Leave blank

Question 6 continued

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7. A machine produces components whose lengths are normally distributed with mean 102.3 mm and standard deviation 2.8 mm. After the machine had been serviced, a random sample of 20 components were tested to see if the mean and standard deviation had changed. The lengths, x mm, of each of these 20 components are summarised as

$$\sum x = 2072 \quad \sum x^2 = 214\,856$$

(a) Stating your hypotheses clearly, test, at the 5% level of significance, whether or not there is evidence of a change in standard deviation.

(7)

(b) Stating your hypotheses clearly, test, at the 5% level of significance, whether or not the mean length of the components has changed from the original value of 102.3 mm using

(i) a normal distribution,
(ii) a t distribution.

(9)

(c) Comment on the mean length of components produced after the service in the light of the tests from part (a) and part (b). Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

Leave blank

Question 7 continued