

Cambridge International AS & A Level

	CANDIDATE NAME			
	CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
	MATHEMATIC	S		9709/61
	Paper 6 Probab	ility & Statistics 2		May/June 2024
				1 hour 15 minutes
	You must answe	er on the question paper.		
*	You will need:	List of formulae (MF19)		

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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A bus station has exactly four entrances. In the morning the numbers of passengers arriving at these entrances during a 10-second period have the independent distributions Po(0.4), Po(0.1), Po(0.2) and 1 Po(0.5).

Find the probability that the total number of passengers arriving at the four entrances to the bus station during a randomly chosen 1-minute period in the morning is more than 3. [3]

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Find $P(X_1 > 3X_2)$.	[5]

2 The random variable X has the distribution $N(31.2, 10.4^2)$. Two independent random values of X, denoted by X_1 and X_2 , are chosen.

- **3** The time taken in minutes for a certain daily train journey has a normal distribution with standard deviation 5.8. For a random sample of 20 days the journey times were noted and the mean journey time was found to be 81.5 minutes.
 - (a) Calculate a 98% confidence interval for the population mean journey time. [3] A student was asked for the meaning of this confidence interval. The student replied as follows. 'The times for 98% of these journeys are likely to be within the confidence interval.' (b) Explain briefly whether this statement is true or not. [1] Two independent 98% confidence intervals are found. (c) Given that at least one of these intervals contains the population mean, find the probability that both intervals contain the population mean. [2]

(a) A random sample of 8 boxes of cereal from a certain supplier was taken. Each box was weighed and the masses in grams were as follows.

ased estimates of the population mean and variance.	
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- (b) The supplier claims that the mean mass of boxes of cereal is 253 g. A quality control officer suspects that the mean mass is actually more than 253 g. In order to test this claim, he weighs a random sample of 100 boxes of cereal and finds that the total mass is 25360 g.
 - (i) Given that the population standard deviation of the masses is 3.5 g, test at the 5% significance level whether the population mean mass is more than 253 g. [5]

employee says, 'This test is invalid because it uses the normal distribution, but we do not be ther the masses of the boxes are normally distributed.'

- 5 Sales of cell phones at a certain shop occur singly, randomly and independently.
 - (a) State one further condition that must be satisfied for the number of sales in a certain time period to be well modelled by a Poisson distribution. [1]

..... The average number of sales per hour is 1.2. Assume now that a Poisson distribution is a suitable model. (b) Find the probability that the number of sales during a randomly chosen 12-hour period will be more than 12 and less than 16. [3]

(c) Use a suitable approximating distribution to find the probability that the number of sales during a randomly chosen 1-month period (140 hours) will be less than 150. [4]

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The diagram shows the graph of the probability density function, f, of a random variable X. The graph is a quarter circle entirely in the first quadrant with centre (0,0) and radius a, where a is a positive constant. Elsewhere f(x) = 0.

(a)	Show that $a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$.	[2]
(b)	Show that $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} - x^2}$.	[2]

$E(X) = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi^3}}$				
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7 Every July, as part of a research project, Rita collects data about sightings of a particular kind of bird. Each day in July she notes whether she sees this kind of bird or not, and she records the number X of days on which she sees it. She models the distribution of X by B(31, p), where p is the probability of seeing this kind of bird on a randomly chosen day in July.

Data from previous years suggests that p = 0.3, but in 2022 Rita suspected that the value of p had been reduced. She decided to carry out a hypothesis test.

In July 2022, she saw this kind of bird on 4 days.

(a) Use the binomial distribution to test at the 5% significance level whether Rita's suspicion is justified. [5]

In July 2023, she noted the value of X and carried out another test at the 5% significance level using the same hypotheses.

(b) Calculate the probability of a Type I error. [2]

Rita models the number of sightings, Y, per year of a different, very rare, kind of bird by the distribution B(365, 0.01).

(i)	Use a suitable approximating distribution to find $P(Y = 4)$.	[
(ii)	Justify your approximating distribution in this context.	

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Additional page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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