



1. A medical student is investigating whether there is a difference in a person's blood pressure when sitting down and after standing up. She takes a random sample of 12 people and measures their blood pressure, in mmHg, when sitting down and after standing up.

The results are shown below.

Person	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>
Sitting down	135	146	138	146	141	158	136	135	146	161	119	151
Standing up	131	147	132	140	138	160	127	136	142	154	130	144

The student decides to carry out a paired *t*-test to investigate whether, on average, the blood pressure of a person when sitting down is more than their blood pressure after standing up.

- (a) State clearly the hypotheses that should be used and any necessary assumption that needs to be made. (2)
- (b) Carry out the test at the 1% level of significance. (7)

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**Question 1 continued**

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**(Total 9 marks)**

Q1



2. A biologist investigating the shell size of turtles takes random samples of adult female and adult male turtles and records the length,  $x$  cm, of the shell. The results are summarised below.

	Number in sample	Sample mean $\bar{x}$	$\sum x^2$
Female	6	19.6	2308.01
Male	12	13.7	2262.57

You may assume that the samples come from independent normal distributions with the same variance.

The biologist claims that the mean shell length of adult female turtles is 5 cm longer than the mean shell length of adult male turtles.

- (a) Test the biologist's claim at the 5% level of significance. **(10)**
- (b) Given that the true values for the variance of the population of adult male turtles and adult female turtles are both  $0.9 \text{ cm}^2$ ,
- (i) show that when samples of size 6 and 12 are used with a 5% level of significance, the biologist's claim will be accepted if  $4.07 < \bar{X}_F - \bar{X}_M < 5.93$  where  $\bar{X}_F$  and  $\bar{X}_M$  are the mean shell lengths of females and males respectively.
- (ii) Hence find the probability of a type II error for this test if in fact the true mean shell length of adult female turtles is 6 cm more than the mean shell length of adult male turtles.

**(6)**

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**Question 2 continued**

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Q2

(Total 16 marks)







**Question 3 continued**

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**(Total 5 marks)**

**Q3**

Mark box for Question 3



P 4 0 4 7 3 A 0 9 2 4

4. A newspaper runs a daily Sudoku. A random sample of 10 people took the following times, in minutes, to complete the Sudoku.

5.0 4.5 4.7 5.3 5.2 4.1 5.3 4.8 5.5 4.6

Given that the times to complete the Sudoku follow a normal distribution,

- (a) calculate a 95% confidence interval for

- (i) the mean,  
(ii) the variance,

of the times taken by people to complete the Sudoku.

**(13)**

The newspaper requires the average time needed to complete the Sudoku to be 5 minutes with a standard deviation of 0.7 minutes.

- (b) Comment on whether or not the Sudoku meets this requirement. Give a reason for your answer.

**(3)**

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**Question 4 continued**

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**Q4**

**(Total 16 marks)**

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P 4 0 4 7 3 A 0 1 3 2 4











6. When a tree seed is planted the probability of it germinating is  $p$ .  
 A random sample of size  $n$  is taken and the number of tree seeds,  $X$ , which germinate is recorded.

(a) (i) Show that  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{X}{n}$  is an unbiased estimator of  $p$ .

(ii) Find the variance of  $\hat{p}_1$ .

(4)

A second sample of size  $m$  is taken and the number of tree seeds,  $Y$ , which germinate is recorded.

Given that  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{Y}{m}$  and that  $\hat{p}_3 = a(3\hat{p}_1 + 2\hat{p}_2)$  is an unbiased estimator of  $p$ ,

(b) show that

(i)  $a = \frac{1}{5}$ ,

(ii)  $\text{Var}(\hat{p}_3) = \frac{p(1-p)}{25} \left( \frac{9}{n} + \frac{4}{m} \right)$ .

(6)

(c) Find the range of values of  $\frac{n}{m}$  for which

$$\text{Var}(\hat{p}_3) < \text{Var}(\hat{p}_1) \text{ and } \text{Var}(\hat{p}_3) < \text{Var}(\hat{p}_2)$$

(3)

(d) Given that  $n=20$  and  $m=60$ , explain which of  $\hat{p}_1$ ,  $\hat{p}_2$  or  $\hat{p}_3$  is the best estimator.

(3)

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**Question 6 continued**

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