

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Friday 14 June 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **9MA0-31**

Mathematics

Advanced

Paper 31: Statistics

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, calculator

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- The total mark for this part of the examination is 50. There are 5 questions.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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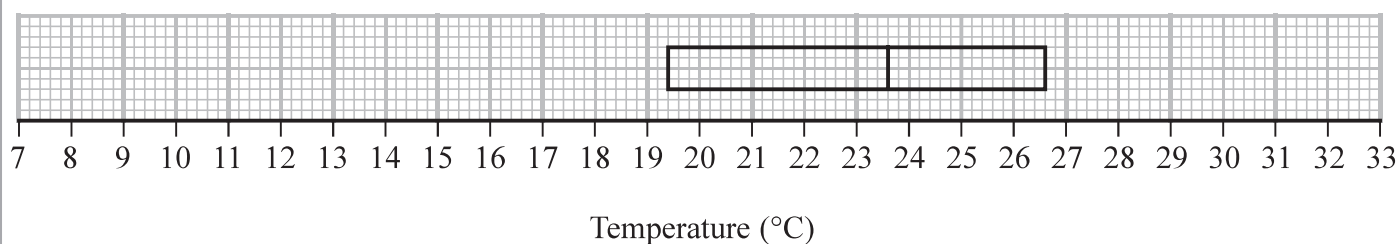
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2.

**Figure 1**

The partially completed box plot in Figure 1 shows the distribution of daily mean air temperatures using the data from the large data set for Beijing in 2015

An outlier is defined as a value
 more than $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$ below Q_1 or
 more than $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$ above Q_3

The three lowest air temperatures in the data set are 7.6°C , 8.1°C and 9.1°C

The highest air temperature in the data set is 32.5°C

(a) Complete the box plot in Figure 1 showing clearly any outliers. (4)

(b) Using your knowledge of the large data set, suggest from which month the two outliers are likely to have come. (1)

Using the data from the large data set, Simon produced the following summary statistics for the daily mean air temperature, $x^\circ\text{C}$, for Beijing in 2015

$$n = 184 \quad \sum x = 4153.6 \quad S_{xx} = 4952.906$$

(c) Show that, to 3 significant figures, the standard deviation is 5.19°C (1)

Simon decides to model the air temperatures with the random variable

$$T \sim N(22.6, 5.19^2)$$

(d) Using Simon's model, calculate the 10th to 90th interpercentile range. (3)

Simon wants to model another variable from the large data set for Beijing using a normal distribution.

(e) State two variables from the large data set for Beijing that are **not** suitable to be modelled by a normal distribution. Give a reason for each answer. (2)



4. Magali is studying the mean total cloud cover, in oktas, for Leuchars in 1987 using data from the large data set. The daily mean total cloud cover for all 184 days from the large data set is summarised in the table below.

Daily mean total cloud cover (oktas)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency (number of days)	0	1	4	7	10	30	52	52	28

One of the 184 days is selected at random.

- (a) Find the probability that it has a daily mean total cloud cover of 6 or greater. (1)

Magali is investigating whether the daily mean total cloud cover can be modelled using a binomial distribution.

She uses the random variable X to denote the daily mean total cloud cover and believes that $X \sim B(8, 0.76)$

Using Magali's model,

- (b) (i) find $P(X \geq 6)$ (2)

- (ii) find, to 1 decimal place, the expected number of days in a sample of 184 days with a daily mean total cloud cover of 7 (2)

- (c) Explain whether or not your answers to part (b) support the use of Magali's model. (1)

There were 28 days that had a daily mean total cloud cover of 8

For these 28 days the daily mean total cloud cover for the **following** day is shown in the table below.

Daily mean total cloud cover (oktas)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency (number of days)	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	9	9

- (d) Find the proportion of these days when the daily mean total cloud cover was 6 or greater. (1)
- (e) Comment on Magali's model in light of your answer to part (d). (2)



