Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS	**9709/63**
Paper 6 Probability & Statistics 1 **(S1)**	**October/November 2016**
	1 hour 15 minutes

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF9)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet and a graph paper booklet are provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of both booklets. If you need additional answer paper or graph paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet or graph paper booklet.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions.
Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **2** inserts.

1 A committee of 5 people is to be chosen from 4 men and 6 women. William is one of the 4 men and Mary is one of the 6 women. Find the number of different committees that can be chosen if William and Mary refuse to be on the committee together. [3]

2 A fair triangular spinner has three sides numbered 1, 2, 3. When the spinner is spun, the score is the number of the side on which it lands. The spinner is spun four times.

   (i) Find the probability that at least two of the scores are 3. [3]

   (ii) Find the probability that the sum of the four scores is 5. [3]

3 Numbers are formed using some or all of the digits 4, 5, 6, 7 with no digit being used more than once.

   (i) Show that, using exactly 3 of the digits, there are 12 different odd numbers that can be formed. [3]

   (ii) Find how many odd numbers altogether can be formed. [3]

4 For a group of 250 cars the numbers, classified by colour and country of manufacture, are shown in the table.

	Germany	Japan	Korea
Silver	40	26	34
White	32	22	26
Red	28	12	30

One car is selected at random from this group. Find the probability that the selected car is

   (i) a red or silver car manufactured in Korea, [1]

   (ii) not manufactured in Japan. [1]

X is the event that the selected car is white. Y is the event that the selected car is manufactured in Germany.

   (iii) By using appropriate probabilities, determine whether events X and Y are independent. [5]

5 The tables summarise the heights, h cm, of 60 girls and 60 boys.

Height of girls (cm)	$140 < h \leqslant 150$	$150 < h \leqslant 160$	$160 < h \leqslant 170$	$170 < h \leqslant 180$	$180 < h \leqslant 190$
Frequency	12	21	17	10	0

Height of boys (cm)	$140 < h \leqslant 150$	$150 < h \leqslant 160$	$160 < h \leqslant 170$	$170 < h \leqslant 180$	$180 < h \leqslant 190$
Frequency	0	20	23	12	5

    (i) On graph paper, using the same set of axes, draw two cumulative frequency graphs to illustrate the data. [4]

    (ii) On a school trip the students have to enter a cave which is 165 cm high. Use your graph to estimate the percentage of the girls who will be unable to stand upright. [3]

    (iii) The students are asked to compare the heights of the girls and the boys. State one advantage of using a pair of box-and-whisker plots instead of the cumulative frequency graphs to do this. [1]

6 The weights of bananas in a fruit shop have a normal distribution with mean 150 grams and standard deviation 50 grams. Three sizes of banana are sold.

<div align="center">

Small: under 95 grams

Medium: between 95 grams and 205 grams

Large: over 205 grams

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    (i) Find the proportion of bananas that are small. [3]

    (ii) Find the weight exceeded by 10% of bananas. [3]

The prices of bananas are 10 cents for a small banana, 20 cents for a medium banana and 25 cents for a large banana.

    (iii) (a) Show that the probability that a randomly chosen banana costs 20 cents is 0.7286. [1]

          (b) Calculate the expected total cost of 100 randomly chosen bananas. [3]

7 Each day Annabel eats rice, potato or pasta. Independently of each other, the probability that she eats rice is 0.75, the probability that she eats potato is 0.15 and the probability that she eats pasta is 0.1.

    (i) Find the probability that, in any week of 7 days, Annabel eats pasta on exactly 2 days. [2]

    (ii) Find the probability that, in a period of 5 days, Annabel eats rice on 2 days, potato on 1 day and pasta on 2 days. [3]

    (iii) Find the probability that Annabel eats potato on more than 44 days in a year of 365 days. [5]

4

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