**Course Methods Year 12 test four 2022**

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Teacher name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task type: Response**

**Time allowed for this task: \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_\_ mins**

**Number of questions: \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Materials required: Upto 3 calculators/classpads allowed**

Standard items: Pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: Drawing instruments, templates, **one page of A4 notes doublesided**

**Marks available: \_\_\_44\_\_\_ marks**

**Task weighting: \_10\_\_\_%**

**Formula sheet provided: Yes**

**Note: All part questions worth more than 2 marks require working to obtain full marks.**

Q1 (4 marks) 4.2.5

The exam results, out of a 100, for a Methods exam at a particular school was found to be Normally Distributed. It was found that 21% of the students scored a result greater than 85 and 17% scored a mark less than 55. Determine the mean and standard deviation.

Q2 (2, 2, 3 & 2 = 9 marks) 4.3.8

A 95% confidence interval was determined for the proportion of faulty factory parts made at a company. The interval length is 0.106 and the sample size is 200.

Determine the **expected length** of the interval for each change in isolation to 3 decimal places.

1. A sample size of 300 was used.
2. A 90% confidence was used.
3. An 88% confidence AND a sample size of 150 was used.
4. The true proportion of faulty parts does not lie in the stated interval. Does this suggest a sampling error was made? Justify.

Q3 (2, 2 ,2, 3 ,3, 3 & 3 =18 marks) 4.2.5, 4.2.3, 3.3.1, 3.3.6, 3.3.7

A parcel making factory makes boxes of the same width and heights but the lengths vary and are found to be Normally Distributed with a mean of 135 mm and a standard deviation of 27 mm.

1. Determine the percentage of boxes that are longer than 166mm.

The boxes can be classified as the following.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Box | Short | Long  | Very Long | Gigantic |
| Length | 0 to 45 mm | 45 to 100 mm | 100 to 140 mm | Greater than 140mm |
| Probability |  | 0.097 | 0.476 |  |

1. Complete the missing probabilities in the above table.
2. Comment on the appropriateness of the Normal Model for the lengths of the boxes.
3. If 30 boxes were taken off the assembly line, determine the probability that exactly 13 were gigantic lengths.
4. Determine the probability that it would take 20 boxes in a row off the assembly line before 8 gigantic boxes were found.

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Q3 cont

If the costs of each box were determined as follows.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Box | short | long | Very long | gigantic |
| Cost $ | $3.21 | $4.12 | $5.20 | $6.30 |

1. Determine the mean cost to two decimal places. Show all working.
2. Determine the standard deviation to two decimal places. Show all working.

Q4 (3, 2 ,3, 3 & 2 =13 marks) 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.9, 4.3.10

In Australia it has been found that 16% of people are left-handed. Samples of people are surveyed to ascertain the proportion that are left-handed. Let  denote the proportion of people in the sample who are left handed.

1. State the approximate distribution of  for sample sizes of 100.
2. Determine the approximate probability that in a sample of 300 people that the proportion of left handed people is greater than 0.21.

Q4 cont-

In a recent survey it was found that 18 people out of a sample of 200 were left handed.

1. For a 99% confidence interval, what is the margin of error based on this recent sample of 200?
2. Determine a 95% confidence interval based on the recent sample of 200 people.
3. Does the recent sample support the assumed proportion of 16% for left handed people? Explain.

Working out space