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Draw a cross through the box (図) if you have NOT written in this booklet



**Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa** New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 2 Mathematics and Statistics 2023 91267 Apply probability methods in solving problems

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Apply probability methods in solving problems.	Apply probability methods, using relational thinking, in solving problems.	Apply probability methods, using extended abstract thinking, in solving problems.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Show ALL working.

Make sure that you have the Formulae Sheet L2-MATHF.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–15 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area ( CONTROLL ). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

### QUESTION ONE

Alex likes playing the claw game at the arcade.

She finds out that the machines are programmed and are not based on the skill of the user.

A particular claw game that Alex plays has these settings:

- In 15% of games, the claw picks up a toy, but 'drops' it again.
- Out of the other attempts, about 1 in 10 games will be selected to be won by the machine generating a random number. This means the probability the first game is won is 1/10.

Source: www.istockphoto.com/photo/claw-vending-machine-gm497990062-79428151

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• If a game is not won, then the probability of the subsequent games will change as the remaining random numbers decrease, i.e. the probability of the second game being won is 1/9, and so on.

One day Alex watches someone else win a toy, and then she plays the claw game with this strategy:

- If she wins a toy, she stops.
- If the claw 'drops' the toy, she always tries again.

Loses (L)

- She keeps playing until she has had two losses (without it dropping) or a maximum of 4 games in total.
- (a) Complete the tree below and use it to answer the questions on the next page.

Figure 1

L (Alex stops)

(i)	What is the probability that the claw 'drops' on the first game, and Alex wins the second game she plays?
(ii)	What is the probability that Alex wins the third game she plays?
(iii)	What is the probability that Alex wins the claw game within a maximum of 4 attempts?

Space for probability	tree		
Space see Processing			

Aft	ter playing at the arcade, Alex often goes to the café for a treat.
•	If Alex lost the 'claw' game, but is with her friends, she is three times more likely buy a treat from the café than if she was by herself.
•	If Alex wins the 'claw' game, she is twice as likely to buy a treat from the café that she loses the 'claw' game, whether she is with her friends or not.
	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	The probability that Alex buys a treat at the café overall is 40%.
	The probability that Alex buys a treat at the café overall is 40%.  In the probability that, on a random visit to the arcade with her friends, Alex wins the
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### **QUESTION TWO**

A survey of New Zealand media usage is completed regularly by NZ on Air.

- (a) The following results were reported from the 2021 survey.
  - 1420 participants were asked if they had watched each of the media types the day before for at least 5 minutes.
  - The data was split between New Zealand youth (aged 15–24) and New Zealanders aged 25 years and older.

Table 1: Media usages of New Zealand youth (15-24) and adults (25+) in 2021

Media type		NZ Youth 15–24	NZ adults 25+	Total
	Y	228	610	838
Online video	N	23	559	582
Video	Total	251	1169	1420
C4wa a wain a	Y	191	533	724
Streaming services	N	60	636	696
services	Total	251	1169	1420
	Y	90	705	795
TV	N	161	464	625
	Total	251	1160	1/20

Source: www.nzonair.govt.nz/research

(i)	Find the probability that a randomly chosen survey participant is a New Zealand youth who watched a streaming service the day before.
(ii)	Tao looks at the table above, and says that "more adults (25+) watch online videos than youth (15–24), so this means adults in New Zealand are more likely to watch online videos than youth."
	Is he correct?  Justify your answer using calculations to support your reasoning.

(iii) The report wants to include an infographic showing the "daily reach" (percent usage) of various types of media.

Find the overall percentage of New Zealanders using each of the three media types given, according to the survey results.

	reach of media types in New Zea	aland
<u></u>	<b>/</b> \$	
Online video	Streaming services	TV
%		
The report claims that "Nevy	Zealand youth are about 70% mor	ea lilealy, to systah atroopsina
	ikely to watch TV, than New Zeala	
Evaluate this claim using app	propriate calculations	
Evaluate this claim using app	oropriate carculations.	

(b) The results of four similar surveys about media usage conducted in different years are shown below.

Table 2: New Zealand youth (aged 15-24) watching streaming services daily

		2016	2020	2021	2022
Watch	Y	102	181	191	473
streaming services daily	N	147	81	60	233
	Total	249	262	251	706

	0 youth were surveyed in 2023, approximately how many would you expect to ming services?
Justif	fy your answer based on at least one calculation from the table above.

### **QUESTION THREE**

A recent study reported that New Zealand youth (aged 15–24) spend an average (mean) of 113 minutes per day watching **streaming services**.

	ume the distribution of minutes watching streaming services per day follows a normal ribution, with a standard deviation of 35 minutes per day.
(i)	Find the probability that a randomly selected New Zealand youth spends under 92 minutes a day watching <b>streaming services</b> .
(ii)	Find the probability that a New Zealand youth spends between two and three hours watching <b>streaming services</b> daily.

(b)	In the same study, New Zealand youth were reported to watch <b>online videos</b> for 94 minutes daily on average, with a standard deviation of 30 minutes.					
	(i)	Find the interquartile range (middle 50%) for the number of minutes that New Zealand youth reportedly spend watching <b>online videos</b> .				
	(ii)	Out of a group of 50 New Zealand youth, how many more respondents would you expect to have spent over 2 hours (120 minutes) watching <b>streaming services</b> than <b>online videos</b> ?				

	(111)	Give at least TWO reasons why a normal distribution may not be appropriate in these contexts of the number of minutes spent watching <b>streaming services</b> and <b>online videos</b> for all New Zealand youth.
		You may want to include a sketch of what you expect the real distribution of one of these contexts would look like, to support your answer.
		Reason 1:
		Reason 2:
(c)	only	e study, it was also reported that overall, New Zealand youth watched a daily average of 34 minutes of <b>TV</b> . However, when excluding those who didn't watch <b>TV</b> at all, the average 114 minutes daily.
	(i)	Explain the effect of including the youth who did not watch TV at all, on the mean and distribution of minutes of watching TV by New Zealand youth.
		Question Three
		Question Tillee

continues on the following page.

(ii) Assume a normal distribution models the number of minutes New Zealand youth sp watching <b>TV</b> daily with a mean of 114 minutes (excluding non-TV watchers).							
	If 12% of New Zealand youth who do watch <b>TV</b> , watch more than 150 minutes daily, calculate the standard deviation of daily minutes spent watching <b>TV</b> .						

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