An experiment consists of throwing two fair, standard, six-sided dice and noting the sum of the two numbers thrown. If the sum is 9 or greater it is recorded as a "win" (W). If the sum is 8 or less it is recorded as a "loss" (L).
(a) Complete the table below to show all possible outcomes of the experiment.

|  |  | Die 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ | 1 |  | L |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | W |
|  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(b) (i) Find the probability of a win on one throw of the two dice.
(ii) Find the probability that each of 3 successive throws of the two dice results in a loss. Give your answer correct to four decimal places.
(c) The experiment is repeated until a total of 3 wins occur. Find the probability that the third win occurs on the tenth throw of the two dice. Give your answer correct to four decimal places.

## Question 1

(25 marks)
An experiment consists of throwing two fair, standard, six-sided dice and noting the sum of the two numbers thrown. If the sum is 9 or greater it is recorded as a "win" (W). If the sum is 8 or less it is recorded as a "loss" (L).
(a) Complete the table below to show all possible outcomes of the experiment.

|  |  | Die 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ | 1 | L | L | L | L | L | L |
|  | 2 | L | L | L | L | L | L |
|  | 3 | L | L | L | L | L | W |
|  | 4 | L | L | L | L | W | W |
|  | 5 | L | L | L | W | W | W |
|  | 6 | L | L | W | W | W | W |

(b) (i) Find the probability of a win on one throw of the two dice.

$$
\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~W})=\frac{10}{36}=\frac{5}{18}
$$

(ii) Find the probability that each of 3 successive throws of the two dice results in a loss. Give your answer correct to four decimal places.

$$
\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~L})=\left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{3}=0 \cdot 3767
$$

(c) The experiment is repeated until a total of 3 wins occur. Find the probability that the third win occurs on the tenth throw of the two dice. Give your answer correct to four decimal places.
$P(2$ wins in 9$)=\binom{9}{2}\left(\frac{5}{18}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{7}$
$P(3$ wins, 3 rd on 10 th throw $)=\binom{9}{2}\left(\frac{5}{18}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{7}\left(\frac{5}{18}\right)=0 \cdot 0791$

## Section A

## Question 1

(25 marks)
(a) Scale 10C (0, 4, 8, 10)

Low Partial Credit:

- At least one other correct entry
- Partially correct table with at least 5 correct totals or couples


## High Partial Credit:

- Five or more correct entries including at least one other loss and one other win
- Table correctly completed with totals or couples but no indication of W or L
(b)(i)(ii) Scale 10C (0, 4, 8, 10)

Low Partial Credit:

- Favourable outcomes identified
- (i) correct only $\left(\frac{10}{36}, \frac{5}{18}, 0 \cdot 2 \dot{7}, 0 \cdot 28,0 \cdot 3\right)$


## High Partial Credit:

- (i) omitted or of no merit but (ii) $\left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{3}$
(c) Scale 5C (0, 2, 4, 5)

Low Partial Credit:

- Relevant binomial formula with some substitution
- Identifies $p^{7}$ or $(1-p)^{3}$ or $(1-p)^{2}$ or $1-p$
- Listing at least any two of the ten throws


## High Partial Credit

- Probability of two wins in nine throws

