Version 1.0 0607

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MS2B Statistics 2

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

The Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (company number 3644723) and a registered charity (registered charity number 1073334).
Registered address: AQA, Devas Street, Manchester M15 6EX
Dr Michael Cresswell Director General

Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation

√or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
–*x* EE	deduct *x* marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	C	candidate
PI	possibly implied	Sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	Dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MS2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1	H_0: condition independent of treatment H_1: condition dependent upon treatment	B1		
	Totals: 66, 84, 75, 75	B1		
	O | E | $\lvert O-E\rvert-0.5$ | $\frac{(\lvert O-E\rvert-0.5)^2}{E}$ 20 | 33 | 12.5 | 4.7348 55 | 42 | | 3.7202 46 | 33 | | 4.7348 29 | 42 | | 3.7202	M1A1 M1 M1		for E_i attempted, correctly for use of Yates' correction final column
	$\chi^2 = 16.91$	A1		allow 16.9 If no Yates' correction: possible M1A1M0M1A0 If 0.5 incorrectly used: possible M1A1M1M1A0
	$\chi^2_{5\%}(1) = 3.841 < 16.91$ Reject H_0 Evidence to suggest that the condition of the patients may be dependent upon the treatment that they received	B1√ A1√ E1√	10	for χ^2 on their ν iff H_0 stated correctly dependent on third M1
	Total		**10**	
2(a)(i)	$P(X=3) = \frac{e^{-3.5}\times(3.5)^3}{3!} = 0.216$	M1 A1	2	
(ii)	$P(Y \geq 5) = 1 - P(Y \leq 4)$ $= 1 - 0.2851$ $= 0.715$	M1 A1	2	used
(b)(i)	$T \sim Po(9.5)$	B1	1	
(ii)	$P(7 \leq T \leq 10) = P(T \leq 10) - P(T \leq 6)$ $= 0.6453 - 0.1649$ $= 0.480$	M1 A1 A1	3	Accept 0.48
(iii)	$p = (0.4804)^3 = 0.111$	M1 A1√	2	
	Total		**10**	

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3	$H_0 : \mu = 36$			
	$H_1 : \mu < 36$	B1		
	$\bar{x} = \frac{1730}{50} = 34.6$	B1		
	$s^2 = \frac{784}{49} = 16$	B1		
	Test statistic: $z = \frac{34.6 - 36}{4/\sqrt{50}} = -2.47$	M1 A1		(–2.48 to –2.47)
	$z_{crit} = -2.3263$	B1		
	Reject H_0	A1√		
	Sufficient evidence at the 1% level of significance to support David's claim	E1√	8	
	Total		**8**	
4(a)	For a Rectangular Distribution $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \le x \le b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$			
	$(-0.05, 0.05) \Rightarrow$	B1		(explain error ± 0.05)
	$\frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{0.05-(-0.05)} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10$ (Area = $10 \times 0.1 = 1$)	M1 A1	3	
(b)	$P(-0.01 < X < 0.02) = 0.03 \times 10 = 0.3$	M1 A1	2	
(c)	Mean $= 0$	B1		CAO
	Standard deviation = 0.0289	B1	2	$\frac{1}{20\sqrt{3}}$ OE
	Total		**7**	

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	Assumption that the speeds of the cars passing through the village are normally distributed	B1		
	$\bar{x} = 35.6$	B1		
	$s^2 = 38.27 \quad (s = 6.186)$	B1		$(\sigma^2 = 34.44 \quad (\sigma = 5.869))$
	99% Confidence Interval for μ			
	$= 35.6 \pm 3.250 \times \dfrac{6.186}{\sqrt{10}}$	B1		or use of $\dfrac{\sqrt{34.44}}{3}$
	$= 35.6 \pm 6.36$	M1		
		A1√		on their mean and standard deviation
	$= (29.2, 42.0)$	A1	7	CAO (29.24, 41.96)
(b)	Confidence interval includes 30 mph	B1√		
	80% of sample exceed 30 mph limit	B1		
	Speed limit **not** adhered to	B1	3	dependent on previous B1
	Total		**10**	
6(a)(i)	$\mathrm{E}\left(\dfrac{1}{X}\right) = \int_0^1 \dfrac{1}{x} 3x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 3x \, \mathrm{d}x$	M1		
	$= \left[\dfrac{3x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = 1.5$	A1		
		A1	3	CAO
(ii)	$\mathrm{E}\left(\dfrac{1}{X^2}\right) = \int_0^1 \dfrac{1}{x^2} 3x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 3 \, \mathrm{d}x$	M1		
	$= [3x]_0^1 = 3.0$	A1		
	$\mathrm{Var}\left(\dfrac{1}{X}\right) = 3.0 - (1.5)^2$	m1		dependent on previous M1
	$= 0.75$	A1√	4	[on their (i)] and Var > 0
(b)	$\mathrm{E}\left(\dfrac{5+2X}{X}\right) = \mathrm{E}\left(\dfrac{5}{X} + 2\right)$	M1		
	$= 5\mathrm{E}\left(\dfrac{1}{X}\right) + 2$	M1		
	$= 5 \times 1.5 + 2$			
	$= 9.5$	A1		CAO
	$\mathrm{Var}\left(\dfrac{5+2X}{X}\right) = \mathrm{Var}\left(\dfrac{5}{X} + 2\right)$			
	$= 25 \times \mathrm{Var}\left(\dfrac{1}{X}\right)$	M1		
	$= 25 \times 0.75$			
	$= 18.75$	A1	5	CAO
	Total		**12**	

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)(i)	x: 4, −1; $P(X=x)$: $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$	B1	1	
(ii)	$E(X)=\left(4\times\frac{1}{5}\right)+\left(-1\times\frac{4}{5}\right)=0$	M1 A1	2	$\left(p>0, \sum p=1\right)$
(b)	x: 4, −1; $P(X=x)$: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$	B1		
	$E(X)=\left(4\times\frac{1}{3}\right)+\left(-1\times\frac{2}{3}\right)=\frac{2}{3}$	B1		$\left(p>0, \sum p=1\right)$
	$E(24X)=24\times E(X)$			
	$=24\times\frac{2}{3}$	M1		
	$=16$	A1	4	
	Total		**7**	
8(a)	$\bar{x}=225.25$	B1		
	$s=5.06 \quad \left(s^2=25.6\right)$	B1		$(\sigma=4.74)$, $(\sigma^2=22.4)$
	$H_0: \mu=230$			
	$H_1: \mu\neq 230$	B1		both
	$\nu=8-1=7$	B1		
	$t_{crit}=\pm 2.365$	B1		accept $t_{crit}=-2.365$
	Test statistic:			
	$t=\frac{225.25-230}{5.064/\sqrt{8}}=-2.65$	M1		$\frac{225.25-230}{4.74/\sqrt{7}}=-2.65$
		A1		(–2.66 to –2.65)
	Reject H_0 at 5% level	A1√		
	No evidence to support the producer's claim	E1√	9	
(b)	We have rejected H_0 when in fact H_0 may be true. This indicates that a Type I error may have been made.	B2	2	
	Total		**11**	
	TOTAL		**75**	