



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MS2B Statistics 2B

Mark Scheme

2008 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.

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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(a)	O _i	E _i	O _i – E _i – 0.5	$\frac{7.5^2}{E_i}$	M1		E attempted	
	52	44	7.5	1.2784	M1		Yates’ correction attempted	
	58	66	7.5	0.8523	M1		χ^2 attempted	
	28	36	7.5	1.5625				
	62	54	7.5	1.0417				
					4.7349	A1	AWFW 4.73 to 4.74	
	H ₀ : No association between incidence of asthma and volume of traffic				B1		at least H ₀ stated correctly	
	H ₁ : Association							
	$\nu = 1$							
	$\chi^2_{\text{crit}} = 3.841 < 4.7349$				B1		critical value	
	Reject H ₀ at 5% level				A1ft			
	Evidence to suggest an association between the incidence of asthma in children and the volume of traffic where they live				E1ft	8		
(b)	More than expected had asthma				E1	1	dep on statement of association	
	Total					9		
2(a)	P(X = 8) = P(X ≤ 8) – P(X ≤ 7)				M1		$P(X = 8) = \frac{e^{-6}(6^8)}{8!}$	
	= 0.8472 – 0.7440							
	= 0.103				A1	2		
	(b)(i)	$\lambda = 9$				B1		1
		(ii) P(Y > 9) = 1 – P(Y ≤ 9)				M1		
	= 1 – 0.5874							
	= 0.4126				A1ft	2		AWFW 0.412 to 0.413
	(c)(i)	T ~ Po(15)				B1ft		1
	(ii)	P(T ≤ 20) = 0.917				B1ft		1
	(iii)	P(T at least 21) = 0.083				B1ft		
$p = 15 \times (0.083)^4 (0.917)^2$				M1		B(6, (iii)) used		
= 0.000599				A1	3	CAO; AWFW 0.000598 to 0.0006		
	Total					10		

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3	$H_0: \mu = 34.5$ $H_1: \mu \neq 34.5$	B1		
	$z_{\text{crit}} = \pm 1.96$	B1		
	$z = \frac{35.1 - 34.5}{2.5/\sqrt{50}} = 1.70$	M1A1		(1.697)
	Accept H_0	A1		
	Insufficient evidence, at 5% level of significance, to suggest that the mean weight has changed	E1	6	or ... to confirm Alan's belief
Total			6	
4(a)		B1		line segment on 0 – 3
		B1		line segment on 3 – 5
		B1	3	scales (0 – 0.4 vertical; 0 – 5 horizontal)
(b)(i)	$P(T \leq 2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{4}{15}$	M1		
	$= \frac{4}{15}$	A1	2	(0.267)
(ii)	$P(2 < T < 4) = 1 - (P(T < 2) + P(T > 4))$	M1		
	$= 1 - \left(\frac{4}{15} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} \right)$	A1		for $P(T > 4) = \frac{1}{10}$
	$= 1 - \frac{4}{15} - \frac{1}{10}$			$\frac{1}{2} d \left[(f_2 + f_4) + 2f_3 \right]$
	$= \frac{19}{30}$	A1	3	$f_2 = \frac{4}{15}; f_4 = \frac{1}{5}; f_3 = \frac{2}{5}; d = 1$ (0.633)
(c)	$E(T) = \int_0^3 \frac{2}{15} t^2 dt + \int_3^5 t \left(1 - \frac{1}{5} t \right) dt$	M1		both integrals seen
	$= \left[\frac{2}{45} t^3 \right]_0^3 + \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{15} t^3 \right]_3^5$	B1B1		
	$= \frac{6}{5} + \frac{25}{6} - \frac{27}{10}$			
	$= 2\frac{2}{3}$	A1	4	OE
Total			12	

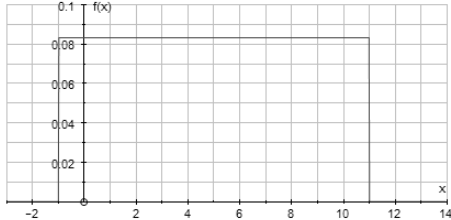
MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)(i)	$\bar{x} = 3.19$ and $s^2 = \frac{1.849}{9} = 0.2054$ $t_9 = 3.250$ 99% confidence interval: $3.19 \pm 3.250 \times \frac{\sqrt{0.2054}}{\sqrt{10}}$ $= 3.19 \pm 0.4658$ $= (2.72, 3.66)$	B1 B1 M1 A1ft A1	5	both ($s = 0.453$) $3.19 \pm (\text{their } t_9) \times \frac{\sqrt{0.2054}}{\sqrt{10}}$ (2.72 to 2.73, 3.65 to 3.66)
(ii)	Reasonable claim, with 3.5 within the 99% confidence interval	B1 E1	2	dep on correct CI in (a)(i)
(b)	$0.01 \times 200 = 2$	B1	1	
Total			8	
6	$\bar{x} = 4.1$ $s = 0.392$ ($s^2 = 0.153$) $H_0: \mu = 3.8$ $H_1: \mu > 3.8$ $t = \frac{4.1 - 3.8}{0.392 / \sqrt{7}} = 2.03$ $t_{\text{crit}} = 1.943$ Reject H_0 Evidence at 5% level of significance to support the doctor's belief that the cholesterol level is higher than the management's claim of 3.8 Cholesterol levels normally distributed	B1 B1 M1A1 B1ft A1 E1 B1	8	both both AFWW 2.02 to 2.03
Total			8	

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)(i)	$E(Y) = \sum y P(Y = y)$ $= 5 \times 0.1 + 15 \times 0.2 + 25 \times 0.3 + 35 \times 0.4$ $= 25$ $\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$ $= 725 - 25^2$ $= 100$ Standard deviation = 10	 B1 M1 A1 A1ft	 4	 CAO ft on $\text{Var}(Y) > 0$
(ii)	$C = 10Y + 5$ $E(C) = 10E(Y) + 5$ $= 10 \times 25 + 5$ $= 255 \text{ pence}$	 B1	 1	 OE
(b)	$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ $= 75.25 - 8.35^2$ $= 75.25 - 69.7225$ $= 5.5275$ $T = 0.4X + 250$ $\text{Var}(T) = \text{Var}(0.4X + 250)$ $= 0.4^2 \times \text{Var}(X)$ $= 0.16 \times 5.5275$ $= 0.8844$	 M1 A1 M1 A1	 4	 AWFW 5.52 to 5.53 $\text{Var}(X) > 0$ AWFW 0.884 to 0.885
	Total		9	

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
8(a)	$P(X < 0) = F(0)$ $= \frac{1}{k+1}$	M1 A1	2	
(b)	$(q_1 + 1) \times \frac{1}{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}$ $q_1 + 1 = \frac{1}{4}(k+1)$ $q_1 = \frac{1}{4}(k+1) - 1$	M1 A1 A1	3	alternative (from a sketch) OE
(c)	$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(F(x))$ $= \frac{1}{k+1} \times \frac{d}{dx}(x+1)$ $= \frac{1}{k+1} \quad -1 \leq x \leq k$ $= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$	M1 A1	2	use of AG; $\frac{1}{k+1}$ clearly deduced
(d)(i)	$k = 11 \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{12} & -1 \leq x \leq 11 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ Rectangular distribution: 	B1 B1	2	horizontal line on $[-1, 11]$ at $f = \frac{1}{12}$
(ii)	$E(X) = \frac{1}{2}(-1+11) = 5$ $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{12}(11 - (-1))^2 = 12$	B1 B1	2	
(iii)	$P(q_1 < X < E(X)) = P(2 < X < 5)$ $= (5-2) \times \frac{1}{12}$ $= 0.25$	M1 A1	2	AG
	Total		13	
	TOTAL		75	