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ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MS2B Statistics 2B

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - January 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.

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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	$H_0: \mu = 5.0$ $H_1: \mu > 5.0$	B1		Both H_0 and H_1: correct
	$z = \dfrac{5.5 - 5}{\sqrt{1.31}/\sqrt{40}}$	M1		
	$z = 2.76$	A1		(AWFW 2.76 to 2.78)
	$z_{crit} = 2.3263$	B1ft		on their H_1: $(t_{crit} = 2.426)$
	Reject H_0	A1		(dep M1)
	sufficient evidence to support David's claim at 1% level	E1	6	
	Total		**6**	
2(a)(i)	$X \sim \text{Po}(9.0) \Rightarrow$ standard deviation $= 3$	B1	1	
(ii)	$\text{P}(6 < X < 12)$ $= \text{P}(X \leq 11) - \text{P}(X \leq 6)$ $= 0.8030 - 0.2068$ $= 0.5962$	M1 M1ft A1	3	CAO
(b)(i)	$T \sim \text{Po}(11.5)$	B1	1	CAO
(ii)	$\text{P}(T \leq 1) = \text{P}(T = 0) + \text{P}(T = 1)$ $= e^{-11.5} + 11.5e^{-11.5}$ $= 0.000127$	M1 M1 A1	3	Use of $T = 0$ and 1 Substitute correctly into formula AWFW 0.000126 and 0.00013
(c)	$\bar{x} = 12.0$ and $s^2 = 19.3$ (s = 4.40)	B1		$\sigma^2 = 17.4$ $(\sigma = 4.17)$
	Mean and variance very different $\Rightarrow$ $\text{Po}(12.0)$ not a suitable model	E1 E1	3	dep on s^2 (or σ^2) (dep E1)
	Total		**11**	

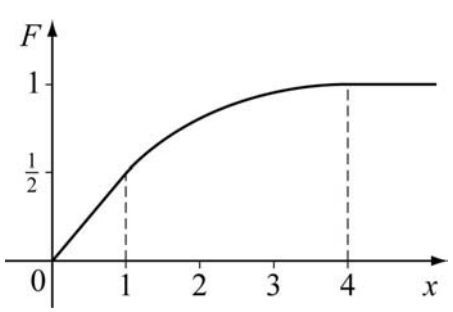
MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	$k = \dfrac{1}{a+b}$	B1	1	
(ii)	$\mathrm{E}(T) = \int_{-a}^{b} ktdt$	M1		
	$= \left[\dfrac{kt^2}{2}\right]_{-a}^{b}$	A1		
	$= \dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{1}{(a+b)} \times \left[b^2 - a^2\right]$			
	$= \dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{1}{(a+b)} \times (b-a)(a+b)$	M1		Factorise
	$= \dfrac{1}{2}(b-a)$	A1	4	**AG**
(b)(i)	$\mathrm{E}(T) = 1$	B1	1	CAO
(ii)	$\mathrm{P}(T < -3 \text{ or } T > 3)$			Alternative
	$= \mathrm{P}(T < -3) + P(T > 3)$	M1		$1 - \mathrm{P}(-3 < T < 3)$
	$= 0.1 + 0.3$			
	$= 0.4$	A1	2	$1 - (0.3 + 0.3) = 0.4$
	Total		**8**	
4(a)	$\bar{v} = \dfrac{1179}{10} = 117.9$	B1		
	$s^2 = \dfrac{1014.9}{9} = 112.8 \Rightarrow s = 10.6$	B1		$\sigma^2 = 101.5 \quad (\sigma = 10.08)$
	$t_{0.995} = 3.250$	B1		
	99% confidence interval:			or use of $\dfrac{\sqrt{101.5}}{3} = 3.359$
	$117.9 \pm \dfrac{10.6}{\sqrt{10}} \times 3.250$	M1		$(\text{their } \bar{v}) \pm \dfrac{(\text{their } s)}{\sqrt{10}} \times t_9$
	$= 117.9 \pm 10.9$	A1ft		$(\text{on } \bar{x},\ s \text{ and } t_9 = 3.25)$
	$= (106.98, 128.82)$	A1		AWRT (107, 129)
	$= (107, 129)$			
	Assumption: **Speeds** form a Normal Distribution	B1	7	
(b)	John's claim is unlikely since 130 mph lies outside the confidence interval.	E1	1	
	Total		**8**	

MS2B (Cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	$\mathrm{P}(X \geq 5) = \mathrm{P}(X = 5) + \mathrm{P}(X = 6)$			
	$= \frac{5}{20} + \frac{6}{24}$	M1		
	$= \frac{1}{2}$	A1	2	
(b)(i)	$\mathrm{E}\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \sum \frac{1}{x} \times \mathrm{P}(X = x) =$			
	$\left(1 \times \frac{1}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{20}\right)$ $+ \left(\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6}{24}\right)$	M1		Use of $\sum \frac{1}{x} \times p$
	$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{24}$			
	$= \frac{7}{24}$	A1	2	**AG**
(ii)	$\mathrm{E}\left(\frac{1}{X^2}\right) = \frac{109}{900}$	M1 A1		Use of $\sum \frac{1}{x^2} \times p$ or 0.21
	$\mathrm{Var}\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \frac{109}{900} - \left(\frac{7}{24}\right)^2$	A1	3	**AG**
	$= 0.036$ **(3dp)**			
(c)	$A = \frac{1}{X}(X + 3)$ $A = 1 + \frac{3}{X}$	B1		(either)
	$\mathrm{E}(A) = 1 + 3\mathrm{E}\left(X^{-1}\right)$ $\mathrm{E}(A) = 1 + 3 \times \frac{7}{24}$	M1		(either)
	$= 1\frac{7}{8}$	A1		(1.875)
	$\mathrm{Var}(A) = \mathrm{Var}\left(1 + \frac{3}{X}\right) = 9\mathrm{Var}\left(X^{-1}\right)$	M1		
	$= 9 \times \frac{173}{4800}$			allow 9×0.036
	$= 0.324$ **or** $\frac{519}{1600}$	A1	5	0.324375
	Total		**12**	

MS2B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	H_0: no association between education and salary	B1		
	O | E | $\alpha = \lvert O - E \rvert - 0.5$ | α^2/E 78 | 70.2 | 7.3 | 0.7591 57 | 64.8 | | 0.8224 52 | 59.8 | | 0.8911 63 | 55.2 | | 0.9654 | | | 3.4380	M1 A1 M1 M1		E attempted, correctly Yates' correction attempted α^2/E attempted (final col)
	$\chi^2(10\%) = 2.706$	A1 B1		AWRT 3.4
	Reject H_0 at 10% level Evidence to suggest an association between salary and having a university education.	A1ft E1ft	9	
(b)	Rejecting H_0 when H_0 correct Stating that there is an association between salary and education when there is not.	E1 E1	2	
	Total		**11**	
7(a)(i)		B4	4	B1 for axes 0 to 4 & 0 to 1 B1 for straight line 0 – $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ B1 for convex curve from $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ to $(4,1)$ B1 for at least the straight line for $x > 4$
(ii)	$F(q_1) = 0.25 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}q_1 = 0.25$ $\Rightarrow \quad q_1 = \frac{1}{2}$	M1 A1	2	From sketch, or from $F(x)$, Median = 1. $\frac{1}{2}x$ is linear on (0 , 0) to $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\therefore q_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ **AG**

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(iii)	$F(1.6) = 0.744$ $F(1.7) = 0.775$	M1		
	$F(q_3) = 0.75$	M1		
	$\Rightarrow \quad 1.6 < q_3 < 1.7$	A1	3	**AG**
(b)(i)	$f(x) = F'(x)$	M1		$\boxed{f(1) = \alpha = 9\beta}$ B1
	$\Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ for $0 \le x \le 1$ $\Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$	A1		$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\,dx = 1 \Rightarrow$ $[\alpha x]_0^1 + \left[\frac{\beta(x-4)^3}{3}\right]_1^4 = 1$ M1
	$\Rightarrow$ for $1 \le x \le 4$			
	$f(x) = \frac{1}{54}(3x^2 - 24x + 48)$	A1		$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\alpha + 9\beta = 1}$ A1
	$= \frac{3}{54}(x^2 - 8x + 16)$	M1		Solving: M1
	$= \frac{1}{18}(x-4)^2$			$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\beta = \frac{1}{18}$ A1
	$\Rightarrow \quad \beta = \frac{1}{18}$	A1	5	
(ii)	$E(X) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x\,dx + \int_1^4 \frac{1}{18}(x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x)\,dx$	M1		Both seen
	$= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^2\right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{18}\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{8x^3}{3} + 8x^2\right]_1^4$	A1A1		
	$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{8}$	m1 A1	5	Dependent on M1 CAO
	$= 1\frac{1}{8}$			
	Total		**19**	
	TOTAL		**75**	