

GCE

Edexcel GCE

Statistics S2 (6684)

Summer 2005

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Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2005
6684 Statistics S2
Mark Scheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1(a)	$X \sim B(n, 0.04)$	Implied B1
	$E(X) = np$	Use of $np = 5$ M1
	$5 = 0.04n$	125 A1
	$n = 125$	(3)
(b)	$E(X) = 3$	$np = 3$ B1
	$np = 3$	Use of npq M1
	$sd = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{3(1-0.04)}$	$\sqrt{3(1-0.04)}$ A1
	$= \sqrt{2.88}$	awrt 1.70 A1
	$= 1.70$	(4)
		Total 7
2(a)	$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}, 2 \leq x \leq 6$	$\frac{1}{4}$ and range B1
	$= 0$, otherwise	0 and range B1
		(2)
(b)	$E(X) = 4$ by symmetry or formula	4 B1
		(1)
(c)	$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(6-2)^2}{12}$	Use of formula M1
	$= \frac{4}{3}$	$1.\dot{3}$ or $1\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$ or 1.33 A1
		(2)
(d)	$F(x) = \int_2^x \frac{1}{4} dt = \left[\frac{1}{4}t \right]_2^x$	Use of $\int f(x) dx$ M1
	$= \frac{1}{4}(x-2)$	$\frac{1}{4}(x-2)$ or equiv. A1
	$F(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x-2), 2 \leq x \leq 6$	$\frac{1}{4}(x-2)$ and range B1ft
	$= 1, x > 6$	ends and ranges B1
	$= 0, x < 2$	(4)
(e)	$P(2.3 < X < 3.4) = \frac{1}{4}(3.4 - 2.3)$	Use of area or $F(x)$ M1
	$= 0.275$	0.275 or $\frac{11}{40}$ A1
		(2)
		Total 11

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3(a)	Misprints are random / independent, occur singly in space and at a constant rate	Context, any 2 B1, B1 (2)
3(b)	$P(X = 0) = e^{-2.5}$ $= 0.08208\dots = 0.0821$	Po (2.5) 0.0821 M1 A1 (2)
3(c)	$Y \sim \text{Po}(5) \text{ for 2 pages}$ $P(Y > 7) = 1 - P(X \leq 7)$ $= 1 - 0.8666 = 0.1334$	Implied Use of 1 – and correct inequality 0.1334 B1 M1 A1 (3)
3(d)	<p>For 20 pages, $Y \sim P_o(50)$ $Y \sim N(50, 50)$ approx</p> $P(Y < 40) = P(Y \leq 39.5)$ $= P\left(Z \leq \frac{39.5 - 50}{\sqrt{50}}\right)$ $= P(Z \leq -1.4849)$ $= 1 - 0.93 = 0.07$	$P_o(50)$ $N(50, 50)$ cc ± 0.5 standardise above all correct awrt – 1.48 0.07 B1 B1 M1 M1 A1 A1 A1 A1 (7) Total 14
4(a)	Individual member or element of the population or sampling frame	B1 (1)
4(b)	A <u>list</u> of <u>all</u> sampling units or <u>all</u> the population	B1 (1)
4(c)	<u>All</u> possible <u>samples</u> are chosen from a population; the <u>values</u> of a <u>statistic</u> and the associated <u>probabilities</u> is a sampling distribution	B1 B1 (2) Total 4

(e)	mean (1.07) < median (1.08) < mode (1.15) ⇒ negative skew	any pair cao	M1 A1 (2)
(f)		lines $x < 0$ and $x > 2$, labels, 0 and 2 negative skew between 0 and 2	B1 B1 (2)
			Total 18
7 (a)	$X \sim B(10, p)$	Binomial (10, 0.75)	B1, B1 (2)
(b)	$P(X = 6) = 0.9219 - 0.7759$ $= 0.1460$	$P(X \leq 6) - P(X \leq 5)$ 0.1460	M1 A1 (2)
(c)	$H_0: p = 0.75$ (or $p = 0.25$) $H_1: p < 0.75$ (or $p > 0.25$) Under H_0 , $X \sim B(20, 0.75)$ (or $Y \sim B(20, 0.25)$)	Correct H_0 One tailed H_1 Implied	B1 B1 B1
	$P(X \leq 13) = 1 - 0.7858 = 0.2142$ (or $P(Y \geq 7)$) Insufficient evidence to reject H_0 as $0.2412 > 0.05$ Doctor's belief is not supported by the sample	$P(X \leq 13)$ and $1 -$, 0.2142	M1, A1
	(OR CR $P(X \leq 12) = 1 - 0.8982 = 0.1018$ (or $P(Y \geq 8)$) $P(X \leq 11) = 1 - 0.9591 = 0.0409$ (or $P(Y \geq 9)$) 13 outside critical region (or 7))		(6)
(d)	$P(X \leq c) \leq 0.01$ for $p=0.75$ (or $P(Y \geq 20-c) \leq 0.01$ for $p=0.25$) $P(X \leq 9) = 1 - 0.9961 = 0.0039$ (or $P(Y \geq 11)$) $P(X \leq 10) = 1 - 0.9861 = 0.0139$ (or $P(Y \geq 10)$) C. R. is $[0,9]$, so greatest no. of patients is 9.	0.9961 or 0.9981 9	M1 A1 B1 B1 (4)
			Total 14