Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2007

GCE

GCE Mathematics

Statistics S2 (6684)

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6684 Statistics S2
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1. (a)	A random variable; function of known observations (from a population). data OK	**B1** **B1** **(2)**
(b) (i)	Yes	**B1** **(1)**
(ii)	No	**B1** **(1)**
		Total 4
2. (a)	$P(J \geq 10) = 1 - P(J \leq 9)$ or $=1-P(J<10)$	**M1**
	$= 1 - 0.9919$ implies method	
	$= 0.0081$ awrt 0.0081	**A1** **(2)**
(b)	$P(K \leq 1) = P(K = 0) + P(K = 1)$ both, implied below even with '25' missing	**M1**
	$= (0.73)^{25} + 25(0.73)^{24}(0.27)$ clear attempt at '25' required	**M1**
	$= 0.00392$ awrt 0.0039 implies M	**A1** **(3)**
		Total 5

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	Let W represent the number of white plants.	
	$W \sim B(12, 0.45)$ use of	B1
	$P(W = 5) = P(W \le 5) - P(W \le 4)$ ${}^{12}C_5 0.45^5 0.55^7$ or equivalent award B1M1	M1
	$= 0.5269 - 0.3044$ values from correct table implies B	
	$= 0.2225$ awrt 0.222(5)	A1
		(3)
(b)	$P(W \ge 7) \quad = 1 - P(W \le 6)$ or $=1-P(W<7)$	M1
	$= 1 - 0.7393$ implies method	
	$= 0.2607$ awrt 0.261	A1
		(2)
(c)	P(3 contain more white than coloured)$=\dfrac{10!}{3!7!}(0.2607)^3(1-0.2607)^7$ use of B,n=10	M1A1∫
	$= 0.256654\ldots$ awrt 0.257	A1
		(3)
(d)	mean = np = 22.5 ; var = npq = 12.375	B1B1
	$P(W > 25) \approx P\left(Z > \dfrac{25.5 - 22.5}{\sqrt{12.375}}\right)$ ± standardise with σ and μ; ±0.5 c.c.	M1;M1
	$\approx P(Z > 0.8528..)$ awrt 0.85	A1
	$\approx 1 - 0.8023$ 'one minus'	M1
	≈ 0.1977 awrt 0.197 or 0.198	A1
		(7)
		Total 15

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	$\lambda > 10$ or large $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ μ ok	B1 (1)
(b)	The Poisson is discrete and the normal is continuous.	B1 (1)
(c)	Let Y represent the number of yachts hired in winter	
	P (Y<3) = P($Y \leqslant 2$) $\qquad\qquad$ P($Y \leqslant 2$) & Po(5)	M1
	= 0.1247 $\qquad\qquad$ awrt 0.125	A1 (2)
(d)	Let X represent the number of yachts hired in summer X~Po(25).	
	N(25,25) $\qquad$ all correct, can be implied by standardisation below	B1
	$P(X > 30) \approx P\left(Z > \dfrac{30.5 - 25}{5}\right)$ $\qquad$ ± standardise with 25 & 5; ±0.5 c.c.	M1;M1
	$\approx$ P(Z > 1.1) $\qquad\qquad$ 1.1	A1
	$\approx$ 1 – 0.8643 $\qquad\qquad$ 'one minus'	M1
	$\approx$ 0.1357 $\qquad\qquad$ awrt 0.136	A1 (6)
(e)	no. of weeks = 0.1357 x 16 $\qquad\qquad$ ANS (d)x16	M1
	= 2.17 or 2 or 3 $\qquad\qquad$ ans>16 M0A0	A1∫ (2)
		Total 12

Question Number	Scheme		Marks
5.			
(a)	f(x) = $\begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\beta-\alpha}, & \alpha < x < \beta, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$	function including inequality, 0 otherwise	**B1,B1**
			(2)
(b)	$\dfrac{\alpha+\beta}{2}=2$, $\quad \dfrac{3-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}=\dfrac{5}{8}$	or equivalent	**B1,B1**
	$\alpha+\beta=4$ $3\alpha+5\beta=24$		
	$3(4-\beta)+5\beta=24$ $2\beta=12$ $\beta=6$	attempt to solve 2 eqns	**M1**
	α = -2	both	**A1**
			(4)
(c)	E(X) = $\dfrac{150+0}{2}=75\,\text{cm}$	75	**B1**
			(1)
(d)	Standard deviation = $\sqrt{\dfrac{1}{12}(150-0)^2}$		**M1**
	= 43.30127…cm	$25\sqrt{3}$ or awrt 43.3	**A1**
			(2)
(e)	P(X < 30) + P(X > 120) = $\dfrac{30}{150}+\dfrac{30}{150}$	1st or at least one fraction, + or double	**M1,M1**
	$=\dfrac{60}{150}$ or $\dfrac{2}{5}$ or 0.4 or equivalent fraction		**A1**
			(3)
			Total 12

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	$H_0 : p = 0.20$, $H_1 : p < 0.20$	B1,B1
	Let X represent the number of people buying family size bar. $X \sim B(30, 0.20)$	
	$P(X \leqslant 2) = 0.0442$ or $P(X \leqslant 2) = 0.0442$ awrt 0.044 $P(X \leqslant 3) = 0.1227$ CR $X \leqslant 2$	M1A1
	$0.0442 < 5\%$, so significant. Significant	M1
	There is evidence that the no. of family size bars sold is lower than usual.	A1 (6)
(b)	$H_0 : p = 0.02$, $H_1 : p \neq 0.02$ $\lambda = 4$ etc ok both	B1
	Let Y represent the number of gigantic bars sold.	
	$Y \sim B(200, 0.02) \Rightarrow Y \sim Po(4)$ can be implied below	M1
	$P(Y = 0) = \mathbf{0.0183}$ and $P(Y \leqslant 8) = \mathbf{0.9786} \Rightarrow P(Y \geqslant 9) = \mathbf{0.0214}$ first, either	B1,B1
	Critical region $Y = 0 \cup Y \geqslant 9$ $Y \leq 0$ ok	B1,B1
	N.B. Accept exact Bin: 0.0176 and 0.0202	
(c)	Significance level $= 0.0183 + 0.0214 = 0.0397$ awrt 0.04	B1 (1)
		Total 13

Question Number	Scheme		Marks
7. (a)	$1 - F(0.3) = 1 - (2 \times 0.3^2 - 0.3^3)$ $= 0.847$	'one minus' required	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$F(0.60) = 0.5040$ $F(0.59) = 0.4908$	both required awrt 0.5, 0.49	M1A1
	0.5 lies between therefore median value lies between 0.59 and 0.60.		B1 (3)
(c)	$f(x) = \begin{cases} -3x^2 + 4x, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ 0\ , & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$	attempt to differentiate, all correct	M1A1 (2)
(d)	$\int_0^1 x\mathrm{f}(x)\mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 -3x^3 + 4x^2 \mathrm{d}x$	attempt to integrate $x\mathrm{f}(x)$	M1
	$= \left[\dfrac{-3x^4}{4} + \dfrac{4x^3}{3}\right]_0^1$	sub in limits	M1
	$= \dfrac{7}{12}$ or $0.58\dot{3}$ or 0.583 or equivalent fraction		A1 (3)
(e)	$\dfrac{\mathrm{df}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -6x + 4 = 0$	attempt to differentiate f(x) and equate to 0	M1
	$x = \dfrac{2}{3}$ or $0.\dot{6}$ or 0.667		A1 (2)
(f)	mean < median < mode, therefore negative skew.	Any pair, cao	B1,B1 (2)
			Total 14