

WST02/01: Statistics S2

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q1	<p>(a) A population is collection of all items</p> <p>(b) (A random variable) that is a function of the sample which contains no unknown quantities/parameters.</p> <p>(c) The voters in the town Percentage/proportion voting for Dr Smith</p> <p>(d) Probability Distribution of those voting for Dr Smith from all possible samples (of size 100)</p>	<p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>[5]</p>
	<p>Notes</p> <p>(a) B1 – collection/group all items – need to have /imply all eg entire/complete/every</p> <p>(b) B1 – needs <u>function/calculation(o.e.) of the sample/random variables/observations</u> and no unknown quantities/parameters(o.e.) NB do not allow unknown variables e.g. “A calculation based <u>solely</u> on observations from a given sample.” B1 “A calculation based <u>only</u> on known data from a sample” B1 “A calculation based on known observations from a sample” B0</p> <p>(c) B1 – Voters Do not allow 100 voters. B1 – percentage/ proportion voting (for Dr Smith) the number of people voting (for Dr Smith) Allow 35% of people voting (for Dr Smith) Allow 35 people voting (for Dr Smith) Do not allow 35% or 35 alone</p> <p>(d) B1 – answers must include all three of these features (i) All possible samples, (ii) their associated probabilities, (iii) context of voting for Dr Smith. e.g. “It is all possible values of the percentage and their associated probabilities.” B0 no context</p>	<p>Solely/only imply no unknown quantities</p>

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Q3	<p style="text-align: center;">Method 1</p> $P(X > 6) = \frac{1}{6}$ $P(X < 4) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\text{total} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Method 2</p> $P(4 < X < 6) = \frac{1}{3}$ $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Method 3</p> $P(X > 6) = \frac{1}{6}$ $Y \sim U[3,9] \quad P(Y > 6) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\text{total} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$	<p>B1 M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1dep B A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>[5]</p>
	<p>Notes</p> <p>Methods 1 and 2</p> <p>B1 for 6 and 4 (allow if seen on a diagram on x-axis)</p> <p>M1 for $P(X > 6)$ or $P(6 < X < 7)$; or $P(X < 4)$ or $P(1 < X < 4)$; or $P(4 < X < 6)$</p> <p>Allow \leq and \geq signs</p> <p>A1 $\frac{1}{6}$; or $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{3}$ must match the probability statement</p> <p>M1 for adding their “$P(X > 6)$” and their “$P(X < 4)$” or 1 - their “$P(4 < X < 6)$” dep on getting first B mark</p> <p>A1 cao $\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>Method 3 $Y \sim U[3, 9]$</p> <p>B1 for 6 with $U[1,7]$ and 6 with $U[3,9]$</p> <p>M1 for $P(X > 6)$ or $P(6 < X < 7)$ or $P(6 < Y < 9)$</p> <p>A1 $\frac{1}{6}$; or $\frac{1}{2}$; must match the probability statement</p> <p>M1 for adding their “$P(X > 6)$” and their “$P(Y > 6)$” dep on getting first B mark</p> <p>A1 cao $\frac{2}{3}$</p>			

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Q4 (a)	$\frac{4}{9}(m^2 + 2m - 3) = 0.5$ $m^2 + 2m - 4.125 = 0$ $m = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16.5}}{2}$ $m = 1.26, -3.264$ (median =) 1.26	M1 M1 A1 (3)
(b)	Differentiating $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{4}{9}(x^2 + 2x - 3)\right) = \frac{4}{9}(2x + 2)$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{9}(x+1) & 1 \leq x \leq 1.5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	M1 A1 B1ft (3)
(c)	$P(X \geq 1.2) = 1 - F(1.2)$ $= 1 - 0.3733$ $= \frac{47}{75}, 0.6267$	M1 awrt 0.627 A1 (2)
(d)	$(0.6267)^4 = 0.154$	awrt 0.154 or 0.155 M1 A1 (2)
		[10]
	<u>Notes</u>	
(a)	M1 putting $F(x) = 0.5$ M1 using correct quadratic formula. If use calc need to get 1.26 (384...) A1 cao 1.26 must reject the other root. If they use Trial and improvement they have to get the correct answer to gain the second M mark.	
(b)	M1 attempt to differentiate. At least one $x^n \rightarrow x^{n-1}$ A1 correct differentiation B1 must have both parts- follow through their $F'(x)$ Condone <	
(c)	M1 finding/writing $1 - F(1.2)$ may use/write $\int_{1.2}^{1.5} \frac{8}{9}(x+1)dx$ or $1 - \int_1^{1.2} \frac{8}{9}(x+1)dx$ or $\int_{1.2}^{1.5}$ "their $f(x)$ " dx. Condone missing dx A1 awrt 0.627	
(d)	M1 (c) ⁴ If expressions are not given you need to check the calculation is correct to 2sf. A1 awrt 0.154 or 0.155	

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q5 (a)	Connecting occurs at random/independently, singly or at a constant rate	B1 (1)
(b)	Po (8)	B1
(i)	$P(X = 0) = 0.0003$	M1A1
(ii)	$P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 3)$ $= 1 - 0.0424$ $= 0.9576$	M1 A1 (5)
(c)	$H_0: \lambda = 4$ (48) $H_1: \lambda > 4$ (48) N(48,48) Method 1 $P(X \geq 59.5) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{59.5 - 48}{\sqrt{48}}\right)$ $= P(Z \geq 1.66)$ $= 1 - 0.9515$ $= 0.0485$ $0.0485 < 0.05$ Reject H_0 . Significant. 60 lies in the Critical region The number of failed connections at the first attempt has increased.	B1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 ft (9) [15]
(a)	Notes B1 Any one of randomly/independently/singly/constant rate. Must have context of connection/logging on/fail	
(b)	B1 Writing or using Po(8) in (i) or (ii)	
(i)	M1 for writing or finding $P(X = 0)$ A1 awrt 0.0003	
(ii)	M1 for writing or finding $1 - P(X \leq 3)$ A1 awrt 0.958	
(c)	B1 both hypotheses correct. Must use λ or μ M1 identifying normal A1 using or seeing mean and variance of 48 These first two marks may be given if the following are seen in the standardisation formula : 48 and $\sqrt{48}$ or awrt 6.93 M1 for attempting a continuity correction (Method 1: 60 ± 0.5 / Method 2: $x \pm 0.5$) M1 for standardising using their mean and their standard deviation and using either Method 1 [$59.5, 60$ or 60.5 . accept $\pm z$.] Method 2 [$(x \pm 0.5)$ and equal to a $\pm z$ value] A1 correct z value awrt ± 1.66 or $\pm \frac{59.5 - 48}{\sqrt{48}}$, or $\frac{x - 0.5 - 48}{\sqrt{48}} = 1.6449$ A1 awrt 3 sig fig in range 0.0484 – 0.0485, awrt 59.9 M1 for “reject H_0 ” or “significant” maybe implied by “correct contextual comment” If one tail hypotheses given follow through “their prob” and $0.05, p < 0.5$ If two tail hypotheses given follow through “their prob” with $0.025, p < 0.5$ If one tail hypotheses given follow through “their prob” and $0.95, p > 0.5$ If two tail hypotheses given follow through “their prob” with $0.975, p > 0.5$ If no H_1 given they get M0 A1 ft correct contextual statement followed through from their prob and H_1 . need the words <u>number of failed connections/log ons</u> has <u>increased</u> o.e. Allow “there are more failed connections” NB A correct contextual statement alone followed through from their prob and H_1 gets M1 A1	

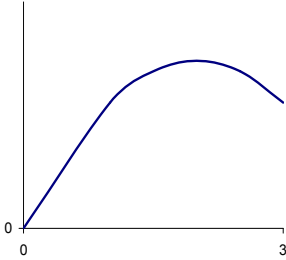
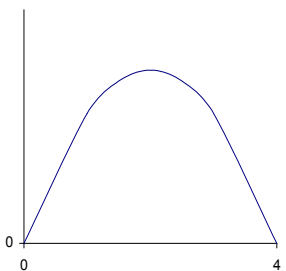
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q6 (a)	2 outcomes/faulty or not faulty/success or fail A constant probability Independence Fixed number of trials (fixed n)	B1 B1 (2)
(b)	$X \sim B(50, 0.25)$ $P(X \leq 6) = 0.0194$ $P(X \leq 7) = 0.0453$ $P(X \geq 18) = 0.0551$ $P(X \geq 19) = 0.0287$ CR $X \leq 6$ and $X \geq 19$	M1 A1 A1 (3)
(c)	$0.0194 + 0.0287 = 0.0481$	M1A1 (2)
(d)	8(It) is not in the Critical region or 8(It) is not significant or $0.0916 > 0.025$; There is evidence that the probability of a faulty bolt is 0.25 or the company's claim is correct.	M1; A1ft (2)
(e)	$H_0: p = 0.25$ $H_1: p < 0.25$ $P(X \leq 5) = 0.0070$ or CR $X \leq 5$ $0.007 < 0.01$, 5 is in the critical region, reject H_0 , significant. There is evidence that the probability of faulty bolts has decreased	B1B1 M1A1 M1 A1ft (6) [15]
	Notes (a) B1 B1 one mark for each of any of the four statements. Give first B1 if only one correct statement given. No context needed. (b) M1 for writing or using $B(50, 0.25)$ also may be implied by both CR being correct. Condone use of P in critical region for the method mark. A1 $(X) \leq 6$ o.e. [0,6] DO NOT accept $P(X \leq 6)$ A1 $(X) \geq 19$ o.e. [19,50] DO NOT accept $P(X \geq 19)$ (c) M1 Adding two probabilities for two tails. Both probabilities must be less than 0.5 A1 awrt 0.0481 (d) M1 one of the given statements followed through from their CR. A1 contextual comment followed through from their CR. NB A correct contextual comment alone followed through from their CR will get M1 A1 (e) B1 for H_0 must use p or π (pi) B1 for H_1 must use p or π (pi) M1 for finding or writing $P(X \leq 5)$ or attempting to find a critical region or a correct critical region A1 awrt 0.007/CR $X \leq 5$ M1 correct statement using their Probability and 0.01 if one tail test or a correct statement using their Probability and 0.005 if two tail test. The 0.01 or 0.005 needn't be explicitly seen but implied by correct statement compatible with their H_1 . If no H_1 given M0 A1 correct contextual statement follow through from their prob and H_1 . Need faulty bolts and decreased. NB A correct contextual statement alone followed through from their prob and H_1 get M1 A1	

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q7 (ai)	$f(y) \geq 0$ or $f(3) \geq 0$ $ky(a-y) \geq 0$ or $3k(a-3) \geq 0$ or $(a-y) \geq 0$ or $(a-3) \geq 0$ $a \geq 3$	M1 A1 cso
(ii)	$\int_0^3 k(ay - y^2) dy = 1$ integration $\left[k \left(\frac{ay^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \right]_0^3 = 1$ answer correct $k \left(\frac{9a}{2} - 9 \right) = 1$ answer = 1 $k \left[\frac{9a-18}{2} \right] = 1$ $k = \frac{2}{9(a-2)}$ *	M1 A1 M1 A1 cso (6)
(b)	$\int_0^3 k(ay^2 - y^3) dy = 1.75$ Int $\int xf(x)$ Correct integration $\left[k \left(\frac{ay^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4} \right) \right]_0^3 = 1.75$ $\int xf(x) = 1.75$ and limits 0,3 $k \left(9a - \frac{81}{4} \right) = 1.75$ $2 \left(9a - \frac{81}{4} \right) = 15.75(a-2)$ subst k $2.25a = -31.5 + \frac{81}{2}$ $a = 4$ * $k = \frac{1}{9}$	M1 A1 M1dep M1dep A1cso B1 (6)

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(c)		B1 B1 (2)
(d)	mode = 2	B1 (1)
[15]		
(a) (i)	<p>Notes</p> <p>M1 for putting $f(y) \geq 0$ or $f(3) \geq 0$ or $ky(a-y) \geq 0$ or $3k(a-3) \geq 0$ or $(a-y) \geq 0$ or $(a-3) \geq 0$ or state in words the probability can not be negative o.e. A1 need one of $ky(a-y) \geq 0$ or $3k(a-3) \geq 0$ or $(a-y) \geq 0$ or $(a-3) \geq 0$ and $a \geq 3$</p> <p>(ii) M1 attempting to integrate (at least one $y^n \rightarrow y^{n+1}$) (ignore limits) A1 Correct integration. Limits not needed. And equals 1 not needed. M1 dependent on the previous M being awarded. Putting equal to 1 and have the correct limits. Limits do not need to be substituted. A1 cso</p> <p>(b) M1 for attempting to find $\int yf(y) dy$ (at least one $y^n \rightarrow y^{n+1}$) (ignore limits) A1 correct Integration M1 $\int yf(y) = 1.75$ and limits 0,3 dependent on previous M being awarded M1 subst in for k. dependent on previous M being awarded A1 cso 4 B1 cao 1/9</p> <p>(c) B1 correct shape. No straight lines. No need for patios. B1 completely correct graph. Needs to go through origin and the curve ends at 3. <u>Special case:</u> If draw full parabola from 0 to 4 get B1 B0 Allow full marks if the portion between $x = 3$ and $x = 4$ is dotted and the rest of the curve solid.</p> 	
(d)	B1 cao 2	