

Version 1.0



**General Certificate of Education
June 2010**

Mathematics

MS03

Statistics 3

Mark Scheme

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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.

MS03

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1	$H_0: \rho = 0$ $H_1: \rho \neq 0$ SL $\alpha = 0.05$ (5%) CV $r = (\pm) \mathbf{0.404}$ Calculated $r = 0.336 < \text{Tabulated } r$ No evidence, at 5% level, of a correlation between stem length and cup diameter of matsutake mushrooms	B1 B1 M1 A1F	 4	Both AWRT (0.4044) $H_1: \rho > 0 \Rightarrow r = 0.3438$ Comparison F on CV At 5% level, accept hypothesis of no correlation
Total			4	
2(a)	$99\% \Rightarrow z = \mathbf{2.57 \text{ to } 2.58}$ CI for $\mu_R - \mu_D$ is $(\bar{x}_R - \bar{x}_D) \pm z \times \sqrt{\frac{s_R^2}{n_R} + \frac{s_D^2}{n_D}}$ ie $(225 - 219) \pm 2.5758 \sqrt{\frac{5^2}{50} + \frac{8^2}{75}}$ ie $\mathbf{6 \pm 3 \text{ or } (3, 9)}$ Note: Use of pooled $s^2 = 5961/123 = 48.46341 \Rightarrow 6 \pm 3.3 \Rightarrow \text{max of B1 M1 A0 A1F A0 (3)}$	B1 M1 A1 A1F A1	 5	AWFW (2.5758) Form Allow $\left(\frac{ns^2}{n-1}\right)$ or $(n-1)$ Correct expression Or equivalent F on z only CAO/AWRT or AWRT
(b)	CI does not include 0/zero Evidence of a difference in mean weights	B1F B1F dep	 2	F on (a) F on (a) Dependent on CI but not on 0/zero
(c)	Price, size, quality, taste, presentation, organic, marketing, stall position, etc	B1	 1	Any sensible reason
Total			8	

MS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3	$H_0: \lambda_T = \lambda_S$ $H_1: \lambda_T > \lambda_S$	B1		Both
	SL $\alpha = 0.02$ (2%) CV $z = \mathbf{2.05}$ to $\mathbf{2.06}$	B1		AWFW (2.0537)
	or $H_1 \lambda_T \neq \lambda_S \Rightarrow z = \mathbf{2.32}$ to $\mathbf{2.33}$	(B1)		AWFW (2.3263)
	$\bar{s} = \frac{940}{40} = \mathbf{23.5}$ $\bar{t} = \frac{1560}{60} = \mathbf{26}$	B1		Both CAO; may be implied
	Pooled value, $\bar{p} = \frac{2500}{100} = \mathbf{25}$	B1		CAO
	$z = \frac{ 23.5 - 26 }{\sqrt{25\left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60}\right)}} \text{ or } z = \frac{ 23.5 - 26 }{\sqrt{\left(\frac{23.5}{40} + \frac{26}{60}\right)}}$	M1		
	$z = \mathbf{2.44}$ to $\mathbf{2.45}$ or $z = \mathbf{2.47}$ to $\mathbf{2.48}$	A1		Either AFWW (2.449 or 2.474)
	Evidence , at 2% level, to agree with Tina's claim	A1F	7	F on CV and z-value
	Total		7	

MS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$\begin{array}{l} \text{-----} A+(0.90) \quad 0.09 \\ \text{-----} S(0.10) \text{-----} A-(0.02) \quad 0.002 \\ \\ \text{-----} B(0.08) \text{-----} +(0.98) \quad 0.00784 \\ \text{-----} -(0.02) \quad 0.00016 \\ M \\ \text{-----} A+(0.01) \quad 0.009 \\ \text{-----} NS(0.90) \text{-----} A-(0.80) \quad 0.72 \\ \\ \text{-----} B(0.19) \text{-----} +(0.01) \quad 0.00171 \\ \text{-----} -(0.99) \quad 0.16929 \end{array}$	B1		S and NS with Ps or %s
		B1		$2 \times (A+ \text{ and } A-)$ with Ps or %s
		B1		$2 \times (B)$ with Ps or %s
		B1		$2 \times (B+ \text{ and } B-)$ with Ps or %s
		(B2,1)	4	Basic shape with labels, but without Ps or %s
	Note: The following BF and AF marks are dependent on an essentially correctly-shaped tree diagram			
(b)(i)				
(A)	$P(S \text{ and } -) = 0.002 + 0.00016 = \mathbf{0.00216}$	B1F		F on (a); otherwise CAO
(B)	$P(NS \text{ and } +) = 0.009 + 0.00171 = \mathbf{0.01071}$	B1F	2	F on (a); otherwise AWRT 0.0107
(ii)	$E(N) = 10000 \times [(A) + (B)]$	M1		Or equivalent
	$= 128.6 \text{ to } 128.7 \Rightarrow \mathbf{130}$	A1F	2	CAO
(c)(i)	$P(S +) = \frac{P(S \text{ and } +)}{P(+)} =$	M1		Used
	$\frac{0.09 + 0.00784}{0.09 + 0.00784 + 0.009 + 0.00171} = \frac{0.09784}{0.10855}$	A1F		F on (a) Otherwise correct
	$= \mathbf{0.901 \text{ to } 0.902}$	A1		AWRT (0.90134)
(ii)	$P(NS -) = \frac{P(NS \text{ and } -)}{P(-)} =$	(M1)		Used; only if not scored in (i)
	$\frac{0.72 + 0.16929}{0.002 + 0.00016 + 0.72 + 0.16929} = \frac{0.88929}{0.89145}$	A1F		F on (a) and/or denominator (c)(i) Otherwise correct
	$= \mathbf{0.997 \text{ to } 0.998}$	A1	5	AWFW (0.99758)
	Special cases: Only numerators correct \Rightarrow (M1) B1 B1 Only denominators correct \Rightarrow (M1) B1 B1			
	Total		13	

MS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments	
5(a)	$E(T) = 2 \times 350 + 2 \times 210 = 1120$	B1		CAO	
	$Cov(W, H) = \sqrt{5 \times 4} \times 0.75 =$	M1		Used; may be implied	
	3.34 to 3.36	A1		AWFW (3.3541)	
	$Var(T) = (2^2 \times 5) + (2^2 \times 4)$ $+ (2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3.3541)$	M1		Used Ignore 3rd expression	
	$= 20 + 16 + 26.8328 = 62.7 \text{ to } 62.9$	A1	5	AWFW (62.8328)	
	(b)	$L = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4$			
		Mean of $L = 4480$	B1F		CAO; F on $E(T)$
		Variance of $L = 4 \times Var(T)$	M1		
		= 250.8 to 251.6			(251.3312)
		SD of $L = 15.8 \text{ to } 15.9$	A1F		Either AFWF; F on $Var(T)$ (15.8534)
		$P(L < 4500) = P\left(Z < \frac{4500 - 4480}{\sqrt{251.3312}}\right)$	M1		Standardising 4500 using C's mean and SD
		$= P(Z < 1.25 \text{ to } 1.27)$			
= 0.894 to 0.898		A1		AWFW (0.89645)	
Alternative Solution: Use of \bar{T} rather than L					
Mean of $\bar{T} = 1120$		(B1F)		CAO; F on $E(T)$	
Variance of $\bar{T} = Var(T) \div 4$		(M1)			
= 15.6 to 15.8				(15.7082)	
SD of $\bar{T} = 3.95 \text{ to } 3.97$	(A1F)		Either AFWF; F on $Var(T)$ (3.9634)		
$P(\bar{T} < 1125) = P\left(Z < \frac{1125 - 1120}{\sqrt{15.7082}}\right)$	(M1)		Standardising 1125 using C's mean and SD		
$= P(Z < 1.25 \text{ to } 1.27)$					
= 0.894 to 0.898	(A1)	5	AWFW (0.89645)		
	Total		10		

MS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)(i)	$\hat{p} = \frac{28}{175} = \mathbf{0.16}$	B1		CAO; or equivalent
	95% $\Rightarrow z = \mathbf{1.96}$	B1		AWRT
	Approximate CI for p is			
	$\hat{p} \pm z \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$	M1		Used
	ie $0.16 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.16 \times 0.84}{175}}$	A1F		Or equivalent F on \hat{p} and z
	ie $\mathbf{0.16 \pm 0.054}$ or $\mathbf{(0.106, 0.214)}$	A1	5	CAO/AWRT or AWRT (0.0543)
(ii)	CI does include $\mathbf{0.2}$ (20%)	B1F		F on (i)
	No evidence to support councils' claim	B1F dep	2	F on (i) Dependent on CI and on 0.2
(b)(i)	$H_0: p = 0.40$ (40%) $H_1: p < 0.40$	B1		Both
	Using B (50, 0.4) (40%)	M1		May be implied
	$P(X \leq 16) = \mathbf{0.156}$	A1		AWRT (0.1561)
	Calculated probability > 0.10 (10%)	M1		Comparison
	No evidence, at 10% level, to support council's claim Special Case: Normal approximation $z = -1.15(47)$ B1 CV = $-1.28(16)$ B1 Conclusion B1F Max of 4 marks	A1F	5	F on probability v 0.10 or 0.05 At 10% level, accept (at least) 40% Allow B1 for hypotheses $p = 0.123$ to 0.125 v 0.10 B1 B1 F on z and CV
(ii)	Require $P(X \leq x) \leq 0.10$	M1		May be implied
	$\Rightarrow CV = \mathbf{15}$ (CR ≤ 15)	A1	2	Ignore any reasoning if '15' stated CAO; or equivalent
(iii)	$P(\text{Type II error}) = P(\text{accept } H_0 H_0 \text{ false})$	B1		Stated or used; or equivalent
	$= P(X > CV \text{ or } X \geq CV)$	M1		Attempt at a probability $>$ or \geq C's CV from (ii)
	$= 1 - (\mathbf{0.8369}$ or $\mathbf{0.7481})$	M1		Ignore '1 -'
	$= \mathbf{0.163}$	A1	4	AWRT
	Total		18	

MS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7	$X \sim \text{Po}(\lambda)$			
(a)(i)	$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \times \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} =$ $\lambda e^{-\lambda} \times \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-1}}{(x-1)!} =$ $\lambda e^{-\lambda} \times e^{\lambda} = \lambda$	M1 M1 A1	3	Used; ignore limits until A1 Factor of at least λ Division of $x!$ by x AG; fully correct solution
(ii)	$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ $= E[X(X-1)] + E(X) - [E(X)]^2$ $= \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda$	M1 A1	2	Used (Other derivations are possible) CAO
(b)(i)	$P(X = m) \geq P(X = m - 1) \text{ and}$ $P(X = m) \geq P(X = m + 1) \Rightarrow$ $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^m}{m!} \geq \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \text{ and } \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^m}{m!} \geq \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{m+1}}{(m+1)!}$ $m \leq \lambda \quad \text{and} \quad m \geq \lambda - 1$	M1 M1 A1	3	Use of $\text{Po}(\lambda)$ for $x = m$ Either inequality (accept = sign) AG; fully correct solution
(ii)	<p>Given $\lambda = 4.9 \Rightarrow m = 4$</p> $P(X = 4) = \frac{e^{-4.9} 4.9^4}{4!} = \mathbf{0.178 \text{ to } 0.179}$	B1 B1	2	CAO AWFW (0.178867)
(c)	<p>Given $\text{SD}(Y) = 15.5 \Rightarrow$ $\lambda = \text{Var}(Y) = \mathbf{15.5^2 = 240.25}$</p> <p>Mode, $d = \mathbf{240}$</p> $P(Y_P \geq d) = P(Y_N > d - 0.5) =$ $P\left(Z > \frac{239.5 - 240.25}{15.5}\right) =$ $P(Z > -0.05) = \mathbf{0.515 \text{ to } 0.52}$	B1 B1F B1 M1 A1	5	Either CAO F on λ providing an integer value Accept use of 'd' Standardising ($d - 0.5$, d or $d + 0.5$) with 15.5^2 and 15.5 ; do not accept use of 'd' AWFW (0.5193)
	Total		15	
	TOTAL		75	