

June 2004

GCE A AND AS LEVEL

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 50

**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9709/07, 8719/07**

**MATHEMATICS AND HIGHER MATHEMATICS  
Paper 7 (Probability and Statistics 2)**



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<p><b>1 (i)</b> <math>H_0: \mu = 15</math> or <math>p = 0.25</math> <math>H_1: \mu &gt; 15</math> or <math>p &gt; 0.25</math></p>	B1	1	For $H_0$ and $H_1$ correct
<p><b>(ii)</b> Test statistic <math display="block">z = \pm \frac{21.5 - 15}{\sqrt{60 \times 0.25 \times 0.75}} = 1.938</math></p> <p>OR test statistic <math display="block">z = \pm \frac{\frac{22}{60} - \frac{0.5}{60} - \frac{15}{60}}{\sqrt{\frac{0.25 \times 0.75}{60}}} = 1.938</math></p> <p>CV <math>z = 1.645</math></p> <p>In CR Claim justified</p>	M1  A1  M1 A1ft		For attempt at standardising with or without cc, must have $\sqrt{\quad}$ something with 60 in on the denom  For 1.94 (1.938)  For comparing with 1.645 or 1.96 if 2-tailed, signs consistent, or comparing areas to 5% For correct answer(ft only for correct one-tail test)
<p><b>2 (i)</b> Mean = <math>3.5 + 2.9 + 3.1 = 9.5</math> Var = <math>0.3^2 + 0.25^2 + 0.35^2 (=0.275)</math> St dev = 0.524</p>	B1 M1 A1		9.5 as final answer For summing three squared deviations For correct answer
<p><b>(ii)</b> <math>z = \frac{9 - 9.5}{\sqrt{\frac{\text{their var}}{4}}} = -1.907</math></p> <p>or <math>z = \frac{36 - 38}{\sqrt{4 \times \text{their var}}} = -1.907</math></p> <p><math>\Phi(1.907) = 0.9717 = 0.972</math></p>	M1 M1 A1		For standardising, no cc For $\sqrt{\frac{\text{their var}}{4}}$ or $\sqrt{4 \times \text{their var}}$ in denom - no 'mixed' methods. For correct answer
<p><b>3 (i)</b> <math>E(2X - 3Y) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y) = 16 - 18 = -2</math></p>	M1 A1		For multiplying by 2 and 3 resp and subt For correct answer
<p><b>(ii)</b> Var <math>(2X - 3Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + 9\text{Var}(Y)</math> <math>= 19.2 + 54</math> <math>= 73.2</math></p>	B1 M1 M1 A1		For use of var $(Y) = 6$ For squaring 3 and 2 For adding variances (and nothing else) For correct final answer
<p><b>4 (i)</b> <math>\bar{x} = 375.3</math> <math>\sigma^2_{n-1} = 8.29</math></p>	B1 M1 A1		For correct mean (3.s.f) For legit method involving $n-1$ , can be implied For correct answer
<p><b>(ii)</b> <math>p = 0.19</math> or equiv.</p> <p><math display="block">0.19 \pm 2.055 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.19 \times 0.81}{200}}</math></p> <p><math>0.133 &lt; p &lt; 0.247</math></p>	B1  M1  B1 A1		For correct $p$  For correct form $p \pm z \times \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$ either/both sides For $z = 2.054$ or $2.055$ For correct answer

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<p><b>5 (i)</b> <math>\frac{c-54}{3.1/\sqrt{10}} = -1.282</math></p> $c = 54 - 1.282 \times \frac{3.1}{\sqrt{10}} = 52.74$	<p>B1 M1  A1 A1</p> <p><b>4</b></p>	<p>For + or – 1.282 seen For equality/inequality with their z (±) (must have used tables), no <math>\sqrt{10}</math> needed (c can be numerical) For correct expression (c can be numerical, but signs must be consistent) For correct GIVEN answer. No errors seen.</p>
<p><b>(ii)</b> <math>P(\bar{x} &gt; 52.74) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{52.74 - 51.5}{3.1/\sqrt{10}}\right)</math></p> $= 1 - \Phi(1.265) = 1 - 0.8971$ $= 0.103 \text{ or } 0.102$	<p>B1 M1 A1  A1</p> <p><b>4</b></p>	<p>For identifying the outcome for a type II error For standardising, no <math>\sqrt{10}</math> needed For ± 1.265 (accept 1.26-1.27) For correct answer</p>
<p><b>6 (i)</b> <math>P(5) = e^{-6} \times \frac{6^5}{5!} = 0.161</math></p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p><b>2</b></p>	<p>For an attempted Poisson P(5) calculation, any mean For correct answer</p>
<p><b>(ii)</b> <math>P(X \geq 2) = 1 - \{P(0) + P(1)\}</math></p> $= 1 - e^{-1.6}(1 + 1.6)$ $= 0.475$	<p>B1 M1  A1</p> <p><b>3</b></p>	<p>For <math>\mu = 1.6</math>, evaluated in a Poisson prob For <math>1 - P(0) - P(1)</math> or <math>1 - P(0) - P(1) - P(2)</math> For correct answer</p>
<p><b>(iii)</b></p> $P(1 \text{ then } 4 \mid 5) = \frac{(e^{-3} \times 3) \times (e^{-3} \times \frac{3^4}{4!})}{e^{-6} \times \frac{6^5}{5!}}$ $= 0.156 \text{ or } 5/32$	<p>M1 M1  A1</p> <p><b>3</b></p>	<p>For multiplying P(1) by P(4) any (consistent) mean For dividing by P(5) any mean For correct answer</p>
<p><b>7 (i)</b> <math>c \int_0^5 t(25 - t^2) dt = 1</math></p> $c \left[ \frac{25t^2}{2} - \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^5 = 1$ $c \left[ \frac{625}{2} - \frac{625}{4} \right] = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{4}{625}$	<p>M1 A1  A1</p> <p><b>3</b></p>	<p>For equating to 1 and a sensible attempt to integrate For correct integration and correct limits For given answer correctly obtained</p>
<p><b>(ii)</b> <math>\int_2^4 ct(25 - t^2) dt = \left[ \frac{25ct^2}{2} - \frac{ct^4}{4} \right]_2^4 = c[136] - c[46]</math></p> $= \frac{72}{125} \quad (0.576)$	<p>M1* M1*dep A1</p> <p><b>3</b></p>	<p>For attempting to integrate f(t) between 2 and 4 (or attempt 2 and 4) For subtracting their value when t = 2 from their value when t = 4 For correct answer</p>
<p><b>(iii)</b> <math>\int_0^5 ct^2(25 - t^2) dt = \left[ \frac{4}{625} \times \frac{25t^3}{3} - \frac{4}{625} \times \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^5</math></p> $= \frac{8}{3}$	<p>M1* A1 M1*dep A1</p> <p><b>4</b></p>	<p>For attempting to integrate <math>tf(t)</math>, no limits needed For correct integrand can have c (or their c) For subtracting their value when t=0 from their value when t=5 For correct answer</p>