

Mark Scheme 4733  
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1	(i)	Method is biased because many pupils cannot be chosen	B1 B1	2	“Biased” or equivalent stated, allow “not random” Valid relevant reason
	(ii)	Allocate a number to each pupil Select using random numbers	B1 B1	2	State “list numbered” Use random numbers [ <i>not</i> “hat”]
2		$\frac{20 - 25}{\sigma} = \Phi^{-1}(0.25) = -0.674$ $\sigma = 5 \div 0.674 = 7.42$	M1 B1 M1 A1	4	Standardise and equate to $\Phi^{-1}$ [ <i>not</i> .7754 or .5987] $z$ in range $[-0.675, -0.674]$ , allow + ( $\pm$ ) $5 \div z$ -value [ <i>not</i> $\Phi(z)$ or 0.75] Answer in range [7.41, 7.42], no sign fudges [SR: $\sigma^2$ : M1B1M0A0 cc: M1B1M1A0]
3	(a)	Po(1.2) Tables or correct formula used 0.8795	B1 M1 A1	3	Po(1.2) stated or implied Correct method for Poisson probability, allow “1 –” Answer, 0.8795 or 0.879 or 0.88(0)
	(b)	N(30, 30) $\frac{38.5 - 30}{\sqrt{30}} [= 1.55]$ [ $\Phi(1.55) =$ ] 0.9396	B1 B1 M1 A1 A1	5	Normal, mean 30 stated or implied Variance 30 stated or implied, allow $\sqrt{30}$ or $30^2$ Standardise using $\sigma^2 = \mu$ , allow $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ or cc errors $\sqrt{\mu}$ and 38.5 both correct Answer in range [0.939, 0.94(0)]
4	(i)	$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{50}{49} \times 0.0967 = 0.0987$	M1 A1	2	Use $\frac{n}{n-1} \times s$ or $s^2$ , allow $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ Answer, a.r.t. 0.0987
	(ii)	$H_0: \mu = 1.8, H_1: \mu \neq 1.8$ where $\mu$ is the population mean	B1B1		Hypotheses correctly stated in terms of $\mu$ SR: $\mu$ wrong/omitted: B1 both, but $\bar{X}$ : B0
	$\alpha, \beta:$	$z = \frac{(1.72 - 1.8)}{\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{50}} = -1.8(006)$	M1 A1		Standardise with $\sqrt{n}$ , allow +, biased $\sigma$ , $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ errors $z = -1.80 \pm 0.01$ , don’t allow +
	$\alpha:$	$-1.8 < -1.645$	B1 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$		Compare $\pm z$ with $\pm 1.645$ , signs consistent
	$\beta:$	$\Phi(-1.8) = 1 - 0.9641 < 0.05$	B1		Explicitly compare $\Phi(z)$ with 0.05, correct tail
	$\gamma:$	CV $1.8 - k \cdot \sigma / \sqrt{50}$ $k = 1.645$ , CV = 1.727 $1.72 < 1.727$	M1 A1 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ B1 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$		Correct expression for CV, – or $\pm$ , $k$ from $\Phi^{-1}$ CV = 1.727, $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ on their $k$ , ignore upper limit $k = 1.645$ and compare CV with 1.72
	Reject $H_0$  Significant evidence that mean height is not 1.8	M1 A1 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$	7	Reject $H_0$ $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ , correct method, needs $\sqrt{50}$ , $\mu = 1.8$ ; allow cc, $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ or $k$ error or biased $\sigma$ estimate Conclusion stated in context [SR: 1.8, 1.72 interchanged: B0B0M1A0B1M0]	
5	(i)	${}^{30}C_{10}(0.4)^{10}(0.6)^{20}$ or 0.2915 – 0.1763 = 0.1152	M1 A1	2	Correct formula or use of tables Answer, a.r.t. 0.115
	(ii)	$30p > 5$ so $p > \frac{1}{6}$ $30q > 5$ so $q > \frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6} < p < \frac{5}{6}$	M1 M1 A1	3	$30p$ or $30pq$ used $30q$ or both solutions from $30pq$ used <i>Either</i> $\frac{1}{6} < p < \frac{5}{6}$ or $[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} < p < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}]$ [0.211 < $p$ < 0.789], allow $\leq$
	(iii)	N(12, 7.2) $\frac{10.5 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}$ and $\frac{9.5 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}$ $\Phi(-0.559) - \Phi(-0.9317)$ = 0.8243 – 0.7119 = 0.1124	B1 B1 M1 A1 $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ M1 A1	6	12 seen 7.2 or 2.683 seen, allow $7.2^2$ Both standardised, allow wrong/no cc, $npq$ $\sqrt{npq}$ , 10.5 and 9.5 correct, $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ on their $np, npq$ Correct use of tails Answer, in range [0.112, 0.113] [SR: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \times 7.2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(10-12)^2}{7.2}}$ M1A1, answer A2]

<p><b>6</b> (i)</p>	<p><math>R \sim B(25, 0.8)</math>  <math>P(R \leq 16) = 0.0468, P(R \leq 17) = 0.1091</math>  <math>k = 16</math></p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 <b>3</b></p>	<p>B(25, 0.8) stated or implied, e.g. from N(20, 4)                      One relevant probability seen [Normal: M0A0]                      Answer <math>k = 16</math> only                      [SR: unsupported 16, B1M0B1]</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p><math>20p</math>  <math>= 0.936</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 <b>2</b></p>	<p><math>20 \times</math> their <math>p</math> or <math>20 \times 0.05</math>                      Answer, a.r.t. 0.936, i.s.w.</p>
<p>(iii)</p>	<p><math>P(R \leq 16   p = 0.6)</math>  <math>= 0.7265</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 <b>2</b></p>	<p>Find <math>P(R \leq k   p = 0.6)</math>                      Answer 0.7265 or 0.727</p>
<p>(iv) <math>\alpha</math>:</p>	<p><math>p' = 0.5 \times 0.0468 + 0.5 \times 0.7265</math>  <math>= 0.38665</math>  <math>2 \times p' \times (1 - p')</math>  <math>= 0.474</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 <b>4</b></p>	<p>“Tree diagram” probability, any sensible <math>p</math>                      Value in range [0.38, 0.39]                      Correct formula, including 2, any <math>p'</math>                      Answer in range [0.47, 0.48]</p>
<p>or <math>\beta</math>:</p>	<p>0.8 A 0.8 R <math>.5^2 \times .9532 \times .0468 = .0112</math>                      0.8 R 0.8 A <math>.5^2 \times .0468 \times .9532 = .0112</math>                      0.6 A 0.8 R <math>.5^2 \times .2735 \times .0468 = .0032</math>                      0.6 R 0.8 A <math>.5^2 \times .7265 \times .9532 = .1731</math>                      0.8 A 0.6 R <math>.5^2 \times .9532 \times .7265 = .1731</math>                      0.8 R 0.6 A <math>.5^2 \times .0468 \times .2735 = .0032</math>                      0.6 A 0.6 R <math>.5^2 \times .2735 \times .7265 = .0497</math>                      0.6 R 0.6 A <math>.5^2 \times .7265 \times .2735 = .0497</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1</p>	<p><math>p_1q_2 + p_2q_1</math> etc (0.5 not needed)                      4 cases, <math>\sqrt</math> on their <math>ps</math> and <math>qs</math>, 0.5 not needed                      e.g. <math>2(p_1q_2 + p_2q_1)</math>                      Completely correct list of cases and probabilities,                      including 0.5                      Answer in range [0.47, 0.48]</p>
<p><b>7</b> (i)</p>	<p><math>(11 - 3)k = 1</math>  <math>k = 1/8</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 <b>2</b></p>	<p>Use area = 1 [e.g. <math>\int kx dx = 1</math> with limits 3, 11]                      Answer 1/8 or 0.125 only</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p><math>\mu = \frac{1}{2}(3 + 11) = 7</math>  <math>\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{11} \frac{1}{8}x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{24} \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^{11} [= 54 \frac{1}{3}]</math>  <math>\sigma^2 = 54 \frac{1}{3} - 7^2</math>  <math>= 5 \frac{1}{3}</math></p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 <b>5</b></p>	<p>Mean 7, cwd                      Attempt <math>\int x^2 f(x) dx</math>, correct limits                      Indefinite integral <math>\frac{x^3}{3k}</math>, their <math>k</math>                      Subtract their <math>\mu^2</math>                      Correct answer, <math>5 \frac{1}{3}</math> or a.r.t. 5.33</p>
<p>(iii)</p>	<p><math>P(X &lt; 9) = 6k [= \frac{3}{4}]</math>  <math>(\frac{3}{4})^3</math>  <math>= \frac{27}{64}</math> or 0.421875</p>	<p>B1√ M1 A1 <b>3</b></p>	<p>Correct <math>p</math> for their <math>k</math>                      Work out their <math>p^3, 0 &lt; p &lt; 1</math>                      Answer <math>\frac{27}{64}</math> or a.r.t. 0.422</p>
<p>(iv)</p>	<p>Normal                      Mean is 7                      Variance is <math>5 \frac{1}{3} \div 32 (= \frac{1}{6})</math></p>	<p>B1 B1√ B1√ <b>3</b></p>	<p>“Normal” distribution stated                      Mean same as in (ii) √                      Variance is [(iii) <math>\div</math> 32] √ [not √ errors]</p>
<p><b>8</b> (i)</p>	<p>Coins occur at constant average rate and independently of one another</p>	<p>B1 B1 <b>2</b></p>	<p>One contextualised condition, e.g. independent                      A different one, e.g. constant average rate, or “not in hoards” [“singly” not enough]. Treat “random” as equivalent to “independent”. Allow “They...”</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p><math>R \sim \text{Po}(5.4)</math>  <math>e^{-5.4} \frac{5.4^3}{3!} = 0.1185</math></p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 <b>3</b></p>	<p>Poisson (5.4) stated or implied                      Correct formula, any <math>\lambda</math>                      Answer, in range [0.118, 0.119]</p>
<p>(iii)</p>	<p><math>R \sim \text{Po}(3)</math>                      Tables, looking for 0.05 or 0.95  <math>P(R \geq 7) = 0.0335</math>                      Therefore smallest number is 7</p>	<p>B1 M1 A1√ A1 <b>4</b></p>	<p>Poisson (3) stated or implied                      Evidence of correct use of tables                      One relevant correct probability seen  <math>r = 7</math> only, ignore inequalities</p>
<p>(iv)</p>	<p><math>R \sim \text{Po}(4.8)</math>                      Type II error is <math>R &lt; 7</math> when <math>\mu = 4.8</math>  <math>P(&lt; 7) = 0.7908</math></p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 <b>3</b></p>	<p>Poisson (4.8) used                      Correct context for Type II error, √ on their <math>r</math>  <math>P(&lt; 7)</math>, a.r.t. 0.791, c.w.o. [P(≥ 7): M0]</p>