



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360
Statistics 6380

MS/SS1A/W Statistics 1A

Mark Scheme

2010 examination - January series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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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.

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)(i)	$X \sim N(10.2, 0.15^2)$ $P(X < 10.5) = P\left(Z < \frac{10.5 - 10.2}{0.15}\right)$ $= P(Z < 2)$ $= 0.977$	M1 A1 A1	3	Standardising (10.45, 10.5 or 10.55) with 10.2 and ($\sqrt{0.15}$, 0.15 or 0.15^2) and/or (10.2 – x) CAO; ignore inequality and sign May be implied by a correct answer AWRT (0.97725)
(ii)	$P(10.0 < X < 10.5)$ $= [C's (a)(i)] - P(X < 10.0)$ $= (a)(i) - P(Z < -1.33)$ $= (a)(i) - (1 - p)$ $= 0.97725 - (1 - 0.90824)$ $= 0.885 \text{ to } 0.887$	M1 m1 A1	3	Or equivalent; must be clear correct method if answer incorrect and answer > 0 Method correct using – 1.3 gives 0.88 to 0.881 \Rightarrow M1 m1 A0 Area change May be implied by a correct answer or answer > 0.5 AWFW (0.88604) M1 m1 A1 for $0.90824 - [1 - (a)(i)] = 0.886$ M1 m0 A0 for $(a)(i) - 0.90824 = 0.0685$ M0 mo A0 for answer < 0
(b)	$P(X > 10) = p[\text{from (a)(ii)}]$ $= 0.908 \text{ to } 0.909$ $P(6 \text{ rolls} > 10) = 0.90824^6$ $0.56 \text{ to } 0.565$ Note: B0F M1 A0 is possible	B1F M1 A1	3	Correct value or F on value used or implied in (a)(ii) providing > 0.5 Use of – 1.3 gives 0.9032 Accept any probability to power 6 AWFW
		Total	9	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2(a)	Ordering values gives: (a) 14 15 18 20 25 25 26 27 29 32 34 37 37 (b)	M1		May be implied by correct median or correct IQR Ignore any reference to <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>
	Median = 26	A1		CAO
	IQR = 34 – 18 = 16	A2		CAO
	Special Case: Identification that LQ = 18 and UQ = 34	(A1)	4	Both CAO
(b)(i)	Two values (25 and 37) of mode No unique value Sparse data Many different values	B1		Or equivalent
(ii)	<i>a</i> and <i>b</i> (two values) unknown Impossible to calculate Cannot be calculated	B1	2	Or equivalent
		Total	6	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)	b (gradient) = 7.05	B2	4	AWRT (7.05134)
	b (gradient) = 7(.00) to 7.1(0)	(B1)		AWFW
				Treat rounding of correct stated answers as ISW
	a (intercept) = 2500 to 2502	B2		AWFW (2501.091)
	a (intercept) = 2490 to 2510	(B1)		AWFW
	or			
	Attempt at $\sum x \quad \sum x^2 \quad \sum y \quad \& \quad \sum xy \quad (\sum y^2)$			1351 268047 27034 & 5269065 (105653202) (all 4 attempted)
	or	(M1)		
	Attempt at S_{xx} & S_{xy} (S_{yy})			7304 & 51503 (1247894) (both attempted)
	Attempt at correct formula for b (gradient)	(m1)		
(b)	b (gradient) = 7.05	(A1)	2	AWRT
	a (intercept) = 2500 to 2502	(A1)		AWFW
	Accept a & b interchanged only if identified correctly by a clearly shown equation (stated answers are not sufficient) in (b)			If a and b are not identified anywhere in solution, then: $7.05 \Rightarrow B1$ $2500 \text{ to } 2502 \Rightarrow B1$
	$y_{200} = a + b \times 200$	M1		Used
				May be implied by correct answer
	$= 3890 \text{ to } 3930$	A1		AWFW (3911.36)
(c)	Large residuals / residual range suggest estimate may be unreliable	B1	2	(unreliable) requires (10% or equivalent)
	or	B1dep		
	Largest residuals only small in relation to y -values (10%)	B1		
	so estimate may be reliable (unreliable)	B1dep		
	Special Case: If B0 B0dep then: Involves interpolation Does not involve extrapolation Within observed range	(B1)		
		Total	8	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)(i)	$P(\text{all 3 walk}) = 0.65 \times 0.40 \times 0.25$	M1	2	Ratios (eg 65:1000) are only penalised by 1 mark at first correct answer Can be implied by correct answer
	$= 65/1000 = 13/200 = 0.065$	A1		CAO; do not confuse with 0.65
	(ii) $P(\text{Rita by bus}) = 0.25 \times (1 - 0.15) \times (1 - 0.20)$	M1	2	Can be implied by correct answer
	$= 17/100 = 0.17$	A1		CAO
	(iii) $P(2 \text{ cycle})$ $= 0.10 \times 0.45 \times (0.25 + 0.20)$ $= 0.02025$ $+ 0.10 \times (0.40 + 0.15) \times 0.55$ $= 0.03025$ $+ (0.65 + 0.25) \times 0.45 \times 0.55$ $= 0.22275$ (0.27325)	B1	4	CAO at least 1 of these 3 terms or equivalent but allow a '× 3'
	$P(3 \text{ cycle}) = 0.10 \times 0.45 \times 0.55$ $= 0.02475$	B1		CAO
	$P(\geq 2 \text{ cycle}) = P(2 \text{ cycle}) + P(3 \text{ cycle})$ $= 0.298$	M1 A1		Sum of 4 or 7 terms each a product of 3 probabilities but not '× 3' CAO
	or $P(0 \text{ cycle}) = 0.90 \times 0.55 \times 0.45 = 0.22275$	(B1)		CAO
	$P(1 \text{ cycles})$ $= 0.10 \times 0.55 \times 0.45 = 0.02475$ $+ 0.90 \times 0.45 \times 0.45 = 0.18225$ (0.47925) $+ 0.90 \times 0.55 \times 0.55 = 0.27225$ $P(\geq 2 \text{ cycle})$ $= 1 - [P(0 \text{ cycle}) + P(1 \text{ cycles})]$	(B1) (M1)	3	CAO at least 1 of these 3 terms but allow a '× 3'
	$1 - 0.702 = 0.298$	(A1)		1 – [sum of 4 terms each a product of 3 probabilities but not '× 3'] CAO
	(b)(i) $P(WW) = (0.65 \times 0.90) = 0.585$ $P(CC) = (0.10 \times 0.70) = 0.070$ $P(WW \text{ or } CC) = 0.585 + 0.070$ $= 0.655$	B1 M1 A1		CAO either Sum of 2 terms each a product of 2 probabilities CAO; or equivalent
	(ii) $P(\text{different}) = 1 - (b)(i) = 0.345$	B1F	1	F on (b)(i) providing $0 < p < 1$
		Total	12	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments	
5(a)(i)	$R \sim B(14, 0.35)$	M1	2	Used in (a); may be implied	
	$P(R \leq 7) = 0.924 \text{ to } 0.925$	A1		AWFW (0.92466)	
	(ii) $P(R \geq 11) = 1 - P(R \leq 10)$ $= 1 - (0.9989 \text{ or } 0.9999)$	M1	2	Requires '1 -' and ≥ 4 dp accuracy	
		$= 0.0011$		A1	AWRT (0.001106)
	(iii) $P(5 < R < 10) = 0.9940 \text{ or } 0.9989 \quad (p_1)$	M1	3	Accept 3 dp accuracy $p_2 - p_1 \Rightarrow$ M0 M0 A0 $(1 - p_2) - p_1 \Rightarrow$ M0 M0 A0 $p_1 - (1 - p_2) \Rightarrow$ M1 M0 A0 only providing result > 0 Accept 3 dp accuracy	
		minus 0.6405 or 0.4227 (p_2)		M1	
		$= 0.353 \text{ to } 0.354$		A1	AWFW (0.35346)
		or			
		B(14, 0.35) expressions stated for at least 3 terms within $4 \leq R \leq 11$ gives probability		(M1)	Can be implied by correct answer
		$= 0.353 \text{ to } 0.354$		(A2)	AWFW (0.35346)
(b)	$R \sim B(21, 0.35)$	M1	3	Implied from correct stated formula; do not accept misreads	
	$P(R = 4) = \binom{21}{4} (0.35)^4 (0.65)^{17}$	A1		Can be implied by a correct answer Ignore any additional terms	
	$= 0.059 \text{ to } 0.0595$	A1		AWFW (0.059274)	
	Total		10		

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6 (a)	$-0.95 \leq \text{Value} \leq -0.50$ ($-1 < \text{Value} < 0$)	B2 (B1)		Actual value is -0.80 Accept range only if within that given
(b)	$-0.10 \leq \text{Value} \leq +0.10$ ($-0.20 \leq \text{Value} \leq 0.20$)	B2 (B1)	4	Actual value is $+0.005$ Accept range only if within that given
	Total		4	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	Represent a random sample	B1		Or equivalent
	Mean = $\bar{t} = \frac{3155}{50} = 63.1$	B1		CAO
	Variance = $s^2 = \frac{7180.5}{49} = 146.5$ to 146.6	B1	3	AWFW $\left(\frac{7180.5}{50} = 143.61\right)$
(b)	99% (0.99) $\Rightarrow z = 2.57$ to 2.58	B1		AWFW $t_{49}(0.995) = 2.67$ to 2.68 (2.5758)
	CI for μ is $\bar{t} \pm z/t \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	M1		Used Must have \sqrt{n} with $n > 1$
	Thus $63.1 \pm 2.5758 \times \frac{\sqrt{146.5}}{\sqrt{50}}$	A1F		F on \bar{t} , s^2 and z/t
	Hence $63.1 \pm (4.39 \text{ to } 4.42)$ or $(58.6 \text{ to } 58.8, 67.4 \text{ to } 67.6)$	A1dep	4	CAO & AFWW Dependant on A1F with correct s^2 / s AWFW (58.7, 67.5)
	Note: Use of t gives $63.1 \pm (4.57 \text{ to } 4.59)$ or $(58.5 \text{ to } 58.6, 67.6 \text{ to } 67.7)$			
(c)	60 minutes is within CI	B1F		Or equivalent; F on (b) Any reference to 63.1 \Rightarrow B0F
	Wyn's belief doubtful/incorrect or Wyn's belief may be correct	B1 dep	2	Or equivalent Dependent on B1F
(d)	Times are not (known to be) normally distributed	B1	1	Or Equivalent Do not accept 'n large'
(e)	1/100 or 0.01 or 1%	B1	1	CAO; not 0.01%
	Total		11	
	TOTAL		60	