



General Certificate of Education (A-level)
June 2011

Statistics

SS05

(Specification 6380)

Statistics 5

Final

Mark Scheme

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Key to mark scheme abbreviations

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
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
–x EE	deduct x marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
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.

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.

SS05 – June 2011

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1	$s = 19.832$ $H_0 : \sigma = 25$ $H_1 : \sigma \neq 25$ $\sum \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{11 \times 19.832^2}{25^2}$ $= \frac{4326.25}{625}$ $= 6.92$ c.v. χ_{11}^2 3.816 and 21.920 accept H_0 no significant evidence to doubt that the weights of the pieces of fudge are distributed with a standard deviation of 25 g c.i. 14.05 ~ 33.67 Using F ts 1.589 c.v. 0.5017 and 2.883 ts 0.629 c.v. 0.3469 and 1.993 p = 0.390	B1 B1 M1 A1 B1 B1 A1	7	19.8 (19.8 ~ 19.9) or 393 or 4326 (3SF) hypotheses 6.92 (6.91 ~ 6.93) 11 df 3.816 conclusion – allow comparison with lower tail in context – disallow contradiction
	Total		7	

SS05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments															
2(a)(i)	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Time interval</th><th>O</th><th>E</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>8 am – 11 am</td><td>19</td><td>11.67</td></tr><tr><td>11 am – 1 pm</td><td>3</td><td>7.78</td></tr><tr><td>1pm – 3 pm</td><td>6</td><td>7.78</td></tr><tr><td>3 pm – 5 pm</td><td>7</td><td>7.78</td></tr></tbody></table>	Time interval	O	E	8 am – 11 am	19	11.67	11 am – 1 pm	3	7.78	1pm – 3 pm	6	7.78	3 pm – 5 pm	7	7.78	M1		method for E values
	Time interval	O	E																
	8 am – 11 am	19	11.67																
	11 am – 1 pm	3	7.78																
	1pm – 3 pm	6	7.78																
	3 pm – 5 pm	7	7.78																
		A1		all E values correct (1dp)															
	H_0 : rectangular distribution is an adequate model H_1 : rectangular distribution is not an adequate model	B1		hypotheses – may be earned in conclusion															
	$\sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = \frac{7.33^2}{11.67} + \frac{4.78^2}{7.78} + \frac{1.78^2}{7.78} + \frac{0.78^2}{7.78}$	M1		attempt at $\sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$ using their E values															
	= 8.03	A1		(8 ~ 8.05)															
	c.v. χ_3^2 is 6.251	B1		3 df (7.815, 9.348, 11.345, 12.838)															
	significant evidence that the rectangular distribution does not adequately model the distribution of daily times of false fire alarms	B1F		6.251 – their df (4.605, 7.779)															
	A1F		conclusion – needs correct method for their E values and comparison with upper tail																
	A1F	9	in context – needs previous A mark																
(ii)	if John's belief was correct a rectangular distribution would provide an adequate model there is significant evidence to reject the rectangular distribution and hence to reject John's belief	E1		rectangular distribution would support John's belief															
		E1F	2	belief not supported															
(b)(i)	number of alarms between 3pm and 5pm slightly less than expected – hence no evidence to support Folake's belief (number between 4pm and 5pm unknown)	E1		comparison of O and E between 3pm and 5pm															
		E1	2	no support for Folake's belief															
(ii)	inappropriate since E for a single hour would be 3.89, ie <5 and so test would be invalid	E1		because E<5															
		E1	2	test invalid															
(c)	there are many more false alarms than expected during the first 3 working hours	E1	1	more than expected during first 3 hours; ignore additional comments															
	Total		16																

SS05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	$s = 20.542$	B1	7	20.542 (20.5 ~ 20.6) or 422.0 (421.5 ~ 422.5) or 4219.6 (4215 ~ 4225)
	95% confidence interval for standard deviation given by			
	$3.247 < \frac{10 \times 20.542^2}{\sigma^2} < 20.483$	M1		any correct expression – condone one small slip; condone incorrect χ^2
	$\frac{4219.64}{20.483} < \sigma^2 < \frac{4219.64}{3.24}$	m1		correct expression – condone incorrect χ^2
	$206.01 < \sigma^2 < 1299.55$	B1		10 df
		B1F		3.247 (3.24 ~ 3.25) and 20.483 (20.4 ~ 20.5)
		m1		correct method for interval for σ (or σ^2) provided it is clearly called σ^2 or variance
	$14.4 < \sigma < 36.0$	A1		14.4 (14.3 ~ 14.4) and 36.0 (36.0 ~ 36.1)
(ii)	$\bar{x} = 61.1818$ 95% confidence interval for mean		4	
	$\frac{61.1818 \pm 2.228 \times 20.542}{\sqrt{11}}$	M1		use of their $\frac{s}{\sqrt{11}}$
		m1		method for interval; allow incorrect t -value 2.228 or 2.23
		B1		
	61.18 ± 13.8 $47.4 \sim 75.0$	A1		47.4 (47.35 ~ 47.45) and 75.0 (74.95 ~ 75.05)
(b)	$9.3 + 10\% = 10.23$ this is below the lower interval of the confidence interval for the standard deviation hence there is significant evidence that the standard deviation exceeds that for <i>Blandlager</i> by more than 10% although the sample mean of 61.2 suggests that the mean may be more than 10% greater than that for <i>Blandlager</i> , the confidence interval for the mean contains 49.7 so this provides no significant evidence that the mean is more than that for <i>Blandlager</i>	B1	5	10.23 (10.2 ~ 10.3) or 54.7
		E1		below confidence interval for sd
		E1		sd increased by more than 10%
		E1		interval for mean contains 49.7/54.7
		E1		no significant evidence that the mean has increased by 10% insufficient evidence to change to <i>Crudgiesale</i> (If no reference to c.i. in (a), maximum 2 marks) (Maximum 5 marks for this part)
Total			16	

SS05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	mean $\frac{1}{0.22} = 4.55$	M1	2	for both
	sd $\frac{1}{0.22} = 4.55$	A1		4.55 (4.54 ~ 4.55) for both
(b)	$e^{-0.22 \times 5}$	B1	3	0.22×5
	$= e^{-1.1}$	M1		allow wrong tail
	$= 0.333$	A1		0.333 (0.332 ~ 0.333)
(c)	$1 - e^{-0.22 \times 3}$	M1		attempt to find $>$ or $<$ 3 from exponential parameter 0.22
	$= 1 - e^{-0.66}$	m1		allow wrong tail
	$= 1 - 0.5168$ $= 0.483$	A1		0.483 (0.483 ~ 0.484)
(d)	$z = \frac{(3 - 4.545455)}{\left(\frac{4.545455}{\sqrt{40}}\right)}$	M1	4	Use of $\frac{\text{their sd}}{\sqrt{40}}$
	$= -2.15$	m1		z – their mean and sd from (a) – ignore sign
	Probability mean time exceeds 3 minutes is 0.984	m1		needs M1 from part (a) – allow wrong tail
		A1		0.984 (0.98 ~ 0.99)
	Total		12	

SS05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)(i)	$\bar{x}_{ABC} = 205.125$	B1	8	205.125 and 15.6245 or 244.125
	$s_{ABC} = 15.6245$	B1		192.429 and 17.784 or 316.29
	$\bar{x}_{XYZ} = 192.429$			all correct to 3SF – must be shown but may be earned in (a)(ii)
	$s_{XYZ} = 17.7844$			
	$H_0 : \sigma_{ABC} = \sigma_{XYZ}$	B1		hypotheses
	$H_1 : \sigma_{ABC} \neq \sigma_{XYZ}$			
	$F = \frac{316.29}{244.125} = 1.30$	M1		for F
		A1		1.30 (1.29 ~ 1.30)
	c.v. $F_{[6,7]}$ is 5.119	B1		6, 7 df
		B1		5.119 (5.11 ~ 5.12)
	(or compare 0.772 with 0.195)			
	accept H_0 standard deviations of the times are the same for each courier	A1F		conclusion in context
	$P = 0.7354$ (0.735 ~ 0.736)			
	(ii) pooled variance estimate			
	$s_p^2 = \frac{(244.125 \times 7 + 316.271 \times 6)}{13}$	M1		method for pooled variance
(b)(i) + (ii)	$= 277.423$		9	
	$H_0 : \mu_{ABC} = \mu_{XYZ} + 10$	B1		one hypothesis correct
	$H_1 : \mu_{ABC} > \mu_{XYZ} + 10$	B1		both hypotheses correct – don't penalise the same error twice
	$t = \frac{(205.125 - 192.429 - 10)}{\sqrt{277.423 \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{7} \right)}}$	M1		method for numerator
		M1		method for denominator
	$= 0.313$			allow $\frac{s_A^2}{8} + \frac{s_B^2}{7}$
	c.v. t_{13} is 1.35	A1		0.313 (0.31 ~ 0.32); ignore sign
	accept H_0 no significant evidence to show that XYZ couriers are more than 10 minutes faster than ABC couriers	B1		1.35; ignore sign
		A1F		accept H_0 – must be compared with correct tail of t – disallow contradiction
	$P = 0.3797$ (0.379 ~ 0.4)	A1F		conclusion in context – needs previous A mark
	(b)(i) standard deviation unchanged – not affected by adding a constant	E1		no change
	(ii) in (a)(ii) there was no significant evidence that the mean time had been reduced by more than 10 minutes hence the firm will continue to use ABC couriers	E1		sd unchanged by adding a constant
	the additional information reduces the difference in the sample means from 12.7 minutes to 2.7 minutes and so offers no reason to change the decision	E1		
		E1		from (a)(ii) firm will continue with ABC – may be earned in (a)(ii)
		E1		difference reduced
(c)	ABC couriers - these times might be affected by weather conditions, holidays, road works etc	E1	5	no change to decision
	XYZ couriers – these are times of a firm hoping for a contract so may not be representative of times if contract is won/new firm unfamiliar with route	E1		
		E1		Reason for ABC couriers
		E1	2	Reason for XYZ couriers
	Total		24	
	TOTAL		75	