

# Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

GCE

## Statistics S1 (6683)

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## General Marking Guidance

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
  - M marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
  - A marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
  - B marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)

### 3. Abbreviations

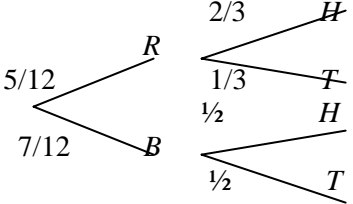
These are some of the marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark scheme

- ft - follow through
- awrt - answers which round to
- oe - or equivalent (and appropriate)
- isw - ignore subsequent working
- cao - correct answer only
- cso - correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- SC: special case



June 2010  
 Statistics S1 6683  
 Mark Scheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q1 (a)	$r = \frac{8825}{\sqrt{1022500 \times 130.9}}, \quad = \text{awrt } \underline{\mathbf{0.763}}$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	Teams with high attendance scored more goals (oe, statement in context)	B1 (1)
(c)	0.76(3)	B1ft (1)
<b>Total 4</b>		
(a)	M1 for a correct expression, square root required Correct answer award 2/2	
(b)	Context required (attendance and goals). Condone causality. B0 for 'strong positive correlation between attendance and goals' on its own oe	
(c)	Value required. Must be a correlation coefficient between -1 and +1 inclusive. B1ft for 0.76 or better or same answer as their value from part (a) to at least 2 d.p.	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q2 (a)	 <p style="text-align: center;">P(R) and P(B) 2<sup>nd</sup> set of probabilities</p>	B1 B1 (2) M1 A1 (2) M1 A1ft A1 (3) M1 A1ft A1 (3) Total 10
	<p>(b) <math>P(H) = \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{2}, = \frac{41}{72}</math> or awrt 0.569</p> <p>(c) <math>P(R H) = \frac{\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{41}{72}}, = \frac{20}{41}</math> or awrt 0.488</p> <p>(d) <math>\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^2</math>  <math>= \frac{25}{144} + \frac{49}{144} = \frac{74}{144}</math> or <math>\frac{37}{72}</math> or awrt 0.514</p>	<p>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> B1 for the probabilities on the first 2 branches. Accept 0.416 and 0.583            2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for probabilities on the second set of branches. Accept 0.6, 0.3, 0.5 and <math>\frac{1.5}{3}</math>            Allow exact decimal equivalents using clear recurring notation if required.</p> <p>(b) M1 for an expression for P(H) that follows through their sum of two products of <b>probabilities</b> from their tree diagram</p> <p>(c) M1 for <math>\frac{P(R \cap H)}{P(H)}</math> with denominator their (b) substituted e.g. <math>\frac{P(R \cap H)}{P(H)} = \frac{5}{12}</math> award M1.            Formula seen            Formula not seen M1 for <math>\frac{\text{probability} \times \text{probability}}{\text{their } b}</math> but M0 if fraction repeated e.g. <math>\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{3}</math>.  <math>\frac{2}{3}</math></p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> A1ft for a fully correct expression or correct follow through            2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for <math>\frac{20}{41}</math> o.e.</p> <p>(d) M1 for <math>\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2</math> or <math>\left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^2</math> can follow through their equivalent values from tree diagram            1<sup>st</sup> A1 for both values correct or follow through from their original tree and +            2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for a correct answer            Special Case <math>\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{4}{11}</math> or <math>\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{6}{11}</math> seen award M1A0A0</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q3 (a)	$2a + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = 1$ <p style="text-align: right;">(or equivalent)</p> $\underline{a = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } 0.25}$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$E(X) = \underline{1}$	B1 (1)
(c)	$E(X^2) = 1 \times \frac{1}{5} + 1 \times \frac{1}{10} + 4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 9 \times \frac{1}{5}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(= 3.1)</p>	M1
(d)	$\text{Var}(X) = 3.1 - 1^2,$ <p style="text-align: right;"><math>= \underline{2.1 \text{ or } \frac{21}{10} \text{ oe}}</math></p>	M1 A1 (3)
(e)	$\text{Var}(Y) = (-2)^2 \text{Var}(X),$ <p style="text-align: right;"><math>= \underline{8.4 \text{ or } \frac{42}{5} \text{ oe}}</math></p>	M1 A1 (2)
(e)	$X \geq Y$ when $X = 3$ or $2$ , so probability = " $\frac{1}{4}$ " + " $\frac{1}{5}$ " <p style="text-align: right;"><math>= \underline{\frac{9}{20} \text{ oe}}</math></p>	M1 A1ft A1 (3)
<b>Total 11</b>		
(a)	M1 for a clear attempt to use $\sum P(X = x) = 1$ Correct answer only 2/2. <b>NB Division by 5 in parts (b), (c) and (d) seen scores 0. Do not apply ISW.</b>	
(b)	B1 for 1	
(c)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for attempting $\sum x^2 P(X = x)$ at least two terms correct. Can follow through. 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for attempting $E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ or allow subtracting 1 from their attempt at $E(X^2)$ provided no incorrect formula seen. Correct answer only 3/3.	
(d)	M1 for $(-2)^2 \text{Var}(X)$ or $4\text{Var}(X)$ Condone missing brackets provided final answer correct for their $\text{Var}(X)$ . Correct answer only 2/2.	
(e)	Allow M1 for distribution of $Y = 6 - 2X$ and correct attempt at $E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$ M1 for identifying $X = 2, 3$ 1 <sup>st</sup> A1ft for attempting to find their $P(X=2) + P(X=3)$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for $\frac{9}{20}$ or 0.45	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q4	<p>(a) <math>\frac{2+3}{\text{their total}} = \frac{5}{\text{their total}} = \frac{1}{6}</math> (** given answer**)</p> <p>(b) <math>\frac{4+2+5+3}{\text{total}}, = \frac{14}{30}</math> or <math>\frac{7}{15}</math> or 0.46</p> <p>(c) <math>P(A \cap C) = 0</math></p> <p>(d) <math>P(C   \text{reads at least one magazine}) = \frac{6+3}{20} = \frac{9}{20}</math></p> <p>(e) <math>P(B) = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}</math>, <math>P(C) = \frac{9}{30} = \frac{3}{10}</math>, <math>P(B \cap C) = \frac{3}{30} = \frac{1}{10}</math> or <math>P(B C) = \frac{3}{9}</math></p> <p><math>P(B) \times P(C) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = P(B \cap C)</math> or <math>P(B C) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} = P(B)</math></p> <p>So yes they are statistically independent</p>	<p>M1 A1cso (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1cso (3)</p> <p><b>Total 10</b></p>
	<p>(a) M1 for <math>\frac{2+3}{\text{their total}}</math> or <math>\frac{5}{30}</math></p> <p>(b) M1 for adding at least 3 of “4, 2, 5, 3” and dividing by their total to give a probability Can be written as separate fractions substituted into the completely correct Addition Rule</p> <p>(c) B1 for 0 or 0/30</p> <p>(d) M1 for a <b>denominator of 20</b> or <math>\frac{20}{30}</math> leading to an answer with denominator of 20 <math>\frac{9}{20}</math> only, 2/2</p> <p>(e) 1<sup>st</sup> M1 for attempting all the required probabilities for a suitable test 2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for use of a correct test - must have attempted all the correct probabilities. Equality can be implied in line 2. A1 for fully correct test carried out with a comment</p>	



Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q5	<p>(a) 23, 35.5 (may be in the table)</p> <p>(b) Width of 10 units is 4 cm so width of 5 units is <b>2 cm</b> Height = <math>2.6 \times 4 = \mathbf{10.4 \text{ cm}}</math></p> <p>(c) <math>\sum fx = 1316.5 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1316.5}{56} =</math> awrt <b>23.5</b> <math>\sum fx^2 = 37378.25</math> can be implied So <math>\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{37378.25}{56} - \bar{x}^2} =</math> awrt <b>10.7</b> allow <math>s = 10.8</math></p> <p>(d) <math>Q_2 = (20.5) + \frac{(28 - 21)}{11} \times 5 = 23.68\dots</math> awrt <b>23.7 or 23.9</b></p> <p>(e) <math>Q_3 - Q_2 = 5.6, Q_2 - Q_1 = 7.9</math> (or <math>\bar{x} &lt; Q_2</math>) [7.9 &gt; 5.6 so ] <b>negative skew</b></p>	<p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p><b>Total 14</b></p>
	<p>(b) M1 for their width x their height=20.8. Without labels assume width first, height second and award marks accordingly.</p> <p>(c) 1<sup>st</sup> M1 for reasonable attempt at <math>\sum x</math> and /56 2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for a method for <math>\sigma</math> or <math>s</math>, <math>\sqrt{\quad}</math> is required Typical errors <math>\sum (fx)^2 = 354806.3</math> M0, <math>\sum f^2x = 13922.5</math> M0 and <math>(\sum fx)^2 = 1733172</math> M0 Correct answers only, award full marks.</p> <p>(d) Use of <math>\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2 =</math> awrt 6428.75 for B1 lcb can be 20, 20.5 or 21, width can be 4 or 5 and the fraction part of the formula correct for M1 - Allow 28.5 in fraction that gives awrt 23.9 for M1A1</p> <p>(e) M1 for attempting a test for skewness using quartiles or mean and median. Provided median greater than 22.55 and less than 29.3 award for M1 for <math>Q_3 - Q_2 &lt; Q_2 - Q_1</math> without values as a valid reason. SC Accept mean close to median and no skew oe for M1A1</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q6	<p>(a) See overlay</p> <p>(b) The <b>points</b> lie reasonably close to a straight <b>line</b> (o.e.)</p> <p>(c) <math>\sum d = 27.7</math>, <math>\sum f = 146</math> (both, may be implied)</p> $S_{dd} = 152.09 - \frac{(27.7)^2}{6} = 24.208\dots$ <p style="text-align: right;"><b>awrt 24.2</b></p> $S_{fd} = 723.1 - \frac{27.7 \times 146}{6} = 49.06\dots$ <p style="text-align: right;"><b>awrt 49.1</b></p> <p>(d) <math>b = \frac{S_{fd}}{S_{dd}} = 2.026\dots</math> <b>awrt 2.03</b></p> $a = \frac{146}{6} - b \times \frac{27.7}{6} = 14.97\dots$ <p style="text-align: right;">so <b><u><math>f = 15.0 + 2.03d</math></u></b></p> <p>(e) A flight costs <b>£2.03 (or about £2)</b> for every extra <b>100km</b> or about <b>2p</b> per <b>km</b>.</p> <p>(f) <math>15.0 + 2.03d &lt; 5d</math> so <math>d &gt; \frac{15.0}{(5 - 2.03)} = 5.00 \sim 5.05</math></p> <p>So <math>t &gt; 500 \sim 505</math></p>	<p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>B1ft (1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Total 14</b></p>
	<p>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> B1 for at least 4 points correct (allow <math>\pm</math> one 2mm square) 2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for all points correct (allow <math>\pm</math> one 2 mm square)</p> <p>(b) Ignore extra points and lines Require reference to points and line for B1.</p> <p>(c) M1 for a correct method seen for either - a correct expression 1<sup>st</sup> A1 for <math>S_{dd}</math> awrt 24.2 2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for <math>S_{fd}</math> awrt 49.1</p> <p>(d) 1<sup>st</sup> M1 for a correct expression for <math>b</math> - can follow through their answers from (c) 2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for a correct method to find <math>a</math> - follow through their <math>b</math> and their means 2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for <math>f = \dots</math> in terms of <math>d</math> and all values awrt given expressions. Accept 15 as rounding from correct answer only.</p> <p>(e) Context of cost and distance required. Follow through their value of <math>b</math></p> <p>(f) M1 for an attempt to find the intersection of the 2 lines. Value of <math>t</math> in range 500 to 505 seen award M1. Value of <math>d</math> in range 5 to 5.05 award M1. Accept <math>t</math> greater than 500 to 505 inclusive to include graphical solution for M 1A1</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q7 (a)	$P(D > 20) = P\left(Z > \frac{20-30}{8}\right)$ $= P(Z > -1.25)$ $= \underline{\mathbf{0.8944}} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\mathbf{awrt 0.894}}$ (b) $P(D < Q_3) = 0.75$ so $\frac{Q_3 - 30}{8} = 0.67$ $Q_3 = \mathbf{awrt 35.4}$ (c) $35.4 - 30 = 5.4$ so $Q_1 = 30 - 5.4 = \mathbf{awrt 24.6}$ (d) $Q_3 - Q_1 = 10.8$ so $1.5(Q_3 - Q_1) = 16.2$ so $Q_1 - 16.2 = h$ or $Q_3 + 16.2 = k$ $h = \underline{\mathbf{8.4 to 8.6}}$ and $k = \underline{\mathbf{51.4 to 51.6}}$ both (e) $2P(D > 51.6) = 2P(Z > 2.7)$ $= 2[1 - 0.9965] = \mathbf{awrt 0.007}$	M1 A1 A1 (3)  M1 B1 A1 (3)  B1ft (1)  M1 A1 (2)  M1 M1 A1 (3)  <b>Total 12</b>
	(a) M1 for an attempt to standardise 20 or 40 using 30 and 8. 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for $z = \pm 1.25$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for awrt 0.894  (b) M1 for $\frac{Q_3 - 30}{8} =$ to a $z$ value M0 for 0.7734 on RHS. B1 for ( $z$ value) between 0.67~0.675 seen. M1B0A1 for use of $z = 0.68$ in correct expression with awrt 35.4  (c) Follow through using their of quartile values.  (d) M1 for an attempt to calculate 1.5(IQR) and attempt to add or subtract using one of the formulae given in the question - follow through their quartiles  (e) 1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for attempting $2P(D > \text{their } k)$ or $(P(D > \text{their } k) + P(D < \text{their } h))$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for standardising their $h$ or $k$ (may have missed the 2) so allow for standardising $P(D > 51.6)$ or $P(D < 8.4)$ Require boths Ms to award A mark.	





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