

General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination

MATHEMATICS A

Statistics 2

Paper A

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks should be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



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S2 Paper A – Marking Guide

1.	(a)	$P(X > 5) = 1 - F(5) = 1 - \frac{1}{64}(80 - 25) = \frac{9}{64}$	M1 A1	
	(b)	$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{64}(16 - 2x)$ $\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{32}(8 - x), & 0 \leq x \leq 8, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$	M1 A1 A1	(5)
<hr/>				
2.	(a)	let $P(X=0) = x$ $\therefore x + 0.8x + (0.8)^2x + (0.8)^3x + \dots = 1$ $\frac{x}{1-0.8} = 1 \therefore x = 0.2$	M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(b)	geometric dist. [Geo(0.2)]	B1	
	(c)	$E(X) = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{0.8}{0.2^2} = 20$	B2	(7)
<hr/>				
3.	(a)	let X = no. out of 30 who visit advertiser's site $\therefore X \sim B(30, \frac{1}{40})$ $P(X \leq 1) = (\frac{39}{40})^{30} + 30(\frac{1}{40})(\frac{39}{40})^{29}$ $= 0.828 \text{ (3sf)}$	B1 M1 A1 A1	
	(b)	let Y = no. out of 200 who visit advertiser's site $\therefore Y \sim B(200, \frac{1}{40})$ using Po approx. $Y \approx \sim \text{Po}(5)$ $P(Y > 10) = 1 - P(Y \leq 10)$ $\approx 1 - 0.9863 = 0.0137 \text{ (3sf)}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	(8)
<hr/>				
4.	(a)	let F = time on French and E = time on English let $A = F + E \therefore A \sim N(55 + 90, 10^2 + 18^2) = \sim N(145, 424)$ $P(A > 120) = P(Z > \frac{120-145}{\sqrt{424}})$ $= P(Z > -1.21) = 0.88686 = 0.887 \text{ (3sf)}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(b)	$P(E > 2F) = P(E - 2F > 0)$ let $B = E - 2F \therefore B \sim N(90 - 2 \times 55, 18^2 + 4 \times 10^2) = \sim N(-20, 724)$ $P(B > 0) = P(Z > \frac{0+20}{\sqrt{724}}) = P(Z > 0.74) = 1 - 0.77035 = 0.230 \text{ (3sf)}$	M1 M1 A1 M1 A1	(9)

5.	expected freq. males/watched = $\frac{36 \times 40}{80} = 18$, males/stranded = $\frac{16 \times 40}{80} = 8$ giving expected freqs 18 8 14 18 8 14 H_0 : no difference in preference of males and females H_1 : difference in preference of males and females	M1 A1 A1 B1																												
	<table><tr><th>O</th><th>E</th><th>$(O - E)$</th><th>$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$</th></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>18</td><td>3</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>-2</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>-1</td><td>0.0714</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>-3</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>1</td><td>0.0714</td></tr></table> $\therefore \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = 2.143$ $\nu = 2, \chi^2_{\text{crit}}(10\%) = 4.605$ $2.143 < 4.605 \therefore$ not significant there is no evidence of a difference in preference of males and females	O	E	$(O - E)$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$	21	18	3	0.5	6	8	-2	0.5	13	14	-1	0.0714	15	18	-3	0.5	10	8	2	0.5	15	14	1	0.0714	M1 A2 M1 A1 A1 (10)
O	E	$(O - E)$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$																											
21	18	3	0.5																											
6	8	-2	0.5																											
13	14	-1	0.0714																											
15	18	-3	0.5																											
10	8	2	0.5																											
15	14	1	0.0714																											
6.	(a) Poisson with $\lambda = 4$ (b) e.g. more people shopping \therefore probably sell more so λ higher (c) (i) let X = no. of sales per hour $\therefore X \sim \text{Po}(4)$ $P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 4) = 1 - 0.6288 = 0.371$ (3sf) (ii) let Y = no. of sales per half-hour $\therefore Y \sim \text{Po}(2)$ $P(Y = 0) = 0.1353 = 0.135$ (3sf) (d) $H_0 : \lambda = 4$ $H_1 : \lambda > 4$ $P(X \geq 9) = 1 - P(X \leq 8) = 1 - 0.9786 = 0.0214$ less than 5% \therefore significant, evidence of increase	B1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1 A1 (10)																												
7.	H_0 : B(16, 0.1) is a suitable model H_1 : B(16, 0.1) is not a suitable model $P(0) = (0.9)^{16} = 0.1853$ $P(1) = 16(0.1)(0.9)^{15} = 0.3294$ $P(2) = \frac{16 \times 15}{2} (0.1)^2 (0.9)^{14} = 0.2745$ $P(3) = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 14}{3 \times 2} (0.1)^3 (0.9)^{13} = 0.1423$ $P(4) = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 13}{4 \times 3 \times 2} (0.1)^4 (0.9)^{12} = 0.0514$ $\times 50$ to give exp. freqs then freq of $\geq 5 = (50 - \text{sum of others})$ \therefore exp. freqs are 9.27, 16.47, 13.73, 7.12, 2.57, 0.84 combining groups ≥ 3 <table><tr><th>O</th><th>E</th><th>$(O - E)$</th><th>$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>9.27</td><td>-5.27</td><td>2.9960</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>16.47</td><td>-4.47</td><td>1.2132</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>13.73</td><td>4.27</td><td>1.3280</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>10.53</td><td>5.47</td><td>2.8415</td></tr></table> $\therefore \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = 8.379$ $\nu = 4 - 1 = 3, \chi^2_{\text{crit}}(5\%) = 7.815$ $8.379 > 7.815 \therefore$ reject H_0 B(16, 0.1) is not a suitable model	O	E	$(O - E)$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$	4	9.27	-5.27	2.9960	12	16.47	-4.47	1.2132	18	13.73	4.27	1.3280	16	10.53	5.47	2.8415	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (11)								
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4	9.27	-5.27	2.9960																											
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		Total (60)																												

Performance Record – S2 Paper A

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