

Solomon Press

Statistics S2

Paper C

(Mark Scheme)

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GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level
Statistics
Module S2

Paper C

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 C – Marking Guide

1.	<p>(a) (i) e.g. all individuals or items of relevance (ii) e.g. a selection of individuals or items from a population</p> <p>(b) (i) census – e.g. need to know requirements of all for catering (ii) sample – e.g. testing is destructive, none left after census</p>	<p>B1 B1 B2 B2</p>	<p>(6)</p>
2.	<p>(a) let X = no. of complaints per day $\therefore X \sim \text{Po}(6)$ $P(X = 3) = 0.1512 - 0.0620 = 0.0892$</p> <p>(b) $P(X \geq 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 9) = 1 - 0.9161 = 0.0839$</p> <p>(c) let Y = no. of days with 10 or more complaints $\therefore Y \sim \text{B}(6, 0.0839)$ $P(Y \leq 1) = (0.9161)^6 + 6(0.0839)(0.9161)^5$ $= 0.916$ (3sf)</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 A1</p>	<p>(9)</p>
3.	<p>(a) let X = no. out of 8 who take out policies $\therefore X \sim \text{B}(8, 0.3)$ $P(X = 2) = 0.5518 - 0.2553 = 0.2965$</p> <p>(b) $P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 4) = 1 - 0.9420 = 0.0580$</p> <p>(c) let Y = no. out of 150 who take out policies $\therefore Y \sim \text{B}(150, 0.3)$ N approx. $S \sim \text{N}(45, 31.5)$ $P(Y > 50) \approx P(S > 50.5)$ $= P(Z > \frac{50.5 - 45}{\sqrt{31.5}}) = P(Z > 0.98)$ $= 1 - 0.8365 = 0.1635$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 M1 M1 A1 A1</p>	<p>(10)</p>
4.	<p>(a) let X = no. of tries per match $\therefore X \sim \text{Po}(0.4)$ $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 1)$ $= 1 - e^{-0.4}(1 + 0.4)$ $= 1 - 0.9384 = 0.0616$ (3sf)</p> <p>(b) let Y = no. of tries per 5 matches $\therefore Y \sim \text{Po}(2)$ $H_0 : \lambda = 2 \quad H_1 : \lambda > 2$ $P(Y \geq 6) = 1 - P(Y \leq 5) = 1 - 0.9834 = 0.0166$ less than 5% \therefore significant, evidence of increase</p>	<p>M1 M1 M1 A1 A1 M1 B1 M1 A1 A1</p>	<p>(10)</p>

5.	(a)	$P(X < 2) = F(2) = \frac{1}{432} \times 4 \times (4 - 32 + 72) = \frac{11}{27}$	M1 A1	
	(b)	$F(x) = \frac{1}{432} (x^4 - 16x^3 + 72x^2)$ $f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{432} (4x^3 - 48x^2 + 144x)$ $\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{108} (x^3 - 12x^2 + 36x), & 0 \leq x \leq 6, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ [or $\frac{1}{108} x(x-6)^2$]	M1 M1 A1 A1	
	(c)	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{108} (3x^2 - 24x + 36)$ for S.P. = 0 giving $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$ $\therefore (x-6)(x-2) = 0$ so $x = 2$ or 6 some justification, e.g. +ve cubic / $f(x) = 0$ at 0 and 6 \therefore mode = 2	M1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1	
	(d)	median higher as $P(X < 2)$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$	B1	(13)

6.	(a)	fixed no. of eggs, eggs either broken or not, prob. of each egg being broken is same (assuming no accident breaking group together)	B3	
	(b)	let X = no. of eggs broken in delivery $\therefore X \sim B(120, 0.008)$ $P(X \leq 1) = (0.992)^{120} + 120(0.008)(0.992)^{119}$ = 0.7505 (4sf)	M1 M1 A1 A1	
	(c)	n large, p small	B1	
	(d)	$X \approx \sim \text{Po}(0.96)$ $P(X \leq 1) \approx e^{-0.96}(1 + 0.96)$ = 0.7505 (4sf) same value to 4sf, very good approx. for these parameters	M1 M1 A1 A1 B1	(13)

7.	(a)	6.5	A1	
	(b)	$2.4 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{15}$ or 0.2667 (4sf)	M1 A1	
	(c)	$= P(3 < X < 7) = 4 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$ or 0.4444 (4sf)	M1 A1	
	(d)	$f(y) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ $E(Y^2) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} y^2 dy$ = $\frac{1}{b-a} [\frac{1}{3} y^3]_a^b$ = $\frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)}$ = $\frac{1}{3} (b^2 + ab + a^2)$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(e)	$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$ = $\frac{1}{3} (b^2 + ab + a^2) - \frac{1}{4} (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$ = $\frac{1}{12} (4b^2 + 4ab + 4a^2 - 3a^2 - 6ab - 3b^2)$ = $\frac{1}{12} (b^2 - 2ab + a^2) = \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^2$	M1 M1 M1 A1	(14)

Total (75)