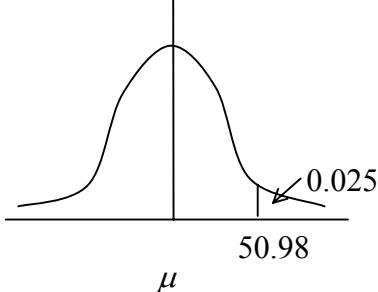
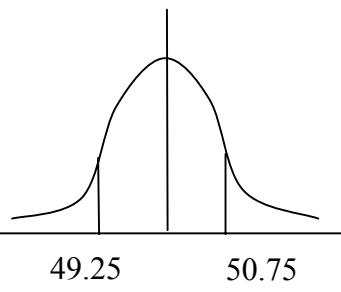
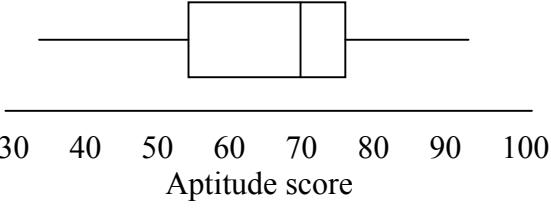


Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1. (a)	Statistical models allow problems to be solved without the need to construct a full-scale physical model, saving time/expense. They allow parameters to be changed and refinements to be made quickly.	B2, 1, 0 (2)
(b)	(i) Normal; (ii) Discrete uniform	B1, B1 (2) <b>(4 marks)</b>
2. (a)	60A, 40S, 2M $P(\text{all only arts}) = \frac{60}{125} \times \frac{59}{124} \times \frac{58}{123} = \frac{3422}{31775} = 0.10769\ldots$	B1 M1 A1 A1 (4)
(b)	$P(\text{exactly one only science}) = 3 \times \frac{40}{125} \times \frac{85}{124} \times \frac{84}{123}$ $= \frac{2856}{6355} = 0.44940\ldots$	B1 M1 A1 (3) <b>(7 marks)</b>
3. (a)	$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = 0.25 \times 0.30 = 0.075$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.25 + 0.30 - 0.075$ $= 0.475$	M1 A1 (2)
(c)	$P(A   B') = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{P(A) - P(A \cap B)}{1 - P(B)}$ $= \frac{0.25 - 0.075}{1 - 0.3}$ $= 0.25$	M1 M1 A1ft A1 (4) <b>(8 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	 $\text{P}(L > 50.98) = 0.025$ $\text{P}\left(Z > \frac{50.98 - \mu}{0.5}\right) = 0.025$ $\therefore \frac{50.98 - \mu}{0.5} = 1.96$ $\therefore \mu = 50 \quad (*)$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (5)
	 $L \sim N(50, 0.5^2)$	
(b)	$\text{P}(49.25 < L < 50.75) = \text{P}\left(\frac{49.25 - 50}{0.5} < Z < \frac{50.75 - 50}{0.5}\right)$ $= \text{P}(-1.5 < Z < 1.5) \quad -1.5 \text{ & } +1.5$ $= 2\Phi(1.5) - 1$ $= 0.8664$	M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)
(c)	$\text{P}(\text{Both}) = (1 - 0.8664)^2$ $= 0.01784....$	M1 A1 (2)
		(11 marks)
5. (a)	$S_{ss} = 108.07875; S_{st} = 129.1675$ $q = \frac{S_{st}}{S_{ss}} = \frac{129.1675}{108.07875} = 1.1951239....$ $p = \frac{65.0}{8} - (1.1951239....) \times \frac{48.5}{8} = 0.879561...$ $\therefore t = 0.879561.. + 1.1951259...s$	B1; B1 M1, A1 M1, A1 A1 ft (7)
(b)	$y - 20 = 0.879561... + 1.1951239...(x - 6)$ $\therefore y = 13.709 + 1.195x$	M1, A1 ft A1 (3)
(c)	0.943; the pmcc is an index (no units) and is not affected by linear transformations of either/both variables	B1; B1 (2)
		(12 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	$\alpha + \beta = 0.5$ $-2\alpha + 2\beta = -0.2$ $\therefore \alpha = 0.3, \beta = 0.2$	B1 M1 M1 A1; A1 (6)
(b)	$F(0.8) = 0.6$	B1 ft (1)
(c)	$E(X^2) = (4 \times 0.3) + \dots + (4 \times 0.2), = 2.4$ $\therefore \text{Var}(X) = 2.4 - (-0.2)^2, = 2.36$	M1, A1 M1, A1 (4)
(d)	$E(3X - 2) = 3E(X) - 2, = -2.6$	M1, A1 ft (2)
(e)	$\text{Var}(2X + 6) = 4 \text{Var}(X), = 9.44$	M1, A1 ft (2)
		(15 marks)
7. (a)	Mode = 78	B1 (1)
(b)	$Q_1 = 56; Q_2 = 70; Q_3 = 78$	B1; B1; B1 (3)
(c)	$(Q_3 - Q_1) = 22$ $Q_1 - 1.0(Q_3 - Q_1) = 34 \Rightarrow 31 \text{ & } 31 \text{ are outliers}$ $Q_3 + 1.0(Q_3 - Q_1) = 100 \Rightarrow \text{no outliers}$	M1 A1 A1 (3)
(d)	(accurate sketch on graph paper required)	boxplot M1
		scales and labels B1
		$Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$ A1
		31, 32, 34 (39), 92 A1 (4)
(e)	$\mu = \frac{3363}{50} = 67.26$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{238305}{50} - (67.26)^2 = 242.1924$ $\therefore \sigma = \sqrt{242.1924} = 15.56253\dots$	B1 M1 A1 (3)
(f)	$(Q_3 - Q_2) < (Q_2 - Q_1)$ , i.e. $8 < 14 \Rightarrow \text{negative skew}$ Mean < Median < Mode, i.e. $67.26 < 70 < 78 \Rightarrow \text{negative skew}$	M1, A1 M1, A1 (4)
		(18 marks)