

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>1.(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>Let <math>X</math> be the random variable the number of heads.</p> <p><math>X \sim \text{Bin}(4, 0.5)</math></p> <p><math>P(X = 2) = C_2^4 0.5^2 0.5^2</math></p> <p><math>= 0.375</math></p> <p><math>P(X = 4) \text{ or } P(X = 0)</math></p> <p><math>= 2 \times 0.5^4</math></p> <p><math>= 0.125</math></p> <p><math>P(\text{HHT}) = 0.5^3</math></p> <p><math>= 0.125</math></p> <p>or</p> <p><math>P(\text{HHTT}) + P(\text{HHTH})</math></p> <p><math>= 2 \times 0.5^4</math></p> <p><math>= 0.125</math></p>	<p>Use of Binomial including <math>{}^n C_r</math></p> <p>or equivalent</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p><math>(0.5)^4</math></p> <p>M1</p> <p>or equivalent</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>no <math>{}^n C_r</math></p> <p>M1</p> <p>or equivalent</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p><b>Total 7 marks</b></p>
	<p>1a) 2,4,6 acceptable as use of binomial.</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2.(a)	Let $X$ be the random variable the no. of accidents per week $X \sim \text{Po}(1.5)$	B1 need poisson and must be in part (a) (1)
(b)	$P(X = 2) = \frac{e^{-1.5} 1.5^2}{2}$ $= 0.2510$	$\lambda$ $\frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^2}{2}$ or $P(X \leq 2) - P(X \leq 1)$ M1 awrt 0.251 A1 (2)
(c)	$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - e^{-1.5}$ $= 0.7769$ P(at least 1 accident per week for 3 weeks) $= 0.7769^3$ $= 0.4689$	correct exp awrt 0.777 B1 $(p)^3$ M1 awrt 0.469 A1 (3)
(d)	$X \sim \text{Po}(3)$ $P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 4)$ $= 0.1847$	may be implied B1 M1 awrt 0.1847 A1 (3)
c) The 0.7769 may be implied		<b>Total 9 marks</b>

<p>3.(a)</p>		<p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p><math>E(X) = 2</math> by symmetry</p>	<p>B1 (1)</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p><math display="block">\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{12}(5+1)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{6} dx - 4 = \left[ \frac{x^3}{18} \right]_{-1}^5 - 4</math></p> <p><math display="block">= 3</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 (2)</p>
<p>(d)</p>	<p><math display="block">P(-0.3 &lt; X &lt; 3.3) = \frac{3.6}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \int_{-0.3}^{3.3} \frac{1}{6} dx = \left[ \frac{x}{6} \right]_{-0.3}^{3.3}</math></p> <p><math display="block">= 0.6</math></p>	<p>M1 full correct method for the correct area A1 (2)</p>
<p><b>Total 8 marks</b></p>		

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4.	$X = \text{Po}(150 \times 0.02) = \text{Po}(3)$ $\text{po}, 3$ $P(X > 7) = 1 - P(X \leq 7)$ $= 0.0119$ <p>Use of normal approximation max awards B0 B0 M1 A0 in the use <math>1 - p(x &lt; 7.5)</math></p> $z = \frac{7.5 - 3}{\sqrt{2.94}} = 2.62$ $p(x > 7) = 1 - p(x < 7.5)$ $= 1 - 0.9953$ $= 0.0047$	<p>B1, B1(dep)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>awrt 0.0119 A1</p> <p><b>Total 4 marks</b></p>
5.(a)	$\int_2^3 kx(x-2)dx = 1$ $\left[ \frac{1}{3}kx^3 - kx^2 \right]_2^3 = 1$ $(9k - 9k) - \left( \frac{8k}{3} - 4k \right) = 1$ $k = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$ <p style="text-align: center;">*</p>	$\int f(x) = 1$ <p>attempt <math>\int</math> need either <math>x^3</math> or <math>x^2</math> M1</p> <p>correct <math>\int</math> A1</p> <p>CSO A1 (4)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
(b)	$E(X) = \int_2^3 \frac{3}{4} x^2 (x-2) dx$ $= \left[ \frac{3}{16} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^3 \right]_2^3$ $= 2.6875 = 2 \frac{11}{16} = 2.69 \text{ (3sf)}$	attempt $\int xf(x)$ M1 correct $\int$ A1 awrt 2.69 A1 (3)
(c)	$F(x) = \int_2^x \frac{3}{4} (t^2 - 2t) dt$ $= \left[ \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t^2 \right) \right]_2^x$ $= \frac{1}{4} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 4)$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 4) & 2 < x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$	$\int f(x)$ with variable limit or +C M1 correct integral A1 lower limit of 2 or $F(2) = 0$ or $F(3) = 1$ A1 A1 middle, ends B1✓, B1 (6)
(d)	$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 4) = \frac{1}{2}$ $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0$ $x = 2.75, x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 > 0$ $x = 2.70, x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{root between 2.70 and 2.75}$ (or $F(2.7) = 0.453, F(2.75) = 0.527 \Rightarrow$ median between 2.70 and 2.75)	their $F(x) = 1/2$ M1 M1 (2)  <b>Total 15 marks</b>

6.(a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td><math>X</math></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>P(X = x)</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{3}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{6}</math></td> </tr> </table>	$X$	1	2	5	$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$									
$X$	1	2	5															
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$															
	<p>Mean = <math>1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} = 2</math> or 0.02      <math>\Sigma x \cdot p(x)</math> need <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> and <math>\frac{1}{3}</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">For M</p> <p>Variance = <math>1^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{6} - 2^2 = 2</math> or 0.0002</p>	M1A1 M1A1	(4)															
(b)	<p><math>\Sigma x^2 \cdot p(x) - \lambda^2</math></p> <p>(1,1) (1,2) and (2,1) (1,5) and (5,1)</p> <p>e.e. (2,2) (2,5) and (5,2) (5,5)</p>	LHS -1  repeat of "theirs" on RHS	B2 B1  B1	(3)														
(c)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td><math>\bar{x}</math></td> <td>1</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>P(\bar{X} = \bar{x})</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{3}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{6}</math></td> <td><math>2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{1}{36}</math></td> </tr> </table>	$\bar{x}$	1	1.5	2	3	3.5	5	$P(\bar{X} = \bar{x})$	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{4}$  1.5+, -1ee	M1A1 M1A2	(6)
$\bar{x}$	1	1.5	2	3	3.5	5												
$P(\bar{X} = \bar{x})$	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{36}$												
	Two tail		<b>Total 13 marks</b>															

<p>7.(a)(i)</p>	<p><math>H_0 : p = 0.2, H_1 : p \neq 0.2</math> <span style="float: right;"><math>p =</math></span></p> <p><math>P(X \geq 9) = 1 - P(X \leq 8)</math> or attempt critical value/region</p> <p><math>= 1 - 0.9900 = 0.01</math> CR <math>X \geq 9</math></p> <p><math>0.01 &lt; 0.025</math> or <math>9 \geq 9</math> or <math>0.99 &gt; 0.975</math> or <math>0.02 &lt; 0.05</math> or lies in interval with correct interval stated.</p> <p>Evidence that the percentage of pupils that read Deano is not 20%</p>	<p>B1B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p><math>X \sim \text{Bin}(20, 0.2)</math> may be implied or seen in (i) or (ii)</p> <p>So 0 or [9,20] make test significant. 0,9,between "their 9" and 20</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1B1B1 (9)</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p><math>H_0 : p = 0.2, H_1 : p \neq 0.2</math></p> <p><math>W \sim \text{Bin}(100, 0.2)</math></p> <p><math>W \sim N(20, 16)</math> normal; 20 and 16</p> <p><math>P(X \leq 18) = P(Z \leq \frac{18.5 - 20}{4})</math> or <math>\frac{x(+\frac{1}{2}) - 20}{4} = \pm 1.96</math> <math>\pm</math> cc, standardise</p> <p><math>= P(Z \leq -0.375)</math> or use z value, standardise</p> <p><math>= 0.352 - 0.354</math> CR <math>X &lt; 12.16</math> or <math>11.66</math> for <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>[<math>0.352 &gt; 0.025</math> or <math>18 &gt; 12.16</math> therefore insufficient evidence to reject <math>H_0</math> ]</p> <p>Combined numbers of Deano readers suggests 20% of pupils read Deano</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1; B1</p> <p>M1M1A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (8)</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p>Conclusion that they are different.</p> <p>Either large sample size gives better result</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Looks as though they are not all drawn from the same population.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p>
<p><b>Total 19 marks</b></p>		
<p>7(a)(i)</p>	<p>One tail <math>H_0 : p = 0.2, H_1 : p &gt; 0.2</math></p>	<p>B1B0</p>

	<p><math>P(X \geq 9) = 1 - P(X \leq 8)</math> or attempt critical value/region  <math>= 1 - 0.9900 = 0.01</math> CR <math>X \geq 8</math></p> <p>0.01 &lt; 0.05 or <math>9 \geq 8</math> (therefore Reject <math>H_0</math>, )evidence that the percentage of pupils that read Deano is not 20%</p> <p><math>X \sim \text{Bin}(20, 0.2)</math> may be implied or seen in (i) or (ii)</p> <p>So 0 or [8,20] make test significant. 0,9,between “their 8” and 20</p>	<p>M1 A0 A1 B1 B1B0B1 (9)</p>
(b)	<p><math>H_0 : p = 0.2, H_1 : p &lt; 0.2</math></p> <p><math>W \sim \text{Bin}(100, 0.2)</math></p> <p><math>W \sim N(20, 16)</math> normal; 20 and 16</p> <p><math>P(X \leq 18) = P(Z \leq \frac{18.5 - 20}{4})</math> or <math>\frac{x - 20}{4} = -1.6449</math> <math>\pm</math> cc, standardise  or standardise, use z value  <math>= P(Z \leq -0.375)</math>  <math>= 0.3520</math> CR <math>X &lt; 13.4</math> or 12.9 awrt 0.352</p> <p>[0.352 &gt; 0.05 or <math>18 &gt; 13.4</math> therefore insufficient evidence to reject <math>H_0</math> ]</p> <p>Combined numbers of Deano readers suggests 20% of pupils read Deano</p>	<p>B1 <math>\checkmark</math> B1; B1 M1M1A1 A1 A1 (8)</p>
(c)	<p>Conclusion that they are different.</p> <p>Either large sample size gives better result Or</p> <p>Looks as though they are not all drawn from the same population.</p>	<p>B1 B1 (2) <b>Total 19 marks</b></p>