Version

General Certificate of Education (A-level)
January 2013

Mathematics MS/SS1A

(Specification 6360)

Statistics 1A

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from: aqa.org.uk

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

The Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (company number 3644723) and a registered charity (registered charity number 1073334).
Registered address: AQA, Devas Street, Manchester M15 6EX.

Key to mark scheme abbreviations

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation
√or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
–*x* EE	deduct *x* marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MS/SS1A/W

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1 (a)	a = **30**	B1	**1**	CAO
(b)(i)	b (gradient) = **–0.64** b (gradient) = **–0.6 to –0.7**	B2 (B1)		CAO (–0.64) AWFW *Treat rounding of correct answers as ISW* *Written form of equation is **not** required*
	a (intercept) = **31** a (intercept) = **30 to 32**	B2 (B1)		CAO (31) AWFW
	Attempt at $\sum x$ $\sum x^2$ $\sum y$ & $\sum xy$ $\left(\sum y^2\right)$ **or** Attempt at S_{xx} & S_{xy} $\left(S_{yy}\right)$ Attempt at **correct** formula for b (gradient) b (gradient) = **–0.64** a (intercept) = **31**	(M1) (m1) (A1 A1)	**4**	225 7125 135 & **2415** (2643) (all 4 attempted) 1500 & **–960** (618) (both attempted) CAO both
(ii)	Candle **length reduces** by **0.64 (**cm) **per hour** Candle **burns 0.64 (**cm) **each/per hour** Candle **reduces** by **–0.64 (**cm) **each/per hour**	B1 BF1 (BF2) (BF1)		OE; must be in context OE; must be in context OE; must be in context OE; must be in context (double –ve) F on $-0.6 \leq b \leq -0.7$ from (i)
	(Length, y, cm) **decreases** with (time, x, hours) **or** As (time, x, hours) **increases** then (length, y, cm) **decreases**	(B1)	**2**	OE; context **not** required B0 for reference only to correlation
(iii)	When x = 50, y = (31 or 30) – 0.64 × 50 = **–1 or –2** **or** When y = 0, x = 31 ÷ 0.64 = **48 to 48.5** **or** 30 ÷ 0.64 = **46.8 to 47**	B1		CAO; accept **correct** comparison of 32 with either 30 or 31 AWFW AWFW
	Claim **not** justified **or** –1 is impossible **or** value < 50 Claim cannot be answered due to uneven burning **or** unlikely to burn completely	Bdep1 (B1)	**2**	OE; dependent on previous B1 Extrapolation required
			9	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2				**In (a)(i), ignore the inclusion of a lower limit of 0; it has no effect on the answer**
	Volume, $V \sim N(5.028,\ 0.015^2)$			
(a)(i)	$P(V < 5.04) = P\left(Z < \dfrac{5.04 - 5.028}{0.015}\right)$	M1		Standardising 5.04 with 5.028 and 0.015; allow $(5.028 - 5.04)$
	$= P(Z < \mathbf{0.8})$	A1		CAO; ignore inequality and sign May be implied by a **correct** answer
	$= \mathbf{0.788}$	A1	**(3)**	AWRT (0.78814)
(ii)	$P(V > 5) = P(Z > -1.87) = P(Z < +1.87)$	M1		**Correct** area change May be implied by a **correct** answer **or** by an answer **> 0.5**
	$= \mathbf{0.968\ to\ 0.97}$	A1	**(2)**	AWFW (0.96903)
			5	
(b)	95% (0.95) $\Rightarrow$ z = **1.96 or 1.64 to 1.65**	B1		AWRT/AWFW; ignore sign
	$z = \dfrac{(5.028 + v) - 5.028}{0.015}$	M1		Standardising $(5.028 \pm v)$ or v with 5.028 and 0.015
	$\dfrac{\pm v}{0.015} = \pm(1.96 \text{ or } 1.64 \text{ to } 1.65)$	m1		Allow inconsistent signs Allow $\pm(v - 5.028)$
	v = **0.029 to 0.03**	A1	**4**	AWFW Must use consistent signs and 1.96 1.64 to 1.65 $\Rightarrow$ 0.024 to 0.025
		Total	**9**	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3				
(a)	$\underline{E \sim B(40,\ 0.30)}$	M1		Used anywhere in question even by implication from a **correct** value
	$P(E \leq 10) =$ **<u>0.308 to 0.309</u>**	A1	**(2)**	AWFW (0.3087)
(b)	$P(E \geq 15) =$ **<u>1 – (0.8074 or 0.8849)</u>**	M1		Requires '1 –' Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation Can be implied by 0.192 to 0.193 but **not** by 0.115 to 0.116
	= **<u>0.192 to 0.193</u>**	A1	**(2)**	AWFW (0.1926)
(c)	$P(6 \leq E \leq 18) =$ **(0.9852 or 0.9680)**	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
	MINUS (0.0086 or 0.0238)	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
	= **<u>0.976 to 0.977</u>**	A1	**(3)**	AWFW (0.9766)
			7	
		Total	**7**	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4				
(a)	Identifying linear patterns/non linear patterns/ multiple patterns/no pattern (*allow 'trend'*) Identifying outliers/anomalies Estimating/gives idea of value of *r*/sign of *r*	B1	**1**	OE B0 for reference to **checking** calculated value
(b)(i)	$r = \dfrac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} \times S_{yy}}} = \dfrac{2715.36}{\sqrt{5336.96 \times 4169.76}}$	M1		Correct substitution into **correct** formula May be implied by a **correct** answer
	= **<u>0.575 to 0.576</u>**	A1	**2**	AWFW (0.57561)
(b)(ii)	(Quite or fairly) **weak/some/moderate positive** (linear) correlation/relationship/association/link (*but not 'trend'*)	Adep1		Dependent on $\mathbf{0.57 \leq r \leq 0.58}$ OE; must **qualify strength** and **state positive** Ignore extra words unless contradict Adep0 for 'strong', 'high', 'average', 'good', 'medium', 'reasonable', 'poor', 'low', 'small', 'unlikely', or adjective 'very'
	between **marks or scores or papers**	B1	**2**	Context; providing $\mathbf{-1 < r < 1}$
(iii)	**Equal** (to) **or Same** (as) **or** $r_{uv} = r_{xy}$	B1	**1**	OE
		Total	**6**	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5				**Ratios (eg 3:10) are only penalised by 1 accuracy mark at first correct answer**
(a)(i)	P(F & C) = **0.3 or 3/10 or 30%**	B1	**(1)**	CAO (0.3)
(ii)	P(G or S) = **0.45 or 45/100 or 45%**	B1	**(1)**	CAO (0.45)
(iii)	$P(C \mid F) = \frac{0.3 \text{ or } (i)}{0.55} =$	M1		
	30/55 or 6/11 **or** **(0.545 to 0.55) or (54.5% to 55%)**	A1	**(2)**	CAO (6/11) AWFW (0.54545)
(iv)	$P(F \mid C') = \frac{0.25 \text{ or } (0.60-0.35)}{0.60}$	M1 M1		Correct numerator Correct denominator
	25/60 or 5/12 **or** **(0.416 to 0.42) or (41.6% to 42%)**	A1	**(3)**	CAO (5/12) AWRT (0.41667)
			7	
(b)	$P = [P(F \& C)]^2$ or $[P(F \& G)]^2$	M1		Attempt at **sum of at least 2 squared terms; 0 < term < 1**; not $(a+b)^2$ May be implied by a **correct** expression or a **correct** answer
	$0.30^2 + 0.25^2$ **or** $0.09 + 0.0625 =$	A1		OE Ignore additional terms or integer multipliers May be implied by a **correct** answer
	1525/10000 or 305/2000 or 61/400 **or** **(0.152 to 0.153) or (15.2% to 15.3%)**	A1	**3**	CAO (0.1525) AWFW
		Total	**10**	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6 (a)	$L \sim N(1005, 15^2)$			
	V(pack) = **$15^2/12$ or 225/12 or 75/4**	B1		CAO
	or			
	18.7 to 18.8			AWFW (18.75)
	OR			
	SD (pack) = **$15/\sqrt{12}$ or $15/2\sqrt{3}$ or $5\sqrt{3}/2$**			CAO; OE
	or			
	4.3 to 4.4			AWFW (4.33013)
	$P(L < 1000) = P\left(\frac{1000-1005}{15/\sqrt{12}}\right) =$	M1		Standardising 1000 using 1005 and **$15/\sqrt{3}$ OE**; allow (1005 – 1000)
	$P(Z < -1.1547) = 1 - P(Z < 1.1547) =$	m1		**Correct** area change May be implied by a correct answer **or** an answer **< 0.5**
	1 – (0.87698 to 0.87493) = **0.123 to 0.126**	A1	**4**	AWFW (0.12411) (1 – answer) ⇒ B1 M1 max
(b)(i)	99% (0.99) ⇒ z = **2.57 to 2.58**	B1		AWFW (2.5758)
	CI for μ is $\bar{x} \pm z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$	M1		Used with z (2.05 to 2.58), $\bar{x}$ (4.65) & σ(0.15) and $\div\sqrt{n}$ with $n > 1$
	Thus $4.65 \pm 2.5758 \times \frac{0.15}{\sqrt{24}}$	A1		z (2.05 to 2.06 or 2.32 to 2.33 or 2.57 to 2.58), $\bar{x}$ (4.65) & σ(0.15) and $\div\sqrt{24 \text{ or } 23 \text{ or } 12 \text{ or } 11}$
	Hence **4.65 ± 0.08**			CAO/AWRT
	OR	A1		
	(4.57, 4.73)		**4**	AWRT
(b)(ii)	**Clear correct comparison** of **4.5** with **LCL or CI** (eg 4.5 < LCL or its value or 4.5 < CI or its limits	BF1		F on CI only providing LCL > 4.5 (ie whole of CI > 4.5) Quoting values for LCL or for CI is **not** required BF0 for '4.5 is outside CI'; OE
	so **Agree** with manufacturer's specification	Bdep1	**2**	OE; dependent on previous BF1
		Total	**10**	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7 (a)	$\sigma \approx \frac{10}{a}$ **or** $\frac{20}{b}$ **or** $\frac{\text{range}}{b}$ **or** $10c$ **or** $20d$	M1		OE; with $2 \le a \le 4$ $4 \le b \le 8$ **or** with c or d in equiv percentages **Cannot** be implied from a **correct** answer (justification required)
	2.5 or 3.3(OE) or 5	A1	**2**	
SC	Award B1 for only **2.5 or 3.3(OE) or 5** with no justification Award B0 for any other answer with no justification or with incorrect justification (eg $\sqrt{10} = 3.16$)			
(b)	**Valid statement** involving: 391 and 405 **OR** 401 and 415 **OR** 24 and 10 **OR** 391 and 415 and 10/24 with linking statement	B1		Allow 'set weight' to imply 415 and/or 'mean' to imply 391 B0 for 10 linked to σ
	95.5 > (**value** of σ of **2.5 or 3.3(OE) or 5**)	B1		Accept $\neq$ rather than > **Clear correct numerical** comparison
	Neither (likely to be) **correct**	Bdep1	**3**	Dependent on B1 B1
(c)	Mean **or** $\bar{y} = \frac{8210.0}{10}$ = **821** **OR** $\sum y$ = **8200**	B1		CAO;
	Variance $\frac{110.00}{9}$ = **12.2** **or** $\frac{110.00}{10}$ = **11** **OR** SD **3.5 or 3.3**	B1		AWRT CAO Award on **value**; ignore notation AWRT
	821 **is similar to/within 10 of** 820 **OR** 8210 **is within 100 of** 8200	B1		OE; **clear correct numerical** comparison of **821** with **820** Allow 'set weight' to imply 820 **Or** OE; **clear correct numerical** comparison of **8210** with **8200** but do **not** accept 'within 10' here
	3.5 **or** 3.3 is **similar to** **a value** of σ of **3.3(OE) or 2.5**	B1	**4**	**Clear correct numerical** comparison
		Total	**9**	
	TOTAL		**60**	