GCE

Further Mathematics B (MEI)

Y432/01: Statistics minor

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for Autumn 2021

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓ and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
E	Explanation mark 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
BP	Blank page
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only previous M mark.
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This indicates that the instruction **In this question you must show detailed reasoning** appears in the question.

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	(a)		$k + 2k + 5k + 10k + 17k = 1$	M1	2.4		
			$35k = 1$ so $k = \frac{1}{35}$	A1	1.1	AG	
				[2]			
1	(b)		The distribution has (strong) **negative skew**	B1	1.1		
				[1]			
1	(c)		$E(X) = 4\frac{1}{7} = \frac{29}{7} = 4.143\ldots$	B1	1.1a	BC Accept any equivalent form.	Decimal answers should agree to at least 2 significant figures.
			$Var(X) = 1\frac{23}{245} = \frac{268}{245} = 1.094\ldots$	B1	1.1	BC Accept any equivalent form.	
				[2]			
1	(d)		$E(Y) = 10\frac{5}{7} = \frac{75}{7} = 10.714$	B1FT	1.1	BC Accept any equivalent form. FT their E(X) from **(c)**	Decimal answers should agree to at least 2 significant figures.
			$Var(Y) = 27\frac{17}{49} = \frac{1340}{49} = 27.347$	B1FT	1.1	BC Accept any equivalent form. FT their Var(X) from **(c)**	
				[2]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	(a)		a is the independent variable since the values of a are not subject to random variation [1]	B1	2.4	**B1**: values of a are controlled **B0**: d is dependent on a	Explanation required
2	(b)		$d = -1.104a + 197.1$ [2]	M1 A1	3.3 1.1	For either $-1.104(a)$ or 197.1 BC	$y = -1.104x + 197.1$ scores **M1 A0**
2	(c)		estimate $= 130.9$ (m) [1]	B1FT	1.1	FT from **(b)** if the value is plausible from the scatter diagram.	Accept 130 as rounded to 2 significant figures.
2	(d)		Because this would be extrapolation and it is possible that the relationship is different for young children [2]	B1 B1	2.2b 2.4	For 'extrapolation' **B1**: a 5-year-old child may not be able to read yet	**B0** for comment about child not being able to drive
2	(e)		Residual $= 150 - (-1.104\ldots \times 40 + 197.1\ldots)$ $= -3.0$ [2]	M1 A1FT	1.1 1.1	Subtraction other way around scores **M1** only Allow -2.9 (using 1.104 and 197.1) FT from **(b)**	
2	(f)		Because the values of a are non-random so it makes no sense to try to predict them. [1]	B1	3.2b	Should show understanding of a purpose of a regression line being to make predictions.	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
3	(a)		The **sample** must be random	B1 [1]	1.2		
3	(b)		E8: $\dfrac{23 \times 29}{120} = 5.5583$	B1	1.1		
			C13: $\dfrac{(28 - 33.1417)^2}{33.1417}$	M1	1.1a		
			$= 0.7977$	A1 [3]	1.1		
3	(c)		H_0: No association between age and smoking (status) H_1: Some association between age & smoking (status)	B1	3.4	Both hypotheses needed Use of 'correlation' in place of 'association' is **B0**	
			Degrees of freedom $= 2$	B1	3.3		
			Critical value $= 5.991$	B1	1.1	or $\chi_2^2(6.4801) = 0.9608$ or p-value $= 0.0392$	
			Test statistic $= 3.3642 + 0.6964 + ... + 0.2792 = 6.4801$	B1FT	1.1	FT their value of C13	
			$6.4801 > 5.991$	M1	2.2b	or $0.9608 > 0.95$ or $0.0392 < 0.05$	Comparing their test and critical values leading to a conclusion.
			There is sufficient evidence at the 5% level to suggest that there is association between age and smoking (status)	A1 [6]	3.5a	Correct test and critical values required Use of 'correlation' in place of 'association' is **A0**	Conclusion in context
3	(d)		For 16-34 year olds the contribution of 3.3642 suggests that more are smokers than would be expected.	E1	2.3	Max of 2 marks out of 3 if no contributions are mentioned.	Should take each age group in turn and discuss status
			For 35-59 year olds things are (approximately) as expected if there were no association.	E1	3.5a	Allow equivalent statements about non-smokers	Max 2 marks if done differently
			For people aged 60 and over the contribution of 1.1775 suggests that fewer are smokers than would be expected.	E1 [3]	3.2a		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
4	(a)		Because (the grouping of points on) the scatter diagram appears to be very roughly elliptical,	E1	3.5a	For elliptical	
			the distribution may be bivariate Normal.	E1 **[2]**	2.4	For full answer (dep. on first mark) "the **data** is bivariate Normal" is **E0**	
4	(b)		$S_{xy} = 12317.2 - \frac{1}{10} \times 351.9 \times 350.0 = 0.7$	M1	1.1a		**Detailed reasoning required.**
			$S_{xx} = 12384.5 - \frac{1}{10} \times 351.9^2 = 1.139$	M1	1.1	For either S_{xx} or S_{yy}	
			$S_{yy} = 12251.2 - \frac{1}{10} \times 350.0^2 = 1.2$				
			$r = \dfrac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}} = \dfrac{0.7}{\sqrt{1.139 \times 1.2}}$	M1	3.3	For general form including square root	
			$= 0.60$	A1 **[4]**	1.1	**SC2** for correct value without any intermediate calculations	$(0.598750\ldots)$
4	(c)		H_0: $\rho = 0$ H_1: $\rho > 0$	B1	3.3	For both hypotheses	H_0: no correlation in the **population**
			where ρ is the population product moment correlation coefficient between x and y	B1	2.5	For defining ρ	H_1: positive correlation in the **population**
			For $n = 10$, 5% critical value (one tailed) = 0.5494	B1	3.4	For critical value	scores first **B1**
			Since $0.60 > 0.5494$ the result is significant.	M1	1.1	For comparison of test statistic and critical value leading to a conclusion	
			There is sufficient evidence (at the 5% level) to suggest that there is positive correlation between directly measured and satellite measured **salinity level**.	A1FT **[5]**	2.2b	FT for conclusion in context	
4	(d)		It means that one can be more confident that the correlation is genuine, rather than simply the result of random variation.	E1 **[1]**	2.4		
4	(e)		The test shows that there is almost certainly some real correlation in the population.	E1	3.5a		
			However, it is uninformative/of little use since the effect size is so small.	E1 **[2]**	2.2b		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
5	**(a)**	**(i)**	$P(X \geq 10) = 1 - 0.9161$	**M1**	**3.1b**	Or $P(X \geq 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 9)$	
			$= 0.0839$	**A1** **[2]**	**1.1**	BC (0.083924…)	
5	**(a)**	**(ii)**	Poisson (60)	**M1**	**3.3**	soi	
			$P(X < 50) = 0.0844$	**A1** **[2]**	**1.1**	BC (0.084406…)	
5	**(b)**		0.9161^{20}	**M1**	**3.1a**	soi	
			$= 0.1733$	**A1FT** **[2]**	**1.1**	or 0.1732 from calculator value in **(a)**	
5	**(c)**		**Use** of $Var(X) = E(X)$	**M1**	**3.1b**		
			$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 \quad \mu = 12 - \mu^2$	**M1**	**2.2a**	For equation	
			$\mu = 3$	**A1**	**1.1**		
			$P(X < 5) = 0.8153$	**A1** **[4]**	**1.1**	BC (0.815263…)	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
6	**(a)**	**(i)**	Uniform distribution on $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ $P\left(X \le \frac{1}{4}n\right) = \frac{1}{4}$	**B1** **[1]**	**3.3**		
6	**(a)**	**(ii)**	$P\left(X \le \frac{1}{4}n\right) = \dfrac{k}{4k+1}$ $= \dfrac{\frac{1}{4}(n-1)}{n}$ $= \dfrac{n-1}{4n}$	**M1** **M1** **A1** **[3]**	**2.2a** **1.1** **1.1**		Single fraction required for **A1**
6	**(b)**		$E(X) = 51$ $Var(X) = 850$ $SD(X) = 29.1$ So require $P(21.9 < X < 80.1)$ $P(22 \le X \le 80) = \frac{59}{101}$	**M1** **M1** **A1** **[3]**	**3.1b** **1.1a** **1.1**	For either For required interval	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning
Telephone: 01223 553998
Facsimile: 01223 552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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