



ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2018

Mathematics

Assessment Unit S4

assessing

Module S2: Statistics 2

[AMS41]

FRIDAY 15 JUNE, AFTERNOON

**MARK
SCHEME**

GCE ADVANCED/ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS) MATHEMATICS

Introduction

The mark scheme normally provides the most popular solution to each question. Other solutions given by candidates are evaluated and credit given as appropriate; these alternative methods are not usually illustrated in the published mark scheme.

The marks awarded for each question are shown in the right-hand column and they are prefixed by the letters **M**, **W** and **MW** as appropriate. The key to the mark scheme is given below:

M indicates marks for correct method.

W indicates marks for working.

MW indicates marks for combined method and working.

The solution to a question gains marks for correct method and marks for an accurate working based on this method. Where the method is not correct no marks can be given.

A later part of a question may require a candidate to use an answer obtained from an earlier part of the same question. A candidate who gets the wrong answer to the earlier part and goes on to the later part is naturally unaware that the wrong data is being used and is actually undertaking the solution of a parallel problem from the point at which the error occurred. If such a candidate continues to apply correct method, then the candidate's individual working must be followed through from the error. If no further errors are made, then the candidate is penalised only for the initial error. Solutions containing two or more working or transcription errors are treated in the same way. This process is usually referred to as "follow-through marking" and allows a candidate to gain credit for that part of a solution which follows a working or transcription error.

Positive marking:

It is our intention to reward candidates for any demonstration of relevant knowledge, skills or understanding. For this reason we adopt a policy of **following through** their answers, that is, having penalised a candidate for an error, we mark the succeeding parts of the question using the candidate's value or answers and award marks accordingly.

Some common examples of this occur in the following cases:

- (a) a numerical error in one entry in a table of values might lead to several answers being incorrect, but these might not be essentially separate errors;
- (b) readings taken from candidates' inaccurate graphs may not agree with the answers expected but might be consistent with the graphs drawn.

When the candidate misreads a question in such a way as to make the question easier only a proportion of the marks will be available (based on the professional judgement of the examining team).

		AVAILABLE MARKS	
1	(i) $S_{xx} = 385 - \frac{55 \times 55}{10} = 82.5$		
	$S_{xy} = 384.8 - \frac{55 \times 55.4}{10} = 80.1$	MW1	
	$b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{80.1}{82.5} = 0.971 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$	M1 W1	
	$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$	M1	
	$= \frac{55.4}{10} - \frac{80.1}{82.5} \times \frac{55}{10} = 0.2$	W1	
	Equation $y = 0.2 + 0.971x$	W1	
	(ii) $\hat{y} = 0.2 + 0.971 \times 7.5$	M1	
	$\hat{y} = 7.48 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$	W1	8
2	(i) $\Sigma x = 32$		
	$\Sigma y = 61$		
	$\Sigma x^2 = 200$		
	$\Sigma y^2 = 647$		
	$\Sigma xy = 338$	MW2	
	$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} S_{yy}}} = \frac{338 - \frac{32 \times 61}{6}}{\sqrt{\left(200 - \frac{32^2}{6}\right)\left(647 - \frac{61^2}{6}\right)}}$	M1	
		W1	
	$r = 0.451 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$	W1	
	(ii) Positive correlation but weak; suggesting other factors. Tells us nothing.	W2	7
3	$n = 50 \quad \Sigma x = 8314 \quad \Sigma x^2 = 1466390$		
	$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{49} \left(1466390 - \frac{8314^2}{50} \right)$		
	$\hat{\sigma}^2 = 1713.02$	M1 W1	
	$C.I_{95\%} = \bar{x} \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{n}}$	M1 MW1	
	$= \frac{8314}{50} \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{1713.02}{50}}$	MW1	
		MW1	
	$C.I = (154.808., 177.75)$		
	$= (154.8, 177.8) \text{ (4 s.f.)}$	W2	8

4 $d = 2\text{nd time} - 1\text{st time}$

M1

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Student	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
d	-4	-2	0	-3	2	1	-3	-1	-2	-3

$$\Sigma d = -15 \quad \Sigma d^2 = 57$$

$$\bar{d} = -1.5$$

MW1

$$\hat{\sigma}_d^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left(57 - \frac{(-15)^2}{10} \right) = 3.83$$

MW1

$$H_0 : \mu_d = 0$$

M1

$$H_1 : \mu_d \neq 0$$

M1

2 tailed paired t -test

M1

 $10 - 1 = 9$ degrees of freedom

M1

$$|t_{\text{crit}5\%}| = 2.262$$

MW1

$$t_{\text{test}} = \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{\hat{\sigma}_d / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{-1.5 - 0}{\sqrt{3.83/10}} = -2.42$$

MW2

W1

Since $|t_{\text{test}}| > |t_{\text{crit}}|$ we reject H_0 and conclude that there is sufficient evidence at 5% level to suggest that caffeine affects the time to do puzzles.

M1

M1

13

5 (a) $X \sim N(200, a) \quad Y \sim N(150, 2a)$

$$2X - 2Y \sim N(2 \times 200 - 2 \times 150, 2^2 \times a + 2^2 \times 2a)$$

MW1 M1

$$2X - 2Y \sim N(100, 12a)$$

MW1

$$P(2X - 2Y > 115) = 0.0668$$

$$\Rightarrow P(2X - 2Y < 115) = 0.9332$$

MW1

$$P(2X - 2Y < 115) = P\left(Z < \frac{115 - 100}{\sqrt{12a}}\right)$$

M1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{115 - 100}{\sqrt{12a}} = \Phi^{-1}(0.9332)$$

M1

$$\frac{15}{\sqrt{12a}} = 1.5$$

W1

$$\sqrt{12a} = \frac{15}{1.5} = 10$$

$$a = \frac{10^2}{12} = 8\frac{1}{3}$$

W1

(b) $S \sim N(12, 13) \quad T \sim N(15, 4)$

M1

$$\text{Let } W = 3S - 2T \sim N(3 \times 12 - 2 \times 15, 9 \times 13 + 4 \times 4)$$

M1

$$W \sim N(6, 43)$$

W1

$$P(3S < 2T) = P(3S - 2T < 0) = P(W < 0)$$

$$= P\left(Z < \frac{0 - 6}{\sqrt{43}}\right)$$

MW1

$$= P(Z < -0.915)$$

MW1

$$= 1 - P(Z < +0.915)$$

M1

$$= 1 - 0.8199$$

$$= 0.1801$$

$$= 0.180 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$$

W1

15

		AVAILABLE MARKS	
6	$n = 53 \quad \Sigma x = 106\,190 \quad \Sigma x^2 = 216\,864\,465$ $\bar{x} = \frac{106,190}{53} = 2003.58..$ $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{52} \left(216\,864\,465 - \frac{106\,190^2}{53} \right) = 78\,918.925...$ $H_0 : \mu = 1952$ $H_1 : \mu > 1952$ One tailed z-test at 5% $Z_{\text{crit}} = 1.645$ $Z_{\text{test}} = \frac{2003.58 - 1952}{\sqrt{78918/53}} = 1.34$ Since $Z_{\text{test}} < Z_{\text{crit}}$ we do not reject and conclude that there is insufficient evidence at 5% level to suggest that the average monthly mileage figure has increased.	MW1 M1 W1 M1 M1 M1 M1 MW2 W1 M1 M1	12
7	$X \sim N(23.2, 0.8^2)$ $\bar{X}_{10} \sim N\left(23.2, \frac{0.8^2}{10}\right) = N(23.2, 0.064)$ $P(\bar{X}_{10} > 23.4) = P\left(Z > \frac{23.4 - 23.2}{\sqrt{0.064}}\right)$ $= P(Z > 0.791)$ $= 1 - P(Z < 0.791)$ $= 1 - 0.7855$ $= 0.2145 [0.215 (3 \text{ s.f.})]$	M1 MW1 W1 M1 MW1 W1	6
8	Answers referring to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year group size • Male/female • Sample size • Random sampling • Time consideration • Use of stratified sampling • Selection process • Any other suitable point 	M6 Total	6 75