



GCE

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE

Unit 4768: Statistics 3

Mark Scheme for January 2011

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Q1	$E \sim N(406, 12^2)$ When a candidate's answers suggest that (s)he appears to have neglected to use the difference columns of the Normal distribution tables penalise the first occurrence only.			
(i)	$P(E < 420) = P\left(Z < \frac{420 - 406}{12} = 1.1666\right)$ $= 0.8783/4$	M1 A1 A1	For standardising. Award once, here or elsewhere. c.a.o.	3
(ii)	$C \sim N(406 \times 14.6 = 5927.6,$ $\sigma^2 = 12^2 \times 14.6^2 = 30695.04)$ $P(\text{this} > 6000) =$ $P\left(Z > \frac{6000 - 5927.6}{175.2} = 0.4132\right) = 1 - 0.6602 = 0.3398$	B1 B1 A1	Accept equivalent in £. Mean. Variance. Accept sd (= 175.2). Accept $P(E > 6000/14.6)$ o.e. c.a.o.	3
(iii)	$B = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \sim N(17782.8,$ $\sigma^2 = 175.2^2 + 175.2^2 + 175.2^2 = 92085.12)$ Require b s.t. $P(B < 100b) = 0.99$ $\therefore \frac{100b - 17782.8}{303.455} = 2.326$ $\therefore 100b = 17782.8 + 2.326 \times 303.455 = 18488.6... (p)$ $b = £184.89$	B1 B1 B1 A1	Accept equivalent in £, or $E_1 + E_2 + E_3$. Mean. ft from (ii). Variance. Accept sd (= 303.455...). ft from (ii). Accept $P(E_1 + E_2 + E_3 < 100b/14.6)$ o.e. 2.326 seen. c.a.o. (Minimum 4 s.f. required in final answer.)	4
(iv)	$H_0: \mu = 432$ $H_1: \mu < 432$ where μ is the mean amount of electricity used. $\bar{x} = 422.16... \quad s_{n-1} = 13.075(4)$ Test statistic is $\frac{422.16 - 432}{\frac{13.075}{\sqrt{6}}}$ $= -1.842(13).$ Refer to t_5 . Single-tailed 5% point is -2.015 . Not significant. Insufficient evidence to suggest that the amount of electricity used has decreased on average.	B1 B1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 A1	Both hypotheses. Hypotheses in words only must include "population". For adequate verbal definition. Allow absence of "population" if correct notation μ is used, but do NOT allow " $\bar{X} = ...$ " or similar unless \bar{X} is clearly and explicitly stated to be a <u>population</u> mean. $s_n = 11.936$ but do NOT allow this here or in construction of test statistic, but FT from there. Allow c's \bar{x} and/or s_{n-1} . Allow alternative: $432 + (c's - 2.015) \times 13.075/\sqrt{6}$ (= 421.24) for subsequent comparison with \bar{x} . (Or $\bar{x} - (c's - 2.015) \times 13.075/\sqrt{6}$ (= 432.92) for comparison with 432.) c.a.o. but ft from here in any case if wrong. Use of $\mu - \bar{x}$ scores M1A0. No ft from here if wrong. $P(t < -1.842(13)) = 0.0624$. Must be minus 2.015 unless absolute values are being compared. No ft from here if wrong. ft only c's test statistic. ft only c's test statistic. Conclusion in context to include "on average" o.e.	9
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Q3				
(i)	<p>Using mid- intervals 1.5, 1.7, etc</p> $\bar{x} = \frac{205}{100} = 2.05$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{425.16 - 100 \times 2.05^2}{99}} = 0.2227(01\dots)$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>E1</p>	<p>Mean.</p> <p>s.d. Answer given; must show convincingly.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>$f = 100 \times P(1.8 \leq M < 2.0)$</p> <p>$= 100 \times P(-1.1226 \leq z < -0.2245)$</p> <p>$= 100 \times ((1 - 0.5888) - (1 - 0.8691))$</p> <p>$= 100 \times (0.4112 - 0.1309) = 28.03$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Probability $\times 100$.</p> <p>Correct Normal probabilities. ft c's mean.</p> <p>Must show convincingly using Normal distribution. ft c's mean.</p>	3
(iii)	<p>H_0: The Normal model fits the data.</p> <p>H_1: The Normal model does not fit the data.</p> <p>$\chi^2 = 0.7294 + 0.1384 + 1.9623 + 3.5155 + 0.2437$</p> <p>$= 6.589(3)$</p> <p>Refer to χ^2_2.</p> <p>Upper 5% point is 5.991.</p> <p>Significant.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that the model does not fit the data.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Ignore any reference to parameters.</p> <p>Merge first 2 and last 2 cells.</p> <p>Calculation of χ^2.</p> <p>c.a.o.</p> <p>Allow correct df (= cells – 3) from wrongly grouped table and ft.</p> <p>Otherwise, no ft if wrong.</p> <p>$P(\chi^2 > 6.589) = 0.0371$.</p> <p>No ft from here if wrong.</p> <p>ft only c's test statistic.</p> <p>ft only c's test statistic. Conclusion in context.</p>	9
(iv)	<p>The model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overestimates in the 2.2 – 2.4 class, • underestimates in the 2 – 2.2 class. <p>At lower significance levels the test would not have been significant.</p>	<p>E1</p> <p>E1</p> <p>E1</p>		3
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Q4				
(i)		G1 G1 G1	One (straight) line segment correct. Second (straight) line segment correct. Fully labelled intercepts + no spurious other lines.	3
(ii)	$E(X) = 0$ (By symmetry.) $E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^0 x^2(1+x)dx + \int_0^1 x^2(1-x)dx$ $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1$ $= 0 - \left(\frac{-1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - 0$ $= \frac{1}{6}$ $\therefore \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{6}(-0^2) = \frac{1}{6}$	B1 M1 M1 M1 A1	One correct integral with limits (which may be implied subsequently). Second integral correct (with limits) or allow use of symmetry. Correctly integrated and attempt to use limits. c.a.o. Condone absence of explicit evidence of use of $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$.	5
(iii)	$\bar{L} \sim N\left(k, \frac{1}{300}\right)$ Normal distribution because of the Central Limit Theorem.	B1 B1 B1 E1	Normal. Mean. Variance. ft c's variance in (ii) (> 0) / 50. Any reference to the CLT.	4
(iv)	CI is given by $90.06 \pm$ 1.96 $\times \frac{1}{\sqrt{300}}$ $= 90.06 \pm 0.11316 = (89.947, 90.173)$	M1 B1 M1 A1	ft c's variance in (ii) (> 0) / 50. Must be expressed as an interval.	4
(v)	It is reasonable, because 90 lies within the interval found in (iv).	E1	Or equivalent.	1
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OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

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Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

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