Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/52**

Paper 5 Probability & Statistics 1 **May/June 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:
Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:
Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:
Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:
Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:
Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Mathematics Specific Marking Principles	
1	Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.
2	Unless specified in the question, answers may be given as fractions, decimals or in standard form. Ignore superfluous zeros, provided that the degree of accuracy is not affected.
3	Allow alternative conventions for notation if used consistently throughout the paper, e.g. commas being used as decimal points.
4	Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored (isw).
5	Where a candidate has misread a number in the question and used that value consistently throughout, provided that number does not alter the difficulty or the method required, award all marks earned and deduct just 1 mark for the misread.
6	Recovery within working is allowed, e.g. a notation error in the working where the following line of working makes the candidate's intent clear.

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Mark Scheme Notes

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of mark schemes in general, but individual mark schemes may include marks awarded for specific reasons outside the scope of these notes.

Types of mark

M Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem. Method marks are not lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. Correct application of a formula without the formula being quoted obviously earns the M mark and in some cases an M mark can be implied from a correct answer.

A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated method mark is earned (or implied).

B Mark for a correct result or statement independent of method marks.

DM or **DB** When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are generally independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly, when there are several B marks allocated. The notation DM or DB is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier M or B (asterisked) mark in the scheme. When two or more steps are run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit is given.

FT Implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A or B marks are given for correct work only.

- A or B marks are given for correct work only (not for results obtained from incorrect working) unless follow through is allowed (see abbreviation FT above).
- For a numerical answer, allow the A or B mark if the answer is correct to 3 significant figures or would be correct to 3 significant figures if rounded (1 decimal place for angles in degrees).
- The total number of marks available for each question is shown at the bottom of the Marks column.
- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not result in loss of marks unless the guidance indicates otherwise.
- Square brackets [ ] around text or numbers show extra information not needed for the mark to be awarded.

Abbreviations

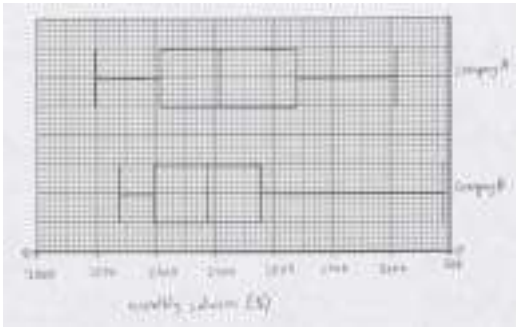
AEF/OE	Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable) / Or Equivalent
AG	Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)
CAO	Correct Answer Only (emphasising that no 'follow through' from a previous error is allowed)
CWO	Correct Working Only
ISW	Ignore Subsequent Working
SOI	Seen Or Implied
SC	Special Case (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)
WWW	Without Wrong Working
AWRT	Answer Which Rounds To

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th>Guidance</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1(a)</td><td>$[3k+3k+8k=1, so]\ k=\frac{1}{14}$</td><td>B1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"><table><tr><td>x</td><td>–2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>P(x)</td><td>$\frac{3}{14}, 0.214$</td><td>$\frac{3}{14}, 0.214$</td><td>$\frac{8}{14}, 0.571$</td></tr></table></td><td>B1 FT</td><td>Table with correct values of x, and at least one correct probability linked with outcome. FT their k.
Condone any additional X values if probability stated as 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1 FT</td><td>The outcomes in the table must be –2, 2 and 3.
2 further correct probabilities in table
or 3 correct probabilities not in table linked to outcomes,
or 3 correct FT probabilities in table using their k,
or 3 incorrect probabilities summing to 1 in table if k not stated.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>If k not calculated, SC B1 for the below.<table><tr><td>x</td><td>–2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>P(x)</td><td>$3k$</td><td>$3k$</td><td>$8k$</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(b)	$\left[\mathrm{E}(X) = -2\times\frac{3}{14} + 2\times\frac{3}{14} + 3\times\frac{8}{14} =\right]$ $-\frac{6}{14} + \frac{6}{14} + \frac{24}{14}$	**M1**	Accept unsimplified expression. May be calculated in variance. FT *their* table with 3 probabilities summing to 0.999 ⩽ *total* ⩽ 1 ($0 < p < 1$) or in terms of k.
	$\left[\mathrm{Var}(X) = (-2)^2\times\frac{3}{14} + 2^2\times\frac{3}{14} + 3^2\times\frac{8}{14} - \left(\textit{their}\ \mathrm{E}(X)\right)^2 =\right]$ $4\times\frac{3}{14} + 4\times\frac{3}{14} + 9\times\frac{8}{14} - \left(\textit{their}\ \frac{12}{7}\right)^2$ $\left[\frac{12+12+72}{14} - \left(\textit{their}\ \frac{12}{7}\right)^2\right]$	**M1**	Appropriate variance formula using *their* $(\mathrm{E}(X))^2$ value. FT *their* table with 3 or more probabilities ($0 < p < 1$) which need not sum to 1, or in terms of k with an expression no more evaluated than shown.
	$\mathrm{E}(X) = \frac{12}{7}, 1.71, 1\frac{5}{7}$ $\mathrm{Var}(X) = \frac{192}{49}, 3.92, 3\frac{45}{49}$	**A1**	Answers for $\mathrm{E}(X)$ and $\mathrm{Var}(X)$ must be identified. $\mathrm{E}(X)$ may be identified by correct use in Variance (condone E, V, μ, σ^2, etc.). If A0 earned, **SC B1** for identified correct final answers.
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	[P(no rain) = $0.6\times(0.8)^3$ =] 0.3072, $\frac{192}{625}$	**B1**	Exact value required
		1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)	$0.6 \times 0.8 \times 0.2$	**M1**	$a \times b \times c$ where a, b = 0.6, 0.8, c = 0.2, 0.4, 0.7 . Condone including Wednesday with both 0.3 and 0.7 used.
	$= 0.096[0]$, $\frac{12}{125}$	**A1**	
		2	
2(c)	$P(RDDD) = 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.8 \times 0.8 = 0.0768$, $\frac{48}{625}$ $P(DRDD) = 0.6 \times 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.8 = 0.0288$, $\frac{18}{625}$ $P(DDRD) = 0.6 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.0288$, $\frac{18}{625}$ $P(DDDR) = 0.6 \times 0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 = 0.0768$, $\frac{48}{625}$	**B1**	Correct probability for one clearly identified outcome evaluated accept unsimplified. A correct unsimplified expression is not sufficient.
		M1	Add 4 probability values, $0 < p < 1$, for appropriate identified scenarios. Accept unsimplified. Ways of identifying scenarios for this mark**:** Stating the days. All the unsimplified probability calculations exactly as stated in the mark scheme. Identifying the correct branches on a tree diagram and linking with the values. No repeated scenarios. No incorrect scenarios.
	0.2112, $\frac{132}{625}$	**A1**	Accept 0.211 If 0/3 scored **SC B1** for 0.2112, $\frac{132}{625}$.
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	Median = 2710	**B1**	Must be identified, condone Q2. Ignore units throughout.
	2840 – 2610	**M1**	2820 ⩽ UQ ⩽ 2850 – 2600 ⩽ LQ ⩽ 2620.
	230	**A1**	www If M0 scored **SC B1** for 230 www. If key ignored consistently: B0 Median = 271 **SC M1** 282 ⩽ UQ ⩽ 285 – 260 ⩽ LQ ⩽ 262 **SC A1** 23.
		3	
3(b)	Box-and-whisker plot on provided grid.  B: 2540 2600 2690 2780 3090 A: 2500 *2610* *2710* *2840* 3010	**B1**	All 5 key values for *B* plotted accurately in standard format using a linear scale with 3 identified values. Labelled *B*. Scale at least 1 cm = \$100.
		B1FT	All 5 key values for *A*, **FT** from **(a)**, plotted accurately in standard format using a linear scale with 3 identified values. Labelled *A*. Scale at least 1cm = \$100
		B1	Whiskers not through box for both, not drawn at corners of boxes, single linear scale for the diagram and labelled 'salaries' (oe) and \$.
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)	Examples: Mean less appropriate than median because of extreme value for company *B* [at \$3090]. No, extreme value in company B. No, \$3090 is an anomaly.	**B1**	Must refer to company B, may be implied by appropriate use of \$3090. Must include an indication that the mean is not appropriate. No contradictory statements can be present, e.g. acceptable comment with 'but mean could be used for company A'. Condone reference to \$309.
		1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	$[\mathrm{P}(X=4)=(0.8)^3(0.2)=]\ 0.1024, \frac{64}{625}$	**B1**	Condone 0.102 .
		1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(b)	$[\text{P}(X < 6) =] 1 - 0.8^5$	**M1**	$1 - 0.8^d$, $d = 5, 6$.
	$= 0.672, \frac{2101}{3125}$	**A1**	0.67232 to at least 3SF. If M0 awarded, **SC B1** for $\frac{2101}{3125}$ or 0.67232 only.
	Alternative Method for Question 4(b)		
	$[\text{P}(X < 6) =] \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$	**M1**	If answer correct, condone omission of 2 from 3 middle terms. Allow M1 for $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^5\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$
	$= 0.672, \frac{2101}{3125}$	**A1**	0.67232 to at least 3SF. If M0 awarded, **SC B1** for $\frac{2101}{3125}$ or 0.67232 only.
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(c)	$\left[\mathrm{P}(X>0\|X\neq 2)=\dfrac{\mathrm{P}(X>0\cap X\neq 2)}{\mathrm{P}(X\neq 2)}=\right]$ $=\dfrac{\frac{14}{25}}{\frac{19}{25}}$ $=\dfrac{14}{19}$, 0.737	**M1**	[P($X>0\cap X\neq 2$) =] $\frac{14}{25}$, 0.56[0] seen as numerator or denominator of conditional probability fraction.
		M1	[P($X\neq 2$) =] $\frac{19}{25}$, 0.76[0] seen as denominator of conditional probability fraction.
		A1	Final answer = $\frac{14}{19}$, 0.7368421… to at least 3SF. If A0, **SC B1** for correct final answer www.
	Alternative Method for Question 4(c)		
	<table><tr><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	**M1**	$\left[\text{Number of outcome}\left(X>0\cap X\neq 2\right)=\right]$14 seen as numerator or denominator of conditional probability fraction.
		M1	$\left[\text{Number of outcome}\left(\mathrm{X}\neq 2\right)=\right]$19 seen as denominator of conditional probability fraction.
	$\left[\mathrm{P}(X>0\|X\neq 2)=\dfrac{\text{Number of outcome}\left(X>0\cap X\neq 2\right)}{\text{Number of outcomes } X\neq 2}=\right]$ $\frac{14}{19}$, 0.737	**A1**	Final answer = $\frac{14}{19}$, 0.7368421… to at least 3SF.
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(d)	[P(X>2) = 1 – P(0, 1, 2) with $p = \frac{6}{25}$]	**M1**	One term ${}^9C_x \left(p\right)^x \left(1-p\right)^{9-x}$, $0 < p < 1, 0 < x < 9$.
	$1 - ({}^9C_0 \left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^9 + {}^9C_1 \left(\frac{6}{25}\right)^1 \left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^8 + {}^9C_2 \left(\frac{6}{25}\right)^2 \left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^7)$ [1 – (0.08459 + 0.2404 + 0.3037)]	**A1**	$1 - ({}^9C_0 \left(1-p\right)^9 + {}^9C_1 \left(p\right)^1 \left(1-p\right)^8 + {}^9C_2 \left(p\right)^2 \left(1-p\right)^7)$, $0 < p < 1$. Correct expression from *their p*, accept unsimplified, no terms omitted leading to final answer. Condone omission of last bracket only.
	0.371	**B1**	$0.371 \leqslant p < 0.3715$.
	Alternative Method for Question 4(d)		
	[P(X>2) = P(3,4,5,6,7,8,9) with $p = \frac{6}{25}$]	**M1**	One term ${}^9C_x \left(p\right)^x \left(1-p\right)^{9-x}$, $0 < p < 1, 0 < x < 9$.
	${}^9C_3 \left(\frac{6}{25}\right)^3 \left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^6 + {}^9C_4 \left(\frac{6}{25}\right)^4 \left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^5 + \ldots + {}^9C_8 \left(\frac{6}{25}\right)^8 \left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^1 + {}^9C_9 \left(\frac{6}{25}\right)^9$ [0.2238 + 0.1060 + … + $7.529 \times 10^{-5} + 2.642 \times 10^{-6}$]	**A1**	${}^9C_3 \left(p\right)^3 \left(1-p\right)^6 + {}^9C_4 \left(p\right)^4 \left(1-p\right)^5 + \ldots + {}^9C_8 \left(p\right)^8 \left(1-p\right)^1 + {}^9C_9 \left(p\right)^9$, $0 < p < 1$. Correct expression from *their p*, accept unsimplified, no terms omitted leading to final answer.
	0.371	**B1**	$0.371 \leqslant p < 0.3715$.
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	[P$(15.4 < X < 16.8)$ =] P$\left(\frac{15.4-16.5}{0.6} < Z < \frac{16.8-16.5}{0.6}\right)$ [= P$(-1.833 < Z < 0.5)$]	**M1**	Use of ± standardisation formula once with 16.5, 0.6 and either 15.4 or 16.8 substituted.
	[= $\Phi(0.5) + \Phi(1.833) - 1$ =] 0.6915 + 0.9666 – 1	**M1**	Calculating the appropriate probability area (leading to their final answer, expect > 0.5). 0.6915 – (1 – 0.9666) or (0.6915 – 0.5) + (0.9666 – 0.5) OE are alternatives.
	= 0.658	**A1**	$0.658 \leq p < 0.6585$. If A0 scored, **SC B1** for $0.658 \leqslant p < 0.6585$.
	[Expected number =] 0.6581 × 150 = 98, 99	**B1 FT**	FT *their* 4SF (or better) probability from a normal calculation. Must be a positive single integer answer. No approximation notation.
		4	
5(b)	$\left[P\left(Z > \frac{17.1-18.4}{\sigma}\right) = 0.72\right]$ $\frac{17.1-18.4}{\sigma} = -0.583$	**B1**	$0.5825 < z \leqslant 0.583$ or $-0.583 \leqslant z < -0.5825$ seen.
		M1	Use of the ± standardisation formula with 17.1, 18.4, σ and a z-value (not 0.28, 0.72, 0.4175, 0.2358, 0.7642, 0.6103, 0.3897, …). Condone continuity correct ± 0.05, not $\sigma^2, \sqrt{\sigma}$.
	$\sigma = 2.23$	**A1**	AWRT
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(c)	[Mean = 120 × 0.72 =] 86.4 [Var = 120 × 0.72 × 0.28 =] 24.192	**B1**	86.4, $84\frac{2}{5}$ and $24\frac{24}{125}$, 24.192 to at least 3SF seen, allow unsimplified. May be seen in standardisation formula. ($4.918 \leqslant \sigma \leqslant 4.919$ implies correct variance) Incorrect notation is penalised.
	$P(X < 80) = P\left(Z < \frac{79.5 - 86.4}{\sqrt{24.192}}\right)$	**M1**	Substituting *their* mean (not 18.4) and *their positive* 4.9185 into ± standardisation formula (any number for 79.5), condone *their* 4.918^2 and $\sqrt{}$*their* 4.918 .
		M1	Using continuity correction 79.5 or 80.5 in *their* standardisation formula.
	$[P(Z < -1.4029) = 1 - \Phi(1.403)\ ]$ $1 - 0.9196$	**M1**	Appropriate area Φ, from final process, must be a probability. Expect final answer < 0.5 . Note: correct final answer implies this M1.
	0.0804	**A1**	$0.0803 \leqslant p \leqslant 0.0804$
		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)	S + 4C + 2R $^6C_1 \times {}^8C_4 \times {}^{11}C_2$ [= 6 × 70 × 55] = 23 100 S + 5C + 1R $^6C_1 \times {}^8C_5 \times {}^{11}C_1$ [= 6 × 56 × 11] = 3696 S + 6C [+ 0R] $^6C_1 \times {}^8C_6$ [× $^{11}C_0$][= 6 × 28] = 168	**M1**	$^6C_e \times {}^8C_f \times {}^{11}C_g$, with $e + f + g = 7$ seen.
		B1	Correct outcome/value for 1 identified scenario, accept unsimplified, www.
		M1	Add values of 3 correct scenarios. No incorrect scenarios, no repeated scenarios. Condone $^6C_e \times {}^8C_f \times {}^{11}C_g$, with $e + f + g = 7$ to identify S, C, R.
	[Total =] 26964	**A1**	cao
		4	
6(b)	2! × 3! × 4! × 6	**M1**	2! × 3! × 4! × k, k an integer > 0. 1 can be implied.
	=1728	**A1**	If A0 scored **SC B1** for 1728 www.
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(c)	**Method 1**		
	$6! \times 7 \times 6 \times 5$	**M1**	$6! \times k$, k an integer > 0. 1 can be implied.
		M1	$\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times 7 \times n \times r$; $6 \leqslant m \leqslant 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 4$; $1 \leqslant n, r \leqslant 6$, $n \neq r$.
		M1	$\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times 7 \times 6 \times 5$; $6 \leqslant m \leqslant 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 4$.
	151 200	**A1**	Condone 151 000. If A0 scored **SC B1** for 151 200 www.
	Method 2		
	$6! \times {}^7\mathrm{P}_3$	**M1**	$6! \times k$, k an integer > 0. 1 can be implied.
		M1	$\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times {}^7\mathrm{P}_q$, or $\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times {}^7\mathrm{C}_q \times q!$; $6 \leq m \leq 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 4$; $1 \leq q \leq 6$.
		M1	$\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times {}^7\mathrm{P}_3$, or $\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times {}^7\mathrm{C}_3 \times 3!$; $6 \leq m \leq 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 4$.
	151 200	**A1**	Condone 151 000. If A0 scored **SC B1** for 151 200 www.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(c)	**Method 3**		
	$6! \times 35 \times 3!$	**M1**	$6! \times k$, k an integer > 0. 1 can be implied.
		M1	$\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times 35 \times q!$; $6 \leqslant m \leqslant 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 4$; $1 \leqslant q \leqslant 3$.
		M1	$\frac{m!}{a! \times b!} \times 35 \times 6$; $6 \leqslant m \leqslant 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 4$.
	151 200	**A1**	Condone 151 000. If A0 scored **SC B1** for 151 200 www.
	Method 4		
	$9! - 7!3! - {}^3P_2 \times 6! \times 7 \times 6$ Or $9! - 7!3! - 3! \times 7! \times 6$ [= 362 880 – 30 240 – 181 440]	**M1**	$9! - 7!r! - q$, r an integer > 1, q an integer $\leqslant 0$. 0 and 1 may be implied.
		M1	$\frac{s!}{a! \times b! \times c!} - 7!3! - q$; $s = 8, 9$; $a = 1, 2$; $b = 1, 3$; $c = 1, 4$; q an integer $\geqslant 0$. 0 and 1 may be implied.
		M1	$\frac{s!}{a! \times b! \times c!} - 7!3! - {}^3P_2 \times 6! \times 6 \times 7$, $6 \leqslant s \leqslant 9$, **or** $\frac{s!}{a! \times b! \times c!} - 7!3! - 3! \times 7! \times 6$, $6 \leqslant s \leqslant 9$. $a = 1, 2$ $b = 1, 3$ $c = 1, 4$. 1 may be implied.
	151 200	**A1**	Condone 151 000. If A0 scored **SC B1** for 151 200 www.
		4	