

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

GCE Statistics S2
(6684) Paper 1

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Summer 2012

Publications Code UA033140

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Summer 2012
6684 Statistics 2
S2 Mark Scheme

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
 - **M** marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
 - **A** marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
 - **B** marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
 - Marks should not be subdivided.
3. Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes and can be used if you are using the annotation facility on ePEN.

- bod – benefit of doubt
 - ft – follow through
 - the symbol \surd will be used for correct ft
 - cao – correct answer only
 - cso – correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
 - isw – ignore subsequent working
 - awrt – answers which round to
 - SC: special case
 - oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)
 - dep – dependent
 - indep – independent
 - dp decimal places
 - sf significant figures
 - * The answer is printed on the paper
 - \square The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark
4. All A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.), unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

**Summer 2012
6684 Statistics S2
Mark Scheme**

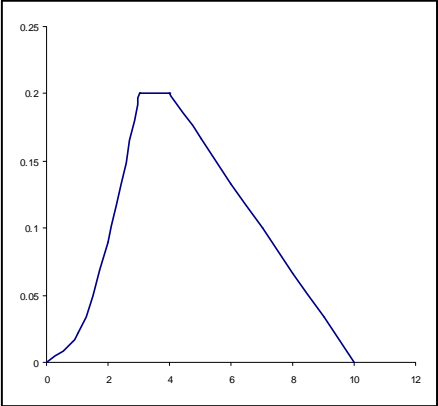
Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1(a)	$P(L > 24) = \frac{1}{15} \times 6$ $= \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } 0.4 \text{ oe}$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	Let X represent the number of sweets with $L > 24$ $X \sim B(20, 0.4)$ $P(X \geq 8) = 1 - P(X \leq 7)$ $= 1 - 0.4159$ $= 0.5841$	M1 M1dep awrt 0.584 A1 (3)
(c)	$P(\text{both } X \geq 8) = (0.5841)^2$ $= 0.341\dots$	M1 A1 ft (2)
Total 7		
notes		
1(a)	M1 $\frac{1}{15} \times (6 \text{ or } 5.5 \text{ or } 6.5 \text{ or } (30 - 24))$ or $1 - \frac{1}{15} ((24 - 15) \text{ or } (23.5 - 15) \text{ or } (24.5 - 15))$	
(b)	M1 using $B(20, \text{"their (a)})$ M1 dependent on 1 st M1. Writing or use of $1 - P(X \leq 7)$ NB Use of normal/normal approximation/ Poisson/uniform gets M0 M0 A0	
(c)	M1 $(\text{their(b)})^2$ or $(0.58)^2$ or $(0.5841)^2$ or $(0.584)^2$ A1ft –either awrt 0.34 or follow through their answer to part (b) must be to 2sf or better. Note you will have to check this.	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2.(a)	$X \sim B(25,0.5)$ may be implied by calculations in part a or b $P(X \leq 7) = 0.0216$ $P(X \geq 18) = 0.0216$ $CR X \leq 7; \cup X \geq 18$	M1 A1,A1 (3)
(b)	$P(\text{rejecting } H_0) = 0.0216 + 0.0216$ $= 0.0432$ awrt 0.0432/0.0433	M1 A1 (2) Total 5
2(a)	Notes	
2(a)	<p>M1 - Using $B(25,0.5)$ – may be implied by a correct critical region or by calculations in part a or b Note Just seeing either $P(X \leq 7)$ or $P(X \geq 18)$ scores M1 A0 A0. You may need to check their probabilities in the tables for values other than 7 or 18. 1st A1 – also allow $X < 8$ or $[0,7]$ or $0 \leq X \leq 7$ or $0 \leq X < 8$ oe e.g. $[0, 8)$ or a full list DO NOT allow CRs given as $P(X \leq 7)$ or $7 - 0$ for the A mark. 2nd A1 – also allow $X > 17$ or $[18,25]$ or $18 \leq X \leq 25$ or $17 < X \leq 25$ oe e.g. $(17, 25]$ or a full list DO NOT allow CRs given as $P(X \geq 18)$ or $18 - 25$ for the A mark. SC $7 \geq X \geq 18$ gains M1 A1 A0.</p>	
(b)	<p>M1 – adding their two critical regions’ probabilities together or may be awarded for awrt 0.0432 If they add their critical regions’ probabilities and then go on and get a different probability as their answer then it is M0A0 e.g. $0.0216 + 0.0216 = 0.0432$ then $0.05 - 0.0432 = 0.0068$ gets M0 A0 e.g. $0.0216 + 0.0216 = 0.0432 < 0.05$ reject H_0 gets M1 A1 e.g. $0.0216 + 0.0216 = 0.0432$ so probability of rejecting H_0 is $1 - 0.0432 = 0.9568$ gets M0 A0</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4(a)	Let X be the random variable the number of houses sold.	
	$X \sim \text{Po}(8)$	B1
(i)	$P(X \leq 3) - P(X \leq 2) = 0.0424 - 0.0138 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{e^{-8} 8^3}{3!}$ $= 0.0286$	M1 A1 awrt 0.0286
(ii)	$P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 5)$ $= 1 - 0.1912$ $= 0.8088$	M1 A1 awrt 0.809
(b)	<p>Let Y be the random variable = the number of periods where more than 5 houses are sold</p> $Y \sim \text{B}(12, 0.8088)$ $P(Y = 9) = (0.8088)^9 (1 - 0.8088)^3 \frac{12!}{9!3!}$ $= 0.228$	M1 M1 A1 awrt 0.228
(c)	$N(20, 20)$ $P(X > 25) = 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{25.5 - 20}{\sqrt{20}}\right)$ $= 1 - P(Z \leq 1.23)$ $= 1 - 0.8907$ $= 0.1093 / 0.1094$	M1A1 M1, M1, A1 A1 awrt 0.109
	Notes	(5)
(a)	1st B1 for writing or using Po(8) in either (i) or (ii)	
(i)	M1 writing or using $P(X \leq 3) - P(X \leq 2)$ or $\frac{e^{-8} 8^3}{3!}$	
(ii)	M1 writing or using $1 - P(X \leq 5)$	
(b)	<p>M1 writing or attempting to use B(12, their (a(ii))) NB ft their a(ii) to at least 2sf</p> $M1 \frac{12!}{9!3!} (a(ii))^9 (1 - a(ii))^3 \quad \text{allow } {}^{12}C_3 \text{ or } {}^{12}C_9, \text{ or } 220 \text{ instead of } \frac{12!}{9!3!} \text{ NB ft their a(ii) to at least 1sf but an expression must be seen (No use of tables)}$	A1 (6)
(c)	<p>1st M1 for writing or using a normal approximation</p> <p>1st A1 for correct mean and sd (may be given if correct in standardisation formula)</p> <p>2nd M1 Standardising using their mean and their sd and using [24.5, 25, 25.5, 26 or 26.5] and for finding correct area by doing $1 - P(Z \leq \text{“their 1.23”})$</p> <p>NB if they have not written down a mean and sd then they need to be correct in the standardisation to gain this mark.</p> <p>3rd M1 for attempting a continuity correction (26 ± 0.5)</p> <p>2nd A1 for $\pm \frac{25.5 - 20}{\sqrt{20}}$ or \pm awrt 1.2 or better.</p> <p>SC using $P(X < 26.5/25.5) - P(X < 25.5/24.5)$ can get M1A1 M0M1A0A0</p>	Total 14

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5(a)	$\int_0^k \frac{3}{32} x(k-x) = 1$ $\frac{3}{32} \left[\frac{kx^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^k = 1$ $\frac{3k^3}{64} - \frac{3k^3}{96} = 1$ $3k^3 - 2k^3 = 64$ $k^3 = 64$ $k = 4$	M1 A1 M1 dep A1cso (4)
b	[E(X) =] 2	B1
c	$E(X^2) = \int_0^4 \frac{3}{32} x^3(4-x)$ $= \left[\frac{3x^4}{32} - \frac{3x^5}{160} \right]_0^4$ $= \left[\frac{3 \times 4^4}{32} - \frac{3 \times 4^5}{160} \right]$ $= 4.8$ $\text{Var}(X) = 4.8 - 4$ $= 0.8$	M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)
d	$\int_{1.5}^{2.5} \frac{3}{32} x(4-x) = \left[\frac{3x^2}{16} - \frac{x^3}{32} \right]_{1.5}^{2.5}$ $= \frac{47}{128} = 0.3671875$ $1 - \frac{47}{128} = \frac{81}{128} \text{ awrt } 0.633$	or $\int_0^{1.5} \frac{3}{32} x(4-x) = \left[\frac{3x^2}{16} - \frac{x^3}{32} \right]_0^{1.5}$ $= \frac{81}{256} = 0.31640625$ $2 \times \frac{81}{256} = \frac{81}{128} \text{ awrt } 0.633$ M1 M1depA1 (3)
(a)	Notes 1 st M1 for an attempt to multiply out bracket and for attempting to integrate f(x). Both $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$ 1 st A1 for correct integration. Ignore limits for these two marks. Need $\frac{3}{32} \left(\frac{kx^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right)_{oe}$ 2 nd M1 Dependent on the previous M mark being awarded. For correct use of correct limits and set equal to 1. No need to see 0 substituted in. For verifying they must have $\frac{3}{32} \left(\frac{4^3}{2} - \frac{4^3}{3} \right)$ 2 nd A1 cso or for verifying $\frac{3}{32} \left(\frac{4^3}{2} - \frac{4^3}{3} \right) = 1$ oe eg $3(4)^3 - 2(4)^3 = 64$ and a correct comment "so $k = 4$ " (c) 1 st M1 attempt to multiply out bracket and attempting $\int x^2 f(x)$ Limits not needed. Both $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$ 2 nd M1 for their $E(X^2) - (\text{their mean})^2$ (d) 1 st M1 Multiply out brackets, attempting to integrate (both $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$), with either limits (their(b) ± 0.5) or (their (b) - 0.5 and 0) Accept 2 sf for their limits. 2 nd M1dep on gaining 1 st M1. $1 - (\text{using limits (their(b)} \pm 0.5))$ or $2 \times (\text{using limits (their(b)} - 0.5 \text{ and 0)}$	Total 12

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6	<p>Attempt to write down combinations at least one seen</p> <p>(1,1,1), (1,1,2) any order (1,2,2) any order, (2,2,2) no extra combinations</p> <p>Range 0 and 1 0 and 1 only</p> <p>[P(range = 0) =] $(0.65)^3 + (0.35)^3$ either range $= 0.3175$ or $\frac{127}{400}$</p> <p>[P(range = 1) =] $(0.35)^2(0.65) \times 3 + (0.65)^2(0.35) \times 3$ $= 0.6825$ or $\frac{273}{400}$</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>First M1 may be implied by either $(0.65)^3$ or $(0.35)^3$ or $(0.65)^2(0.35)$ or $(0.35)^2(0.65)$ First A1 may be implied by $(0.65)^3$ and $(0.35)^3$ and $(0.65)^2(0.35)$ and $(0.35)^2(0.65)$ No need for x3 2nd M1 $(p)^3 + (1 - p)^3$ or $(1 - p)^2(p) \times 3 + (p)^2(1 - p) \times 3$ A1 for 0.3175 cao or exact equivalent e.g $\frac{254}{800}$ A1 for 0.6825 cao or exact equivalent e.g $\frac{546}{800}$ NB These probabilities do not need to be associated with the correct range</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1cao</p> <p>A1cao</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> <p>Total 6</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7(a)		<p>B1 B1 B1 B1dep 0.2,3,4,10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
(b)	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^3}{135} & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \frac{x}{5} - \frac{2}{5} & 3 < x < 4 \\ \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{60} - \frac{2}{3} & 4 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 1 & x > 10 \end{cases}$ <p>1st M1 For $0 \leq x \leq 3$, $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{45} dt$ $= \left[\frac{t^3}{135} \right]_0^x$</p> <p>2nd M1 For $3 < x < 4$, $F(x) = \int_3^x \frac{1}{5} dt + \frac{1}{5}$ or $F(x) = \int \frac{1}{5} dx + C$ and uses $F(3) = \frac{1}{5}$ $= \left[\frac{t}{5} \right]_3^x + \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} = \left[\frac{3}{5} \right] + C$</p> <p>3rd M1 For $4 \leq x \leq 10$, $F(x) = \int_4^x \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{30} \right) dt + \frac{2}{5}$ or $F(x) = \int \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{30} \right) dx + C$ and uses $F(4) = \frac{2}{5}$ or $F(10) = 1$ $F(x) = \left[\frac{t}{3} - \frac{t^2}{60} \right]_4^x + \frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4^2}{60} + C$ or $1 = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{10^2}{60} + C$</p> <p>Top line of $F(x)$ ie 0 $x < 0$ Bottom line of $F(x)$ ie 1 $x > 10$</p>	<p>M1A1 M1A1 M1A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(8)</p>
(c)	$F(8) = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8^2}{60} - \frac{2}{3}$ $= \frac{14}{15} = 0.933$	<p>M1 A1 cso (2) Total 14</p>

	<p>Notes</p> <p>(a) 1st B1 for a curve. It must start at (0, 0) and have the correct curvature. 2nd B1 for a horizontal line that joins the first section of the graph (not by a dotted line) 3rd B1 for a straight line with negative gradient that joins the horizontal line and stops on the positive x axis. 4th B1 dependent on first 3 marks being gained. Fully correct graph with labels 0.2, 3,4,10 in correct places</p> <p>(b) For all the M marks, the attempt to integrate must have at least one $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$ All A marks are for the correct expressions and ranges. Do not penalise the use of \leq instead of $<$ and \geq instead of $>$.</p> <p>1st M1 for attempt to integrate $\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{45} dt$ ignore limits</p> <p>2nd M1 for attempt to integrate $\int_3^x \frac{1}{5} dt$ + their F(3) using correct limits.</p> <p>or for attempt to integrate $\int \frac{1}{5} dx + C$ and substituting in 3 and putting = to their F(3) or substituting in 4 and putting = to their F(4) from their $4 \leq x \leq 10$ line</p> <p>3rd M1 for attempt to integrate $\int_4^x \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{30} dt$ + their F(4) using correct limits.</p> <p>or for attempt to integrate $\int \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{30} dt + C$ and substituting in 4 and putting = to their F(4) or substituting in 10 and putting = 1</p> <p>(c) M1 substituting 8 into the 4th line of their cdf or $F(3) + F(4) - F(3) + F(8) - F(4)$ or $1 - \int_8^{10} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{30}$ (attempt to integrate needed) or use areas e.g $1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{15}$ or $1 - \frac{1}{15}$ A1 14/15 awrt 0.933 from correct working. NB If using $F(3) + F(4) - F(3) + F(8) - F(4)$ then $F(x)$ must be correct.</p>	
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks												
8(a)	Let X be the random variable the number of customers asking for water.													
(i)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">$X \sim B(10,0.6)$</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">$Y \sim B(10,0.4)$</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">B1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">$P(X = 6) = (0.6)^6 (0.4)^4 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$P(Y = 4) = (0.4)^4 (0.6)^6 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">M1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">= 0.2508...</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">= 0.2508</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">awrt 0.251</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">A1</td> </tr> </table>	$X \sim B(10,0.6)$	$Y \sim B(10,0.4)$		B1	$P(X = 6) = (0.6)^6 (0.4)^4 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$	$P(Y = 4) = (0.4)^4 (0.6)^6 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$		M1	= 0.2508...	= 0.2508	awrt 0.251	A1	
$X \sim B(10,0.6)$	$Y \sim B(10,0.4)$		B1											
$P(X = 6) = (0.6)^6 (0.4)^4 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$	$P(Y = 4) = (0.4)^4 (0.6)^6 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$		M1											
= 0.2508...	= 0.2508	awrt 0.251	A1											
(ii)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">$X \sim B(10,0.6)$</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">$Y \sim B(10,0.4)$</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">$P(X < 9) = 1 - (P(X = 10) + P(X = 9))$ = $1 - (0.6)^{10} - (0.6)^9 (0.4)^1 \frac{10!}{9!1!}$</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$P(X < 9) = 1 - P(Y \leq 1)$ = $1 - 0.0464$</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">M1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">= 0.9536...</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">= 0.9536...</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">awrt 0.954</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">A1</td> </tr> </table>	$X \sim B(10,0.6)$	$Y \sim B(10,0.4)$			$P(X < 9) = 1 - (P(X = 10) + P(X = 9))$ = $1 - (0.6)^{10} - (0.6)^9 (0.4)^1 \frac{10!}{9!1!}$	$P(X < 9) = 1 - P(Y \leq 1)$ = $1 - 0.0464$		M1	= 0.9536...	= 0.9536...	awrt 0.954	A1	
$X \sim B(10,0.6)$	$Y \sim B(10,0.4)$													
$P(X < 9) = 1 - (P(X = 10) + P(X = 9))$ = $1 - (0.6)^{10} - (0.6)^9 (0.4)^1 \frac{10!}{9!1!}$	$P(X < 9) = 1 - P(Y \leq 1)$ = $1 - 0.0464$		M1											
= 0.9536...	= 0.9536...	awrt 0.954	A1											
(b)	<p>$X \sim B(50,0.6)$ $Y \sim B(50,0.4)$ $P(X < n) \geq 0.9$ $P(Y > 50 - n) \geq 0.9$ or $P(X < 34) = 0.8439$ awrt 0.844 $P(Y \leq 50 - n) \leq 0.1$ $P(X < 35) = 0.9045$ awrt 0.904/0.905 $50 - n \leq 15$ $n \geq 35$ $n = 35$</p>	M1 M1 A1 (5) (3) Total 8												
(a)	Notes B1 writing or using $B(10,0.6) / B(10,0.4)$ in either part(i) or (ii) (i) M1 $(0.6)^6 (1-0.6)^4 \frac{10!}{6!4!}$ Allow ${}^{10}C_6$ oe or writing or using $P(X \leq 6) - P(X \leq 5)$ if using $B(10,0.6)$ or $P(X \leq 4) - P(X \leq 3)$ if using $B(10,0.4)$ NB use of Poisson will gain M0A0 (ii) M1 writing or using $1 - (P(X = 10) + P(X = 9))$ if using $B(10,0.6)$ or $1 - P(Y \leq 1)$ if using $B(10,0.4)$ NB use of Poisson will gain M0A0 (b) 1 st M1 for writing or using either $B(50,0.6)$ or $B(50,0.4)$ 2 nd M1 $P(Y > 50 - n) \geq 0.9$ or $P(Y \leq 50 - n) \leq 0.1$ or $P(X < 34) =$ awrt 0.844 or $P(X < 35) =$ awrt 0.904/0.905 or $50 - n = 15$ or $50 - n = 16$ or $50 - n \leq 15$ or $50 - n \leq 16$ – allow different letters A1 cao 35. Do not accept $n \geq 35$ for final A1. SC use of normal. M1 M0 A0 for use of $N(30,12)$ leading to an answer of 35													

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