GradeMax



Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2020

Pearson Edexcel IAL In Statistics 1
Paper WST03/01

GradeMax

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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 IAL 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.

- 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
- $\lfloor$ 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.

5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.

6. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
   - If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
   - If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.

7. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.		
(a)	$E(2\bar{X}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = \frac{2(1+\alpha)}{2}$	M1
	$= 1+\alpha \neq \alpha$ (therefore $2\bar{X}$ is a biased estimator of α)	A1
		(2)
(b)	$\bar{x} = 6 \qquad 2\bar{x} - 1 =$	M1
	<u>11</u>	A1
		(2)
		Total 4
	Notes	
(a)	M1 for use of $2 \times \frac{1+\alpha}{2}$ A1cso correct comparison with α and no incorrect working seen. $\frac{1+\alpha}{2} \neq \alpha$ is M0A0	
(b)	M1 for attempt at $\bar{x}$ and use of $2\bar{x} - 1$ or ft use of their $E(\bar{X})$ from part (a) to find an estimate for α A1 11 cao	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2.		
(a)	Expected values: 13.75, 19.25, 17	B1
	$\frac{(18-13.75)^2}{13.75}$ $\frac{(15-19.25)^2}{19.25}$ $\frac{(17-17)^2}{17}$	M1
	Pass | 1.31 | 0.94 | 0 | 2.25	
	9.43	A2
		(4)
(b)	H_0 : Degree/category is independent of department (no association) H_1 : Degree/category is not independent of department (association)	B1
	$\nu = (3-1)(3-1) = 4$	B1
	$\chi^2_4(5\%) = 9.488$	B1ft
	'9.43' < 9.488, so do not reject H_0 / not significant	M1
	Not enough evidence to show that the **Degree**/**category** is not independent of **department** (no association) (at the 5% level of significance)	A1ft
		(5)
		Total 9
	Notes	
(a)	B1 All correct expected values (may be implied by A2) M1 Attempting $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ for their E (may be implied by one correct value) A2 all 5 values correct (allow awrt) (A1 any 2 values correct)	
(b)	B1 Both hypotheses required must mention degree/category and department at least once. Use of "relationship" or "correlation" or "connection" or "link" award B0. B1 4 can be implied by 9.488 seen B1ft 9.488 or better. Follow through their ν so may see $\chi^2_{3,0.05} = 7.815$ $\chi^2_{2,0.05} = 5.991$ M1 Correct non-contextual conclusion for their (a) and c.v. Can be implied by correct conclusion in context ft their (a) and c.v. A1ft A correct comment in context. Condone "relationship" or "connection" here but **not** "correlation". Follow through from their test statistic and cv, but **hypotheses must be correct.**	

<table>
<tr><th>Question Number</th><th>Scheme</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(a)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>200m</td><td>400m</td><td>d</td><td>d^2</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>–3</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>–1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>F</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>G</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>M1 A1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$\sum d^2 = 18$</td><td>A1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\times 18}{7\times 48} = \frac{19}{28} =$ awrt <u>0.679</u></td><td>dM1 A1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>$H_0 : \rho = 0$
$H_1 : \rho > 0$</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Critical value 0.7143</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(0.679 < 0.7143) so insufficient evidence to reject H_0</td><td>M1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>There is insufficient evidence to suggest a positive correlation between the finishing order in the 200 metre race and the finishing order in the 400 metre race.</td><td>A1ft</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(4)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)</td><td>There are tied lengths so use average ranks</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Then use $r_s = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}}$</td><td>dB1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(2)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Total 11</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Notes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(a)</td><td>M1 for an attempt to rank athletes lists (at least 3 correct for each)
A1 for correct rankings for both (may be reversed). Can be implied by correct $\sum d^2$
A1 $\sum d^2 = 18$
dM1 (dep upon previous M1) for use of the correct formula, follow through their $\sum d^2$
A1 awrt 0.679</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>B1 both hypotheses correct ρ or ρ_s
B1 for correct c.v. (sign should match H_1 or r_s)
M1 ft their r_s and their c.v.
A1 ft a correct contextualised comment including positive correlation and races/finishing orders (oe) with all previous marks in (b) scored</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)</td><td>B1 for use of average ranks or use of 1.5 or 6.5(for C and D)/4.5 or 3.5 (for B and G)
dB1 (dep on 1st B1) for use of pmcc (with the average ranks)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Question Number</th><th>Scheme</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">4. (a)</td><td>Randomly select a student from 1 to 7 oe</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Take every 7th student</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(2)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">(b)</td><td>$\nu = 10-1 = 9$ $\quad \chi^2_9(10\%) = 14.684$</td><td>B1 B1ft</td></tr>
<tr><td>No evidence (at 10% level of significance) that the digits generated do not follow a uniform distribution.</td><td>dB1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(3)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">(c)</td><td>H_0 : Uniform distribution is a good fit (for the two-digit numbers generated)
H_1 : Uniform distribution is not a good fit (for the two-digit numbers generated)</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><th>O</th><th>E</th><th>$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$</th><th>$\frac{O^2}{E}$</th></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>40</td><td>2.025</td><td>24.025</td></tr>
<tr><td>49</td><td>40</td><td>2.025</td><td>60.025</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>40</td><td>2.5</td><td>22.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>42</td><td>40</td><td>0.1</td><td>44.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td>40</td><td>1.6</td><td>57.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>8.25</td><td>208.25</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>B1
M1 A1</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 8.25$ or $\sum \frac{O^2}{E} - 200 = 8.25$</td><td>A1</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\chi^2_4(10\%) = 7.779$</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td>[8.25 > 7.779] Reject H_0 / Significant</td><td>M1</td></tr>
<tr><td>There is evidence to suggest the two-digit numbers generated may not follow a uniform distribution.</td><td>A1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(8)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">(d)</td><td>To generate a simple random sample, Luka would need to generate two-digit numbers (from 00 to 69)</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td>But Luka’s table would not be suitable for generating random two-digit numbers</td><td>B1ft</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(2)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Total 15</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Notes</td></tr>
<tr><td>(a)</td><td colspan="2">B1 for the idea of generating a random number to determine first student selected
B1 for every 7th student (not just select 40 students)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td colspan="2">B1 for correct degrees of freedom (may be implied by 2nd B1)
B1ft for correct critical value 14.684 or better ft their d.f. so may see $\chi^2_{10}(10\%) = 15.987$
B1 (dependent upon 2nd B1) for correct conclusion in context with digits (oe) and uniform distr.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)</td><td colspan="2">B1 Both hypotheses correct
B1 All expected values = 40
M1 Attempting $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ or $\frac{O^2}{E}$ with at least 3 correct (1 dp truncated or rounded) or f.t. their E
A1 all $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ or $\frac{O^2}{E}$ correct (1 dp truncated or rounded). May be implied by 8.25 or 208.25
A1 8.25 oe
B1 correct critical value 7.779 or better
M1 for a correct non-contextual conclusion (ignore any contradictory contextual comments for this mark) based on their cv and their test statistic
A1 correct conclusion in context with all previous marks scored</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d)</td><td colspan="2">B1 for the idea of generating two-digit numbers (for a simple random sample)
B1ft Luka’s table not suitable for generating two-digit random numbers for a simple random sample, ft parts (b) and (c)</td></tr>
<tr><td>SC:</td><td colspan="2">If B0B0 scored, ‘table only suitable for generating one-digit random numbers’ scores B0B1</td></tr>
</table>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5.		
(a)	$s_A^2 = \frac{1}{39}\left(790258 - 140.4^2 \times 40\right)$ $s_B^2 = \frac{1}{31}\left(581430 - 134.7^2 \times 32\right)$	M1
	= 45.4256…. **awrt 45.4** = 26.4232… **awrt 26.4**	A1 A1
		(3)
(b)	$H_0 : \mu_A - \mu_B = 5$	B1
	$H_1 : \mu_A - \mu_B > 5$	B1
	s.e. = $\sqrt{\frac{45.4256...}{40} + \frac{26.4232...}{32}}$ (= awrt 1.4)	M1
	$z = \frac{\pm(140.4 - 134.7 - 5)}{s.e.}$ = awrt 0.50	dM1 A1
	c.v. = 1.6449	B1
	(Do not reject H_0) Insufficient evidence to support the **greengrocer's belief**. (Insufficient evidence that the **difference** in **weight** between type *A* oranges and type *B* oranges is over 5 grams).	A1ft
		(7)
(c)	Large sample sizes so…	
	Sample means are normally distributed (CLT)	B1
	$s_A^2 = \sigma_A^2$ **and** $s_B^2 = \sigma_B^2$	B1
		(2)
		Total 12
	Notes	
(a)	M1 one correct expression A1 either awrt 45.4 or awrt 26.4 A1 both awrt 45.4 and awrt 26.4	
(b)	B1 Allow equivalent rearrangements. Must use μ B1 Allow equivalent rearrangements. Must use μ. For both hypotheses do not allow e.g. μ_1 and μ_2 unless each has been clearly defined M1 attempt at standard error (allow one slip) ft their (a) dM1 standardising with (140.4 – 134.7 – 5) and their s.e. (dep on previous M1) A1 for 0.5 or awrt 0.50 B1 correct c.v. 1.6449 or better. Allow –1.6449 or better with use of $\mu_B - \mu_A$ Allow p = awrt 0.309 A1ft correct ft conclusion in context with either greengrocer's belief (oe) or difference in weights (oe) **dependent on all B and M marks scored.**	
(c)	B1 must comment on both sample means, $\bar{A}$ and $\bar{B}$ B1 must comment on both variances/standard deviations	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6.		
(a)	$\overline{T} \sim N(4, \frac{4}{35})$	M1 A1
		(2)
(b)	$\overline{K} \sim N(\lambda, \frac{\lambda}{40})$	M1
	$2 \times 2.5758 \times \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{40}} = 2.6$	B1 M1
	λ = awrt **<u>10.2</u>**	A1
		(4)
(c)	$2 \times 0.99 \times 0.01$	M1
	= **<u>0.0198</u>**	A1
		(2)
		Total 8
	Notes	
(a)	M1 for Normal distribution A1 for correct mean and variance (allow N(4, awrt 0.114))	
(b)	M1 for use of $\frac{\lambda}{40}$ if $\lambda = \sigma$ is used, then M0 B1 for ±2.5758 (may be implied by sight of 10.188…) M1 for use of $2 \times z \times \frac{'\sigma'}{\sqrt{40}} = 2.6$ with $\lvert z \rvert > 2$ A1 awrt 10.2 (an answer of 10.15…or awrt 10.2 on its own scores M1B0M1A1) **SC:** Use of $\sqrt{\lambda}$ instead of λ leading to an answer of awrt 3.19… scores M0B1M1A0	
(c)	M1 for $2p(1-p)$ for any p $0 < p < 1$ A1 0.0198	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.		
(a)	$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \sim \text{N}(480,\ 3\times 1.25^2)$	M1 A1
	$\text{P}(C_1 + C_2 + C_3 > 475.8) = \text{P}\left(Z > \dfrac{475.8-480}{\sqrt{3\times 1.25^2}} (= -1.94)\right)$	M1
	= awrt **0.974**	A1
		(4)
(b)	$W = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 + T_5 + C_1 + C_2 \sim \text{N}(5\times 60 + 2\times 160,\ 5\times 2^2 + 2\times 1.25^2)$	M1 A1
	$\text{P}(W > 625) = \text{P}\left(Z > \dfrac{625-620}{\sqrt{23.125}} (= 1.03975...)\right)$	M1
	= awrt **0.149**	A1
		(4)
(c)	$Y = (n-1)T_1 - \sum_{r=2}^{n} T_r$	
	$Y \sim \text{N}(\mu\ ,\ \sigma^2)$	
	$\mu = (n-1)\times 60 - (n-1)\times 60\ [= 0]$	M1 A1
	$\sigma^2 = (n-1)^2 \times 4 + (n-1)\times 4\ [= 4n^2 - 4n]$	M1 A1
	$\dfrac{40-0}{\sqrt{4n^2-4n}} = 1.38$	M1 B1
	$4n^2 - 4n - 840(.159...) = 0$	dM1
	$n = 15$	A1
		(8)
		Total 16
	Notes	
(a)	M1 for setting up Normal distribution with mean 480 A1 for correct expression for variance (= 4.6875) or for standard deviation (= 2.165…) M1 standardising with 475.8, 480 and their standard deviation (their standard deviation ≠ 3.75) A1 awrt 0.974	
(b)	M1 for setting up Normal distribution with mean 620 A1 for correct expression for variance (= 23.125) or for standard deviation (= 4.8088…) M1 standardising with 625, 620 and their standard deviation A1 awrt 0.149	
(c)	M1 for a single combined normal distribution (may be implied by a single standardisation) A1 correct expression for μ M1 for use of $a^2 \times 4 + a \times 4$ A1 correct expression for σ^2 M1 standardising with their mean and their sd = z where $1 < \lvert z \rvert < 1.5$ B1 awrt 1.38 dM1 solving their 3TQ (working must be shown if answer is incorrect) (dependent upon 2nd M1) A1 15 cao (must reject –14 if found). Must come from compatible signs in standardisation.	

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