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# A-level Mathematics

MS04 Statistics 4  
Final Mark scheme

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6360  
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Version/Stage: v1.0

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

**Key to mark scheme abbreviations**

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation
✓ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
dp	decimal place(s)

**No Method Shown**

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

**Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.**

**General Notes for MS04**

- GN1** There is no allowance for misreads (MR) or miscopies (MC) unless specifically stated in a question
- GN2** In general, a correct answer (to accuracy required) without working scores full marks but an incorrect answer (or an answer not to required accuracy) scores no marks
- GN3** In general, a correct answer (to accuracy required) without units scores full marks
- GN4** When applying AFWF, a slightly inaccurate numerical answer that is subsequently rounded to fall within the accepted range cannot be awarded full marks
- GN5** Where percentage equivalent answers are permitted in a question, then penalise by **one accuracy mark** at the first **correct** answer but only if no indication of percentage (eg %) is shown
- GN6** In questions involving probabilities, do **not** award **accuracy** marks for answers given in the form of a ratio or odds such as  $13/47$  given as  $13:47$  or  $13:34$
- GN7** Accept decimal answers, providing that they have **at least two** leading zeros, in the form  $c \times 10^{-n}$  (eg  $0.00321$  as  $3.21 \times 10^{-3}$ )
- GN8** Where a candidate's response to a part of a question is simply to label the part (eg (d)(i)) with nothing else (ie no attempt at a solution), then this is still treated as a response and marked as 0 rather than NR. Also, deleted work, if not replaced, should be marked and not treated as NR.

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
<b>1</b>	$H_0: \mu_D = 0$ $H_1: \mu_D > 0$ or $H_1: \mu_D < 0$	B1		Both D = Before – After or D = After – Before
	$v = \underline{10}$	B1		CAO; can be implied
	0.01 (1%) $\Rightarrow t = \underline{2.76 \text{ to } 2.77}$ or $t = \underline{-2.76 \text{ to } -2.77}$	B1		AWFW ( 2.764) AWFW (-2.764)
	<b>or</b> $p$ -value of $t$ -calculated = <u><b>0.007 &lt; 0.01</b></u>			AWRT (0.00711)
	Differences are: 0.35 0.27 -0.26 0.39 0.34 0.29 0.06 0.43 -0.15 0.23 0.25	M1		Attempt at differences Accept reversed signs
	Mean $\bar{d} = \underline{\pm 0.20}$	B1		CAO; ignore sign
	Sd $s_d = \underline{0.224}$ or $\sigma_d = \underline{0.213}$ <b>or</b>	A1		AWRT (0.223875 or 0.213456)
	Var $s_d^2 = \underline{0.0501}$ or $\sigma_d^2 = \underline{0.0456}$			AWRT (0.050120 or 0.045564)
	$t = \frac{\pm 0.20 - 0}{\frac{0.224}{\sqrt{11}}}$  $= \underline{\pm 2.96}$	M1  A1		OE  AWRT (2.962926)
	Reject $H_0 \Rightarrow$ <b>evidence</b> , at 1% level, that Choldrop <b>reduces</b> mean level of LDL (in men with high levels of cholesterol)	Adep1		Dep on previous 8 marks OE; but must not be definitive
<b>Notes</b>	1 Inconsistent signs (eg as defined by $H_1$ and/or differences) $\Rightarrow$ B0 B1 B1,0 M1 B1 A1 M1 A1,0 Adep0 (max of 7 marks) 2 Unpaired $t$ -test $\Rightarrow$ B1 B0 B0 M0 B1 A0 M0 A0 Adep0 (max of 2 marks)			
			<b>9</b>	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2 (a)	$P(X \leq 2) = p + (1-p)p$ or $2p - p^2$ or $1 - q^2$ $2p - p^2 = 0.36$ $1 - q^2 = 0.36$ $p^2 - 2p + 0.36 = 0$ $q^2 = 0.64$ $(p - 1.8)(p - 0.2) = 0$ $q = 0.8$ or $p = \underline{0.2}$ $p = \underline{0.2}$ $q = \underline{0.8}$ $q = \underline{0.8}$ $\mu = \frac{1}{p} = \underline{5}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \underline{20}$	M1  m1  A1  BF1  A1	5	OE  Equating to 0.36 and simplifying  CAO  F on $0 < p < 1$  CAO
(b)	or $P(\mu - 0.5\sigma < X < \mu + 0.5\sigma) =$ $P(5 - \sqrt{5} < X < 5 + \sqrt{5}) =$ $P(2.8 < X < 7.2) =$ or $P(r < X < s)$ or $P(2 < X < 8)$ or $P(3 \leq X \leq 7)$ $= (1 - 0.8^7) - (1 - 0.8^2)$ $= (1 - 0.8^7) - 0.36 = 0.79 - 0.36$ or $= 0.64 - 0.8^7 = 0.64 - 0.21$ or $= 0.2(0.8^2 + 0.8^3 + 0.8^4 + 0.8^5 + 0.8^6)$ $= 0.2 \times 2.15$ $= \underline{0.43}$	M1  m1  A1  A1	4	Use of c's values from (a)  (2.7639 & 7.2361)  Move to <b>integer</b> values (PI)  Correct expression (PI)  AWRT (0.43028)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3 (a)(i)	$s_1^2 = 0.1352/15 = \underline{\mathbf{0.009}}$ $s_4^2 = 0.1898/9 = \underline{\mathbf{0.021}}$ $v_1 (v_4) = \underline{\mathbf{9}} \quad v_2 (v_1) = \underline{\mathbf{15}}$ 95% $\Rightarrow F(U) = \underline{\mathbf{3.123}}$ $F(L) = (3.769)^{-1} = \underline{\mathbf{0.265}}$ CI for $\frac{\sigma_4^2}{\sigma_1^2}$ is $\left( \frac{0.021/0.009}{3.123}, \frac{0.021/0.009}{3.769^{-1}} \right)$ <b>or</b> (2.333/3.123, 2.333×0.265) <b>or</b> (0.747, 8.794) CI for $\frac{\sigma_4}{\sigma_1}$ is <u><b>(0.86 to 0.87, 2.96 to 2.98)</b></u>	B1 B1 B1 M1 m1 A1	6	AWRT (0.009013) Both; generous with labelling AWRT (0.021089) CAO both (PI); allow reversed At least $F(U)$ ; allow reversed Variance ratio (2.33 to 2.34) with $F$ -values; do <b>not</b> allow reversed unless later corrected Square root AFWW (0.8656, 2.9697)
(ii)	Since CI for $\frac{\sigma_4}{\sigma_1}$ or $\frac{\sigma_4^2}{\sigma_1^2}$ <b>includes 1</b> at 5% level, there is <b>no/insufficient</b> evidence of a difference between $\sigma_4$ and $\sigma_1$	Bdep1 Bdep1	2	Dep on CI including 1 Dep on Bdep1 OE; but must not be definitive
(b)	$H_0: \mu_4 - \mu_1 = 30$ $H_1: \mu_4 - \mu_1 > 30$ $v = 16 + 10 - 2 = \underline{\mathbf{24}}$ $t_{24}(0.95) = \underline{\mathbf{1.71}}$ <b>or</b> $p$ -value of $t$ -calculated = <u><b>0.009 &lt; 0.05</b></u> $s_p^2 = \frac{0.1352 + 0.1898}{24}$ $s_p^2 = \underline{\mathbf{0.0135 to 0.0136}}$ <b>or</b> $s_p = \underline{\mathbf{0.116 to 0.117}}$ $t = \frac{(45.13 - 15.01) - 30}{\sqrt{0.013542 \left( \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{10} \right)}} = \underline{\mathbf{2.56}}$ Reject $H_0 \Rightarrow$ <b>evidence</b> , at 5% level, that $\mu_4 - \mu_1 > 30$	B1 B1 B1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 Adep1	9	At least $H_0$ CAO (PI) AWRT (1.711) AWRT (0.008630) OE AFWW (0.013542) AFWW (0.116369) Numerator; allow no"30" Denominator AWRT (2.558106) Dep on previous 8 marks OE; but must not be definitive
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	





Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a) (i)	$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}F(x) = \underline{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}$	B1	<b>1</b>	CAO
(ii)	$E(X^2) = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 (\lambda e^{-\lambda x}) dx =$ $\left[ x^2 (-e^{-\lambda x}) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} 2x (-e^{-\lambda x}) dx =$ $\frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x (\lambda e^{-\lambda x}) dx$ $= \frac{2}{\lambda} E(X) = \underline{\frac{2}{\lambda^2}}$	M1  A1  A1	<b>3</b>	Ignore limits  <b>Correct</b> integration by parts  Ignore limits  Fully <b>complete &amp; correct</b> derivation to this point (OE)  plus (OE) <b>correct</b> answer
(iii)	$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2$	Adep1	<b>1</b>	Dep on previous A1 AG
(b) (i)	$P(E < 15   \text{Po}(12)) = 0.7720$ <b>or</b> $0.8444$  $= \underline{\underline{0.772}}$	M1  A1	<b>2</b>	AWRT  (0.7720)
(ii) (A)	$P(T = 20) =$ <b><u>0 or zero or nought or nothing or nil</u></b>	B1	<b>(1)</b>	
(B)	<b><u><math>T \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 1/20)</math></u></b> $P(T < 15) = 1 - e^{-15/20}$ <b>or</b> $1 - e^{-3/4}$ <b>or</b> $1 - 0.47237$  $= \underline{\underline{0.527 \text{ to } 0.528}}$	B1  M1  A1	<b>(3)</b>	OE (PI); accept $\text{Exp}(\lambda_h = 3)$  AWFW  (0.52763)
(C)	$P(15 < T < 25) =$ $(1 - e^{-25/20}) - (1 - e^{-15/20})$ <b>or</b> $[(1 - e^{-25/20}) - (B)]$ <b>or</b> $(e^{-15/20} - e^{-25/20})$  $= 0.71350 - 0.52763 = \underline{\underline{0.185 \text{ to } 0.186}}$ <b>or</b> $= 0.47237 - 0.28650 = \underline{\underline{0.185 \text{ to } 0.186}}$	M1  A1	<b>(2)</b>	$e^{-25/20} = e^{-3 \times (5/12)}$ $e^{-15/20} = e^{-3 \times (3/12)}$  AWFW  (0.18586)
			<b>6</b>	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a) (i)	$E(Y_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\mu + \mu) = \underline{\mu}$ $E(Y_2) = \frac{1}{4}(\mu + 3\mu) = \underline{\mu}$	M1 A1	2	One correct application of $E(\bar{X})$  Two correct derivations
(ii)	$V(Y_1) = \frac{1}{2^2} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{10} + \frac{\sigma^2}{30} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{30}$ $V(Y_2) = \frac{1}{4^2} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{10} + \frac{3^3 \sigma^2}{30} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{40}$	M1 m1 A1	3	Correct use of V on (c or $\bar{X}$ ) Correct use of V on (c and $\bar{X}$ ) Two correct derivations
(iii)	$RE(Y_1 \text{ to } Y_2) = \frac{1/\text{Var}(Y_1)}{1/\text{Var}(Y_2)} =$ $(30/\sigma^2)/(40/\sigma^2) = \underline{3/4 \text{ or } 0.75}$	M1 A1	2	Correct use of values from (ii) CAO
(b) (i)	$E(T_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma^2 + \sigma^2) = \underline{\sigma^2}$ $E(T_2) = \frac{1}{38}(9\sigma^2 + 29\sigma^2) = \underline{\sigma^2}$	M1 A1	2	One correct application of $E(S^2)$ Two correct derivations
(ii)	$V(T_1) = \frac{1}{2^2} \left( \frac{2\sigma^4}{9} + \frac{2\sigma^4}{29} \right) =$ $\underline{19\sigma^4/261 \text{ or } 0.073\sigma^4}$ $V(T_2) = \frac{1}{38^2} \left( \frac{9^2 \times 2\sigma^4}{9} + \frac{29^2 \times 2\sigma^4}{29} \right) =$ $\underline{\sigma^4/19 \text{ or } 0.053\sigma^4}$	M1 A1 A1	3	One correct use of $2\sigma^4/(n-1)$ CAO/AWRT (0.072797) CAO/AWRT (0.052632)
(iii)	$\{V(T_2) = \sigma^4/19\} < \{19\sigma^4/261 = V(T_1)\}$ $\Rightarrow T_2 \text{ is the better}$ <p>or</p> $RE(T_1 \text{ to } T_2) = \underline{(261/361 \text{ or } 0.723) < 1}$ <p>or</p> $RE(T_2 \text{ to } T_1) = \underline{(361/261 \text{ or } 1.383) > 1}$ $\Rightarrow T_2 \text{ is the better}$	Bdep1 Bdep1 (Bdep1) (Bdep1)	2	Dep on A1 A1; (19/261) > (1/19) Dep on Bdep1 CAO/AWRT (0.722992) Dep on A1 A1 CAO/AWRT (1.383142) Dep on Bdep1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	