

Mathematics

Advanced GCE

Unit 4732: Probability and Statistics 1

Mark Scheme for January 2011

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by Examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2011

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

Note: "(3 sfs)" means "answer which rounds to ... to 3 sfs". If correct ans seen to \geq 3sfs, ISW for later rounding
 Penalise over-rounding only once in paper.

i	38 61	B1 B1 2	Reversed: B1B0	
ii	Paper 2 Higher median or curve is to right	B1 B1dep 2	Indep of reason or similar Higher average or mean or midpoint Paper 2: half \leq 61, cf paper 1: half \leq 38 Paper 1: more students scored lower marks (or lower than eg 40)	Ans "Paper 1", ignore reason: B0B0 unless reversed in (i) More scored higher mks Highest & lowest mks are higher For each cf, the corresponding mark is higher in p2. None get 0-10 Some get 100 Eg 25 scored > 69 in p1, cf 65 scored > 69 in p2 NOT Marks are higher NOT marks seem higher NOT everyone gets higher mks NOT Curve steeper Ignore irrelevant or incorrect SC: If reversed in (i): (ii) p1 because median higher B1B1ft
iii	55, 25 73, 46 Paper 1 IQR = 30 Paper 2 IQR = 27 Suggestion correct or p2 less varied	M1 A1 A1 B1f indep 4	M1 one pair of quartiles p2 more consistent or less spread out Allow "p2 has smaller range (or smaller variance)" if IQRs found "It" is less varied: assume p2: B1	Allow 55 \pm 1, 25 \pm 1 73 \pm 1, 46 \pm 1 30 \pm 1 27 \pm 1 Not necessarily subtracted p1 more varied or more spread out or less consistent Little difference or similarly varied NOT p2 IQR smaller than p1 unless also says less varied oe If quartiles found but not IQRs: max M1A0A0B1 If no quartiles calculated can still score B1 Steeper curve alone M0A0A0B0 If IQRs wrong, with p1 < p2, ft "suggestion wrong": B1f Ignore irrelevant or incorrect

iv	$37 (\pm 3)$	B2 2	B1 for 163 (± 3)	Not necessarily integer. B1 for 78-80 mks for min grade A on p2 SC: ans 105 – 110: B1 (from p1 10 mks hier instead of lower)
v	37.5 28.2	B1 B1 2	cao or sd the same	NOT eg 37.51 Ignore all working
Total		12		
2				SC: Consistent use of incorrect (1 – 0.2) score M-marks only SC: Consistent 0.8 insted of 0.2, no A-marks: max M0M2M2M2 “Consistent” means in every part attempted
2i	$0.8^2 \times 0.2$ $= \frac{16}{125}$ or 0.128	M1 A1 2		
ii	$0.8^2 \times 0.2 + 0.8^3 \times 0.2 + 0.8^4 \times 0.2$ $= \frac{976}{3125}$ or 0.312 (3 sfs)	M2 A1 3	1 term omitted or wrong or extra: M1	Using $P(X \leq 5)$ & $P(X \leq 2)$; three methods: $1 - 0.8^5 - (1 - 0.8^2)$ or $0.672 - 0.36$: M2 Allow M1 for $1 - 0.8^5 - (1 - 0.8^3)$ or $0.672 - 0.488$ or $1 - 0.8^4 - (1 - 0.8^2)$ or $0.5904 - 0.36$ $0.8^2 - 0.8^5$: M2 Allow M1 for $0.8^3 - 0.8^5$ or $0.8^2 - 0.8^4$ $0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.2 + 0.8^2 \times 0.2 + 0.8^3 \times 0.2 + 0.8^4 \times 0.2 - (0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.2)$: M2 One term omitted or wrong or extra: M1 But NB If include $0.8^{-1} \times 0.2$ in both $P(X \leq 5)$ & $P(X \leq 2)$, get correct ans but M1M0A0 M0 for eg $1 - 0.8^5 - 0.8^2$ or $0.672 - 0.64$
iii	0.8^4 $= \frac{256}{625}$ or 0.4096 or 0.410 (3 sfs)	M2 A1 3	$1 - (0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.2 + 0.8^2 \times 0.2 + 0.8^3 \times 0.2)$ 1 term omitted or wrong or extra: M1 $1 - 0.8^4$ or 0.590 M1 or 0.8^3 or 0.512 or 0.8^5 or 0.328: M1	$1 - (0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.2 + 0.8^2 \times 0.2 + 0.8^3 \times 0.2)$ M2 0.2×0.8^4 M0 $1 - 0.8^n$ ($n \neq 4$) M0
			Allow 0.41	

iv	$0.2 \times 0.8 \times 0.2$ $\times 2$ $= 0.064 \text{ or } \frac{8}{125}$	M1 M1 A1 3	or $0.2 \times 0.8^0 \times 0.8 \times 0.2$ or $0.2 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$	or 0.032 NOT $n \times 0.2^2 \times 0.8$ except $n = 2$ Fully correct method except allow M0M1 for $(0.2+0.8 \times 0.2) \times 2$, must see method Attempt 0,3 and/or 3,0, as well as 2,1 and/or 1,2; max M1M0A0 Careful: $0.2 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 + 0.2 \times 0.8^{-1} \times 0.128 = 0.064$ M1M0A0 Careful: $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 \div 2 = 0.064$: (ie $P(X = 3) \div 2$) M0M0A0
Total		11		
3i	$\frac{7351.12 \cdot \frac{86.6 \times 943.8}{12}}{\sqrt{(658.76 \cdot \frac{86.6^2}{12}) + (83663 \cdot \frac{943.8^2}{12})}}$ or $\frac{540.03}{\sqrt{33.80 \times 9433}}$ $= 0.9564 \dots \text{ or } 0.956 \text{ or } 0.96$	M1 M1 A1 3	Must see at least 2 sfs	1 st M1 for correct subst in any correct S formula 2 nd M1 for all correct subst'n in any correct r formula 0.96 or correct better, no working: M1M1A1 eg 0.958 \rightarrow 0.96 with correct working M1M1A0 without working: M0M0A0
ii	Strong (or high or good or close etc) relationship (or corr'n or link) between amount spent on advert & profit	B1 1	Allow Almost complete relationship or Very positive corr'n or Very reliable relationship or Near perfect relationship between spend on advert & profit oe, in context	Must state or imply "strong" or "good" or equiv & in context but NOT Strong <i>agreement</i> between etc NOT High spend on ads produces high profits NOT The more spent on adverts, the higher the profit NOT Positive corr'n between spend on ads & profits NOT There is a relationship between spend on ads & profit NOT There is a great relationship between etc NOT ans involving "proportion(al)" Ignore irrelevant or incorrect If incorrect $r (< 0.9)$ in (i), no ft for ans "weak rel'nship" here; but correct ans here scores B1 even if inconsistent with their r

iii	<p>Relationship may not continue</p> <p>Corr'n not imply causation</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1 2</p>	<p>Can't extrapolate</p> <p>Any indication that pattern may not continue</p> <p>Must state or imply referring to future</p> <p>Increase in profit may not be due to increase in spend on advertising.</p> <p>Variables may be increasing separately</p>	<p>Allow without context</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Can't predict future; Things can change</p> <p>May be recession ahead; Economic situation may change</p> <p>Cost of advertising may increase</p> <p>If spend too much on ads, profit may be reduced as a result</p> <p>Advertising may not be as successful in the future</p> <p>Item may go out of fashion</p> <p>NOT Spending on adverts may not bring high profits</p> <p>NOT Spending more on adverts may not bring higher profits (Since these just restate the question)</p> <p>NOT More money spent on ads will not affect profit</p> <p>Both variables may be affected by a third</p> <p>Other factors may affect profits</p> <p>Advertising not the sole factor affecting profits</p> <p>Two different categories of reason needed, as given above.</p> <p>Two reasons which both fall under the same category: only B1</p> <p>NOT Because corr'n not equal to 1</p>
iv	$b = \frac{7351.12 - \frac{86.6 \times 943.8}{12}}{658.76 - \frac{86.6^2}{12}}$ <p>= 15.9788 or 16.0</p> $y - \frac{943.8}{12} = "16.0"(x - \frac{86.6}{12})$ <p>$y = 16x - 37$ or better</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 4</p>	<p>or $\frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$</p> <p>or $a = \frac{943.8}{12} - "16.0" \times \frac{86.6}{12}$</p> <p>($y = 15.9788x - 36.664$)</p>	<p>ft values of S_{xy} & S_{xx} if clearly shown in (i)</p> <p>Coeffs not nec'y rounded, but would round to 16 & 37</p> <p>These marks can be earned in (v) if not contradicted in (iv)</p> <p>If x on y line found: M-marks only ($x = 2.71 + 0.0572y$)</p>
v	<p>"16" \times 7.4 – "37"</p> <p>81400 to 81750</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1f 2</p>	<p>81.4 thousand to 81.7 thousand: M1A1</p> <p>but 81.4 to 81.7 alone: M1A0</p>	<p>"16" \times 7400 – "37": M0A0</p> <p>ft their (iv)</p>
Total		12		

4i	0.4×0.7 $0.6 + 0.4 \times 0.7$ $= 0.88$	M1 M1 A1 3	or 0.6 + prod of 2 probs Condone $0.6 \times 0.7 + 0.6 \times 0.3 + 0.4 \times 0.7$ or $0.6 \times 0.6 + 0.6 \times 0.4 + 0.4 \times 0.7$	1 – prod of 2 P's or 0.4×0.3 $1 - 0.4 \times 0.3$
ii	$p + (1 - p) \times p = 0.51$ or $2p - p^2 = 0.51$ $p^2 - 2p + 0.51 = 0$ $(p - 0.3)(p - 1.7) = 0$ or $p = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 0.51}}{2}$ oe $p = 0.3$	M1 A1 M1 A1 4	or $p^2 + p \times (1 - p) + (1 - p) \times p$ Correct QE = 0 Condone omission of “= 0” Correct method for their 3-term QE Not $p = 0.3$ or 1.7	Condone $p + p \times 1 - p$ M1, but $p + qp = 0.51$ M0 or $(1 - p)^2 = 0.49$ M1A1 $1 - p = \pm 0.7$ M1 must have \pm Correct ans from correct but reduced wking or T & I or verification or no wking: 4 mks Ans $p = 0.3$ or 1.7 from correct but reduced wking or T & I or no wking: M1M1M1A0 Ans $p = 0.3$ following correct wking except other solution incorrect: BOD 4 mks (eg $p = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 0.51}}{2}$ so $p = 0.3$ or -1.3 so $p = 0.3$: 4 mks) $p = 0.3$ from wrong wking but correct verification: BOD 4 mks $p = 0.3$ from wrong wking alone: M0A0M0A0
Total		7		

5			<p>Consistent use of $\frac{1}{3}$ or MR of 30% (eg 0.2):</p> <p>(i) B1B0B1B1 (ii) B0 (iib) $0.7901 - 0.4609$ or ${}^5C_2(\frac{2}{3})^3(\frac{1}{3})^2$ M1; $= 0.329$ (3 sf) A1 (iii) $p = "0.3292"$ M1; ${}^7C_3(1 - "0.3292")^4("0.3292")^3$ M1; $= 0.253$ (3 sf)</p> <p>A1 ie max 8/10</p>	<p>(“Consistent” as in Qu 2)</p>
5i	<p>Binomial or B (5, 0.3)</p> <p>Prob of gift same for all pkts</p> <p>Whether pkt contains gift is indep of other pkts</p>	<p>B1 B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 4</p>	<p>Prob of gift is constant or fixed or consistent or same oe</p> <p>Obtaining a gift is indep Each time receive a gift is indep</p> <p>Context needed for 3rd & 4th B-mks</p>	<p>Allow mis-spellings but NOT “Biometric” Condone B~(5, 0.3) or B(0.3, 5): B1B1 but B(X = 0.3, n = 5): B1B0</p> <p>NOT: prob of success const; NOT prob stays same each go</p> <p>One box doesn’t affect another. Pkts indep. Gifts indep She buys packets separately Prob of a gift is indep</p> <p>Prob of gift indep of one another & const: B1B1</p> <p>NOT: Each week is indep NOT: Number of gifts received is indep NOT: Events indep</p> <p>If Geo(0.3) stated, can score max B0B0B1B1 If Geo(5, 0.3) stated, can score max B0B1B1B1</p>
iia	0.8369	B1 1	or 0.837	
b	$0.8369 - 0.5282$ or ${}^5C_2(0.7)^3(0.3)^2$ $= 0.3087$ or 0.309 (3 sf)	<p>M1 A1 2</p>		
iii	<p>$p = "0.3087"$</p> <p>${}^7C_3(1 - "0.3087")^4("0.3087")^3$ $= 0.235$ (3 sf)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 3</p>	<p>(iib) used in a calc’n eg $"0.3087" \times 3$</p>	<p>or B(7, “0.3087”) stated or $1 - "0.3087"$ used instead of “0.3087”</p> <p>$n = 35$ or 15: max M1M0A0</p>
Total		10		

6i	$7! \div 3!$ $\div 2!$ $= 420$	$7! \div 2!$ $\div 3!$	M1 M1dep A1 3	But NOT 7P_4 or $7!/(7-4)!$ if seen $\frac{7!}{3!+2!}$: M1M0 $\frac{7!}{3! \times n!}$ any n : M1M0
iiia	5C_3 or ${}^{10}C_4$ seen ${}^5C_3 \times {}^{10}C_4$ $= 2100$	M1 M1 A1 3	or 10 or 210	$\frac{{}^5C_3 \times {}^{10}C_4}{\text{anything}}$ M1M1A0 ${}^5P_3 \times {}^{10}P_4$ or 60×5040 or 302400 : SC B1
b	${}^4C_2 \times {}^9C_4$ or ${}^4C_3 \times {}^9C_3$ or 756 or 336 ${}^4C_2 \times {}^9C_4 + {}^4C_3 \times {}^9C_3$ or 1092 $\div 2100$ or \div (iia) dep \geq one M1 scored $= \frac{13}{25}$ or 0.52 “2100” – $({}^4C_3 \times {}^9C_4$ or ${}^4C_2 \times {}^9C_3)$ or “2100” – (504 or 504) M1 “2100” – $({}^4C_3 \times {}^9C_4 + {}^4C_2 \times {}^9C_3)$ M1 \div “2100” or (iia) dep \geq M1 M1	M1 M1 M1dep A1 4	$\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{10}$ oe $\frac{3}{5} \times (1 - \frac{4}{10})$ or $(1 - \frac{3}{5}) \times \frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{3}{5} \times (1 - \frac{4}{10}) + (1 - \frac{3}{5}) \times \frac{4}{10}$ $= \frac{13}{25}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{10}$ oe M1 $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{10} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{10}$ M1 $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{10} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{10} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{10}$ M1 $= \frac{13}{25}$ A1	Not from incorrect wking SC $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{9}{10}$ or $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{10}$ M1 $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{9}{10} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{10}$ M1 (= $\frac{13}{50}$ A0) Not from incorrect wking ie P(WA or GA or both) Must be correct figures ie P(WA or GA but not both) Must be correct figures SC: ${}^4P_2 \times {}^9P_4 + {}^4P_3 \times {}^9P_3$: M1 \div (iia) M1dep Careful: 336 or 756 can be obtained by incorrect methods.
Total			10	

7i	$(0 \times a) + 2 \times (1 - a)$ $= 2 - 2a$ or $2(1 - a)$ oe	M1 A1 2	or $2(1 - a)$ Not ISW	Condone $2 \times 1 - a$ NB $2 \times (1 - a) \div 2$: M0A0 Eg $E(X) = 2 - 2a; 2 - 2a = 1; a = 0.5$: M1A0				
ii	$(0 \times a) + 2^2 \times (1 - a)$ – “ $(2 - 2a)^2$ ” $= 4 - 4a - 4 + 8a - 4a^2$ $= 4a - 4a^2$ $(= 4a(1 - a))$ AG <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>$-2 + 2a$</td><td>$2a$</td></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>$1 - a$</td></tr></table> M1 $\text{Var}(X) = a(-2+2a)^2 + 4a^2(1 - a)$ M1 $4a^3 - 8a^2 + 4a + 4a^2 - 4a^3$ $4a - 4a^2$ A1	$-2 + 2a$	$2a$	a	$1 - a$	M1 M1 A1 3	or $4 - 4a$ oe – (i) ² dep contains a ; ISW; Indep mk or $4(1 - a) - 4(1 - a)^2$ $4(1 - a)(1 - (1 - a))$ Correct table oe	Condone $2^2 \times 1 - a$ $4 - 4a - 4 \pm 8a \pm 4a^2$ or $4 - 4a - 4 \pm 4a^2$ or equiv M1M1A0 $4 - 4a - 2(1 - a)^2$ M1M1A0 Must see this line, correctly obtained Careful: $4 - 4a - (2 - 2a)^2 = 4 - 4a - (4 - 4a^2) = -4a + 4a^2 = 4a(1 - a)$ M1M1A0 only
$-2 + 2a$	$2a$							
a	$1 - a$							
Total		5						
8i	EDCBA	B1 1	A 5 B 4 C 3 D 2 E 1	NOT just 5, 4, 3, 2, 1				
iiia	$1 - \frac{6 \times d^2}{5(5^2 - 1)} = 0.9$ $1 - \frac{6 \times \Sigma d^2}{5 \times 24} = 0.9$ or $0.1 = \frac{6 \times \Sigma d^2}{5 \times 24}$ $(\Sigma d^2 = 2)$ AG	M1 A1 2	One correct step or better & nothing incorrect for A1	$1 - \frac{6 \times 2}{5(5^2 - 1)}$ $= 1 - \frac{6 \times 2}{5 \times 24}$ or $1 - \frac{12}{5 \times (5^2 - 1)}$ One correct step or better & nothing incorrect for A1 (= 0.9 AG)				
b	d^2 : 0, 0, 0, 1, 1 any order BACDE or similar	M1 A1 2	or d : 0, 0, 0, 1, -1 any order Any two adjacent dogs interchanged	May not be seen If clearly comparing second race with third; DECBA or similar: B1, but must be clear				
Total		5						

Total 72 marks

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity



OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2011