



Mark Scheme (Provisional)

Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In Statistics S1 Paper WST01/01

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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

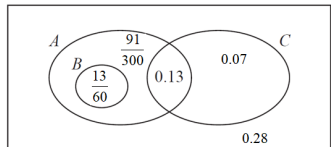
General Instructions for Marking

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 $\checkmark$ 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.
 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. Where a candidate has made multiple responses and indicates which response they wish to submit, examiners should mark this response.
If there are several attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark the final answer that is the most complete.
 7. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1. (a) (b)	<u>First Counter</u> <u>Second Counter</u> (2) $P(Y) = \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} + \frac{2}{12} = \left\{ \frac{42}{132} \text{ or } \frac{7}{22} \right\} \quad \underline{\text{or}}$ $P(\text{Yellow and two counters}) = \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} = \left\{ \frac{20}{132} \text{ or } \frac{5}{33} \right\}$ $\frac{P([Y \cap R] \cup [Y \cap B])}{P(Y)} = \frac{\frac{20}{132}}{\frac{42}{132}} = \frac{20}{42} \quad \underline{\text{or}} \quad \frac{10}{21} \quad \text{oe}$ (3) [5 marks]	B1 B1 M1 M1 A1
	Notes	
(a) (b)	1st B1 for the remaining probs on first set of branches and at least one on 2nd set 2nd B1 for a fully correct tree diagram with all the correct probabilities 1st M1 for a correct ft expression for P(Y) or P(Yellow and two counters)ft their tree diagram eg $1 - \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{6+3}{11} - \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{7+2}{11}$ NB: The method is implied by the numbers in curly brackets but we do not need to see them to award the mark. 2nd M1 for a correct ratio formula (symbols or words) <u>and</u> at least one correct ft prob or fully correct ft ratio. Do not follow through probabilities > 1 or < 0 A1 for $\frac{10}{21}$ or exact equivalent. (Allow 0.476190) NB if an exact correct fraction is not given and an awrt 0.476.... is given it would get M1M1A0 if from correct working Generally if the answer is correct then award full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working) or notes indicate otherwise	

Question Number	Scheme		Marks
2.	(a)	B and C	B1 (1)
	(b)	A and C independent gives: $P(C) \times 0.65 = 0.13$ or $0.65 \times (r + 0.13) = 0.13$ or $0.65 \times (0.48 - s) = 0.13$ $P(C) = 0.2$ or $r + 0.13 = 0.2$ or $0.48 - s = 0.2$ $r \{= 0.2 - 0.13\} = \underline{0.07}$ or $s \{= 0.48 - 0.2\} = \underline{0.28}$ $P(A) + r + s = 1$ or $0.65 + "0.07" + s = 1$ or $0.65 + "0.28" + r = 1$ $s \{= 1 - 0.72\} = \underline{0.28}$ and $r \{= 1 - 0.93\} = \underline{0.07}$	M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 (5)
	(c)	$P[(B \cup C)] = "0.2" + q$ or $0.13 + "0.07" + q$ $P(A \cap C') = p + q \quad \{= 0.52\}$ $\{P[(A \cap C') \cap (B \cup C)] = q \Rightarrow\} \quad "(p + q) \times "(0.2 + q)" = q$ or $"(p + q) \times "(0.13 + "0.07" + q)" = q$ or $"(p + q) \times "(1 - s - p)" = 0.52 - p$ [Using $p + q = 0.52$] $0.52 \times "(0.2 + q)" = q$ or $0.52(0.72 - p) = 0.52 - p$ $q = \frac{13}{60}$ $p = \frac{91}{300}$	B1ft B1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (6)
	Notes		[12 marks]
	(a)	B1 B and C seen. If they include A then B0	
	(b)	1 st M1 for a correct equation for $P(C)$ using independence. 1 st A1 for $P(C) = 0.2$ correct linear equation for r or s 2 nd A1 for either $r = 0.07$ or $s = 0.28$ 2 nd M1 for using $\sum p = 1$ Allow letter r and s or their values for r and s provided they are probabilities. 3 rd A1 for both $s = 0.28$ and $r = 0.07$	
	(c)	NB: The quotations around the 0.07 ("0.07") imply that we ft their value 1 st B1ft for an expression (in q) for $P(B \cup C)$ ft their value of r or their "0.2" eg $0.13 + "their r" + q$ Implied by 1 st or 2 nd M1 below. 2 nd B1 for a correct expression for $P(A \cap C')$ in terms of p and q or 0.52 Implied by 1 st or 2 nd M1 below 1 st M1 for a correct use of independence (ft their probabilities), values or letters. Implied by 2 nd M1 2 nd M1 using $p + q = 0.52$ to gain a linear equation in one variable 1 st A1 for a correct fraction for q 2 nd A1 for a correct fraction for p SC: If both p and q are given as equivalent recurring decimals award A0A1 eg $0.21\dot{6}$ and $0.30\dot{3}$	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3 (a)	Width = <u>2.5 (cm)</u> 1.5 cm^2 for freq of 5 so $6 \times 1.5 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$ for freq of 30 <u>or</u> $fd = \frac{5}{3} w \times h = 9$ So $h = 9 \div 2.5$ or $6 \div \frac{5}{3} = \underline{3.6 \text{ (cm)}}$	B1 M1 A1 (3)
(b)	$Q_2 = [12] + \frac{16}{25} \times 3$ allow use of $(n+1)$ giving $[12] + \frac{16.5}{25} \times 3$ $= 13.92 = \text{awrt } \underline{13.9}$	M1 A1 (2)
(c)(i)	$\sum fx = 5 \times 6.5 + 13 \times 9 + 16 \times 11 + 25 \times 13.5 + 30 \times 17.5 + 11 \times 24 = 1452$ $\bar{x} = 14.52 = \text{awrt } \underline{14.5}$	M1 A1 (2)
(ii)	$\sum fx^2 = 6.5^2 \times 5 + 9^2 \times 13 + 11^2 \times 16 + 13.5^2 \times 25 + 17.5^2 \times 30 + 24^2 \times 11 = 23\,280$ $\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{23\,280}{100} - ("14.52")^2}$ <u>or</u> $\sqrt{21.9696}$ $\sigma_x = 4.687... = \text{awrt } \underline{4.69}$	M1 M1 A1 (3)
(d)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 13 + 16 + 25 + 30 + \frac{1}{4} \times 11$ So proportion is 80.25 % or 0.8025 awrt <u>0.803</u>	M1 A1 (2)
(e)	Profit = $2.2 \times "0.8025" + 0.8 \times \frac{0.75 \times 11}{100} - 1.2 \times \left(1 - \left[0.8025 + \frac{0.75 \times 11}{100} \right] \right)$ $= 1.6935$ awrt <u>1.7 (p)</u>	M1 A1 (2)
Notes		[14 marks]
(a)	B1 for width = 2.5 (cm) M1 for sight of 9 cm^2 or $w \times h = 9$ or $fd = \frac{5}{3}$ (o.e.) A1 for height = 3.6 (cm)	
(b)	M1 for $\frac{16}{25} \times 3$ or $\frac{9}{25} \times 3$ or $\frac{m-12}{15-m} = \frac{16}{9}$ For any correct equation leading to Q_2 or correct fraction as part of Q_2	
(c)(i)	A1 for awrt 13.9 (use of $(n+1)$ giving $13.98 = \text{awrt } 14.0$) M1 for attempt at $\sum fx$ with at least 3 correct terms <u>or</u> $900 < \sum fx < 1800$ for info $\sum fx = 32.5 + 117 + 176 + 337.5 + 525 + 264$	
(ii)	A1 for awrt 14.5 (correct answer only 2/2) 1 st M1 for attempt at $\sum fx^2$ with at least 3 correct terms <u>or</u> $20\,000 < \sum fx^2 < 26\,000$ for info $\sum fx^2 = 211.25 + 1053 + 1936 + 4556.25 + 9187.5 + 6336$	
	2 nd M1 for a correct expression including $\sqrt{\quad}$ (ft their $\sum fx^2$ if clear it is $\sum fx^2$) Do not allow $(\sum fx)^2$ for $\sum fx^2$	
(d)	A1 for awrt 4.69 (allow $s = 4.7107... \text{ awrt } 4.71$) (correct answer only 3/3) M1 for attempt at a correct expression (allow 1 error or omission) eg $100 - \left(5 + \frac{13}{2} \right) - \frac{33}{4}$	
(e)	A1 for awrt 80.3% or 0.803 M1 for a correct expression ft their 0.8025 o.e. eg $\left[2.2 \times (100 - 11.5 - 8.25) + 0.8 \times 8.25 - 1.2 \times 11.5 \right] \div 100$ Condone $\left[2.2 \times "80" + 0.8 \times (8) - 1.2 \times (12) \right] \div 100$	
	A1 for awrt 1.7 Allow £0.017 (this must have units)	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	$P(W < 120) = P\left(Z < \frac{120-165}{35}\right)$ $= P(Z < -1.2857...) = 1 - 0.9015 \text{ or } 1 - 0.9007285...$ $= 0.09927... = \text{awrt } \underline{\underline{0.0985 \sim 0.0994}}$	M1 M1 A1 (3)
(b)	e.g. $P(W > x) = \frac{1}{3}$ gives $\frac{x-165}{35} = \pm 0.43$ (calculator 0.430727...) Limits 149.9245... to 180.0754... awrt <u>150</u> to <u>180</u>	M1B1 A1, A1 (4)
(c)	$P(W < 200 \mid W > "180") \text{ or } \frac{P("180" < W < 200)}{P(W > "180") \text{ or } \frac{1}{3}}$ $= \frac{0.8413(44739...) - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 0.52403... \underline{\underline{(0.523 \sim 0.5264)}}$	M1 A1 (num) A1 (3)
(d)	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}; \times 3!$ $= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{9}}}$	M1;M1 A1 (3)
[13 marks]		
Notes		
(a)	1 st M1 for standardising with 120 (allow 210), 165 and 35. Accept $\pm$ 2 nd M1 for attempting $1 - p$ [where $0.85 < p < 0.95$] A1 for awrt 0.0985~0.0994 (Correct ans only 3/3)	
(b)	M1 for standardising with x (o.e.) 165 and 35 and setting equal to a z value, $0.4 < z < 0.5$ (Accept $\frac{165-x}{35} = \pm z$ where $0.4 < z < 0.5$) B1 for use of $z = 0.43$ or better We must see 0.43 or better. 1 st A1 for lower limit of awrt 150 2 nd A1 for upper limit of awrt 180 SC A0A1 for two limits symmetrically placed about 165 provided M1 scored NB: correct answers with no working can score M1B0A1A1	
(c)	M1 for a correct probability statement (either form) ft their 180 or a correct ratio 1 st A1 for a correct numerator (awrt 0.175) 2 nd A1 for an answer in the range awrt 0.523~0.5264 (use of 180 gives 0.5263869...)	
(d)	1 st M1 for $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$ (or equivalent) 2 nd M1 for $p \times 3!$ (or equivalent) where $0 < p < \frac{1}{6}$ A1 for $\frac{2}{9}$ or any exact equivalent	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5. (a)	$\{E(X) = \} -2a - b + 0 \times c + b + 4a$ <u>or</u> $2a$ $\{ 2a = 0.5 \text{ so } \} \underline{a = 0.25}$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$\{E(X^2) = \} (-2)^2 \times a + (-1)^2 \times b + 0 + 1^2 \times b + 4^2 \times a$ <u>or</u> $20a + 2b$ (o.e.) $\{\text{Var}(X) = \} "20a + 2b" - 0.5^2$ $20a + 2b - 0.25 = 5.01$ (o.e.) e.g. $"4.75" + 2b = 5.01$ $\{ 2b = 0.26 \text{ so } \} \underline{b = 0.13}$ $\{\text{Use of sum of probs} = 1 \text{ to calculate a 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ value}\} \underline{c = 0.24}$	M1 M1 A1 A1 A1ft (5)
(c)(i)	$\{E(Y) = 5 - 8 \times 0.5 \} = \underline{1}$	B1
(ii)	$\{\text{Var}(Y) = \} (-8)^2 \times 5.01$ $= 320.64$ awrt <u>321</u>	M1 A1 (3)
(d)	$4X^2 > 5 - 8X$ $(2X - 1)(2X + 5) > 0 \Rightarrow X > 0.5$ So need $X = 1$ or 4 <u>or</u> probability of $a + b$ $= \underline{0.38}$	M1 M1A1 M1 A1 (5)
[15 marks]		
Notes		
(a)	M1 for any correct expression for $E(X)$ in terms of a (or a, b, c) A1 for $a = 0.25$	
(b)	1 st M1 for attempt at an expression for $E(X^2)$ with at least 3 correct non-zero terms 2 nd M1 for a correct expression for $\text{Var}(X)$ eg $"18a - c + 1" - 0.5^2$ Allow with their value of a substituted 1 st A1 for a correct equation for b (or possibly c) eg $"18a - c + 1" - 0.5^2 = 5.01$ Allow with their value of a substituted 2 nd A1 for either $b = 0.13$ or $c = 0.24$ 3 rd A1ft for using $c = 1 - 2 \times "0.25" - 2 \times "0.13"$ or $b = (1 - 2 \times "0.25" - "0.24") \div 2$ to gain the correct ft answer for their 2 nd value	
(c)	B1 for $\{E(Y) = \} 1$ M1 for correct use of $\text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$ A1 for awrt 321	
(d)	1 st M1 for correct quadratic inequality (may be inside prob statement) or table of values 2 nd M1 for an attempt to solve or identifying correct X values 1 st A1 for $X > 0.5$ [may also have $X < -2.5$] 3 rd M1 for realising need $X = 1$ and 4 only or answer of their $(a + b)$ 2 nd A1 for 0.38 (or exact equivalent) only (correct ans only 5/5)	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	$\{S_{yy} = \} 42.63 - \frac{23.7^2}{16} = [7.524375]$	B1 (1)
(b)	Use of $\bar{y} = 3.684 - 0.3242\bar{x}$; so $\sum x = 16 \times \left(\frac{3.684 - \frac{23.7}{16}}{0.3242} \right) = 108.71067..$ $\{S_{xx} = \} 756.81 - \frac{("108.71..")^2}{16}$; = 18.18435... awrt 18.2	M1; A1 M1; A1 (4)
(c)	$b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} \Rightarrow S_{xy} = "18.1843.." \times (-0.3242) [= -5.8953..]; r = \frac{"-5.89536.."}{\sqrt{"18.184.." \times 7.524375}}$ $= -0.50399... = \underline{-0.49 \sim -0.51}$	M1; M1 A1 (3)
(d)	Sub $x = 2$ in the regression line gives $y = 3.0356$	B1 (1)
(e)	St.dev = $\sqrt{\frac{S_{xx}}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{"18.184..."}{16}} = 1.066..$ So limits are: $\frac{"108.71..."}{16} \pm 3 \times "1.066..." = 3.5965... \sim 9.9929... = \text{awrt } \underline{3.6 \sim 10}$	M1 M1, A1 (3)
(f)	The probability of $x = 2$ being in the range is very small; so Behrouz's estimate is <u>unreliable</u>	B1ft; dB1ft (2)
(g)	Should use regression of x on y to estimate unemployment or equivalent So Andi's suggestion is not suitable <u>or</u> not to be recommended	B1 dB1 (2)
[16 marks]		
Notes		
(a)	B1 Value given so must see sight of a correct expression – allow 561.69 for 23.7^2	
(b)	1 st M1 for clear use of regression line with $\bar{y}$ or $\sum y$ 1 st A1 for $\sum x = \text{awrt } 109$ 2 nd M1 for a correct expression for S_{xx} ft their $\sum x$ 2 nd A1 for awrt 18.2	
(c)	1 st M1 for use of gradient to find S_{xy} 2 nd M1 for a correct expression for r ft their S_{xy} and S_{xx} A1 for an answer in the range $-0.49 \sim -0.51$	
(d)	B1 for sight of $y = 3.03...$ or better. Allow 3.04	
(e)	1 st M1 for a correct attempt at st. dev. ft their S_{xx} or $\sqrt{\frac{756.81}{16} - \left(\frac{"108.71..."}{16} \right)^2}$ ft their $\sum x$ 2 nd M1 for one correct calc...ft their values A1 for a range awrt 3.6~10	
(f)	1 st B1ft for a correct reason ft their range in part (e) eg $x = 2$ is <u>outside</u> the range. Allow extrapolation 2 nd dB1ft dep on 1 st B1 for stating a correct conclusion for their range	
(g)	1 st B1 for a suitable reason based on reg line, eg regression line (y on x) can only be used to estimate wages. Allow x instead of unemployment and y instead of wages 2 nd dB1 dep on 1 st B1 for suggesting not suitable (or equivalent)	

