OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Further Mathematics B (MEI)

Y432/01: Statistics minor

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

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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.

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Text Instructions

Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
E	Explanation mark 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
BP	Blank page
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only previous M mark.
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This indicates that the instruction **In this question you must show detailed reasoning** appears in the question.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for AS Level Mathematics B (MEI)

a Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct solutions leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not always be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly. Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an apparently incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
If you are in any doubt whatsoever you should contact your Team Leader.

c The following types of marks are available.

M
A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.
A method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words "Determine" or "Show that", or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

A
Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B
Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep*' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.

e The abbreviation FT implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only – differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case, please escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

f Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)
We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so.

- When a value is **given** in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value.
- When a value is **not given** in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to **2 s.f.** unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.
  NB for Specification A the rubric specifies 3 s.f. as standard, so this statement reads "3 s.f"

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.
Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for *g* should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

g Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:

- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.
- If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.
- if a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

h For a genuine misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

i If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers provided that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold "In this question you must show detailed reasoning", or the command words "Show" and "Determine. Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	(a)		$P(X=4) = \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{7}{99}$	**B1** **[1]**	**1.1**	**AG**	or: ${}_7C_4 \div {}_{12}C_4 = \frac{7}{99}$
1	(b)		$E(X) = \frac{7}{3}$ or 2.33(3…)	**B1**	**1.1a**	**BC**	
			$Var(X) = \frac{70}{99}$ or 0.707(07…) or 0.71	**B1ft** **[2]**	**1.1**	**BC**	ft their $E(X)$ if working shown
1	(c)		$P(X=4)$ is higher than $P(X=0)$ and the other probabilities would increase in proportion.	**E1**	**2.4**	Consideration of both (may then come to wrong conclusion)	NB if calculated: E(girls out of 2 chosen) = 1.2 then
			$E(X)$ would be smaller because…	**B1** **[2]**	**3.1a**	Correct decision linked to (a partial) attempt to explain	$E(X) = 2.2$ with conclusion

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	(a)		Dead pixels (occur randomly and) occurrences are independent with constant probability $\frac{1}{500000}$. The number of 'successes' in 2304000 pixels are being counted, so a binomial distribution is appropriate. Because n (2304000) is large and p ($\frac{1}{500000}$) is small a Poisson distribution is also appropriate	**E1** **E1** **E1** **[3]**	**2.4** **2.4** **2.4**	For explanation of binomial citing at least two conditions For full explanation including context For explanation of Poisson approximation	 Need not give specific values but if given they should be correct
2	(b)		Poisson(4.608) soi P(X = 4) = 0.187 (0.18733...) P(X > 4) = 1 – 0.5117 = 0.488 (0.48826...)	**M1** **A1** **A1** **[3]**	**3.3** **1.1** **1.1**	 **BC** **BC**	$\frac{576}{125}$
2	(c)		**DR** $1-\left(\frac{499999}{500000}\right)^n$ (>) 0.99 so $\left(\frac{499999}{500000}\right)^n$ (<) 0.01 n (>) $\frac{\log 0.01}{\log\frac{499999}{500000}}$ (= 2302582.79) oe Sample size is (at least) 2.31 million (2302583)	**M1*** **M1dep*** **A1** **[3]**	**3.1b** **1.1** **3.2a**	 $log_{0.999998}(0.01)$ Allow (at least) 2.30 million	
2	(d)		P($X \geq 1$) = 0.8 so P(X = 0) = 0.2 $e^{-\lambda} = 0.2$ oe λ = 1.6(094…) or $ln5$ or $-ln0.2$	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**3.3** **1.1**		

Question	Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
3	**DR** H_0: no association between age of person and ownership H_1: some association between age of person and ownership	**B1**	**3.3**	For both hypotheses correct	Allow hypotheses and conclusion in terms of independence, but if 'correlation' is mentioned the first **B1** and final **A1** cannot be earned
	<table><tr><td>Expected</td><td>Does own</td><td>Does not</td></tr><tr><td>Over 45</td><td>33.78</td><td>33.22</td></tr><tr><td>Under 45</td><td>27.22</td><td>26.78</td></tr></table>	**M1** **A1**	**3.4** **1.1**	E values accurate to at least 1dp	Yates' correction is not expected, but gains full marks if used correctly
	<table><tr><td>Contribution</td><td>Does own</td><td>Does not</td></tr><tr><td>Over 45</td><td>0.5280 (0.5272)</td><td>0.5368 (0.5361)</td></tr><tr><td>Under 45</td><td>0.6551 (0.6542)</td><td>0.6661 (0.6650)</td></tr></table>	**B1**	**1.1**	Values must be seen or calculation method clearly indicated; this mark cannot be implied merely by a correct final value of X^2	<table><tr><td></td><td>Does own</td><td>Does not</td></tr><tr><td>o</td><td>0.4104 (0.4097)</td><td>0.4172 (0.4166)</td></tr><tr><td>u</td><td>0.5092 (0.5084)</td><td>0.5177 (0.5167)</td></tr></table>
	$X^2 = 2.386\,[2.38, 2.39]$	**B1**	**1.1**		$X^2 = 1.85$ (awrt)
	Refer to χ^2_1 (Critical value at 10% level = 2.71);	**B1**	**2.5**	For 1 degree of freedom (may be implied by correct c.v.)	
	2.386 < 2.71 Result is not significant oe	**M1**	**3.5a**	For comparison of their t.s. with correct c.v. and conclusion	
	there is not enough evidence to suggest that there is association between age (of person) and ownership (of dogs or cats)	**A1** **[8]**	**2.2b**	Conclusion not too assertive and in context	**A0** if hypotheses are reversed

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
4	(a)		Distribution is Geo(metric)$\left(\frac{1}{13}\right)$	**B1** **[1]**	**1.2**		**B0** if any additional parameters given
4	(b)		$P(X = 10) = \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^9 \times \frac{1}{13}$ $= 0.037(428\ldots)$	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**3.3** **1.1**		
4	(c)		$E(X) = 13$ $Var(X) = 156$	**B1** **B1** **[2]**	**1.2** **1.1**		
4	(d)		**DR** $p(Ace) = \frac{k+4}{k+52}$ soi $(1-p)p = \frac{8}{81}$ $\Rightarrow 81p^2 - 81p + 8 = 0$ $p = \frac{1}{9}$ or $p = \frac{8}{9}$ $\frac{k+4}{k+52} = \frac{1}{9}$ or $\frac{k+4}{k+52} = \frac{8}{9}$ used to reach k = $\Rightarrow k = 2$ or $k = 380$	**B1** **M1** **A1** **M1** **A1** **[5]**	**3.1a** **1.1a** **1.1** **3.1a** **1.1**	At any point $\left(1-\frac{k+4}{k+52}\right)\left(\frac{k+4}{k+52}\right) = \frac{8}{81}$ $8k^2 - 3056k + 6080 = 0$ Method to solve quadratic from above approach Both values needed	$k^2 - 382k + 760 = 0$

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
5	(a)		Because (the grouping of points on) the scatter diagram does not appear to be elliptical **due to** the outlier/anomalous point	**E1** **E1** **[2]**	**3.5a** **2.4**	Or: not bivariate Normal	
5	(b)		<table><tr><td>Rank BCG</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Rank Measles</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>8</td></tr></table>Evaluates $\sum d^2 (= 16)$ soi Spearman's rank coeff = $\frac{17}{21}$ (= 0.8095… or 0.81)	**M1** **M1** **A1** **[3]**	**1.1** **1.1** **1.1**	For ranking BCG & Measles (may be reversed or implied from d values) **BC**	Use of percentage values is **M0 M0**
5	(c)		H_0: There is no association between (vaccination rates for) BCG and measles in the population H_1: There is some association between (vaccination rates for) BCG and measles in the population For $n = 8$, 5% critical value is (±)0.7381 0.8095 > 0.7381 Reject H_0 oe There is sufficient evidence to suggest that there is some association between (vaccination rates for) BCG and measles (in the population)	**B1** **B1** **B1** **M1** **A1** **[5]**	**3.3** **1.2** **3.4** **1.1** **2.2b**	Need to see population in one or other of the hypotheses For comparison with sensible critical value, $\lvert r_s \rvert < 1$ and conclusion correct FT their r_s Not too assertive and includes context	**SC** if outlier excluded in **(b)** may still score 5/5 For $n = 7$, c.v. is 0.7857 0.7143 < 0.7857 Do not reject H_0 Insufficient evidence…
5	(d)		$y = -4.80x + 24.49$ awrt x = doctors, y = unemployment	**B1** **B1** **[2]**	**1.1** **1.1**	**BC** Variables defined (other letters may be used)	
5	(e)		14.89 [14.8, 15.0]	**B1** **[1]**	**1.1**		
5	(f)		Not reliable since extrapolation oe	**E1** **[1]**	**2.4**		
5	(g)		Data point (3.99, 11.42) plotted correctly	**B1** **[1]**	**1.1**		
5	(h)		The fit would be worse. The regression line might no longer be valid due to this point which is perhaps an outlier.	**E1** **E1** **[2]**	**2.2b** **2.4**	may refer to residuals or correlation	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
6	(a)		$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n}(1^2 + 2^2 \ldots n^2)$ $= \frac{1}{n}\left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}\right)$ $= \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$	B1	3.1a	For initial expression for $E(X^2)$	n^2 term may be implied
			$Var(X) = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2$ $\frac{(4n^2+6n+2)}{12} - \frac{(3n^2+6n+3)}{12}$	M1	2.1	using their $E(X^2)$ and correct E(X) At least one constructive intermediate step must be seen	
			$= \frac{1}{12}(n^2-1)$	A1 [3]	1.1	**AG**	
6	(b)		Uniform $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 2n-1\}$ is a transformation of $Y = 2X - 1$ of uniform $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ so $Var(Y) = 2^2\, Var(X) = \frac{1}{3}(n^2-1)$	M1 A1 [2]	2.2a 1.1	**AG**	
6	(c)		$E(Y) = \mu = n\ (= 100)$	B1	3.1a		
			$Var(Y) = 3333$ or $\sigma = 57.73$	B1	1.1	100 substituted into $\frac{1}{3}(n^2-1)$	
			$100 - 57.73k = 1$ or $100 + 57.73k = 199$	M1	2.2a 1.1	using their numerical $E(Y)$ and $Var(Y)$	Allow inequalities
			$\Rightarrow k = 1.715$ [1.71, 1,72]	A1 [4]			

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