



# Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2016

Pearson Edexcel International A Level  
in Statistics 1 (WST01)  
Paper 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.

## PEARSON 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)
  - **d... or dep** – dependent
  - indep – independent
  - dp decimal places
  - sf significant figures
  - \* The answer is printed on the paper or ag- answer given
  - $\square$  or d... 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.

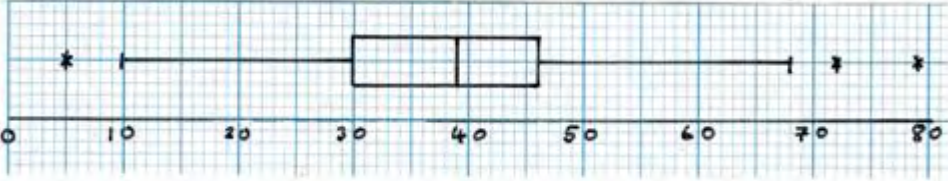
5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.
6. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
  - If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which 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.

### **Special notes for marking Statistics exams**

- If a candidate is "hedging their bets" e.g. give Attempt 1...Attempt 2...etc then please send to review.
- Any correct method should gain credit. If you cannot see how to apply the mark scheme but believe the method to be correct please send to review.

**Jan2016**  
**WST01 STATISTICS 1 International**  
**Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.(a)	$[F(5) = ] \quad \underline{\frac{5}{6}}$	B1  (1)
(b)	$[E(X) = ] \quad -2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} \quad \underline{\text{or}} \quad \frac{1}{12}(-6 + 2 + 12 + 4 + 12)$ $= \underline{2}$	M1 A1  (2)
(c)	$[E(X^2) = ] \quad (-2)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{12} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{6} \quad (\text{o.e.})$ $\underline{\text{or}} \quad \frac{1}{12}(12 + 2 + 36 + 16 + 72) \quad \underline{\text{or}} \quad \frac{138}{12} \quad \underline{\text{or}} \quad \frac{23}{2} \quad (\text{o.e.})$ $[Var(X) = ] \quad \underline{\frac{23}{2}} - "2"{}^2$ $= \underline{7.5} \quad (\text{o.e.})$	M1  M1 A1  (3)
(d)(i)	$[E(Y) = 7 - 2E(X) = ] \quad \underline{3}$	B1
(ii)	$[Var(Y) = ] \quad (-2)^2 Var(X) \quad \underline{\text{or}} \quad 4 Var(X)$ $= \underline{30}$	M1 A1
(iii)	$7 - 2X > X \Rightarrow 7 > 3X$ so $X = 1$ or $-2$  So $[P(Y > X) = ] \quad \underline{\frac{5}{12}}$	M1 A1 A1  (6)
<b>Notes</b>		
(a)	B1 for $\frac{5}{6}$ or exact equivalents e.g. $\frac{10}{12}$ or $0.8\bar{3}$	
<b>For M1 in (b) &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> M1 in (c) take full method leading to answer: e.g. <math>\div</math> by 5 (or <math>n</math>) is usually M0</b>		
(b)	M1 for an attempt at $E(X)$ with at least 3 correct products seen. Answer only M1A1	
(c)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for an attempt at $E(X^2)$ with at least 3 correct products seen (even if labelled $Var(X)$ ) Condone $-2^2$ if it later becomes $+4$ but only 3 correct products are needed for M1 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for a correct numerical expression for $Var(X)$ ft their $E(X)$ and their $E(X^2)$ A1 for 7.5 or any exact equivalent e.g. $\frac{15}{2}$ Answer only M1M1A1	
(d)(i)	B1 for 3 only	
(ii)	M1 for correct use of $Var(aX+b)$ formula. ft their value of $Var(X)$ even if $< 0$ A1 for 30 only	
(iii)	M1 for attempt at solving a correct inequality as far as $a > bx$ ( $a$ and $b$ both $> 0$ ) 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for identifying $X = 1$ and $-2$ as the required values (or $Y = 11$ and $5$ ) [ $\Rightarrow$ by corr ans] 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for $\frac{5}{12}$ or an exact equivalent	
<b>ALT</b>	[ $y : 11 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -5$ ] Allow M1 in (ii) for attempt at $E(Y^2) = 39$ ( $\geq 3$ correct products) <b>and</b> $Var(Y) = "39" - "3"{}^2$ ft their $E(Y)$ Allow M1 in (iii) for attempt at full set of $Y$ values with corresponding $X$ probs ( $\geq 3$ correct)	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2.(a)	[pass for] <b>30</b> (labelled or 1 <sup>st</sup> answer)	B1 (1)
(b)	[merit for] <b>46</b> (labelled or 2 <sup>nd</sup> answer)	B1 (1)
(c)	$[1.5(Q_3 - Q_1) = 1.5 \times 16 = 24]$ so $c = \underline{70}$ and $d = \underline{6}$	B1, B1 (2)
(d)	<b>68, 72, 79</b>	B2/1/0 (2)
(e)	$5 < d$ therefore 5 is an outlier	M1
		A1
		A1
		(3)
(f)	$\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \times 3$ $= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{32}}}$	M1M1
		A1
		(3)
		<b>[12 marks]</b>

**Notes**

- In (a), (b), (c) and (d) condone correct numbers with % e.g. 30% for (a)**
- (c) 1<sup>st</sup> B1 for  $c = 70$  2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for  $d = 6$  (Allow B1B1 for unlabelled 70 followed by 6)  
 SC Award B1B0 for  $c = 6$  and  $d = 70$  or 6 and 70 in the wrong order
- (d) B2 for all 3 correct values (and no extra value) (B1 for two correct)
- (e) **Fully correct box plot scores M1A1A1**  
 M1 for identifying or stating( e.g. on the grid) that 5 is the only outlier or lower whisker ending at 6 or 10 (May be implied by a correct diagram)  
 1<sup>st</sup> A1 for only one outlier correctly marked at 5 (whisker(s) must stop above 5)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for a single lower whisker stopping at 10 (2 whiskers is A0 here)  
 Condone 15 marked (e.g. dash or cross) on an otherwise correct whisker  
 If the outlier is at 5 and lower whisker ends at 6 award M1A1A0
- (f) 1<sup>st</sup> M1 for  $\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$   
 2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for an expression of the form  $pq^2 \times 3$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are probabilities ( $p \neq q$ )  
 NB  $\frac{3}{4} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \times 3 = \frac{9}{64} = 0.140625$  is a common incorrect answer and scores M0M1A0  
 SC Can award M0M1A0 if just  $\frac{9}{64}$  (o.e.) is seen.  
 A1 for  $\frac{3}{32}$  or exact equivalent. Allow 0.0937 or 0.0938 following a correct expression.

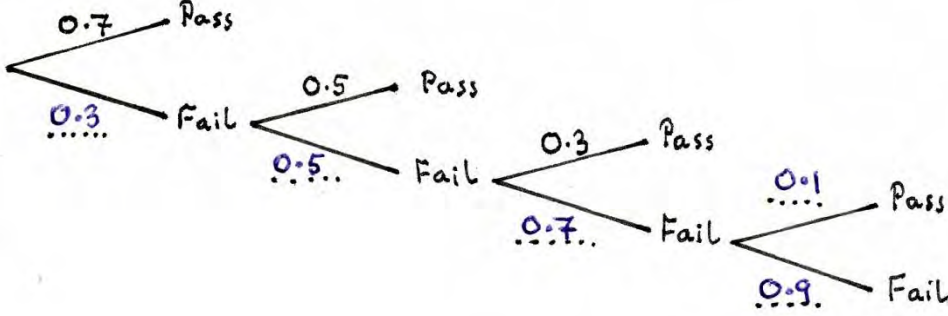
**Warning**

$2 \times (0.25)^2 \times (0.75)$  or  $2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{4}$  gives the correct answer but is M0M0A0

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3.(a)	$[S_{vs}] = 177.311 - \frac{36.8 \times 29}{8} = 43.911 =$ awrt <b>43.9</b> $[S_{ss}] = 209.72 - \frac{36.8^2}{8} = 40.44 =$ awrt <b>40.4</b>	A1 M1 A1 (3)
(b)	$r = \frac{"43.911"}{\sqrt{55.275 \times "40.44"}}, = 0.92875... =$ awrt <b>0.929</b>	M1, A1 (2)
(c)	$r$ is close to 1 so there is support for the publisher's belief [ if $1 >  r  \dots 0.5$ ] (Allow "yes" because "strong corr." but "yes" & "positive corr." is B0)	B1ft (1)
(d)	$b = \frac{"43.911"}{55.275}, = 0.7944... =$ awrt 0.79 $a = \bar{s} - b\bar{v} = 4.6 - "0.7944..." \times 3.625 [= 1.720...]$ $s = 1.72 + 0.794v$	M1, A1 M1 A1 (4)
(e)	$\frac{y}{1000} = "1.72" + "0.794" \times \left( \frac{x+50}{200} \right)$ $y = 1920 + 3.97x$	M1 A1 A1ft (3)
(f)	Gradient of textbooks is greater spend more advertising on textbooks	B1ft dB1ft (2) <b>[15 marks]</b>

**Notes**

(a)	M1 for one correct expression 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for $[S_{vs} = ]$ awrt 43.9 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for $[S_{ss} = ]$ awrt 40.4	For correct answer with no working award M1 and the appropriate A1 Condone missing labels
(b)	M1 for a correct expr' for $r$ , ft their 43.911 (but not 177.311) and their 40.44 (not 209.72) A1 for awrt 0.929 (correct ans only scores 2/2 and ans only of 0.93 scores M1A0)	
(c)	B1ft for saying it <u>does</u> support the belief <u>or</u> a linear model/relationship is suitable <b>and</b> giving a suitable reason e.g. <u>strong</u> correlation [ If $ r  < 0.5$ allow " $r$ close to 0" so " <u>does not</u> support" o.e.]	
	<b>In (d) and (e) a correct answer with no working is awarded the M marks by implication</b>	
(d)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for a correct expression for $b$ , ft their 43.911 and allow 3sf values to be used 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for awrt 0.79 or allow an exact fraction from the 3sf values e.g. $\frac{439}{553}$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for a correct method for $a$ , ft their value of $b$ NB $\bar{s} = 4.6 = \frac{36}{8}$ and $\bar{v} = 3.625 = \frac{29}{8}$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for equation for $s$ in terms of $v$ with $a =$ awrt 1.72 and $b =$ awrt 0.794	
(e)	M1 for correct sub. in their equation giving an equation in $y$ and $x$ . Allow 1 slip e.g. $\frac{y}{100}$ 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for $c = 1920$ (to 3 sf) 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1ft for $d =$ awrt 3.97 <u>or</u> $5 \times$ (their $b$ correct to 2 sig. figs.)	
<b>ALT</b>	Using coding formulae to get values for $x, y$ requires a <u>full</u> method. Allow 1 slip but correct $d \Rightarrow$ M1	
(f)	1 <sup>st</sup> B1ft for a suitable reason based on gradients (o.e. in words e.g. rate of increase...) 2 <sup>nd</sup> dB1ft for recommending spend more on advertising textbooks <b>ft</b> If gradient in (e) $< 1.2$ then a <u>comparison of grads</u> leading to spending on novels is B1B1	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>4.(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p>	 <p><math>1 - 0.3 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 \times 0.9</math> or <math>0.7 + (0.3 \times 0.5) + (0.3 \times 0.5 \times 0.3) + (0.3 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 \times 0.1)</math>  <math>= \underline{\underline{0.9055}}</math></p> <p><math>[P(P_1 \cup P_2   \text{Pass})] = \frac{0.7 + "0.3" \times 0.5}{(b)}, = \frac{0.85}{"0.9055"}</math>  <math>= 0.938707... = \text{awrt } \underline{\underline{0.939}}</math></p> <p><math>p + (1-p)(p-0.2)</math> or <math>1 - (1-p)(1.2-p)</math> (o.e.)  e.g. <math>p + p - p^2 + 0.2p - 0.2 = 0.95 \rightarrow p^2 - 2.2p + 1.15 = 0</math> (*)</p> <p><math>p = \frac{2.2 \pm \sqrt{2.2^2 - 4 \times 1.15}}{2}</math> or Complete the sq: <math>(p-1.1)^2 - 1.1^2 + 1.15 = 0</math>  <math>= \frac{2.2 \pm 0.4898...}{2}</math> or <math>\frac{2.2 \pm \sqrt{0.24}}{2}</math> or <math>1.1 \pm \sqrt{0.06}</math> or (1.34...), 0.855...  <math>p = 0.85505102... \quad p = \underline{\underline{0.855}}</math></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>M1, A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>dM1A1cso</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p>
<b>Notes</b>		
<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p><b>Ans. only</b></p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for correctly placing 0.3 and 0.5  2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for correctly placing 0.7, 0.1 and 0.9</p> <p><b>Apart from (d), a correct answer with no incorrect working scores full marks.</b></p> <p>M1 for a correct expression (ft from their tree diagram)  A1 for 0.9055 or exact equivalent e.g. <math>\frac{1811}{2000}</math> Accept 0.906 <u>only</u> if correct expr' seen</p> <p>M1 for a correct ratio of probs ft their 0.3 and their answer to (b)[if &lt; 1]. Num &gt; Den M0  A1ft for correct numerator and their part (b) on denominator  A1 for awrt 0.939 or accept exact fraction eg <math>\frac{1700}{1811}</math></p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> M1 for a correct expression for P(pass) in terms of <math>p</math> [ condone <math>p - (p-1)(p-0.2)</math> etc ]  2<sup>nd</sup> dM1 dep. on 1<sup>st</sup> M1 for expanding brackets and forming an equation in <math>p</math>  Allow one slip  A1cso correct processing leading to printed answer. No incorrect working seen.</p> <p>M1 for attempt to solve <b>given</b> equation, correct expression. Condone just + not <math>\pm</math>  1<sup>st</sup> A1 for correct expression and simplified square root or 1.34... and 0.855...  2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for <math>p = 0.855</math> only (penalise any extra value &gt; 1) Correct ans only scores 3/3</p> <p>For <math>\frac{1}{10}(11 - \sqrt{6})</math> or 0.855... score M1A1A0 (not to 3dp) but for 0.855 can score M1A1A1</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5.(a)	$[P(H < 18) =] P\left(Z < \frac{18-22}{10}\right) = P(Z < -0.4)$ $= 1 - 0.6554$ $= 0.3446 \text{ or awrt } \underline{\underline{0.345}}$	M1 dM1 A1 (3)
(b)	$P(H > 50) = P(Z > 2.8) = 1 - 0.9974 = 0.0026$ $P(H > 39) = P(Z > 1.7) = 1 - 0.9554 = 0.0446$ $P(H > 50   H > 39) = \frac{P(H > 50)}{P(H > 39)} \text{ or } \frac{"0.0026"}{"0.0446"}$ $= \underline{\underline{0.057\sim 0.0585}}$	M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 (5)
(c)	$\frac{18-\mu}{\sigma} = -0.8416 \quad \frac{28-\mu}{\sigma} = 1$ $\text{Solving: } 10 = 1.8416\sigma$ $\sigma = \text{awrt } \underline{\underline{5.43}}$ $\mu = \text{awrt } \underline{\underline{22.57}}$	M1B1A1 M1 A1 A1 (6)
<b>Notes</b>		
(a)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for standardising with 18, 22 and 10. Allow $\pm \frac{18-22}{10}$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> dM1 dependent on 1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for $1 - p$ where $0.6 < p < 0.7$ A1 for 0.3446 or better or awrt 0.345. NB Calculator gives 0.3445783...Ans only 3/3	
(b)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for correct standardisation and $1 - q$ (where $q = 0.9\dots$ ) for one of these probs 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for 0.0026 or better (calc 0.0025551...) or $1 - 0.9974$ (or better) 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for 0.0446 or better (calc 0.0445654...) or $1 - 0.9554$ (or better) 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for a correct ratio of probability expressions or values (ft their 0.0026 and 0.0446 but if num. > denom. then M0) 3 <sup>rd</sup> A1 for answer in the range 0.057~0.0585. No fractions but $\frac{13}{223}$ can score M1A1A1M1A0 Can score full marks for either awrt 0.0583 (tables) or awrt 0.0573 (calc) only	
<b>Ans. only</b>		
(c)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for attempt to standardise with $\mu$ , $\sigma$ and 18 or 28 and set equal to a $z$ value ( $\pm$ ) The $z$ values should be in the range (0.8, 0.9) for "18" and (0.95, 1.05) for "28" B1 for using $z = 0.8416$ or better (allow $\pm$ ) Calculator gives 0.8416212... 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for both equations with $\pm 1$ and $\pm 0.84$ or better	
<b>SC</b>	for $\frac{28-\mu}{\sigma} = \pm 0.8416$ and $\frac{18-\mu}{\sigma} = \pm 1$ award M1B1A0 (0.84 instead of 0.8416 loses B1)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> M1	for solving their linear equations in $\mu$ & $\sigma$ . Reducing to an equation in one variable. Correct processes allow one sign slip	
2 <sup>nd</sup> A1	for $\sigma = \text{awrt } 5.43$	
3 <sup>rd</sup> A1	for $\mu = \text{awrt } 22.57$	
<b>Calc</b>	No $z = 0.8416$ or better seen: can award 6/6 for $\sigma = \text{awrt } 5.4300$ or $5.4301$ and $\mu = \text{awrt } 22.57$	
<b>No working</b>	For $\sigma = \text{awrt } 5.43$ and $\mu = \text{awrt } 22.57$ award M1B0A1M1A1A1 i.e. 5/6	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>6.(a)</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b></p> <p><b>(d)</b></p>	$(\mu \text{ or } \bar{x} =) \frac{8360}{10} = \underline{\underline{836}}$ $(\sigma =) \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{10}} = \sqrt{6384} \text{ or } 4\sqrt{399}, = 79.89993... \quad \text{awrt } \underline{\underline{79.9}}$ <p>mean &gt; median So <u>positive</u> (skew)</p> $\frac{776 + 896}{2} = 836 \text{ which is the same as } \bar{x} \text{ or one is 60 above } \bar{x}, \text{ one 60 below}$ <p>So <u>no change</u> in the mean</p> $(896 - 836)^2 = (776 - 836)^2 = 60^2 = 3600 < 6384 \text{ the average of } \sum (x - \bar{x})^2$ <p>Or <math>\sum (x - \bar{x})^2 \rightarrow 63840 + 2 \times 60^2 = 71040</math> and <math>\frac{71040}{12} = 5920 &lt; \frac{63840}{10}</math></p> <p>So standard deviation will <u>reduce</u></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1 dB1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>B1 dB1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>B1 dB1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>[ 9 marks]</p>
<b>Notes</b>		
<p><b>(a)</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>SC</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b></p> <p><b>SC</b></p> <p><b>(d)</b></p> <p><b>Use of <math>\Sigma x^2</math></b></p>	<p>M1 for <math>\frac{63840}{10}</math> with or without <math>\sqrt{\quad}</math> (ignore labels) or <math>s^2 = \frac{63840}{9}</math> NB <math>\sum x^2 = 7052800</math> but must see at least <math>\sigma^2 = \frac{7052800}{10} - ("836")^2</math> for M1 A1 for awrt 79.9 Accept <math>s =</math> awrt 84.2 (84.2219..). Correct answer only M1A1</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for a correct comparison of mean and median (allow just <math>836 &gt; 815</math>) May see <math>\frac{k(\text{mean} - \text{median})}{\sigma \text{ or } \sigma^2}</math> (o.e.) if so just check sign of answer (provided denom &gt; 0)</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> dB1 dependent on 1<sup>st</sup> B1 for positive (skew) only. Positive correlation is B0 If their mean is &lt; 815 award B0B1 for the comparison <u>and</u> statement of negative skew</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for a suitable calculation to show(or statement) that mean of these two rabbits(or all 12) is the same e.g. new <math>\sum x = 8360 + 776 + 896 = 10032</math>, so mean = <math>\frac{10032}{12} = 836</math></p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> dB1 dependent on a suitable calculation or reason for stating "no change" o.e. If they only say differences are the same (but not 1 above and 1 below o.e.) <u>and</u> state no change then award B0B1</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for a suitable calculation showing 60 or 3600 and comparing with 79.9 or 6384 respectively (must see some calculation here) <u>or</u> calculation of new variance (5920 vs 6384) or st. dev (76.9 vs 79.9)</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> dB1 dependent on 1<sup>st</sup> B1 for stating s.d. "reduces" (o.e.) Send arguments based on <math>\Sigma x^2</math> to review</p>	

