



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

**Pearson Edexcel International A level
In Statistics S2 (WST02/01)**

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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.

June 2018
WST02
Mark Scheme

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1(a)(i) | $P(M = 1) = 0.315124\dots$ | awrt <u>0.315</u> |
| (ii) | $P(M \geq 3) = 1 - P(M \leq 2)$ $= 1 - 0.9885$ | awrt <u>0.0115</u> |
| (b) | $n \times 0.05 = 3$ (o.e.) | <u>$n = 60$</u> |
| (c) | $[P(F \geq 1) > 0.99 \Rightarrow] 1 - P(F = 0) > 0.99$ $1 - 0.95^n > 0.99$ <u>or</u> $0.95^n < 0.01$ (o.e.) | M1 M1 |
| | $n \log 0.95 < \log 0.01$ <u>or</u> $n > \frac{\log 0.01}{\log 0.95}$ [= 89.78...] | M1 |
| | <u>$\therefore n = 90$</u> | A1 cso |
| | Notes | Total 9 |
| (a)(ii) | M1 for $1 - P(M \leq 2)$. Condone writing $1 - P(M < 2)$ if the correct answer follows. Just seeing $1 - P(X < 3)$ is not enough unless it leads to the correct answer. A1 for awrt 0.0115 (Correct answer only 2/2) | |
| (b) | M1 for writing or using $n \times 0.05$ Can ignore mention of Poisson if correct equation is seen. A1 for 60 only (Correct answer only 2/2) | |
| (c) | 1 st M1 for using or writing $1 - P(F = 0)$ in a <u>correct</u> inequality or equation with 0.99 2 nd M1 for either of the correct inequalities, allow \geq or \leq or $=$ (oe) [May be implied by 3 rd M] Use of “=” instead of inequality can score 1st two M marks only. 3 rd M1 for solving $0.95^n < 0.01$ (o.e.) (must have an inequality) Must have a correct inequality here so $n \log 0.95 = \log 0.01$ is M0A0 even if it leads to 90 For trial and improvement approach must see both 89 & 90 used. Trial and improvement needs $P(0 n = 89) = 0.0104\dots > 0.01$ <u>and</u> $P(0 n = 90) = 0.00988\dots < 0.01$ and then 1 st and 2 nd M1 implied A1 cso – no sign errors or mistakes | |
| SC | Wrong inequality $1 - P(F = 0) < 0.99$ leading to $n < \text{awrt } 89.8$ can score M0M0M1A0 | |
| NB | Normal use of normal distribution will score 0/4 | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 3.(a) | $(102 - 100)p = \frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{102 - 100}{k - 100} = \frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{k - 102}{k - 100} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $(k - 100)p = 1$ (o.e.) $p = \frac{1}{6}$ so $(k - 100)\frac{1}{6} = 1$ $k - 100 = 6$ therefore $k = 106$ * | M1 dM1 A1cso (3) |
| (b)(i) | $\frac{5}{6}$ (or exact equivalent) | B1 |
| (ii) | 0 | B1 (2) |
| (c) | 103 | B1 (1) |
| (d) | $\frac{r - 100}{6} = 0.15$ $= \underline{100.9}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (e) | $3P(X \leq x - 1.5) = P(X \geq x + 1.5)$ so $\frac{3}{6}(x - 1.5 - 100) = \frac{1}{6}(106 - x - 1.5)$ $[3(x - 1.5 - 100) = (106 - x - 1.5)]$ implies $4x - 304.5 = 104.5$ (o.e.) $x = \underline{102.25}$ (o.e.) | M1 dM1 A1 (3) |
| Notes | | Total 11 |
| (a) | 1 st M1 for one of the 4 given equations (o.e.) 2 nd M1 for at least one intermediate step of working (condone 1 slip or sign error) A1 cso no incorrect working seen leading to $k = 106$ | |
| ALT | 1 st M1 $\frac{1}{3}$ represents 2 ml so $\frac{2}{3}$ is 4 ml or total width is 6 ml 2 nd dM1 So $k = 102 + "4"$ or $100 + "6"$ A1cso So $k = 106$ | These 2 M marks may be seen on a clearly labelled diagram. |
| (c) | B1 for 103 (if working is seen it must not come from a discrete distribution or else B0) | |
| (d) | M1 for $\frac{r - 100}{6} = 0.15$ oe (any correct equation or expression) | |
| (e) | 1 st M1 for a correct equation for x e.g. $3p(x - 1.5 - 100) = p(106 - x - 1.5)$ allow without $p = \frac{1}{6}$ 2 nd dM1 for attempt to simplify, must have a linear equation with x appearing only once (condone 1 slip or sign error but no "lost" terms) | |
| ALT | 1 st M1 for $P(X \leq x - 1.5) = \frac{1}{8}$ or $P(X \geq x + 1.5) = \frac{3}{8}$ 2 nd M1 for $1.5 + \frac{6}{8} = 2.25$ (o.e.) | |
| | A1 for $x = 102.25$ or any exact equivalent e.g. $\frac{409}{4}$ (Correct answer only 3/3) | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|------------------|
| 4. (a) | <p><u>Every possible sample</u> (of size 12 cartons) has an <u>equal chance</u> of being selected. Or <u>sample selected without bias</u> from the dairy/factory (o.e.) Or <u>sample</u> where <u>all cartons</u> have the same <u>chance/prob</u> of being chosen (o.e.)</p> | B1 (1) |
| (b) | <p>[The volumes of] <u>all the cartons</u> of milk Or <u>the cartons</u> of milk <u>from the dairy/factory</u> (o.e.)</p> | B1 (1) |
| (c) | N(0,1) | B1 (1) |
| (d) | <p>The <u>probability distribution</u> of X or the distribution of all possible values of X Or <u>all the values</u> of the <u>statistic</u> and their <u>probabilities</u> (o.e.)</p> | B1 (1) |
| (e) | <p>Only (II) is not a statistic as it contains (unknown) parameters <u>μ</u> and/or <u>σ</u> Or it contains <u>unknown parameters</u> (o.e.)</p> | B1 B1d (2) |
| Notes | | Total 6 |
| (e) | <p>1st B1 for choosing II only 2nd dB1 dependent on choosing II only, for correct reason about parameters</p> | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|--|--|
| <p>5(a)</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(b)</p> | <p>$[X \sim \text{Po}(6)]$</p> <p>$P(X = 7) = P(X \leq 7) - P(X \leq 6)$ $= 0.7440 - 0.6063$ $= 0.13767697\dots$</p> <p>$P(X > 7) = 1 - P(X \leq 7)$ $= 1 - 0.744 = 0.2560202\dots$</p> <p>[Let Y be the number of cars that pull into the service station]</p> <p>$Y \sim N(\lambda, \lambda)$ $\lambda = 0.6n$ $P(Y > 40) = 0.2266$ $\frac{40.5 - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = 0.75$ $\lambda + 0.75\sqrt{\lambda} - 40.5 = 0$ $\sqrt{\lambda} = 6$ $n = 60$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>awrt 0.138</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>awrt 0.256</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1M1 B1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(9)</p> |
| Notes | | Total 13 |
| <p>(a) (i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>NB</p> | <p>M1 for writing or using $P(X \leq 7) - P(X \leq 6)$ or $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^7}{7!}$ (correct answer only 2/2)</p> <p>M1 for writing or using $1 - P(X \leq 7)$ (correct answer only 2/2)</p> <p>1st M1 for stating Normal with mean = variance (can be any letter or number)</p> <p>1st B1 for using $\lambda = 0.6n$ somewhere (can be awarded at any stage)</p> <p>2nd M1 for use of a continuity correction on 40 i.e. 40 ± 0.5</p> <p>3rd M1 for standardising with 40, 39.5 or 40.5 and their μ and $\sqrt{\mu}$ and set equal to a z value where $0.74 < z < 0.76$ (μ can be any letter, including n, or $3n$ or $0.6n$ etc)</p> <p>2nd B1 for $z = \pm 0.75$ or better</p> <p>1st A1 for a fully correct equation in any form (allow their letter for λ)</p> <p>4th M1 for attempt to solve their 3 term quadratic (must be seen or implied by $\sqrt{\lambda} = 6$ o.e.) e.g. correct substitution in the formula for their coefficients</p> <p>2nd A1 for $\sqrt{\lambda} = 6$ or $\lambda = 36$ (allow their letter including n) oe e.g. $\sqrt{n} = 2\sqrt{15}$</p> <p>3rd A1 for $n = 60$</p> <p>Using n (or any letter) instead of λ could score all marks except 1st B1 and 3rd A1</p> | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 6(a) | $E(X) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4}x \, dx + \int_1^2 \frac{x^4}{5} \, dx$ $= \left[\frac{x^2}{8} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^5}{25} \right]_1^2 ; \left[= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{32}{25} - \frac{1}{25} \right] = \frac{273}{200} \text{ or } \underline{1.365} \text{ (oe) or awrt } \underline{1.37}$ | M1 dM1; A1cso (3) |
| (b) | $E(X^2) = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2\right) \, dx + \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5\right) \, dx$ $\text{Var}(X) = \left[\frac{x^3}{12} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^6}{30} \right]_1^2 - [1.365]^2 ; \left[= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{64}{30} - \frac{1}{30} - [1.365]^2 \right] = 0.32010.. \underline{0.320}$ | M1 dM1; A1cso (3) |
| (c) | $\int \left(\frac{t^3}{5}\right) dt = \left[\frac{t^4}{20} \right] + D \text{ and use of } F(2) = 1 \text{ or } F(1) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } \frac{1}{4} + \int_1^x \left(\frac{t^3}{5}\right) dt$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{x^4}{20} + \frac{1}{5} & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 & x > 2 \end{cases}$ <p style="margin-left: 400px;">Correct 2nd row with range</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">Correct 3rd row with range</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">Correct 1st and 4th rows with ranges</p> | M1 B1 A1 B1 (4) |
| (d) | $\frac{x^4}{20} + \frac{1}{5} = 0.5$ $x = \left[\sqrt[4]{6} \right] = 1.565... \text{ awrt } \underline{1.57}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (e) | Mean < median <u>or</u> mode = 2 and mean or median < mode [or sketch] | M1 A1ft (2) |
| Notes | | Total 14 |
| (a) | 1 st M1 for using $\int xf(x)dx$ and adding the 2 parts together, ignore limits 2 nd dM1 for all integration correct ignore limits | The A1 cso in (a) and (b) require evidence of Ms scored. |
| (b) | 1 st M1 for using $\int x^2f(x)dx$ and adding the 2 parts together, ignore limits 2 nd dM1 for using $E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ Some correct integration must be seen <u>and</u> $- [E(X)]^2$ A1 cso for awrt 0.320 but accept 0.32 following a correct numerical expression e.g. $\frac{131}{60} - \left(\frac{273}{200}\right)^2$ | |
| (c) | M1 for integrating and using + D and $F(2) = 1$ or $F(1) = \frac{1}{4}$ <u>or</u> adding $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} \, dx$ to $\int_1^x \left(\frac{t^3}{5}\right) dt$ 1 st B1 for correct equation with range for $0 \leq x < 1$ (allow < or \leq either end) | |
| (d) | M1 if “F(1)” < 0.5 then their 3 rd row $F(x)=0.5$ if “F(1)” > 0.5 then their 2 nd row $F(x) = 0.5$ A1 awrt 1.57 | |
| (e) | For skew follow through their values for mean and median only. M1 for correct comparison of mean/median (for their values in [0, 2]) /mode = 2 A1ft for consistent conclusion about skewness [Allow accurate sketch, but must have -ve skew] | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|--|--|
| <p>7(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | <p>$X \sim B(25, 0.40)$</p> <p>$P(X \leq 3) = 0.0024$ (calc: 0.002366768....) accept $P(X < 4)$</p> <p>$P(X \geq 17) = 0.0043$ (calc: 0.004326388....) accept $P(X > 16)$</p> <p>CR: $X \leq 3, X \geq 17$ (o.e.)</p> <p>0.0067</p> <p>$H_0: p = 0.4$ $H_1: p < 0.4$</p> <p>$[R \sim B(50, 0.4)]$</p> <p>$P(R \leq 8) = 0.0002305...$ awrt 0.0002</p> <p>Reject H_0</p> <p>Evidence that: the <u>changes</u> have been <u>successful</u> or there are <u>fewer red sweets</u> (oe)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1, A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 cso</p> <p>(4)</p> |
| Notes | | Total 10 |
| <p>(a)</p> <p>3rd, 4th As</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>SC</p> | <p>M1 for writing or using $B(25, 0.4)$ [Can be implied by any of the correct answers]</p> <p>1st A1 for $P(X \leq 3) = 0.0024$ (Just giving 0.0024 only scores if CR $X \leq 3$ is given)</p> <p>2nd A1 for $P(X \geq 17) = 0.0043$ (Just giving 0.0043 only scores if CR $X \geq 17$ is given)</p> <p>3rd A1 for CR : $X \leq 3$ <u>or</u> $X < 4$</p> <p>4th A1 for CR : $X \geq 17$ <u>or</u> $X > 16$ Apply ISW for e.g. $3 \geq X \geq 17$ or $X \leq 3$ and $X \geq 17$ etc</p> <p>If the <u>only</u> answer is $3 \geq X \geq 17$ award 3rd A1 4th A0</p> <p>We mark the region(s) labelled CR. If no CR labels accept $X \leq 3, X \geq 17$ (condone $X \leq 3 \cap X \geq 17$ <u>or</u> $X \leq 3$ and $X \geq 17$ etc)</p> <p>Do not accept probability statements as critical regions.</p> <p>B1ft for 0.0067 or ft sum of their 2 probabilities (1st A and 2nd A in (a))</p> <p>B1 for both hypotheses in terms of p or π</p> <p>M1 for $P(R \leq 8) = \text{awrt } 0.0002$ <u>or</u> stating CR: $R \leq 11$</p> <p>Condone writing $P(X = 8) = \text{awrt } 0.0002$ but award 2nd A0 cso</p> <p>1st A1 for a correct non-contextual conclusion</p> <p>2nd A1cso for a correct contextual conclusion dependent on all other marks</p> <p>Use B(25, 0.4) Can score 1st B1 Also if they get $P(R \leq 8) = 0.27353... = \text{awrt } 0.274$ award B1</p> | |

