



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2019

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
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. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2. (a)	$[X \sim \text{Po}(2)]$ $P(X < 5) = P(X \leq 4)$ $= 0.947346\dots$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$Y \sim \text{Po}(6)$ $e^{-6} \frac{6^n}{(n)!} = e^{-6} \frac{6^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \rightarrow (n+1) = 6$ or $P(Y = 4) = 0.13385\dots$ $P(Y = 5) = 0.16062\dots$ $P(Y = 6) = 0.16062\dots$ $n = 5$	B1 M1 A1 (3)
(c)	$[D \sim \text{Po}(9)]$ $P(c \leq D \leq 12) = P(D \leq 12) - P(D \leq c - 1)$ or $P(X \leq d) = 0.8758 - 0.8546$ $0.8546 = 0.8758 - P(D \leq c - 1)$ $= 0.0212$ $P(D \leq c - 1) = 0.0212$ $P(X \leq 3) = 0.0212$ $c - 1 = 3$ $c = 4$	M1 dM1 A1 (3)
(d)	$P(X = 2) = 0.27067\dots$ $W \sim B(6, \text{awrt } 0.27067\dots)$ $P(W = 4) = {}^6C_4 ("0.27067\dots")^4 (1 - "0.27067\dots")^2$ $= 0.0428\dots$	B1 B1ft M1 A1 (4) [12 marks]

Notes

- (a) M1 for writing or using $P(X \leq 4)$ If answer is incorrect this must be shown
- (b) B1 for writing or using $\text{Po}(6)$
 M1 for a correct expressions for $P(Y = n)$ and $P(Y = n + 1)$ using their value of λ or for finding at least 2 of the given probabilities for $\text{Po}(6)$ only correct to 3sf.
 A1 must be only one value of n given. If more than one value of n is given working must be shown to award the B1 and M1, 5 on its own gains B1M1A1
- (c) 1st M1 for the expression $P(D \leq 12) - P(D \leq c - 1)$ oe Condone $P(D \leq 12) - P(D \leq c)$ allow any letters.
 2nd dM1 for correct substitution of 0.8758 (awrt 0.876) and 0.8546 leading to $P(D \leq c - 1) = a$ probability. Condone $P(D \leq c) = a$ probability allow any letters
- (d) For an awrt 0.043 from correct working award full marks.
 1st B1 for awrt 0.271 seen
 2nd B1ft Follow through their $P(X = 2)$ but you must see either $B(6, "0.27067\dots")$ or working of the form $("0.27067\dots")^4 (1 - "0.27067\dots")^2$. Condone missing 6C_4
NB If $P(X = 2)$ is not stated and 0.271 is not seen do not ft.
 M1 ${}^6C_4 p^4 (1 - p)^2$ or $P(W \leq 4) - P(W \leq 3)$ or $0.9932\dots - 0.9504\dots$ written

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	$P(3 < X < 7) = F(7) - F(3) [= 0.7 - 0.2]$ <div style="text-align: right;">0.5</div>	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$a = \frac{0.4 - 0}{4 - 2} \quad b = \frac{0}{6 - 4} \quad c = \frac{1 - 0.4}{8 - 6}$ <div style="text-align: right;"><u>a = 0.2</u> <u>b = 0</u> <u>c = 0.3</u></div>	M1 A1 A1 (3)
(c)	$E(X) = \int_2^4 "0.2" x \, dx \left[+ \int_4^6 "0" x \, dx \right] + \int_6^8 "0.3" x \, dx$ $E(X) = \left[\frac{0.2x^2}{2} \right]_2^4 + \left[\frac{0.3x^2}{2} \right]_6^8$ $= \mathbf{5.4}$ <p>Alternative $E(X) = 3 \times p + 7 \times 2 \times \text{"their } c\text{"}$ or $3 \times 2 \times \text{"their } a\text{"} + 7 \times p$ where $0 < p < 1$ $= 3 \times "0.4" + 7 \times "0.6"$ $= \mathbf{5.4}$</p>	M1 A1ft A1 (3) Alternative M1 A1ft A1 [8 marks]
Notes		
(a)	M1 for writing or using $F(7) - F(3)$ Implied by answer 0.5	
(b)	M1 for attempt to find the gradient of at least 1 line segment (may be implied by either a or c correct) 1 st A1 two values correct 2 nd A1 all three values correct	
(c)	M1 for a correct expression for $\int xf(x) \, dx$ (ignore limits) using their a, b and c (Condone a, b and c as a function of x) and an attempt to integrate $(x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1})$. No need to see $\int_4^6 "0" x \, dx$ if $b = 0$ otherwise it must be present A1ft correct integration with correct limits (ft their constants a, b and c from part (b)) A1 5.4 oe Alternative M1 must have 3, 7 and one half correct ft their values for a/c . A1ft $3 \times 2 \times \text{"their } a\text{"} + 7 \times 2 \times \text{"their } c\text{"}$ A1 5.4 oe	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5. (a)(i)	$\frac{(b-2a)-a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{3}$ $3(b-3a) = (b-a)$ $b = 4a$ $E(X) = \frac{a+4a}{2} = \frac{5a}{2} *$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1A1cso (3)</p>
(ii)	$[[P(X > b-4a) = P(X > 0) =] 1$	<p>B1 (1)</p>
(b)(i)	$\frac{(c-3)^2}{12} = 3c-9$ $c^2 - 42c + 117 = 0 \rightarrow (c-3)(c-39) = 0$ <p style="text-align: right;"><u>c = 39</u></p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p>
(ii)	$P(2Y - 7 < 20 - Y) = P(Y < 9)$ $\frac{9-3}{'39'-3} = \frac{1}{6}$	<p>M1 A1ft A1 (3)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">awrt 0.167</p>
(iii)	$E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = (3('39') - 9) + \left(\frac{'39'+3}{2}\right)^2$ $E(Y^2) = \underline{\underline{549}}$	<p>M1 A1ft A1 (3) [13 marks]</p>
Notes		
(a)(i)	<p>1st M1 for a correct probability equation = $\frac{1}{3}$ (or a correct probability equation = $\frac{2}{3}$) in terms of a and b</p> <p>2nd M1 for use of $E(X) = \frac{a+4a}{2}$ oe</p> <p>A1cso correct solution with no errors seen.</p>	
(b)(i)	<p>1st M1 for $\frac{(c-3)^2}{12} = 3c-9$</p> <p>2nd M1 for rearranging correctly to form $3TQ = 0$ and attempt to solve or $\frac{c-3}{12} = 3$ oe</p> <p>For attempt at factorising it must give two of the terms when multiplied out</p> <p>For using the formula allow 1 slip if the correct formula is written down otherwise no errors</p> <p>For completing the square allow one sign error.</p> <p>A1 If more than one value is given and $c = 39$ is not clearly selected then A0. Allow [3,39]</p>	
(ii)	<p>M1 for rearranging to (or using) $P(Y < 9)$</p> <p>1st A1ft for a correct probability expression ft their '39'. If (i) is incorrect we must see a correct expression eg $\frac{9-3}{'39"-3}$ or $\frac{6}{'36"}$ to ft</p>	
(iii)	<p>M1 for writing or using $E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + [E(Y)]^2$ (must be $E(Y^2) = \int_3^{'39'} \frac{1}{'39'-3} y^2 dy$ with $y^2 \rightarrow y^3$)</p> <p>condone different letter. If c is incorrect, they must show where $\text{Var}(Y)$ and $E(Y)$ come from.</p> <p>A1ft correct (follow through) expression for $E(Y^2)$ allow $\frac{1}{'39'-3} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_3^{'39'}$</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. i.(a)	n is large and p is small	B1 (1)
(b)	$[X \sim B(3000, 0.0025) \rightarrow] Y \sim \text{Po}(7.5)$ $P(Y > 7) = 1 - P(Y \leq 7) = 1 - 0.5246 = 0.47536\dots$	awrt 0.475 B1 M1 A1 (3)
ii.(a)	A list/database/register of all employees	B1 (1)
(b)	The probability distribution of the number of employees that cycle to work [from all possible samples of 150]	B1 (1)
(c)	$D \sim N(60, 36)$ $P(C \leq \alpha) = P(Z \leq z) = 0.0668$ $\frac{\alpha - "60"}{"6"} = -1.5$ or $\frac{"60" - \alpha}{"6"} = 1.5$	B1 M1 B1 A1cao $\alpha = 51$ (4)
(d)	$P(C \leq 51) = P(D \leq 51.5)$ $P\left(Z \leq \frac{"51" - "60" + 0.5}{"6"}\right)$ $= P(Z \leq -1.42) = 1 - 0.9222$ $= 0.0778/0.0782\dots$	awrt 0.078 M1 A1 (2) [12 marks]
Notes		
(a)	n is bigger than 10 and $p < 0.25$	
i. (b)	B1 for writing or using $\text{Po}(7.5)$ M1 for writing or using $1 - P(Y \leq 7)$ oe	
ii (a)	B1 must be all employees	
(b)	B1 Allow number of employees that cycle to work and their associated probabilities	
(c)	1 st B1 for Normal approximation with mean = 60 and variance = 36 / standard deviation = 6 M1 for standardising with no continuity correct and equating to z using their mean and sd (if not stated clearly they must be correct here), with $ z > 1$ 2 nd B1 for -1.5 (or 1.5) Their sign must be compatible with their standardisation. Allow if used their 36 instead of their 6	
(d)	M1 for standardising with use of continuity correction 'their 51' + 0.5 allow same mean and sd used in part(c) A1 awrt 0.078	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>7. (a)</p>	$\int_{-3}^0 c(x+3) dx + \int_0^3 \frac{5}{36}(3-x) dx \quad \text{or} \quad \text{area of triangle} = \frac{3 \times 3c}{2} + \frac{3 \times \frac{5}{36}(3)}{2}$ $c(-\frac{9}{2} + 9) + \frac{5}{8} = 1 \quad \text{oe} \quad \frac{3 \times 3c}{2} + \frac{5}{8} = 1 \quad \text{oe}$ $c = \frac{1}{12} *$ <p>Alternative</p> $\left[\int c(x+3) \right] = c \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right) + d \quad \text{and} \quad \left[\int \frac{5}{36}(3-x) \right] = \frac{5}{36} \left(3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + e$ <p>Using $F(-3) = 0$ and $F(3) = 1$ and $d = e$</p> $c = \frac{1}{12} *$	<p>M1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1cso (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1 cso</p>
<p>(b)(i)</p> <p>(ii) Highest point [at $f(0)$, so $X = 0$ is the mode] oe</p>	<p>A correct sketch of $f(x)$ with straight line positive gradient from $-3 \leq x < 0$ and straight line negative gradient from $0 \leq x \leq 3$, LHS below RHS at y axis</p> <p>Correct labels: -3 and 3 on x-axis and $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{12}$ oe on y-axis</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p>(c)</p>	$\int_{-3}^x \frac{1}{12}(t+3) dt \quad \text{or} \quad \int \frac{1}{12}(x+3) dx \quad \text{with } +c \text{ and } F(-3) = 0$ $\int_{-3}^0 \frac{1}{12}(t+3) dt + \int_0^x \frac{5}{36}(3-t) dt \quad \text{or} \quad \int \frac{5}{36}(3-x) dx \quad \text{with } +d \text{ and } F(3) = 1$ $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -3 \\ \frac{1}{24}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{8} & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{5}{12}x - \frac{5}{72}x^2 + \frac{3}{8} & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \\ \frac{1}{24}(x+3)^2 & \\ 1 - \frac{5}{72}(3-x)^2 & \\ 1 & \end{cases}$	<p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p>
<p>(d)</p>	$[P(X > d X > 0)] = \frac{1 - F(d)}{1 - F(0)} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{oe}$ $1 - F(d) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} [= \frac{1}{4}] \quad \text{oe}$ <p>Using cdf or area of triangle</p> $1 - \left(\frac{5}{12}d - \frac{5}{72}d^2 + \frac{3}{8} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{(3-d) \frac{5}{36}(3-d)}{2} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} \quad \text{oe}$ <p>$d = \text{awrt } \underline{1.10}$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>[14 marks]</p>
Notes		
<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)(ii)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>M1 for correct integrals added, including limits, or area of triangle. Condone missing dx Do not accept $c(0+3) = 5/36(3-0)$ dM1 for equating to 1 and attempting to solve A1 cso for $c = \frac{1}{12}$ with no incorrect working seen</p> <p>B1: oe eg Maximum value. Condone highest probability</p> <p>M1 for attempting to integrate first line of pdf with correct limits or $+c$ and $F(-3) = 0$ or for attempting to integrate second line of pdf with correct limits $+F(0)$ or $+d$ and $F(3) = 1$</p>	

NB Allow use of $F(0) = \frac{3}{8}$ instead of either $F(-3) = 0$ or $F(3) = 1$

B1 1st and 4th line correct. Allow one of range to be otherwise, \leq instead of $<$ and \geq instead of $>$

1st A1 correct 2nd line with limits. Allow $<$ instead of \leq and vice versa

2nd A1 correct 3rd line with limits. Allow $<$ instead of \leq and vice versa

(d) 1st M1 for a correct probability expression, allow $\frac{P(X > d)}{P(X > 0)} = \frac{2}{5}$ oe implied by A1.

Do not allow $P(X > d) \cap P(X > 0)$ for $P(X > d)$

1st A1 for $1 - F(d) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8}$ or $1 - P(x < d) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} [= \frac{1}{4}]$ or $F(d) = \frac{3}{4}$ or $P(x > d) = \frac{1}{4}$ oe

2nd dM1 previous M1 awarded. For $1 - F(d) =$ their $P(X > d)$ for their cdf oe **and** attempting to solve leading to a value for d .

