Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In Statistics S2 (WST02)
Paper 01

Summer 2023
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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.

- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

General Instructions for Marking

The total number of marks for the paper is 75.

Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:

'M' marks
These are marks given for a correct method or an attempt at a correct method. In Mechanics they are usually awarded for the application of some mechanical principle to produce an equation, e.g. resolving in a particular direction; taking moments about a point; applying a suvat equation; applying the conservation of momentum principle; etc.

The following criteria are usually applied to the equation.

To earn the M mark, the equation
(i) should have the correct number of terms
(ii) each term needs to be dimensionally correct

For example, in a moments equation, every term must be a 'force x distance' term or 'mass x distance', if we allow them to cancel 'g' s.

For a resolution, all terms that need to be resolved (multiplied by sin or cos) must be resolved to earn the M mark.

'M' marks are sometimes dependent (DM) on previous M marks having been earned, e.g. when two simultaneous equations have been set up by, for example, resolving in two directions and there is then an M mark for solving the equations to find a particular quantity – this M mark is often dependent on the two previous M marks having been earned.

'A' marks
These are dependent accuracy (or sometimes answer) marks and can only be awarded if the previous M mark has been earned. e.g. M0 A1 is impossible.

'B' marks
These are independent accuracy marks where there is no method (e.g. often given for a comment or for a graph).

A and B marks may be f.t. – follow through – marks.

General Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes:

- bod means benefit of doubt
- ft means follow through
  - the symbol $\sqrt{}$ will be used for correct ft
- cao means correct answer only
- cso means correct solution only, i.e. there must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- isw means ignore subsequent working

- awrt means answers which round to
- SC means special case
- oe means or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep means dependent
- indep means independent
- dp means decimal places
- sf means significant figures
- * means the answer is printed on the question paper
- ⎣ means the second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark

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.

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.

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.

Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1. (a)(i)	X ~B(50, 0.4) P(X = 26) = 0.9686 – 0.9427 or $^{50}C_{26}\,(0.4)^{26}(0.6)^{24}$ awrt **<u>0.0259</u>**	 M1 A1 (2)
(ii)	P($X \geqslant$ 26) = 1 – P($X \leqslant$ 25) = 1 – 0.9427 = awrt **<u>0.0573</u>**	M1 A1 (2)
(iii)	(From tables) k = **<u>19</u>**	B1 (1)
(b)(i)	J ~ N(240, 144) $\text{P}(X \leqslant 222) \sim \text{P}(J < 222.5) = \text{P}\left(Z < \dfrac{222.5-240}{\sqrt{144}}\right)$ $\text{P}(Z < -1.46) = 1 - 0.9279 =$ awrt **<u>0.0721 – 0.0724</u>**	M1A1 M1M1 A1 (5)
(ii)	n is large (oe) and p is close to 0.5	B1 (1) **[11 marks]**

	Notes
(a)(i)	M1 Use of tables or $^{50}C_{26}(p)^{26}(1-p)^{24}$ with $0 < p < 1$ allow alternative notations for $^{50}C_{26}$ A1 awrt 0.0259 (correct answer scores 2 out of 2)
(ii)	M1 writing or using 1 – P($X \leqslant$ 25) A1 awrt 0.0573 (calc 0.0573437….) (correct answer scores 2 out of 2)
(iii)	B1 19 cao $k \leqslant 19$ or $k \geqslant 19$ is B0
(b)(i)	1st M1 For writing or using N(240,…) (May be seen in standardisation) 1st A1 For writing or using N(240, 144) (May be seen in standardisation) 2nd M1 use of continuity correction 222 ± 0.5 3rd M1 $\pm\left(\dfrac{222 \text{ or } 222.5 \text{ or } 221.5 - \textit{their mean}}{\textit{their sd}}\right)$ if distribution not clearly stated, then the mean and sd must be correct in the standardisation to score this mark 2nd A1 awrt 0.0721 through to awrt 0.0724 (calc 0.0723743…) Answer in the range implies all previous marks unless clearly comes from wrong method [NB: Use of binomial distribution gives 0.0719]
(ii)	B1 both conditions required for n is large allow in words e.g. 'sample is large' allow 0.4 in place of p condone 'n > 30' (or any number > 30) Ignore comments about np

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2. (a)	e.g. Population is small	B1
		(1)
(b)(i)	list/register/database of **all** members (of the leisure centre)	B1
(ii)	A member (of the leisure centre)	B1
		(2)
(c)	C is the statistic as it is (a quantity) based only on <u>values</u> (oe) taken from the <u>sample</u>/it contains <u>no</u> <u>unknown</u> <u>parameters/population values</u>	B1
		(1)
		[4 marks]
	Notes	
(a)	B1 any correct characteristic of the population that makes a census a practical alternative to a sample (accessible, finite, well-defined)	
(b)(i)	B1 idea of list (oe) <u>and</u> idea of **all** members (e.g. list of each member of the leisure centre))	
(ii)	B1 a single member Condone members Also condone One of the members in the sample The opinion/view of one of the members is B0	
(c)	B1 choosing C (or clearly identifying C in words) only with a correct supporting reason which must include value (oe) and sample <u>or</u> no unknown parameters For values allow e.g. information, observations, calculations, function, numerical data, etc.	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	$\int_2^5 \frac{1}{48}\left(x^2-8x+c\right)\mathrm{d}x=1$	M1
	$1=\frac{1}{48}\left[\frac{x^3}{3}-4x^2+cx\right]_2^5$	M1
	$1=\frac{1}{48}\left(\left(\frac{5^3}{3}-4(5^2)+5c\right)-\left(\frac{2^3}{3}-4(2^2)+2c\right)\right)$ <u>or</u> $48=39-84+3c$	
	$(\Rightarrow 3c=93\Rightarrow)c=31*$	A1cso* (3)
(b)	$\mathrm{P}(2<X<3)=\frac{1}{48}\left[\frac{x^3}{3}-4x^2+31x\right]_2^3$	M1
	$\frac{1}{48}\left(\left(\frac{3^3}{3}-4(3^2)+31(3)\right)-\left(\frac{2^3}{3}-4(2^2)+31(2)\right)\right)=\frac{13}{36}$ (=awrt 0.361)	A1 (2)
(c)	Less than 3 since $"\frac{13}{36}" > 0.25$	B1 (1)
(d)	x = 4 leads to the minimum/lowest value of f(x) / f(x) is a positive quadratic	B1 (1)
(e)	Considers x = 2 and x = 5 by e.g. • $\mathrm{f}(2)=0.39(58\dot{3})\,[=\frac{19}{48}]$ and $\mathrm{f}(5)=0.\dot{3}\,[=\frac{16}{48}]$ (so f(2) > f(5)) • Sketch of f(x) from x = 2 to x = 5 • x = 2 is further than x = 4 (then x = 5)	M1
	Mode is x = 2	A1 (2)
		[9 marks]

	Notes
(a)	1st M1 setting up integral and equating to 1 (condone missing dx) limits not needed 2nd M1 attempting to integrate f(x) at least one term $x^n \to x^{n+1}$ (need not be = 1) Use of integration of f(x) with F(2) = 0 and F(5) = 1 can score M1M1 A1* cso including use of correct limits. There should be at least one line of working between scoring the 2nd M1 and arriving at the given answer. Allow a verification method 1st M1 setting up integral 2nd M1 attempting to integrate A1cso use of correct limits to show that it integrates to 1 and concluding that c = 31
(b)	M1 for use of integration of f(x) $x^n \to x^{n+1}$ with correct limits 2 and 3 (ft from their (a)) A1 allow awrt 0.361 (correct answer scores 2 out of 2)
(c)	B1 less than 3 with correct reasoning. May use their part (b), but must be consistent with 'less than 3' If the lower quartile is found awrt 2.67, allow LQ/2.67 < 3
(d)	B1 correct reason why the method does not give the correct mode. Allow a sketch of f(x). Also allow, e.g. 'Kei's method did not consider the end-points'
(e)	M1 considers end-points A1 mode is 2 cao Answer only scores M0A0. Must have some justification.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	p is small	B1 (1)
(b)	Let N = number of candles **not** suitable for sale $N \sim \text{B}(125, 0.02)$ $\approx C \sim \text{Po}(2.5)$ $\text{P}(C \leqslant 6)$ $= 0.9858$ awrt **0.986**	 M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)
(c)(i)	$\text{H}_0 : p = 0.05$ $\text{H}_1 : p < 0.05$ $D \sim \text{B}(30, 0.05)$ $\text{P}(D = 0) = 0.2146$ Do not reject H_0 / not significant The manufacturer's claim **is not** supported/There **is not** enough evidence to suggest that the proportion(oe) of candle holders with minor defects is less than 5%/ Charlie's claim **is** supported	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (5)
(ii)	Impossible to reject H_0 (since $\text{P}(D = 0) > 0.05$)	B1 (1)
(d)	0.95^{50} [=0.0769…] …. or X~B(50, 0.05), P(X = 0) (is still) > 0.05 (so still not possible to reject H_0) hence Ashley's change does not make the test appropriate.	M1 A1 (2) **[13 marks]**
	Notes	
(a)	B1 correct condition allow 'p is close to 0' allow '$p < 0.1$' or any value less than 0.1 (condone $np < 10$ or $np \leqslant 10$)	
(b)	1st M1 recognising Binomial distribution (may be implied by Po(2.5)) 1st A1 correct distribution Po(2.5) 2nd M1 writing or using $\text{P}(C \leqslant 6)$ from Poisson distribution 2nd A1 awrt 0.986 from correct distribution used (calc : 0.9858126….) [NB : Use of binomial gives 0.98678…] Answer only 0.9858 or better scores 4 out of 4, but answer of 0.986 must see Po(2.5) to award full marks.	
(c)(i)	B1 correct hypotheses in terms of p or π 1st M1 writing or using B(30, 0.05) (may be implied by 1st A1) 1st A1 awrt 0.215 2nd M1 a correct ft statement consistent with their p-value and 0.05 No context needed but do not allow contradicting non contextual comments. 2nd A1 correct conclusion in context which must be **not rejecting** H_0. Must use underlined words (oe) No hypotheses then A0 Condone e.g. '5% of candle holders have minor defects'	
(ii)	B1 correct reasoning which implies there is no critical region/ H_0 cannot be rejected Sample size is too small on its own is B0.	
(d)	M1 for 0.95^{50} or for X~B(50, 0.05) and P(X = 0) > 0.05 A1 test is (still) not appropriate with M1 scored	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5. (a)	F(3) = 0 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{16}\left(3^2-6(3)+a\right)=0$	M1
	$a = 9$	A1
	F(10) = 1 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{12}\left(100(10)-(5)10^2+c\right)=1$	M1
	$c = -488$	A1 (4)
(b)	$\frac{1}{16}\left(5^2-6(5)+"9"\right) = \frac{1}{12}\left(5+b\right)$ | $\frac{1}{12}(9+b) = \frac{1}{12}\left(100(9)-5(9^2)+"-488"\right)$	M1
	$b = -2$	A1 (2)
(c)	P(6 < $Y \leqslant$ 9) = F(9) – F(6)	M1
	$=\frac{1}{12}\left(9+"-2"\right)-\frac{1}{12}\left(6+"-2"\right)$	M1
	$=\frac{1}{4}$	A1 (3)
(d)	f(y) = $\frac{1}{12}$	B1 (1)
(e)	$\mathrm{E}(6Y-5)=[26.5+]\int_5^9(6y-5)"\tfrac{1}{12}"\mathrm{d}y$	M1
	$=[26.5+]\tfrac{1}{12}[(3y^2-5y)]_5^9$	dM1
	$=26.5+\tfrac{1}{12}[(3(9^2)-5(9))-(3(5^2)-5(5))]$	dM1
	$=\frac{233}{6}$	A1 (4)
		[Total 14]

	Notes
(a)	1st M1 writing or use of F(3) = 0 1st A1 a = 9 cao 2nd M1 writing or use of F(10) = 1 2nd A1 c = –488 cao
(b)	M1 use of F(5) = F(5) [= $\frac{1}{4}$] or F(9) = F(9) [= $\frac{7}{12}$] ft their values from (a) A1 b = –2 cao
(c)	1st M1 writing or using F(9) – F(6) (may be implied by 2nd M1) 2nd M1 substituting 9 and 6 into F(x) with their value of b allow $\frac{1}{12}\left(100(9)+5(9^2)+"-488"\right)-\frac{1}{12}\left(6+"-2"\right)$ with their value of b and their value of c A1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oe
(d)	B1 $\frac{1}{12}$
(e)	1st M1 use of $\int_5^9(6y-5)"\tfrac{1}{12}"\mathrm{d}y$ (ignore limits) 2nd M1 (dep on 1st M1) attempt to integrate (6y – 5)"$\frac{1}{12}$" with at least one $y^n \rightarrow y^{n+1}$ 3rd M1 (dep on 1st M1) 26.5 + $\int_5^9(6y-5)"\tfrac{1}{12}"\mathrm{d}y$ A1 awrt 38.8
SC:	Answer only or correct answer not using given information scores M0M1M1A1

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	P(17 < W < k) = P(W < k) – P(W < 17) = $\frac{53}{60}-\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{12}$	M1 A1 (2)
(b)(i)	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}=75$, $\frac{b-17}{b-a}=\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{17-a}{b-a}=\frac{4}{5}$	B1, B1
	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}=75 \rightarrow (b-a)=30$ $\frac{b-17}{30}=\frac{1}{5}$	M1
	b = 23 and a = –7	A1 (4)
(ii)	$\text{P}(W<k)=\frac{k-(\text{"}-7\text{"})}{\text{"}23\text{"}-(\text{"}-7\text{"})}=\frac{53}{60}$ or $\text{P}(17<W<k)=\frac{k-17}{30}=\frac{1}{12}$ or $\text{P}(W>k)=\frac{\text{"}23\text{"}-k}{\text{"}23\text{"}-(\text{"}-7\text{"})}=\frac{7}{60}$	M1
	k = 19.5	A1 (2)
(c)	P(–5 < W < 5) = $\frac{5-(-5)}{\text{"}23\text{"}-(\text{"}-7\text{"})}=\frac{1}{3}$	M1A1ft (2)
(d)	$\text{E}(W^2) = \text{Var}(W)+\text{E}(W)^2 = 75+\left(\frac{\text{"}23\text{"}+\text{"}-7\text{"}}{2}\right)^2 = 139$	M1 A1 (2) **[Total 12]**
	Notes	
(a)	M1 for writing or using P(W < k) – P(W < 17) allow < or $\leqslant$ Allow equivalent expressions e.g. P(W > 17) – P(W > k) = $\frac{1}{5}-\left(1-\frac{53}{60}\right)$ A1 oe condone awrt 0.0833 condone $\frac{1}{12}$ coming from $\frac{13}{12}-1$ or $\left\lvert-\frac{1}{12}\right\rvert$	
(b) (i)	1st B1 correct equation for variance 2nd B1 either correct probability equation Allow e.g. k in place of (b – a) 1st M1 eliminating (b – a) which must appear in both equations. A1 both b = 23 and a = –7 correct answers imply all 4 marks	
(ii)	M1 probability expression using uniform distribution ft their values A1 k = 19.5 oe cao	
(c)	M1 for 10/(their b – their a) A1ft $\frac{1}{3}$ oe condone awrt 0.333 (Allow ft $\frac{10}{their(b-a)}$ as exact fraction or evaluated to 3sf or better provided a < –5 and b > 5)	
(d)	M1 use of $\text{E}(W^2) = \text{Var}(W)+(\text{E}(W))^2$ with values substitued for Var(W) and E(W) ft their values of a and b allow any rearrangement. Must have a correct (ft) expression or value for E(W) Also allow $\int_{\text{"}-7\text{"}}^{\text{"}23\text{"}} \frac{1}{\text{"}23\text{"}-\text{"}-7\text{"}} w^2 \text{d}w$ A1 139 cao	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7. (a)	$R \sim \text{Po}(8)$ $\text{P}(4 \leqslant R \leqslant 8) = \text{P}(R \leqslant 8) - \text{P}(R \leqslant 3) = 0.5925 - 0.0424$ = 0.5501 = awrt **<u>0.550</u>**	B1 M1 A1 (3)
(b)	$H \sim \text{Po}(4)$ $\text{P}(H \leqslant 2) = 0.2381$ $Y \sim \text{B}(5, \text{"}0.2381\text{"})$ $\text{P}(Y = 2) = {}^5\text{C}_2(\text{"}0.2381\text{"})^2(1 - \text{"}0.2381\text{"})^3$ = 0.25073… = awrt **<u>0.251</u>**	B1 B1 M1 M1 A1 (5)
(c)	W = number sold in first fifteen minutes X = number sold in last forty five minutes $\text{P}(W > X \mid R = 4) = \dfrac{\text{P}(W = 4)\text{P}(X = 0) + \text{P}(W = 3)\text{P}(X = 1)}{\text{P}(R = 4)}$ $= \dfrac{\frac{e^{-2}2^4}{4!}\frac{e^{-6}6^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-2}2^3}{3!}\frac{e^{-6}6^1}{1!}}{\frac{e^{-8}8^4}{4!}}$ ALT: F = number of muffins sold in first 15 minutes $F \sim \text{B}(4, 0.25)$ $\text{P}(F > 2) =$ $\text{P}(F = 3) + \text{P}(F = 4)$ $= {}^4\text{C}_3(0.25)^3(0.75) + 0.25^4$ $= \dfrac{13}{256}$ (awrt 0.0508 or awrt 0.0509)	 M1 M1 M1 A1 (4) **[Total 12]**

	Notes
(a)	B1 writing or using Po(8) (may be implied by one correct probability from 0.5925, 0.0424 0.4530 or 0.0996) M1 writing or using $\text{P}(R \leqslant 8) - \text{P}(R \leqslant 3)$ A1 awrt 0.550 (calc: 0.55016….) correct answer scores 3 out of 3
(b)	1st B1 writing or using Po(4) 2nd B1 awrt 0.238 1st M1 choosing binomial distribution with $n = 5$ and their p 2nd M1 ${}^5\text{C}_2\, p^2(1 - p)^3$ with $0 < p < 1$ A1 awrt 0.251
(c)	1st M1 attempt at either correct product $\text{P}(W = 4)\text{P}(X = 0)$ or $\text{P}(W = 3)\text{P}(X = 1)$ from $W \sim \text{Po}(2)$ and $X \sim \text{Po}(6)$ implied by awrt 0.0902×awrt 0.0025 or awrt 0.180×awrt 0.0149 or awrt 0.0029 2nd M1 conditional probability with P(R = 4) from $R \sim$ Po(8) on denominator implied by awrt 0.0573 seen in the denominator of a probability expression 3rd M1 complete expression for the required probability implied (awrt 0.0902×awrt 0.0025+awrt 0.180×awrt 0.0149)/awrt 0.0573 for 3rd M1 A1 allow awrt 0.0508 or awrt 0.0509 from use of tables
ALT	1st M1 identifying B(4, 0.25) 2nd M1 P(F = 3) + P(F = 4) from B(4, 0.25) 3rd M1 $4p^3q + p^4$ from B(4, 0.25)

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