Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel GCE Mathematics/Further Mathematics

Statistics 1 (6683/01)
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Summer 2017
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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.
**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 \(\checkmark\) 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.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( [S_{\text{wt}}] = 784 - \frac{119 \times 42}{6} =, \quad -49 )</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( [S_{\text{tt}}] = 2435 - \frac{119^2}{6} =, \quad 74.83 \text{ or } 74 \frac{5}{6} ) or ( \frac{449}{6} ) (accept awrt 74.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) ( S_{\text{st}} = 5 \times 10^7 ) or ( 50,000,000 ) (o.e.)</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( S_{\text{st}} = -49,000 )</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) ( r = \frac{-49}{\sqrt{5 \times 10^7 \times 74.83}} ) or ( \frac{-49,000}{\sqrt{5 \times 10^7 \times 74.83}} ) =, ( -0.80105 \ldots ) = awrt ( -0.801 )</td>
<td>M1, A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) ( r ) is close to (-1) or (</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>) is close to (1) or (\text{&quot;strong&quot;} ) (o.e.) \text{[negative]} \text{ correlation} \quad \ldots \quad \text{so &quot;yes&quot; or \text{does} support the belief}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) ( b = \frac{-49}{74.83} = [-0.6547 \ldots ] ), ( a = \frac{42}{6} - b \times \frac{119}{6} = [19.9866 \ldots ] ) or ( a = 7 - b \times 19.83 )</td>
<td>M1, M1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So ( w = 20.0 - 0.655 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) ( s = 20,000 - 655 ) \text{ or } ( c = 20,000 ) and ( d = -655 )</td>
<td>B1ft B1ft</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Decrease in sales of [£] 655 \quad \ldots \quad \text{(ignore any minus sign)}</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

(a) M1 for a correct expression for \( S_{\text{wt}} \) or \( S_{\text{tt}} \) (May be implied by either correct answer)

1st A1 for \( [S_{\text{wt}}] = -49 \) \quad SC If both values correct but clearly mislabelled award M1A0A1

2nd A1 for \( [S_{\text{tt}}] = \text{awrt } 74.8 \)

(b) 2nd B1ft for multiplying their \( S_{\text{st}} \) by 1000

(c) M1 for a correct expression using their values provided \( S_{\text{tt}} \) and \( S_{\text{st}} \) both > 0

A1 for awrt \(-0.801\) (Correct ans. only M1A1, \(-0.80\) with no working M1A0)

(d) B1ft for a correct comment that uses their \text{value} of \( r \) as support, provided \( 0.5 < |r| < 1 \)

For \(|r| < 0.5 \) comment must be \"does not support", because \"weak\" (o.e.) correlation.

NB \"points lie close to a straight line\" is B0 unless supported by mention of their value of \( r \)

(e) 1st M1 for a correct expression for \( b \) or awrt \(-0.66\) or \(-0.65 \) Ft their answers from (a)

2nd M1 for a correct expression for \( a \) Ft their value for \( b \)

A1 for a correct equation in \( w \) and \( t \) only with \( a = 20 \) or awrt 20.0 and \( b = \text{awrt } -0.655 \)

(No fractions)

If their \( a \) and \( b \) are given to more than 3 sf, accept answers in (f) to 3sf or better.

(f) 1st B1ft for correct \( c \) or \"their 20.0\" \times 1000 \quad 2nd B1ft for correct \( d \) or their \"\( -0.655\" \times 1000 \)

Values can be in an \text{s, t eqn\'n} or \( c =, d = \) (Their \( a \) and \( b \) needn\'t be to 3 sf and Ft their letter for \( t \))

(g) B1ft for stating clearly both decrease (o.e.) and [£] 655. Ft their \( d \) and allow \"increase\" if \( d > 0 \)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Areas: 16 cm² represents 32 offices (o.e.) or their $h = \frac{6}{w} \text{ (3sf) or } \frac{8}{3.2} \times 0.6$</td>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>So height ($h$) = 1.5 cm</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>e.g. $(45) + \frac{20}{25} \times 5$ or $(50) - \frac{5}{25} \times 5$ (o.e.); $= (\£) 49$</td>
<td>M1; A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>$\sum_{y} \frac{f y}{90} = \frac{4420}{90} = (\£) 49.11$ (or better) (Allow $\frac{442}{9}$ or $49\frac{1}{9}$)</td>
<td>M1, A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>$\sqrt{\frac{226687.5}{90} - \bar{x}^2} = \sqrt{106.8487...}$, $= 10.3367 = \text{awrt (\£) 10.3}$</td>
<td>M1, A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Mean $\approx$ median so distribution is symmetric (no skew or very little skew) [Allow mean &gt; median or $k(\bar{x} - Q_2)$ ($k&gt;0$) so +ve skew if compatible with their figures] [If using quartiles we must see $Q_1 = 44.0$ and $Q_3 = 55.5$ used]</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Symmetric (or little skew) so normal (or Rika’s suggestion) may be suitable</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>$c - \frac{50}{10} = 0.8416$ \text{ [N.B. use of $(1 - 0.8416)$ is B0]}</td>
<td>M1, B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$c = 58.416 = (\£) 58.42$ \text{ awrt 58.4}</td>
<td>A1 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

(a) M1 for a correct calculation of areas 1 cm² = 2 offices (o.e.)
A1 for $h = 1.5$ cm (Correct answer only 2/2)

(b) M1 for a correct expression without end point. Allow “$n + 1$” so e.g. $(45) + \frac{20.5}{25} \times 5$
A1 for 49 or, if $(n + 1)$ used, allow 49.1 (Correct answer of 49 only 2/2)

(c) M1 for an attempt at $\frac{\sum f}{90}$ with at least 3 correct products of $\sum f y$ or $4000 \leq \sum f y \leq 5000$
A1 for 49.1 (Allow 49.1 from correct working) (Correct answer only 2/2, 49.1 only M1A0)

(d) M1 for a correct expression including $\sqrt{}$, ft their mean. Allow use of $s$
A1 for awrt 10.3 Allow $s = \text{awrt 10.4}$ if clearly used. [NB use of 49.1 gives 10.389 $\Rightarrow$ A0 (Correct answer of 10.3 with no working is 2/2)

(e) B1ft for reason and “symmetric” (or other correct) statement [Allow positive skew]
Allow ft of their (b) and their (c). For “symmetric” need $|\bar{x} - Q_2| < 1$ “correlation” is B0

(f) B1ft Suggest normal is or isn’t suitable with suitable reason based on (e) or mean and med

(g) M1 for stand’ing using “$c$”, 50 and 10 and setting equal to $\pm z$ value where $0.84 \leq z \leq 0.85$
B1 for using $z = \pm 0.8416$ or better (calc gives 0.8416212…) in standard’ attempt e.g. $\sqrt{10}$ for 10
A1 for awrt 58.4 (accept 3sf here) (Ans only of awrt 58.4 is M1B0A1 but 58.416 or better is 3/3)
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<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. (a)</td>
<td>( p = P(B \cap C) = P(B) \times P(C) = 0.6 \times 0.25 = 0.15 )</td>
<td>M1, A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( q = [P(C) - p] = 0.10 )</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>( r = 1 - 0.08 - [P(B) + q] = 1 - 0.08 - 0.6 - 0.1 ) (o.e.) or ( 1 - 0.08 - (0.6 + 0.25 - p) = 0.22 )</td>
<td>M1, A1cao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>( s = [P(A) - r] = 0.28 )</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( t = [P(B) - p - s \text{ or use } P(B \cap C') - s = 0.6 \times 0.75 - &quot;0.28&quot;] = 0.17 )</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>( P(A) \times P(B) = 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.3 ) which is not equal to ( s = 0.28 ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
<td>M1, A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \text{So } A \text{ and } B \text{ are not independent} )</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>( \frac{(s + p) \text{ or } (0.6 - t)}{P(A \cup C) \text{ or } [P(A) + P(C)] \text{ or } (r + s + p + q)} ) ( = \frac{0.28 + 0.15}{0.5 + 0.25} = \frac{43}{75} )</td>
<td>M1, A1ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

(a) M1 for a correct expression (using independence) for \( p \) or 0.15
A1 for \( q = 0.10 \) (both correct 2/2)

**Mark (b) & (c) together**

M1 for a correct expression for \( r \) using \( P(B \cup C) \). Can fit their \( q \in [0, 0.32] \)
A1cao for \( r = 0.22 \) (correct ans only 2/2)

(c) 1st B1ft for \( s = 0.28 \) or 0.5 – their “0.22”
2nd B1ft for \( t = 0.17 \) or 0.6 – their “0.15” – their “0.28”

ALT Find \( t \) then \( s \) then \( r \)

(c) 2nd B1 for \( t = 0.17 \) [ from \( 1 - 0.08 - P(A) - P(C) \)]
1st B1ft for \( s = 0.28 \) or \( P(B) - "0.17" - "0.15" \)

(b) M1 for \( r = P(A) - s \) and the A1 for 0.2

\( s = 0.3 \) They assume \( A \) and \( B \) are independent and get \( s = 0.3 \) [from \( P(A) \times P(B) \)]

(c) 1st B0 for \( s = 0.3 \) BUT can get 2nd B1ft for either case in the scheme

(b) M1 for \( r = P(A) - s \) BUT then A0cao for \( r = 0.2 \)

(d) M1 for a correct \( P(A) \times P(B) = 0.5 \times 0.6 \) or 0.3 and a clear comparison with their \( s \neq 0.3 \)
Or calculation of \( P(A \mid B) = \frac{0.467}{0.6} \) or their \( s \) and comparison with \( P(A) = 0.5 \) (o.e.)
A1 dep. on M1 being earned and clear statement that \( A \) and \( B \) are not independent

SC \( s = 0.3 \) dep on 1st B1ft for \( s = 0.5 - 0.2 \) in (c); for correct calc. and conclusion seen (B1). On open M0A1

(e) M1 for a correct ratio expression of probs; num. < den. Allow \( 1 - (0.08 + \text{their “} t \text{”}) \) on den.
Any sight of multiplication on the numerator e.g. \( 0.6 \times 0.75 \) is M0
1st A1ft for correct ratio or ft using their values in numerator but correct denominator.
2nd A1 for \( \frac{43}{75} \) or accept awrt 0.573

**Fully correct Venn diagram will score the first 6 marks**

**If text and VD disagree use text values**
<table>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>$a = \frac{1}{3}$ and $e = 1$</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$c = \left[1 - \frac{5}{6}\right] = \frac{1}{6}$</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{1}{3} + 2b = \frac{5}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3} + 2b + \frac{1}{6} = 1$</td>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{4}$</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$d = a + b = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ or $d = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{4}$ (o.e.) so $d = \frac{7}{12}$</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$[P(X^2 = 1) = a + b =] \frac{7}{12}$</td>
<td>B1ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

Probabilities not in [0, 1] score 0 for corresponding A or B marks
Allow exact decimals or equivalent fractions

(a) In part (a) you may see answers in the tables. If answers in the table and answers on the page disagree take the answers on the page. If jumbled working is followed by a list of answers on the page mark the list.

M1 for an equation for $b$. Follow through their value of $a$ and possibly $c$ if both in [0,1] Must be seen as an equation with $b$ the only unknown.

NB $b = d - a$ is not a suitable equation and use of this is M0

1st A1 for $b = \frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25 (Correct answer only is 2/2)

3rd B1ft for $d = \frac{7}{12}$ or their $a$ + their $b$ but their $d$ must satisfy $\frac{1}{3} < d < \frac{5}{6}$

(b) B1ft for $\frac{7}{12}$ or their $a$ + their $b$ or their $d$

Please check the two B1ft marks carefully
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. (a)</td>
<td>[ P(T &gt; 20) = \frac{Z &gt; \frac{20 - 18}{5}}{P(Z &gt; 0.4) = 0.6554} = 0.3446 \text{ or awrt } 0.345 ]</td>
<td>M1 M1 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Require ( P(T &gt; 20 \mid T &gt; 15) ) or ( \frac{P(T &gt; 20)}{P(T &gt; 15)} ) [ \frac{\text{&quot;(a)&quot;}}{P(Z &gt; \frac{15 - 18}{5})} = \frac{\text{&quot;(a)&quot;}}{P(Z &gt; -0.6)} = \frac{0.3446}{0.7257} \text{ or } \frac{0.345}{0.726} = 0.47485 \ldots = \text{awrt } 0.475 ]</td>
<td>M1 A1, A1ft A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>( P(T &gt; d \mid T &gt; 15) = 0.5 \text{ or } P(T &lt; d \mid T &gt; 15) = 0.5 ) ( P(T &gt; d) ) or ( P(15 &lt; T &lt; d) = 0.5 \times 0.7257 = 0.36285 ) ( P(T &gt; d) = 0.63715 )( ) So ( \frac{d - 18}{5} = 0.35 ) (calculator gives 0.35085) [ d = 19.754 \ldots = \text{awrt } 19.8 ] (Accept 19 mins 45(secs) or 19:45 but 19.45 is A0)</td>
<td>M1 A1 A1cso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

(a) 1\textsuperscript{st} M1 for standardising with 20, 18 and 5. Accept ± 2\textsuperscript{nd} M1 for attempting \( 1 - p \) [where 0.5 < \( p < 0.7 \)]. Beware 1 – 0.4 (or their \( z \) value) is M0 A1 for awrt 0.345 (Correct ans only 3/3)

(b) 1\textsuperscript{st} M1 for either correct conditional probability statement (allow “in words” or any letter except \( Z \)) 1\textsuperscript{st} M1 can be implied by 2\textsuperscript{nd} M1 so a mark of M0M1 should not be given. 2\textsuperscript{nd} M1 for using their (a) on num. and attempting to standardise \( P(T > 15) \) (no ±)on denom. Num > Deno. is M0 Allow one digit transcription errors from (a) e.g. 0.3464 or 0.3466 etc for 2\textsuperscript{nd} M1 and 1\textsuperscript{st} A1ft 1\textsuperscript{st} A1ft for their 0.3446 on numerator and denominator of 0.7257 (or better: 0.7257469...) provided Num < Denom. Allow 0.726 on the denominator Sight of \( \frac{0.3446}{0.7257} \) will score M1M1A1ft 2\textsuperscript{nd} A1 for awrt 0.475

(c) 1\textsuperscript{st} M1 for a correct conditional probability statement that includes the 0.5 1\textsuperscript{st} A1ft for \( P(T > d) \) or \( P(15 < T < d) = 0.5 \times \text{their } P(T > 15) \) [provided \( P(T > 15) > 0.5 \)] 1\textsuperscript{st} A1ft for \( P(T > d) \) or \( P(15 < T < d) = 0.5 \times 0.7257 = 0.36285 \) or better scores 1\textsuperscript{st} M1 and 1\textsuperscript{st} A1ft (Allow 0.363) 2\textsuperscript{nd} M1 (dep on 1\textsuperscript{st} M1) for \( P(T < d) = 1 - \text{"0.36285"} \) or \( \frac{0.36285}{0.7265} + 1 - \frac{0.7257}{0.7265} \) = \[0.6371 - 0.6372\] Sight of their 0.63715 or better (calc: 0.637126...) scores first 3 marks (Allow 0.637) 2\textsuperscript{nd} A1 for \( \frac{d - 18}{5} = 0.35 \) (or better) (Calc could give 0.350788...) 3\textsuperscript{rd} A1cso for \( (d = ) \) awrt 19.8 (accept 19.7 not awrt 19.7) Must come from correct work.

Beware! \( 0.5 \times 0.7257 = 0.36285 \) and using this (instead of 0.35) as \( z \) value leads to 19.8 but is A0A0
6. (a) \[ E(X) = \left[ 0 \times \frac{1}{17} \right] + 3 \times \frac{2}{3} + 6 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \text{ or } 2.33 \]

(b) \[ E(X^2) = \left[ 0^2 \times \frac{1}{17} \right] + 3^2 \times \frac{2}{3} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = 15 \]

\[ \text{Var}(X) = 15 - \left( \frac{7}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{11}{4} \text{ or } 2.75 \]

(c) \[ 5p + 2(1-p) = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad [ \text{allow } p + q = 1 \text{ and } 5p + 2q = 3 \text{ for M1}] \]

\[ \text{So } p = \frac{1}{3} \quad (*) \]

(d) \[ P(Y = 2) = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad P(Y = 5) = \frac{1}{3} \]

(e) \[ P(S = 30) = P(X = 6 \text{ and } Y = 5) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[ s ]</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>(30)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ P(S = s) ]</td>
<td>$\frac{2}{36}$</td>
<td>$\frac{16}{36}$</td>
<td>$\frac{6}{36}$</td>
<td>$\frac{8}{36}$</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{36}$</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) \[ E(S) = \frac{1}{36} \left[ 4 \times 2 + 6 \times 16 + 12 \times 6 + 15 \times 8 + 25 \times 1 + 30 \times 3 \right] = \frac{115}{17} = \frac{137}{12} \text{ or } 11.416 \]

(g) \[ E(X^2) = 15 \text{ and } E(S) = 11.416 \ldots \text{or} \quad E(X^2) > E(S) \]

\[ \ldots \text{so Charlotte has the higher total score} \]

Notes

(a) M1 for a fully correct expression (allow missing 0 term). Correct ans only is 2/2

(b) 1st M1 for a fully correct expression (allow missing 0 term) for \( E(X^2) \). Allow \( \text{Var}(X) \) label 2nd M1 for their \( E(X^2) - \) their \( E(X) \)

(c) 1st M1 for attempting a linear eq’n in \( p \) or \( x \) etc. Must see = 3 and have 2 terms in \( p \), 1 correct 1st A1 for a fully correct equation for \( p \) or for solving their eqns leading to correct eqn in \( p \)

2nd A1 for \( p = \frac{1}{3} \) with M1 scored and no incorrect working seen.

(d) B1 for correct values for \( P(Y = 2) \) and \( P(Y = 5) \). Needn’t be in formal table but labelled.

(e) M1 for 6 \( \times \) 5 = 30 or \( P(30) = P(6,5) \) or \( P(30) = P(6) \times P(5) \) or \( S = (XY) \) = 6 \( \times \) 5 or \( X = 6 \) and \( Y = 5 \)

A1csO dep on M1 scored for with no incorrect working seen e.g. \( 30 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \) is A0

(f) 1st M1 for an attempt at prob. distribution with at least 3 correct \( (s \text{ and } P(S = s)) \) Exc’ \( s = 30 \)

1st A1 for 6 correct \( s \) values 2nd A1 for a fully correct prob. distribution including \( s = 30 \)

(g) M1 for attempting \( E(S) \) using their values. Must see …3 products (correct ft) decimals to 3sf

A1 for \( 11.4 \) or \( \frac{137}{12} \) or any exact equivalent. (Correct ans. only 2/2, awrt 11.4 only M1A0)

(h) 1st B1 for correct comparison of their \( E(S) \) and \( E(X^2) \) labelled in (b) or (h) [expressions or values]

2nd dB1 dependent on a correct comparison of their values for choosing correct player.