

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

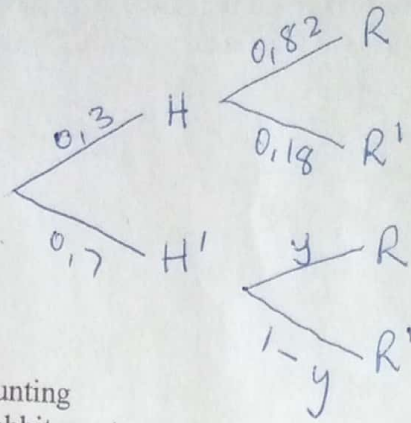
MARKING SCHEME

NOVEMBER 2020 SESSION

STATISTICS

6046/2

1



H - Hunting
R - Rabbit meat

$$P(R) = 0,3 \times 0,82 + 0,7y = 0,6$$

$$0,7y = 0,6 - 0,246$$

$$y = 0,506$$

attempt to solve. ✓ M1

M1
A1 [3]

$$P(H/R) = \frac{0,3 \times 0,82}{0,6}$$

$\frac{177}{350}$

corr. numerator

B1 s.o.c.
M1

$$0,41$$

A1 [3]

2 No. of ways of choosing exactly 2 pairs of shoes

$$= {}^4C_2$$

$$= 6$$

M1 s.o.c.

A1 s.o.c.

6

No. of ways of choosing 2 from the remaining 5

$$= {}^5C_2 = 10$$

M1A1 s.o.c.

∴ Number of ways of choosing 6 among which there are exactly 2 pairs.

$$= 6 \times 10$$

✓ M1

$$= 60$$

A1 [6]

6

3 (a) (i) $\int_0^\infty ae^{-2x} dx = 1$ *corr lims + equating to 1,*

B1

$$-\frac{a}{2}e^{-2x} \Big|_0^\infty = 1$$
 attempt to int. see e^{-2x}

M1

$$0 + \frac{a}{2} = 1$$

$$a = 2$$

or B3 A.N.W.

A1 [3]

$$(ii) P(0 \leq X \leq 1) = \int_0^1 2e^{-2x} dx$$

$$= \left. \frac{2e^{-2x}}{-2} \right|_0^1 \quad \text{attempt to int.} \quad \sqrt{M1}$$

$$= -e^{-2} + 1$$

$$= 0,8647$$

A1 [2]

$$(b) \int_b^{\infty} 2e^{-2x} dx = 0,3$$

$$-e^{-2x} \Big|_b^{\infty} = e^{-2b} = 0,3 \quad \text{attempt to int}$$

$$-2b = \ln 0,3$$

with correct limits equating to 0,3

 $\sqrt{M1}$ $\sqrt{M1}$

$$b = 0,60$$

$$0,60198$$

A1 [3]

(8)

$$4 \quad (a) \quad (i) \quad a + 2 \times \frac{2}{10} + 3 \times \frac{1}{10} + 4 \times \frac{2}{10} + 5b = 3,9$$

M1

$$a + 5b + 1,5 = 3,9$$

$$a + 5b = 2,4$$

A1 [2]

$$(b) \quad (i) \quad a + 0,2 + 0,1 + 0,2 + b = 1 \quad \text{total prob.} \quad B1$$

$$a + b = 0,5$$

$$a + 5b = 2,4$$

} Any one

~~B1~~

$$4b = 1,9$$

 $\sqrt{M1}$

$$b = 0,475$$

$$= 0,48$$

A1

$$a = 0,025$$

$$= 0,03$$

A1 [4]

$$(ii) E(X^2) = 1 \times 0,3 + 4 \times 0,2 + 9 \times 0,1 + 16 \times 0,2 + 25 \times 0,48$$

$$= 16,93 \quad 16,8$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 16,93 - (3,9)^2 \quad 16,8 - (3,9)^2 \quad \sqrt{M1}$$

$$= 1,72 \quad 1,59$$

A1

[2]

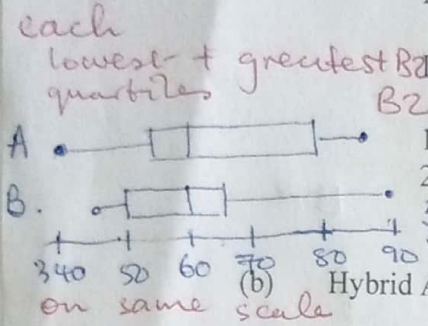
(8)

5 (a) (i) Advantages:

B1 uniform scale
B1 labels each
lowest + greatest quartiles

1. probing
2. rephrasing question

B1
B1



- Disadvantages
1. Complex, rigorous training of personnel.
 2. Inapproachable indiv.
 3. stage managing by interviewee
 4. Bias

B1
B1

Expensive (large grps + long dist). [4]
Time consuming.

Hybrid A is preferable because information is negatively skewed. [2]

* Award 1 boy on diff. scale.

(a) (i) $X \sim B(11, 0.16)$ $q = 0.84$ w/corr parameters B1 s.o.c

$$P(X < 3) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)$$

$${}^{11}C_0 (0.16)^0 (0.84)^{11} + {}^{11}C_1 0.16 \times 0.84^{10} + {}^{11}C_2 (0.16)^2 \times (0.84)^9 \text{ M1}$$

$$= 0.1469 + 0.3078 + 0.2932$$

$$= 0.7479$$

A1 [3]

(ii) $X \sim N(80, 28.8)$

B1 s.o.c

$$P(X > 73) = P(X > 73.5)$$

s.o.c. B1 s.o.c

$$= P\left(Z > \frac{73.5 - 80}{\sqrt{28.8}}\right) \text{ w/c or w/out c.c. M1}$$

$$= P(Z > -1.211)$$

$$= \Phi(1.211)$$

$$= 0.8871$$

A1 [4]

(b) (i)

X	0	1	2
P(X=x)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

B1
B1

[2]

(ii) $E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1$

√ M1A1

$$E(X^2) = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 4 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{3}{2} - 1$$

√ M1

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

A1 [4]

(iii) $\text{Var}(2y - 1)$

$$= 4\text{Var}(y) + \text{Var}(1)$$

~~M1~~ B1

$$= 4 \times 8 \times \text{Var}(X)$$

~~M1~~

$$= 4 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

√ M1

$$= 16$$

A1 [3]

16

7 (a) (i) $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$

B1

(ii) $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{4}$

B1

(iii) $P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = \int_2^{\infty} 2 \cdot e^{-2x} dx$
 $= 1 - F_x(2)$

$$= 1 - [1 - e^{-4}] = e^{-4}$$

M1 attempt to int
we corr lims

$$= e^{-4} = 0,1353 e^{-4} = 0,0183$$

A1

(iv) $P(2 \leq X \leq 4) = [1 - e^{-4 \ln 3}] - [1 - e^{-2 \ln 3}] = e^{-2 \ln 3} - e^{-4 \ln 3}$

M1 wt corr lims

$$= e^{2 \ln \frac{1}{3}} - e^{4 \ln \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 0,099 e^{-4} - e^{-8} = 0,01798$$

A1 [6]

(b) $\bar{x} = \frac{20164}{15} = 1344,27$

s.o.i B1

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{15(27852834) - (20164)^2}{15 \times 14}}$$

or $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 53443$

M1

$$= \$231$$

A1

s.o.i

$H_0: \mu = \$1123$

$H_1: \mu > \$1123$

B1

$t_{5\%}(14) = 1,761$

s.o.i B1B1 or B2

$$t = \frac{1334,37 - 1123}{231/\sqrt{15}}$$

√ M1

$$= 3,710$$

A1

$3,710 > 1,761$

Reject H_0

provided H_0 is stated.

√ M1A1 [10]

16

8 (a) Lower quartile

$$P\left(Z < \frac{Q_1 - 50}{4}\right) = 0,25$$

$\therefore \frac{Q_1 - 50}{4}$ is negative

$$P\left(Z > \frac{50 - Q_1}{4}\right) = 0,25$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{50 - Q_1}{4}\right) = 0,25$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{50 - Q_1}{4}\right) = 0,75$$

$$\frac{50 - Q_1}{4} = 0,674$$

$$Q_1 = 47,3$$

Upper quartile

$$P\left(Z < \frac{Q_3 - 50}{4}\right) = 0,75$$

$$\frac{Q_3 - 50}{4} = 0,674$$

$$Q_3 = 52,7$$

standardising
and equating to 0.25
interpretation

M1

~~M1~~

table value M1 B1

A1

M1

B1

A1 [7]

(b) (i) By Central Limit Theorem

$$\bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu; \frac{\sigma}{n}\right)$$

For 95% confidence interval

$$\bar{x} - 1,96 \frac{\sigma}{7} = 94,5$$

$$\bar{x} + 1,96 \frac{\sigma}{7} = 105,3$$

Solving simultaneously

$$\bar{x} = 99,9$$

$$\sigma = 19,29$$

table value B1 soi

any one equation M1

M1

A1

A1

[5]

(ii) Confidence interval

$$= 99,9 \pm 2,576 \times \frac{19,29}{7}$$

$$= [92,8; 107]$$

B1 M1

A1 A1 [4]

16

9 (a) (i) $X \sim P(3)$

$$P(X > 0) = 1 - P(X = 0)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^0}{0!}$$

$$= 0,9502$$

~~M1~~ B1 s.o.i

M1

A1 [3]

(ii) $P(2 \leq x < 5) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$

$$= \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^2}{2!} + \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^3}{3!} + \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^4}{4!}$$

$$= 0,6161$$

~~M1~~ B1 s.o.i

M1

A1 [3]

(iii) $\lambda = \frac{3}{5}$

$$= 0,6$$

B1

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{e^{-0,6} (0,6)^1}{1!}$$

$\lambda \neq 3$

$\sqrt{}$ M1

$$= 0,3293$$

A1 [3]

(b) Total number of flaws = 46

$$\lambda = \frac{46}{20} = 2,3$$

B1

or $\frac{2+4+1+1}{20} = \frac{8}{20}$ $P(X \geq 3) = 1 - [P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)]$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{e^{-2,3} (2,3)^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-2,3} (2,3)^1}{1!} + \frac{e^{-2,3} (2,3)^2}{2!} \right]$$

$\lambda \neq 3$

$\sqrt{}$ M1

$$= 0,404$$

A1 [3]

$= 0,40$

(c) $X \sim B(300, 0,01)$

$$\lambda = 300 \times 0,01$$

$$X \sim P(3)$$

distrib + param.

B1B1 s.o.i

$$P(X = 5) = \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^5}{5!}$$

$\sqrt{}$ M1

$$= 0,1$$

A1 [4]

16

- 10 (a) Positively skewed *Area under the curve is 1* B1 [1]
Symmetrical when d.f. is 1
- (b) H0: There is no relationship between age and preference of toys. B1
- H1: There is a relationship between age and preference.

Expected frequencies

Age	A	B	C	TOTAL
5 - 6 yrs	12	18	30	60
7 - 8 yrs	14	21	35	70
9 - 10 yrs	14	21	35	70
	40	40	100	200

M1
 A1 any one correct
A1 any 3 correct.
 A1 All correct

$V = 4$

d.f.

B1 s.o.i

$\chi^2_{5\%}(4) = 9,488$

table value

B1

O	E	O - E	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
18	12	6	3
22	18	4	0,89
20	30	-10	3,33
2	14	-12	10,89
28	12 21	7	2,33
40	35	5	0,71
20	14	6	2,57
10	21	11	5,76
40	35	5	0,71

√ M1
 A1 any 1 correct
 A1 any 3 correct
 A1 all correct

29,6
~~29~~ - 30,5
 $29,6 > 9,488$

√ M1A1

√ M1

∴ Reject H0 *provided H0 is stated.* A1 [15]

- 11 (a) *suitable correct* scale and labels B1
any 3 corr plots B1

16

$$(b) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum x &= 407 & \sum y &= 335 \\ \sum x^2 &= 17\,608 & \sum y^2 &= 11\,933 \\ \sum xy &= 14\,268 & \bar{x} &= 40,7 \quad \bar{y} = 33,5 \\ n &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = \frac{10 \times 14\,268 - 407 \times 335}{10 \times 17\,608 - 407^2} \quad \text{M1}$$

$$= \frac{6335}{10431}$$

$$= 0,607 \quad 0,57 \quad \text{A1}$$

$$y - 33,5 = 0,607(x - 40,7) \quad \sqrt{\text{M1A1}}$$

$$y = 0,607x + 8,795 \quad 0,57x + 10,4 \quad \text{B4. [4] } \textcircled{*}$$

$$d = \frac{10 \times 14\,268 - 407 \times 335}{10 \times 11\,933 - 335^2} \quad \text{M1}$$

$$\frac{6335}{7105} = 0,892 \quad 1,03 \quad \text{A1}$$

$$x - 40,7 = 0,892(y - 33,5) \quad \sqrt{\text{M1A1}}$$

$$x = 0,892y + 10,818 \quad 1,03y + 5,79 \quad \text{[4]}$$

$$(c) \quad y = 0,607 \times 44 + 8,795 \quad \sqrt{\text{M1}}$$

$$= 35,503 \quad 35,48 \quad \text{A1 [2]}$$

$$(d) \quad r = \sqrt{0,607 \times 0,892} = \sqrt{0,57 \times 1,03} \quad \sqrt{\text{M1}}$$

$$= 0,756 \quad 0,766 \quad \text{accept 1. d.p.} \quad \text{A1 [4]}$$

(e) There is a strong positive linear relationship between the values of x and y . $\text{dep}^* \text{ B1B1 [2]}$

16

(d) Sales in 2006 Term One

$$= (0,3964 \times 16 + 4,8288) \$1\ 000$$

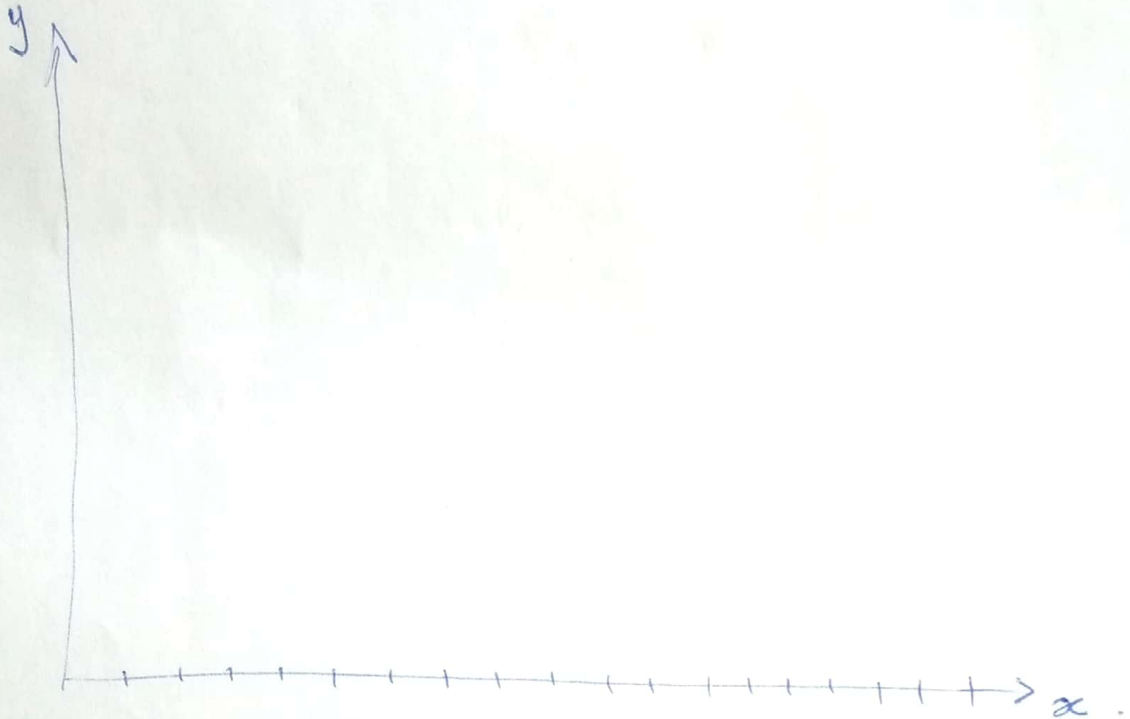
$$= 11,1712 \times \$1\ 000$$

$$= \$11\ 171$$

8,3621
and $\times 1000$
14,704,50

subst $x=16$
and $\times 1000$ \downarrow M1

A1 [2]



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Expected frequencies

Age	A	B	C	TOTAL
5 - 6 yrs	12	18	30	60
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	40	40	100	200

M1

A1 any one correct

At any 3 correct

A1 All correct

$V = 4$

d.f.

B1 s.o.i

$\chi^2_{5\%}(4) = 9,488$

table value

B1

O	E	O - E	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
18	12	6	3
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√ M1

A1 any 1 correct

A1 any 3 correct

A1 all correct

29,6

√ M1A1

29 - 30,5

$29,6 > 9,488$

√ M1

\therefore Reject H0 *provided H0 is stated* A1 [15]

- 11 (a)

suitable correct

scale and labels

B1

any 3 corr pts

B1

16