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	GCE A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9709	73

1	$e^{-4}(1+4)$ $= 0.0916 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$	M1 M1 A1 [3]	M1 for P(0 or 1) using Poisson, any λ Expression of correct form correct λ (allow 1 end error) SR Use of Bin(100000, 1/25000) scores M1 for P(0,1) allow one end error. A1 0.0916
2	$ht = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{seen}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times \left(\frac{m}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$ <p>N.B. B1 M1 must be consistent</p> $m = \sqrt{8} \text{ or } 2\sqrt{2} \text{ or } 2.83 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	or $y = \frac{1}{8}x$ $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times \left(\frac{1}{8}m \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or } \frac{m^2}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{o.e.}$ Or Integrating linear function of form $y = kx$ with limits 0 and m or m and 4 and equated to 0.5
3	$p = 0.56$ $'0.56' \pm z \times \sqrt{\frac{0.56 \times 0.44}{100}}$ $z = 2.17, \text{ or } 2.169 \text{ or } 2.171$ 0.452 to 0.668 (3 s.f.)	B1 M1 B1 A1 [4]	Used Equation of correct form condone just +ve or -ve Must be z Seen Must be an interval
4	$\bar{x} = 1.65$ $\text{est}(\sigma^2) = \frac{100}{99} \left(\frac{276.25}{100} - 1.65^2 \right)$ $= 0.040404\dots = 4/99$ $(\pm) \frac{1.65 - 1.6}{\sqrt{\frac{0.040404}{100}}}$ $= (\pm) 2.487/2.488 \text{ accept } 2.49 \text{ Or } 0.0065/0.0064 \text{ if area comparison done}$ comp with 1.96 There is evidence that μ is not 1.6	B1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 [6]	Without $\frac{100}{99}$: $\frac{1.65 - 1.6}{\sqrt{\frac{0.04}{100}}}$ B1 B0 M1 $= 2.50 \quad \text{A1}$ CV Method M1 must use 1.96 A1 for 1.639 or 1.6106 For valid comparison (z/z Signs consistent or area/area cv) Accept Reject H_0 No contradictions

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5	(i)	Longest lifetime	B1 [1]	Must be in context
	(ii)	$\int_1^a \frac{k}{x^2} dx = 1$ $k \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^a = 1$ $\left(k \left[-\frac{1}{a} + 1 \right] = 1 \right)$ $k \left[\frac{-1+a}{a} \right] = 1 \quad \text{or } k(-1+a) = a$ $k = \frac{a}{a-1} \quad \text{AG}$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Int $f(x)$ and equate to 1. Ignore limits Correct integral and limits Must be convinced (AG)
	(iii)	$\frac{5}{3} \int_1^{2.5} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{or } k \int_1^{2.5} \frac{1}{x} dx$ $= \frac{5}{3} [\ln x]_1^{2.5} \quad \text{or } k [\ln x]_1^{2.5}$ $= \frac{5}{3} \ln 2.5 \quad \text{or } 1.53 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Int $xf(x)$. Ignore limits Correct integral and limits (Accept “ k ” or “their k ”)
6	(i)	$H_0: p = 0.2$ $H_1: p < 0.2$ $P(0 \text{ or } 1 \text{ 5s in } 25 \mid H_0)$ $= 0.0274 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$ Comp with 0.025 No evidence (at 2.5% level) to support claim	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 $\frac{1}{4}$ [5]	(Allow π) $0.8^{25} + 25 \times 0.8^{24} \times 0.2$ Use of B(25,1/5) and P(0) or P(1) or both – may be implied by “0.0274” Valid comparison No contradictions SR Use of Normal N(5,4) leading to $z = 1.75$ or 0.0401 B1* $H_0: \mu = 5$ $H_1: \mu < 5$ B1. Comparison $1.75 < 1.96$ or $0.0401 > 0.025$ B1* dep
	(ii)	Normal $\mu = 200, \sigma^2 = 160$ or $\sigma = \sqrt{160}$	B1 B1 [2]	
	(iii)	Concluding that the machine produces the right proportion of 5s, although it doesn't.	B1 [1]	Not concluding that the machine produces too few 5s although it does. Must be in context o.e. No contradictions

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7	(i)	Constant mean (or average) rate	B1 [1]	Constant mean per day (or week, etc.) o.e.
	(ii)	$e^{-\frac{4}{7}} \times \frac{4^2}{2!} \quad \text{or} \quad e^{-0.571} \times \frac{0.571^2}{2!}$ $= 0.0922 \quad \text{or} \quad 0.0921 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})$	M1 A1 [2]	Expression for P(2) allow any λ
	(iii)	$\lambda = \frac{40}{7} \quad \text{or} \quad 5.71\dots$ $1 - e^{-\frac{40}{7}} \left(1 + \frac{40}{7} + \frac{40^2}{2!} + \frac{40^3}{3!} \right)$ $= 0.821 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	Allow any λ allow one end error
	(iv)	$\frac{24}{7} \quad \text{o.e. 3 s.f. or better seen}$ $e^{-\frac{4}{7}} \times e^{-\frac{24}{7}} \times \frac{24^5}{5!}$ $= 0.0723 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	M1 for P(0) \times P(5) any consistent λ
8	(i)	$X + 2.5Y \sim N(127, 44.25)$ $(\pm) \frac{140 - "127"}{\sqrt{"44.25"}}$ $= \pm(1.954)$ $1 - \Phi("1.954")$ $= 0.0254/0.0253 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})$	B1 B1 M1 M1 A1 [5]	B1 for 127 Allow at early stage ($57 + 2.5 \times 28$) B1 for 44.25 or 6.65 Allow at early stage ($13 + 2.5^2 \times 5$) May be implied by next line For standardising For area consistent with their working
	(ii)	$X - Y \sim N(29, 18)$ $\frac{20 - "29"}{\sqrt{"18"}} \quad (= -2.121)$ $1 - \Phi(" -2.121") = \Phi("2.121")$ $= 0.983 \quad (3 \text{ s.f.})$	B1 B1 M1 M1 A1 [5]	B1 for 29 Give at early stage ($57 - 28$) B1 for 18 Give at early stage ($13 + 5$) May be implied by next line For Standardising For area consistent with their working