

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCE

In Further Mathematics (9FM0)

Paper 3B: Further Statistics 1

**Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK’s largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk). Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).

**Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

Pearson aspires to be the world’s leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We’ve been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Summer 2019

Publications Code 9FM0\_3B\_1906\_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright  
© Pearson Education Ltd 2019

**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.

**AL FM Stats 1 1906 Mark Scheme Final**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **1(a)** | [Let *X* = no. of prizes Andreia wins] *X* ~ B(40, 0.02) | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | [Require P(*X* 3) = 1P(*X* 2)]  = 0.04567… awrt **0.0457** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (2) |  |
| **(b)** | [Let *Y* = no. of the bar when Barney wins] *Y* ~NegBin(3, 0.02) | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | [P(*Y* = 40) =] | M1 | 3.4 |
|  | = 0.0028071… awrt **0.00281** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (3) |  |
| **(c)** | E(*Y*) =  = **150** | B1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (1) |  |
|  |  | **(6 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | |
| **(a)** | M1 for selecting a suitable model i.e. B(40, *p*) where *p* is any probability | | |
|  | Written or used, may be implied by a correct ans or 0.037429… from P(*X* = 3) | | |
|  | A1 for awrt 0.0457 (correct answer only 2/2) | | |
|  |  | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(b)** | 1st M1 for selecting a suitable model (NB(3, 0.02) ) May be implied by a correct expression | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for use of model to form a correct expression | | |
| **SC** | ***p* 0.02** Allow prob of the form  where 0 < *p* < 1 scores M0M1 | | |
|  | A1 for awrt 0.00281 (accept awrt ) [correct answer with no working scores 3/3] | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(c)** | B1 for 150 | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **2(a)** | {Let *C* = no of calls in a 20 min period}  *C* ~ Po(…) | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | 80 calls per 4-hour period gives  per 20 mins i.e. *C* ~Po()  [P(*C* > 4) ]= 1 – P(*C*  4) | M1 | 3.4 |
|  |
|  | = 0.79437… awrt **0.794** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (3) |  |
| **(b)** | {*X* = no. of 5 min periods with no calls } *X* ~ B(4,) | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | P(*X* = 3) = 0.02186125… awrt **0.0219** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (2) |  |
| **(c)** | P(exactly one call) | M1 | 2.1 |
|  | P(exactly one call in each break) = | M1 | 1.1b |
|  | = 0.0106052… awrt **0.0106** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (3) |  |
|  |  | **(8 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | |
| **(a)** | 1st M1 for selecting a Poisson model – written or used. May be implied by 2nd M1 or a correct  Answer. | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for the correct Poisson Po() or Po(6.67) or better seen  and writing or using 1 – P( *C*  4) | | |
|  | A1 for awrt 0.794 (correct ans with no incorrect working scores 3/3) | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(b)** | M1 for selecting a correct model B(4, 0.189) or better (calc: 0.188875…) | | |
|  | A1 for using the model to get awrt 0.0219 (correct ans with no incorrect working scores 2/2) | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(c)** | 1st M1 for a correct prob of 1 call (expressions in e or values)  (allow 0.31479… or awrt 0.315 or 0.033689… or awrt 0.0337) | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for a correct probability statement or expression.  E.g. P(*S* = 1 |*S*~Po())P(*T*= 1| *T* ~ Po(5)) | | |
| **SC** | e.g. *F* ~ Po(**) used in (b) to find P(*F* = 0)  Then if we see *Y~*Po(3**) and statement P(*F* = 1)P(*Y* = 1) award M0M1 | | |
|  | A1 for awrt 0.0106 (correct ans with no incorrect working scores 3/3) | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **3.** | { Let *X* = the number when the spinner is spun} ** = **3** | B1 | 1.1b |
|  | [ = 11.6 or ] | M1 | 1.1b |
|  | **2.6** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | M1 | 2.1 |
|  |  | A1ft | 1.1b |
|  | (calc) awrt **0.0828** | A1 | 3.4 |
|  |  | **(6 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | |
|  | B1 for stating or using mean = 3 | | |
|  | 1st M1 for using the given model to attempt E(*X* 2) with at least 3 correct products seen | | |
|  | 1st A1 for Var(*X*) = 2.6 or  (awrt 1.61) | | |
| **ALT** | **Use of pgf** (B1 when mean = 3 seen) (M1 when correct seen with attempt at ) | | |
|  |  | | |
|  |  | | |
|  | leading to | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for use of CLT – must use and normal or sight of N with any letter | | |
|  |  | | |
|  | 2nd A1ft for a correct mean and variance, ft their 3 and their 2.6 | | |
|  | This M1A1ft may be implied by sight of correct st. dev. used in a standardisation  leading to P(*Z* > 1.39) Must see correct use of *Z* | | |
|  | NB  and  so allow e.g. N(3, awrt (0.180)2) | | |
|  | 3rd A1 for using the normal model to find probability awrt 0.0828 | | |
| **ALT** | **Use of**  (If see clear attempt at P(*X* > 260) condone P(*X* > 260.5) then:  2nd M1 for *X* ~ N(…) or any letter ~N(“240”,  )  2nd A1ft for mean = “3”80 = 240 and variance = “2.6”80 = 208 | | |
|  | May see P(*X >* 260.5) = 0.077597… but it will only score 2nd M1 2nd A1ft and **3rd A0** | | |
|  |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **4(a)** | [*T* = no. of oak trees in a square] *T* ~ Binomial | | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | *T* ~ B(6, *p*) | | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | | (2) |  |
| **(b)** | Expected frequency for 6 is less than 5 so pool: new *Ei* = 13.08 | | M1 | 2.1 |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | 0.051 | 2.51 | 0.0654 | 3.84 | 1.85 | |  | 4.521 | 29.617 | 21.805 | 7.599 | 24.771 | | = 8.313 | M1,A1 | 1.1b x2 |
|  | *p* needed estimating () so ; cv 7.815 | | B1,B1ft | 1.1b x2 |
|  | Significant result, so Liam’s model is not suitable | | M1,A1 | 1.1b2.2b |
|  |  | | (7) |  |
| **(c)** | [*R* = no. of oak trees in a square for Simone’s model] *R* ~ Po(3.3) | | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | Correct expression for *s* or *t* using Poisson | | M1 | 3.4 |
|  | *s* = **17.67** and *t* = **9.62** | | A1,A1 | 1.1b x2 |
|  |  | | (4) |  |
| **(d)** | H0: Poisson is a good fit (for no. of oak trees per square)  H1: Poisson is not a good fit (for no. of oak trees per square) | | B1 | 2.5 |
|  |  | | (1) |  |
| **(e)** | No pooling needed so degrees of freedom is 6 – 2 = 4 | | B1 | 1.1b |
|  | Critical value is 9.488 (accept 9.49) | | B1 | 1.1a |
|  | Not significant so Poisson (or Simone’s) model is suitable | | B1 | 2.2b |
|  |  | | (3) |  |
| **(f)** | Poisson model has better fit so suggests that oak trees occur at random  Or binomial suggests deliberately planted or cultivated | | B1 | 2.2b |
|  | Therefore the forest is likely to be wild not cultivated | | B1 | 3.5a |
|  |  | | (2) |  |
|  |  | | **(19 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | | |
| **(a)** | M1 for choosing binomial A1 for B(6, *p*) can be in words and allow B(6, 0.55) | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(b)** | 1st M1 for pooling last 2 classes (*Ei* = 13.08 but accept 13.1) | | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for at least 3 correct values or expressions. Either row to at least 2 sf | | | |
|  | 1st A1 for awrt 8.31 (8.31 gets 3/3) [NB no pooling gives awrt 16.8458.. and implies M0M1A0] | | | |
|  | 1st B1 for 3 degrees of freedom 2nd B1ft for critical value of 7.815 (e.g.  use 9.488) | | | |
|  | 3rd M1 for a correct conclusion (non-contextual ignore any contradictory contextual comments  for this mark) based on their cv and their test statistic | | | |
|  | This mark can be implied by a fully correct solution ending with correct contextual conclusion | | | |
|  | 2nd A1 for correct conclusion in context with **all other marks scored** | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(c)** | 1st M1 for selecting a correct model Po(3.3) [ Allow Po(awrt 3.3)] | | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for use of the model with an expression or correct value for *s* or *t* | | | |
|  | 1st A1 for one correct 2nd A1 for both correct (allow awrt 2dp) | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(d)** | B1 for correct hypotheses must mention Poisson: use of Po(3.3) is B0 | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(e)** | 1st B1 for correct degrees of freedom  only | | | |
|  | 2nd B1 for selecting correct critical value (9.488 only) | | | |
|  | 3rd B1 for not significant conclusion based on 8.749 vs their cv (condone use of Po(3.3) here) | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(f)** | 1st B1 for choosing Poisson as better or stating Poisson implies wild or bino’l implies cultivated | | | |
|  | 2nd B1 (dep on rejecting bin and accepting Poisson) for clearly stating woodland is wild | | | |
|  | If the tests give the same results then 2nd B0 automatically | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **5(a)** |  | | B1 | 2.5 |
|  | [*X* = no. of accidents in a 3-month period] *X* ~Po(7.5) | | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | P(*X*  2) = 0.0203 (calc: 0.020256…) { or P(*X* 3) = 0.0591}  P(*X* 13) = 0.9784 so P(*X* 14) = 0.0216 (calc: 0.0215646…)  {or P(*X* 15) =0.0103} | | M1 | 3.4 |
|  |
|  | Giving Critical region of: ***X*  2**  ***X* 14** | | A1  A1 | 1.1b  1.1b |
|  |  | | (5) |  |
| **(b)** | [0.0203 +0.0216] =awrt **0.0419** or (calc: 0.041821366… awrt **0.0418**) | | B1ft | 1.2 |
|  |  | | (1) |  |
| **(c)** | [Let *M* = no of 3-month periods with a significant result] | |  |  |
|  | *M* ~ B(8, “0.0419”) | | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | [P(*M* 2)] = 1 – P(*M* 1) | | M1 | 1.1b |
|  | [= 1 – 0.9584…] | |  |  |
|  | =0.04153…(calc: 0.041394…) [**0.04139~ 0.04154]** | | A1cso | 1.1b |
|  |  | | (3) |  |
| **(d)** | *Y* ~Po(6.3) | | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | P(Type II error) = P( 3  *Y*  13) or P(*Y*  13) – P(*Y* 2) | | M1 | 3.4 |
|  | [ = 0.9945147… – 0.049846… ] | |  |  |
|  | = 0.9446… awrt **0.945** | | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | | (3) |  |
|  |  | | **(12 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | | |
| **(a)** | B1 for both hypotheses in terms of ** or ** (either way around) | | | |
|  | 1st M1 for selecting the correct Po model. Sight or use of Po(7.5) may be implied by 2nd M1 | | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for using the correct model to find one of these probs with correct label (2sf or better) | | | |
|  |  | | | |
|  | 1st A1 for one end correct | Allow any letter, even CR 2 or set notation but **not** P(*X*2)  Can have *X* < 3 and *X* > 13 etc | | |
|  | 2nd A1 for a fully correct CR |
|  |  | | | |
| **(b)** | B1ft for awrt 0.0419 or awrt 0.0418  or ft addition of their **two** probs provided both are 0 < prob < 0.025 (awrt 3sf) | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(c)** | 1st M1 for selecting a correct binomial model, ft their answer to part (b) | | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for a correct probability statement of 1 – P(*M* 1) **dep on**  a binomial selected | | | |
|  | A1cso for answer in range [0.04139, 0.04154] **dep on** use of B(8, “0.0419”) or better | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **(d)** | 1st M1 for selecting a Po(6.3) model | | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for a correct probability statement using their Poisson model and their CR in (a) which  may have just one tail. | | | |
|  | A1 for awrt 0.945 | | | |
|  |  | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **6 (a)** | G(1) = 1 | B1 | 2.1 |
|  |  | (1) |  |
| **(b)** |  | M1  A1 | 2.1  1.1b |
|  | [E(*X*) = ] | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | M1  A1 | 2.1  1.1b |
|  | Var(*X*) = | M1 | 2.1 |
|  | = | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (7) |  |
| **(c)** | P(*X* = 3) = coefficient of *t*3 by Maclaurin need | M1 | 3.1a |
|  |  | A1ft | 1.1b |
|  | P(*X* = 3) = | M1 | 3.2a |
|  | =  = 0.0601122… awrt **0.0601** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  | (4) |  |
|  |  | **(12 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | |
| **(a)** | B1 for finding *k* (must be exact) | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(b)** | 1st M1 for an attempt to differentiate G(*t*) e.g. (o.e.) | | |
|  | 1st A1 for a correct first derivative (condone *k* or use of awrt 1.44) | | |
|  | 2nd A1 for correct E(*X*) or  (allow awrt 1.44 calc: 1.442695…but not *k*) seen anywhere | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for attempting second derivative (ft their ) | | |
|  | 3rd A1 for a correct 2nd derivative (condone *k* or use of awrt 1.44) | | |
|  | 3rd M1 for a correct method for Var(*X*) (some substitution into the correct formula) | | |
|  | 4th A1 for  o.e. but must simplify i.e. collect like terms  [Mark final answer – penalise incorrect log work etc]  NB 0.8040211.. is A0 unless exact answer seen | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(c)** | 1st M1 for a suitable strategy to solve the problem (finding link with Maclaurin) | | |
|  | Need mention of coefficient of *t*3 **and** [](condone ) | | |
|  | 1st A1ft for 3rd derivative , ft their 2nd derivative in (b) (providednot const) | | |
|  | Correct  scores 1st M1 1st A1ft | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for translating Maclaurin to probability (a correct expression) | | |
|  | 2nd A1 for  or awrt 0.0601 | | |
| **ALT** | **Log series** 1st M1 attempt to write G(*t*) in suitable form as far as: | | |
|  | 1st A1 reaching | | |
|  | 2nd M1 use of – ln(1 – *x*) series (some correct substitution) NB | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qu** | **Scheme** | **Marks** | **AO** |
| **7(a)(i)** | [*B*~Geo()] P(*B* = 4) = | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | = | A1 | 1.1b |
| **(ii)** | P(*B* 5) = 1 – P(*B* > 5) or | M1 | 2.1 |
|  | = | A1 | 1.1b |
|  | (4) |  |
| **(b)** |  | M1 | 2.1 |
|  | From formula booklet: E(*B*) =  = 3 and Var(*B*) =  = 6 | B1 | 1.1b |
|  | So E(*B*2) = 6 + 9 = **15** | A1 | 1.1b |
|  |  | (3) |  |
| **(c)** | [Let *R* = no. of the spin when it first lands on red] *X* = *R*~Geo() | M1 | 3.3 |
|  | Require E(e*X*) = | M1 | 3.1a |
|  | = | M1 | 2.1 |
|  | =  or | A1 | 1.1b |
|  | E(e*X*) = 19.297… {> 15 = E(*B*2)} so  Tamara should **choose red** since it has the greater expected score | A1 | 2.2a |
|  |
|  |  | (5) |  |
|  |  | **(12 marks)** | |
|  | **Notes** | | |
| **(a)(i)** | M1 for selecting the correct model i.e. Geo(*p*) (May be implied by a correct expression) | | |
|  | A1 for  (= 0.098765… accept awrt 0.0988) | | |
| **(ii)** | M1 for a suitable strategy to use the geometric model to find a correct expression | | |
|  | A1 for  (= 0.868312…accept awrt 0.868) | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(b)** | M1 for a suitable strategy to find E(*B*2) [allow ] | | |
|  | B1 for use of the correct formulae to find E(*B*) = 3 and Var(*B*) = 6 or = 12 | | |
|  | A1 for 15 | | |
| **SC** | **Formula for E(*B*2)** Allow M1B1A0 for  (o.e.) | | |
|  |  | | |
| **(c)** | 1st M1 for choosing a suitable geometric model (sight of Geo() or at least 3 correct probabilities) | | |
|  | 2nd M1 for realising the need for appropriate expected value and using E(g(*X*)) [Need sum and f(*x*)] | | |
|  | NB simply finding  =  = awrt 4.48 is M0 and probably no more marks. | | |
|  | 3rd M1 for a suitable strategy to turn the expression into a sum that can be found | | |
|  | 1st A1 for correct use of sum to infinity of geometric series | | |
|  | 2nd A1 for interpreting the outcome of the calculations in terms of a solution to the problem must  choose red and see the awrt 19.3 (and allow ft of their E(*B*2) < 19) | | |
|  |  | | |

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828   
with its registered office at 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom