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# A-LEVEL

# Mathematics

Statistics MS2 – MS2B  
Mark scheme

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6360  
June 2015

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Version/Stage 1.0 Final

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

**Key to mark scheme abbreviations**

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation
√ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
dp	decimal place(s)

**No Method Shown**

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

**Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.**

Q1	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(a)	Use of Po(2.8)  $P(\leq 5) = \mathbf{0.935}$	M1  A1	  <b>2</b>	Stated or table value (0.8477, 0.9349, 0.9756 or 3sf equivalents) seen  AWRT
(b)	Use of Po(4.4)  $e^{-4.4} \times 4.4^2 \div 2$  $= \mathbf{0.119}$	B1  M1  A1	   <b>3</b>	Stated or attempt at method seen  Correct formula or by calculator  AWRT
(c)	Use of Po(15)  We require $P(\leq 17)$  $- P(\leq 11)$  $= 0.7489 - 0.1848 = \mathbf{0.564(1)}$	B1  M1  M1  A1	     <b>4</b>	Stated or any 1 of 4 relevant values seen 0.1848, 0.2676, 0.7489, 0.8195  Stated <b>or</b> use of 0.7489  Indep. Stated <b>or</b> use of 0.1848  AWRT 0.564
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

- Note:** (a) The mark is not awarded for simply 2.8. Some indication of Poisson is needed.  
Eg. Po(2.8) or  $\lambda = 2.8$
- (b) As for part (a), not simply 4.4.
- (c) If Po(15) and  $P(\leq 17) - P(\leq 11)$  are seen, 3 marks have been earned irrespective of later numbers.

Q2	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(a)	$k = (b - a)$	B1	<b>1</b>	CAO
(b)(i)	$\frac{1}{2}(a + b) = 1$ and $\frac{1}{12}(b - a)^2 = 3$ $(b - a)^2 = 36 \rightarrow (b - a) = \pm 6$ $b > a$ stated giving $b - a = 6$ only or both $b - a = 6$ and $b - a = -6$ used $b = 4$ and $a = -2$	B1 M1 m1 A1	<b>4</b>	For both equations (not including $k$ ) 6 or $\pm 6$ required for this mark Consideration of two solutions CAO not dependent on m1
(ii)	$P(X < 0) = \frac{1}{3}$ $4 \times p \times (1 - p)^3$ where $p =$ candidate's stated $P(X < 0)$ $= \frac{32}{81} (= 0.395)$	B1 M1 A1	<b>3</b>	Stated or used (accept 0.333) $0 < p < 1$ CAO or AWRT 0.395
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	

(b)(i)	<p><b>Alternative solution</b></p> $\frac{1}{2}(a + b) = 1$ and $\frac{1}{12}(b - a)^2 = 3$ $b = 2 - a \rightarrow 4a^2 - 8a - 32 = 0$ or $a = 2 - b \rightarrow 4b^2 - 8b - 32 = 0$ $a = -2, b = 4$ and $a = 4, b = -2$ Selection of correct solution $b = 4$ and $a = -2$	B1 M1 A1 A1	<b>4</b>	For both equations (not including $k$ ) For obtaining one of these quadratics or equivalent For both correct pairs of solutions or one pair with any justification CAO not dependent on previous A1
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**Note: (b)** Integration may be used but must reach the two correct equations to earn any marks.

Many will use  $b - a = 6$ , ignoring the  $\pm$ , and obtain the correct values for  $a$  and  $b$ .

This scores B1 M1 m0 A1.

Q3	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(a)(i)	Mean of sample is <b>909.2</b>  Use of <b>1.96</b>  $909.2 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{8}}$  <b>907.7, 910.7</b>  Notes: 1 Seen use of $s \Rightarrow$ B1 B1 M0 A0 max 2 Seen use of $t \Rightarrow$ B1 B0 M0 A0 max 3 Seen use of $t$ and $s \Rightarrow$ B1 B0 M0 A0 max	B1  B1  M1  A1	<b>4</b>	If wrong here, the B1 here may be earned for a correct value seen in (ii)  AWRT  Allow for M1 if AFWW 1.64 to 1.65 used instead of 1.96  For both. AWRT
(ii)	$t_7 = 2.365$  $s = 2.39$ or $2.24$ (or $s^2 = 5.72$ or $5.00(5)$ )  $909.2 \pm (2.36 \text{ to } 2.37) \times se$  where $se = 2.39/\sqrt{8}$ or $2.24/\sqrt{7}$  <b>907.2, 911.2</b>  Notes: 1 Seen use of 2.2 $\Rightarrow$ B1 B0 M0 A0 max 2 Seen use of $z \Rightarrow$ B0 B1 M0 A0 max 3 Seen use of $z$ and 2.2 $\Rightarrow$ B0 B0 M0 A0	B1  B1  M1  A1	<b>4</b>	AFWW 2.36 to 2.37  AWRT  Allow for M1 if AFWW 1.89 to 1.90 used instead of (2.36 to 2.37)  OE in terms of $s^2$  For both. AWRT
(b)	<b>Both</b> confidence intervals are <b>above 907</b> so <b>mean/average</b> weight is probably acceptable  One of data values (or 905.6) is below 907 (or underweight)	Edep1  E1	<b>2</b>	OE Dependent on A1 in (i) and A1 in (ii). Must specify <b>both, 907 and mean/average.</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

**Note:** In both (a)(i) and (ii), **where working is shown**, condone accuracy to more than 4 s.f. **Where working is not shown**, if accurate to 4 s.f. allow B4. If not accurate to 4 s.f., award B1 for AWRT 908 – 911 in (i) and another B1 for AWRT 907 – 911 in (ii).

Q4	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(a)	(The 100 vehicles can be regarded as a <b>random</b> (sample).	B1	<b>1</b>	Must say random and be about the sample. Do not penalise “and independent”, but any mention of “normal” anywhere in (a) scores B0
(b)	$H_0: \mu_x = 44.1$ $H_1: \mu_x < 44.1$  ( $\bar{x} =$ ) <b>43.27</b>  sd = 3.0579 (var = 9.35 AWRT) or sd = 3.0425 (var = 9.26 AWRT)  $z/t = \frac{(43.27 - 44.1)}{\frac{(3.055 \text{ to } 3.060)}{\sqrt{100}}} \text{ or } \frac{(43.27 - 44.1)}{\frac{(3.040 \text{ to } 3.045)}{\sqrt{99}}}$  = -2.71...  CV: $z = -2.32(63)$ or $t = -2.36(46)$  So test statistic in critical region. (Reject $H_0$ ), significant evidence that <b>mean speed has reduced.</b>	B1  B1  B1  M1  m1  A1  B1  Adep1	<b>8</b>	Both. Must be “Population mean”, $\mu_x$ or $\mu$ .  CAO  AFWW 3.055 to 3.060.  AFWW 3.040 to 3.045  Denominator is division of candidate’s sd by $\sqrt{100}$ or $\sqrt{99}$  Numerator is $\pm(\bar{x} - 44.1 \text{ or } 40)$  AFWW -2.695 to -2.735  AFWW -2.32 to -2.33  AFWW -2.36 to -2.37  Dep on preceding A1 and B1, but not on B1 for hypotheses. Must have context and mean (or average).
(c) (i)	Concluding that the mean speed has reduced (or changed) when in fact it has not	E1	<b>2</b>	Must be in context. Must refer to <b>mean</b> speed ( $\mu$ )
(ii)	Concluding that the mean speed is still 44.1 when in fact it has reduced (or changed)	E1		Must be in context. Must refer to <b>mean</b> speed ( $\mu$ )
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	

**Note:** (a) “It is random” is sufficient for B1.  
 “It is random and normally distributed” scores B0.  
 “The vehicles arrive at random” scores B0

The final A mark is not awarded for the negative statement “There is no significant evidence that the mean speed is 44.1” or equivalent. There **is** significant evidence of a reduction in the mean. A definite statement “the mean speed has reduced” is accepted for A1.

Alternative method for (b) using critical value for  $\bar{x}$ 

Q4	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(b)	$H_0: \mu_x = 44.1$ $H_1: \mu_x < 44.1$ $(\bar{x} =) \mathbf{43.27}$ sd = 3.0579 (var = 9.35 AWRT) or sd = 3.0425 (var = 9.26 AWRT)  CV: $z = -2.32(63)$ or $t = -2.36(46)$  $\bar{x}_{cv} = 44.1 - CV \times \frac{3.0579}{\sqrt{100}} \text{ or } \times \frac{3.0425}{\sqrt{99}}$  = 43.37 to 43.395  $43.27 < 43.37 \text{ or } 43.395$ So test statistic in critical region. (Reject $H_0$ ), significant evidence that <b>mean speed has reduced.</b>	B1 B1  B1  B1  M1  m1  A1  Adep1	8	Both. Must be "Population mean", $\mu_x$ or $\mu$ . CAO AFWW 3.055 to 3.060.  AFWW 3.040 to 3.045  AFWW -2.32 to -2.33 AFWW -2.36 to -2.37  Division of candidate's sd by $\sqrt{100}$ or $\sqrt{99}$  Rest of formula  AFWW 43.37 to 43.395  Dep on preceding A1 and B1, but not on B1 for hypotheses. Must have context and mean (or average).

 Alternative method for (b) using confidence interval for  $\bar{x}$ 

Q4	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(b)	$H_0: \mu_x = 44.1$ $H_1: \mu_x < 44.1$ $(\bar{x} =) \mathbf{43.27}$ sd = 3.0579 (var = 9.35 AWRT) or sd = 3.0425 (var = 9.26 AWRT) CV: $z = -2.32(63)$ or $t = -2.36(46)$  Upper limit of confidence interval $= 43.27 + CV \times \frac{3.0579}{\sqrt{100}} \text{ or } \times \frac{3.0425}{\sqrt{99}}$  = 43.975 to 43.999  $44.1 > 43.975 \text{ to } 43.999$ So previous mean above confidence interval. (Reject $H_0$ ), significant evidence that <b>mean speed has reduced.</b>	B1 B1  B1  B1  M1  m1  A1  Adep1	8	Both. Must be "Population mean", $\mu_x$ or $\mu$ . CAO AFWW 3.055 to 3.060.  AFWW 3.040 to 3.045 AFWW -2.32 to -2.33 AFWW -2.36 to -2.37  Division of candidate's sd by $\sqrt{100}$ or $\sqrt{99}$  Rest of formula  AFWW 43.975 to 43.999  Dep on preceding A1 and B1, but not on B1 for hypotheses. Must have context and mean (or average).



Q5	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments																													
(a)	<p><math>H_0</math>: <b>No association</b> (between the age at which they had left education and the rate of income tax that they were paying)  <math>(H_1</math>: Association .....</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>29.445</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>5.655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>98.905</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>18.995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.65</td> <td>3</td> <td>4.35</td> </tr> </table> <p>Combine last two columns</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Observed</th> <th colspan="2">Expected</th> </tr> <tr> <th><math>\leq 16</math></th> <th><math>&gt; 16</math></th> <th><math>\leq 16</math></th> <th><math>&gt; 16</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>32</td> <td>7</td> <td>29.445</td> <td><b>9.555</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>102</td> <td><b>29</b></td> <td>98.905</td> <td><b>32.095</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td><b>13</b></td> <td>22.65</td> <td><b>7.35</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><math>\Sigma (O_i - E_i)^2/E_i = 0.2217.. + 0.0968.. + 1.4093.. + 0.6832.. + 0.2984.. + 4.3431..</math></p> <p><b>= 7.05</b></p> <p><math>\nu = (3 - 1)(2 - 1) = 2</math></p> <p>Crit val = <b>5.99(1)</b></p> <p>(Reject <math>H_0</math>)                      Significant evidence that there is an <b>association</b> between age at leaving education and rate of income tax paid.</p>	29.445	3.9	5.655	98.905	13.1	18.995	22.65	3	4.35	Observed		Expected		$\leq 16$	$> 16$	$\leq 16$	$> 16$	32	7	29.445	<b>9.555</b>	102	<b>29</b>	98.905	<b>32.095</b>	17	<b>13</b>	22.65	<b>7.35</b>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>Adep1</p>	<p><b>9</b></p>	<p>Allow “rate of tax <b>independent</b> of age of leaving” but no other words.</p> <p>For at least <math>H_0</math> stated correctly.</p> <p>Expected values attempted, seen here or after combining (at least 4 correct (at least 2dp in 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> columns))</p> <p>Attempt at combining columns 2 &amp; 3 (not just individual cells)</p> <p>Combined columns numerically correct (six values)</p> <p>Attempt at <math>\Sigma(O_i - E_i)^2/E_i</math> dep on first M1 (at least 2 values correct to 3sf)                      Can be implied by correct answer.</p> <p>AWFW 7.0 to 7.1</p> <p>Can be implied by correct answer.                      Correct <math>\nu</math> or <math>\nu = 4</math> from no combining</p> <p>AWRT 5.99 or 9.488 from no combining</p> <p>Dep on A1 for 7.05, B1 for 5.99.                      For conclusion in context.</p>
29.445	3.9	5.655																															
98.905	13.1	18.995																															
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(b)	<p>Belief supported (or equivalent).</p>	<p>E1</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Must be supported by reference to stated O and E values, comparing 8 with 4.35 or 13 with 7.35, or other numerical justification, comparing <math>8/29</math> (27.6%) with <math>17/151</math> (11.3%) or <math>13/49</math> (26.5%) with <math>17/151</math> (11.3%).</p>																													
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>																														
	<p>No combining can score B1 M1 M0 A0 m1 A0 B1 B1 Adep0 = max of 5 out of 9 (gives 7.118)                      Combining first and third rows can also score B1 M1 M0 A0 m1 A0 B1 B1 Adep0 = max of 5 out of 9 (gives 1.156). Use of Yates automatically loses m1 A1 and Adep1.</p>																																

**Note:** (a) Final A mark is not awarded for the double negative statement “No significant evidence that there is no association ....”. There **is** significant evidence of an association. A definite conclusion “there is an association between age at leaving education and rate ...” is accepted for A1 “**Association**” is the expected word. Use of **independent** must say “tax rate is not independent of age ...”. No other words are accepted.

Q6	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(a)	$F(0.4) = \frac{0.4}{2} - \frac{0.16}{16} = 0.2 - 0.01 = \mathbf{0.19}$ $F(0.8) = \frac{0.8}{2} - \frac{0.64}{16} = 0.4 - 0.04 = \mathbf{0.36}$ $P(0.4 < X < 0.8) = 0.36 - 0.19 = \mathbf{0.17}$	M1  A1	  <b>2</b>	For either, can be implied by correct answer.  CAO
(b)	Clear correct use of differentiation of $F(x)$ .	B1	  1	AG Sight of $F'(x)$ , $\frac{d}{dx}$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ etc. = correct answer
(c)(i)	$E(X) = \int_0^4 \left( \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 \right) dx$ $= \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^3 \right]_0^4$ $= 4 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$	M1  A1  A1	   <b>3</b>	Attempt at integrating $xf(x)$ (condone omission of limits and $dx$ )  Integration completed <b>correctly with limits</b>  OE exact form
(ii)	$E(X^2) = \int_0^4 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^3 \right) dx$ $= \left[ \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{32}x^4 \right]_0^4$ $= \frac{32}{3} - 8 = \frac{8}{3}$ $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{8}{3} - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \quad (= \frac{8}{9})$	M1  A1  A1  A1	     <b>4</b>	Attempt at integrating $x^2f(x)$ (condone omission of limits and $dx$ )  Integration completed <b>correctly with limits</b>  OE exact form  AG
(d)	$E(Y) = 3E(X) - 2 = 3 \times \frac{4}{3} - 2 = \mathbf{2}$ $\text{Var}(Y) = 3^2 \times \text{Var}(X) = 9 \times \frac{8}{9} = \mathbf{8}$	B1F  B1	   <b>2</b>	FT their (c)(i) provided $0 < E(X) < 4$  CAO
		<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

Q7	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments												
(a)	(I) $a$ requires the “= 3” value using Po(2) $= (e^{-2} \times 2^3) \div 3!$ or $0.8571 - 0.6767$ or $0.1804\dots$ from calculator = <b>0.180</b>  (II) $b = 1 - P(\text{demand} \leq 3) = 1 - 0.8571 = \mathbf{0.143}$  (III) $b = 1 - (0.135 + 0.271 + 0.271 + 0.180) = \mathbf{0.143}$  (IV) $a = 1 - (0.135 + 0.271 + 0.271 + 0.143) = \mathbf{0.180}$  (I) & (II) or (I) & (III) or (II) & (IV)  SC If M0 can award B1 for $a + b = 0.323$ derived from sum of probabilities = 1	M1  m1  A1	<b>3</b>	One M1 for correct use of correct Poisson for either $a$ or $b$ .  A dependent m1 for use of Poisson again for $b$ or $a$ or for subsequent use of probability sum = 1  A1 for both correct calculations AG												
(b)	$E(X) =$ $1 \times 0.135 + 2 \times 0.271 + 3 \times 0.271 + 4 \times 0.180 + 5 \times 0.143$ $(= 0.135 + 0.542 + 0.813 + 0.72 + 0.715)$ $= \mathbf{2.925}$  $E(X^2) = 1^2 \times 0.135 + 2^2 \times 0.271 + 3^2 \times 0.271 +$ $4^2 \times 0.180 + 5^2 \times 0.143$ $(= 0.135 + 1.084 + 2.439 + 2.88 + 3.575)$ $= \mathbf{10.113}$  S.D. = $\sqrt{(10.113 - 2.925^2)} = \mathbf{1.25}$	M1 A1  M1 A1 B1	<b>5</b>	Evidence of at least two of the five products added OE AFWF 2.92 to 2.93  Evidence of at least two of the five products added AWRT 10.1  AWRT												
(c)	$1 \times E(X) - 0.5 \times (5 - E(X))$ $= \mathbf{\pounds 1.89}$  <b>or profit/loss table</b> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Profit</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>2</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>P(X = x)</math></td> <td>0.135</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.180</td> <td>0.143</td> </tr> </table> $E(\text{Profit}) = -0.135 + 0.135 + 0.542 + 0.630 + 0.715 = \mathbf{\pounds 1.89}$	Profit	-1	0.5	2	3.5	5	$P(X = x)$	0.135	0.271	0.271	0.180	0.143	M1 A1  (M1)  (A1)	<b>2</b>	Candidate's $E(X)$ AWRT Condone omission of ‘£’  AWRT Condone omission of ‘£’
Profit	-1	0.5	2	3.5	5											
$P(X = x)$	0.135	0.271	0.271	0.180	0.143											

Note: (a) One of the three methods of getting 0.180 – formula, subtraction of two figures from tables, or direct calculation showing fourth decimal place (4) – must be seen before the M1 for use of Poisson is awarded. Similarly for 0.143 (0.1429) done using Poisson.

If value of  $E(X)$  calculated in part (b) is used retrospectively in part (a) to calculate  $a$  and  $b$ , then only the SC B1 can be earned.

Q7	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments																				
(d)	<p>New distribution</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><math>x</math></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>P(X = x)</math></td> <td>0.135</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.323</td> </tr> </table> <p><math>E(X) = 1 \times 0.135 + 2 \times 0.271 + 3 \times 0.271 + 4 \times 0.323</math>  <math>= 2.782</math></p> <p><math>E(\text{Profit}) = 1 \times E(X) - 0.5 \times (4 - E(X))</math>  <math>= \text{£}2.17</math> (which is more than £1.89)</p> <p><b>or profit/loss table</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Profit</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>P(X = x)</math></td> <td>0.135</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.323</td> </tr> </table> <p><math>E(\text{Profit}) = -0.5 \times 0.135 + 1 \times 0.271 + 2.5 \times 0.271 + 4 \times 0.323</math>  <math>= \text{£}2.17</math> (which is more than £1.89)</p>	$x$	1	2	3	4	$P(X = x)$	0.135	0.271	0.271	0.323	Profit	-0.5	1	2.5	4	$P(X = x)$	0.135	0.271	0.271	0.323	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>(A1)</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><math>P(\text{demand} \geq 3) = P(X = 4)</math>                      Complete distribution (not necessarily in a table)</p> <p><math>E(X) = 2.78(2)</math> without shown working scores B3</p> <p>AWRT Condone omission of ‘£’</p> <p>Any two profit values correct  <math>P(\text{demand} \geq 3) = P(X = 4)</math>                      Complete table</p> <p>AWRT Condone omission of ‘£’</p>
$x$	1	2	3	4																				
$P(X = x)$	0.135	0.271	0.271	0.323																				
Profit	-0.5	1	2.5	4																				
$P(X = x)$	0.135	0.271	0.271	0.323																				
		Total	<b>15</b>																					