



Pearson  
Edexcel

# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel GCE  
In Mathematics (9MA0)  
Paper 31 Statistics

## **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 2022

Question Paper Log Number P72130A\_\*

Publications Code 9MA0\_31\_2206\_MS\*

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2022

## 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.

## EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

### General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 50.
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  $\surd$  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)
  - dep – dependent
  - indep – independent
  - dp decimal places
  - sf significant figures
  - \* The answer is printed on the paper
  - $\square$  The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark
4. 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.
  5. Where a candidate has made multiple responses and indicates which response they wish to submit, examiners should mark this response.  
If there are several attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark the final answer which is the answer that is the most complete.
  6. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

7. Mark schemes will firstly show the solution judged to be the most common response expected from candidates. Where appropriate, alternative answers are provided in the notes. If examiners are not sure if an answer is acceptable, they will check the mark scheme to see if an alternative answer is given for the method used.

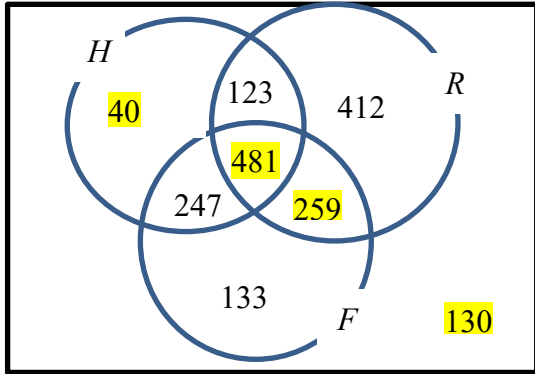
Question	Scheme		Marks	AOs
<b>1(a)(i)</b>	$X \sim B(15, 0.48)$		M1	3.3
	$P(X = 3) = 0.019668\dots$		awrt 0.0197	A1 3.4
<b>(ii)</b>	$[P(X \geq 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4)] = 0.92013\dots$		awrt 0.920	A1 1.1b
			<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	$Y$ is the number of hits	$M$ is the number of misses		
	$Y \sim N(120, 62.4)$	$M \sim N(130, 62.4)$	B1	3.3
	$P(X > 110) \approx P(Y > 110.5)$	$P(X > 110) \approx P(M < 139.5)$		
	$\left[ =P\left( Z > \frac{110.5 - "120"}{\sqrt{"62.4"}} \right) \right]$	$\left[ =P\left( Z < \frac{139.5 - "130"}{\sqrt{"62.4"}} \right) \right]$	M1	3.4
	$= 0.88544\dots$		A1	1.1b
			<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(6 marks)</b>				
<b>Notes:</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>M1</b>	Writing or using the binomial distribution in (i) or (ii) Allow for sight of $B(15, 0.48)$ or in words: <u>binomial</u> with $n = 15$ and $p = 0.48$ may be implied in (i) or (ii) by one correct answer to 3sf <u>or</u> sight of $P(X \leq 4) = 0.07986\dots$ i.e. awrt 0.0799. Allow for ${}^{15}C_3 \times 0.48^3 \times 0.52^{12}$ as this is "correct use" Condone $B(0.48, 15)$		
<b>(i)</b>	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.0197		
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.920 (Allow 0.92)		
<b>(b)</b>	<b>B1</b>	Setting up a correct Normal model. Allow sight of $N(120, 62.4)$ or $N(130, 62.4)$ or $N\left(120, \frac{312}{5}\right)$ or $N\left(130, \frac{312}{5}\right)$ or may be awarded if used correctly in standardisation or in words: <u>Normal</u> with <u>mean</u> = 120/130 and <u>variance</u> = 62.4 or sd = $\sqrt{62.4}$ condone $N(120, \sqrt{62.4})$ or $N(130, \sqrt{62.4})$ or sd = 62.4 Look out for $\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{1560}}{5}$ or $\frac{2\sqrt{390}}{5}$ or awrt 7.90 (condone 7.9) This may be implied by sight of 0.897 or 0.8854...		
	<b>M1</b>	Sight of the continuity correction with a normal distribution		
		<b>110.5</b> or 111.5 or 109.5	<b>139.5</b> or 140.5 or 138.5	
		NB we will also allow <b>129.5</b> or 130.5 or 128.5	NB we will also allow <b>120.5</b> or 119.5 or 121.5	
		Continuity correction may be seen in standardisation NB No continuity correction(CC) gives awrt 0.897 which is M0 unless CC seen		
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.8854 or awrt 0.885 dependent on sight of $>110.5$ or $<129.5$ or $<139.5$ or $>120.5$ Allow $\leq$ or $\geq$ instead of $<$ or $>$ NB 0.885548... from $B(250, 0.48)$ scores M0A0		

Qu	Scheme		Marks	AOs
2(a)	$\left[ P(L < 7.902) = 0.025 \Rightarrow \right] \frac{7.902 - 8}{x} = -1.96$ oe		M1	3.4
	$[x =] 0.05^*$		A1cso*	1.1b
	SC B1( mark as M0A1) for $\frac{7.902 - 8}{0.05} = -1.96 \Rightarrow 0.024998$			
			(2)	
(b)	$P(7.94 \leq L \leq 8.09) = 0.8490\dots$	awrt 0.849	B1	1.1b
			(1)	
(c)	$[P(L < 7.94) =] 0.115069\dots$ (awrt 0.115) or $[P(L > 8.09) =] 0.03593\dots$ (awrt 0.036)		B1	1.1b
	$[P(L < 7.94) =] 0.115069\dots$ (awrt 0.115) & $[P(L > 8.09) =] 0.03593\dots$ (awrt 0.036)		B1	1.1b
	Expected income per 500 rods = $\sum(\text{Income} \times \text{probability} \times 500)$ $(500 \times "0.849" \times 0.5) + (500 \times "0.1150\dots" \times 0.05) + (500 \times "0.03593\dots" \times 0.4)$ or		M1	3.4
	Expected profit per rod = $\sum(\text{Profit} \times \text{probability})$ $0.30 \times "0.849" + -0.15 \times "0.1150\dots" + 0.20 \times "0.03593\dots"$ [= 0.2446..]			
	Expected profit per 500 rods $500 \times \sum(\text{Profit} \times \text{probability})$ or $\sum(\text{Income} \times \text{probability} \times 500) - 500 \times 0.2$ $= 500 \times "0.2446\dots"$ or $= "222.3" - 500 \times 0.2$		M1d	3.1b
	$= [£]122.3\dots$ awrt [£]122		A1	1.1b
			(5)	
(d)	Let $X \sim B(200, 0.015)$		M1	3.3
	$P(X \leq 5) =$	$P(X \geq 6) =$	M1	1.1b
	0.9176...	0.0824	A1	1.1b
	Manufacturer is unlikely to achieve their aim since $0.9176 < 0.95$	Manufacturer is unlikely to achieve their aim since $0.0824 > 0.05$	A1ft	2.4
			(4)	
<b>Notes:</b>				<b>(12 marks)</b>
(a)	M1	Using the normal distribution to set up equation. Allow $\sigma$ for $x$ and awrt $\pm 1.96$		
	A1*	cso For a correct expression for $x$ followed by 0.05 or 0.05000... No incorrect working seen		
(b)	B1	awrt 0.849		
(c)	B1	awrt 0.115 (Implied by awrt 57.5 for number of rods) or awrt 0.036 (Implied by awrt 18 for number of rods)		
	B1	awrt 0.115 (Implied by awrt 57.5 for number of rods) and awrt 0.036 (Implied by awrt 18 for number of rods)		
	M1	Correct method to find the total income of 500 rods. Attempt at all 3 with at least two correct and no extras or Correct method to find sum of all three profits with at least two of 30, -15 or 20 correct. May work in pence but need to be consistent. Allow awrt 24.5 or 0.245		
	M1d	Dep on previous method for finding profit for 500 rods. May work in pence but need to be consistent. Allow " $0.2446\dots \times 500$ " or "their income" for 500 rods $- 500 \times 0.2$ (accept 499 or 501)		
	A1	All previous marks must be awarded for awrt 122 awrt 12200p <b>NB</b> if uses any integer values for numbers of rods then it is A0 other than for 18 for $L > 8.09$		
(d)	M1	Selecting the appropriate model. May be seen or used. Allow B(200,0.985) or Po(3) Condone B(0.015, 200) or B(0.985, 200).		
	M1	Writing or using $P(X \leq 5)$ Do not accept $P(X < 6)$ unless found $P(X \leq 5)$	Writing or using $P(X \geq 6)$ Do not accept $P(X > 5)$ unless found $P(X \geq 6)$	
	A1	0.92 (Poisson 0.916...)	0.08 or better	
	A1ft	Need at least one of the method marks to be awarded. Correct conclusion with the comparison (may be in words). Ft "their $p = 0.9176\dots$ " as long as $p > 0.9$ If "their $0.9176\dots < 0.95$ must ... be unlikely... If "their $0.9176\dots > 0.95$ they must say ... be likely... To fit the alternative then $p < 0.1$		

Question	Scheme		Marks	AOs
<b>3(a)</b>	tr		B1	1.2
			<b>(1)</b>	
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$\mu = \frac{174.9}{31} = 5.6419\dots$	awrt 5.64	B1	1.1b
<b>(ii)</b>	$\sigma_r = \sqrt{\frac{3523.283}{31} - \mu^2}$		M1	1.1b
	= 9.04559...	awrt 9.05	A1	1.1b
			<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(c)</b>	Leuchars is in the North and Camborne is in the South		M1	2.4
	The mean is smaller for Leuchars than Camborne therefore there is no evidence that Dian's belief is true		A1ft	2.2b
			<b>(2)</b>	
<b>(d)</b>	eg $p = 0.27$ is unlikely to be constant.		B1	2.4
			<b>(1)</b>	
<b>(7 marks)</b>				
<b>Notes:</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>B1</b>	Allow Tr or trace or Trace		
<b>(b)(i)</b>	<b>B1</b>	For a correct mean awrt 5.64		
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>M1</b>	For a correct expression for sd including the $\sqrt{\quad}$ Ft their mean		
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 9.05 (Allow $s = 9.1932\dots$ awrt 9.19) NB awrt to 9.05 or 9.19 with no working is M1 A1		
<b>(c)</b>	<b>M1</b>	For stating Leuchars is North of Camborne oe eg Camborne is further south		
	<b>A1ft</b>	M1 must be awarded. A correct conclusion <b>and</b> correct comment about the means ft their mean in (b) Allow No		
	<b>SC</b>	for No <b>and</b> there are only 2 places used so there is insufficient data. Mark as M0A1 on open		
<b>(d)</b>	<b>B1</b>	A correct reason referring to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>independence (needs context as to what is independent) eg consecutive 14 days unlikely to be independent.</li> <li>probability [of rain] not being constant.</li> <li>Allow a comment that conveys the idea that the proportion of days with no rain will be different over the year.</li> </ul>		



Question	Scheme		Marks	AOs
4(a)	H <sub>0</sub> : $p = 0.1$ H <sub>1</sub> : $p \neq 0.1$		B1	2.5
			(1)	
(b)	Use of $X \sim B(50, 0.1)$ implied by sight of one of awrt 0.0052 or awrt 0.9755 or awrt 0.0245		M1	3.4
	Critical regions $X = 0$ or $X \geq 10$		A1	1.1b
	$X = 0$ and $X \geq 10$ plus $P(X = 0) = \text{awrt } 0.0052$ and $P(X \geq 10) = \text{awrt } 0.0245$		A1	1.1b
	SC: Both CR correct with no probabilities and no distribution seen scores M0A1A0			
			(3)	
(c)	0.0297		B1ft	1.1b
			(1)	
(d)	15 is <u>in the critical region</u> therefore there is evidence to support the <u>manager's</u> belief		B1ft	2.2b
			(1)	
<b>(6 marks)</b>				
<b>Notes</b>				
(a)	<b>B1</b>	For both hypotheses in terms of $p$ or $\pi$ . Connected to H <sub>0</sub> and H <sub>1</sub> correctly Condone 10% but not 10		
(b)	<b>M1</b>	Using correct distribution to find the probability associated with one tail of the CR If the correct distribution is <u>stated</u> (may be seen in part(a)) allow for one tail of the correct CR <b>or</b> one of (awrt 0.025 or awrt 0.005 or awrt 0.975) seen connected to a correct probability statement		
	<b>A1</b>	Lower CR $X = 0 / X < 1 / X \leq 0$ [condone eg $P(X = 0)$ labelled as CR] Or Upper CR $X \geq 10$ or $X > 9$ [condone $P(X \geq 10)$ oe labelled as CR]		
	<b>A1</b>	Both CR's correct with the relevant probabilities Allow $\cup$ for "and" and $X > 9, X < 1, X \leq 0$ [ <b>do not allow</b> $P(X = 0)$ or $P(X \geq 10)$ oe] Allow CR in different form eg $(9, \infty), [10, \infty)$		
(c)	<b>B1ft</b>	awrt 0.0297 or 2.97% or ft for the sum of the probabilities in (b) for "their 2 critical regions" if seen. If none seen it must be awrt 0.0297 <b>SC M0 in (b) for a one tail test</b> Allow B1ft for their one tail CR in (b) eg 0.0338 or 0.0245 or 0.0579		
(d)	<b>B1ft</b>	A correct statement about 15 and "their CR" or sight $P(X \geq 15) = 0.0000738\dots$ and comparison with "their 0.0245" <b>and</b> a compatible correct statement in context. eg There is evidence that there has been a change in the <u>proportion/probability</u> arriving <u>late</u> Condone increase rather than change Do not allow contradicting statements. NB No CR given in (b) then B0		

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
5(a)	$\frac{365}{1825}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2 oe	B1	1.1b
		(1)	
(b)	$\frac{170}{1825}$ or $\frac{34}{365}$ or awrt 0.093	B1	1.1b
		(1)	
(c)	$90 \times 0.4 + 80 \times 0.05 [= 40]$ or $90 \times 0.6 + 80 \times 0.95 [= 130]$ or $740 \times 0.65 [= 481]$ or $740 \times 0.35 [= 259]$ 	M1	3.1b
		B1	1.1b
		B1	1.1b
		A1	1.1b
		(4)	
(d)	$P(R' \cap F) = \frac{380}{1825} \left[ = \frac{76}{365} = 0.208... \right]$ oe awrt 0.208	B1	1.1b
		(1)	
(e)	$\left[ \frac{133 + "130"}{1825} = \right] \frac{"263"}{1825}$ awrt 0.144	B1ft	1.1b
		(1)	
(f)	$\frac{247 + "481"}{247 + "481" + 123 + "40"}$	M1	3.4
	$= \frac{728}{891}$ awrt 0.817	A1	1.1b
		(2)	
<b>Notes: (10 marks)</b>			
		<b>Look out for answers given in the question. If you see answers in the question and in the answer space those in the answer space take precedence.</b>	
(a)	<b>B1</b>	Allow equivalent	
(b)	<b>B1</b>	Allow equivalent	
(c)	<b>M1</b>	Correct method to find one of the values 40 or 130 or 481 or 259 Implied by 40, 481, 259 or 130 seen in correct place on diagram	
	<b>B1</b>	One of the highlighted correct	
	<b>B1</b>	A second value highlighted correct or their ("259" + "481") = 740 or their ("40" + "481") = 521 or their ("40" + "130") = 170	
	<b>A1</b>	Fully correct	
(d)	<b>B1</b>	380/1825 oe or awrt 0.208	
(e)	<b>B1ft</b>	Correct answer or Ft their 130 (> 0) do not allow if blank Allow ft correct to 3 sf.	
(f)	<b>M1</b>	For a single fraction with the numerator < denominator and n is an integer we will award for n/891 or n/(sum of their 4 values in H, each > 0) or awrt 0.817	
	<b>A1</b>	728/891 oe or awrt 0.817	

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs	
<b>6(a)</b>	eg As the number of minutes <u>exercise</u> ( $m$ ) increases the resting <u>heart rate</u> ( $h$ ) decreases <b>or</b> the gradient of the curve is becoming flatter with increasing $m$ : diminishing effect of each <u>additional minute of exercise</u>	B1	2.4	
		(1)		
<b>(b)</b>	$H_0 : \rho = 0$ $H_1 : \rho < 0$	B1	2.5	
	Critical value – 0.3887 (Allow $\pm$ )	M1	1.1b	
	There is evidence that the product moment <u>correlation</u> is <u>less than 0/ there is a negative correlation</u>	A1	2.2b	
		(3)		
<b>(c)</b>	$\log_{10} h = -0.05 \log_{10} m + 1.92$	$h = am^k \rightarrow \log_{10} h = \log_{10} am^k$	M1	1.1b
	$\log_{10} h = -\log_{10} m^{0.05} + 1.92$ or $\log_{10} h = \log_{10} m^{-0.05} + 1.92$ or $h = 10^{1.92 - 0.05 \log_{10} m}$ oe	$\log_{10} h = \log_{10} a + \log_{10} m^k$ or $\log_{10} a = 1.92$	M1	2.1
	$\log_{10} hm^{0.05} = 1.92$ or $\log_{10} \left( \frac{h}{m^{-0.05}} \right) = 1.92$ or $h = 10^{1.92} \times 10^{-0.05 \log_{10} m}$ oe	$\log_{10} h = \log_{10} a + k \log_{10} m$	M1	1.1b
	$hm^{0.05} = 10^{1.92}$ or $\frac{h}{m^{-0.05}} = 10^{1.92}$ or $h = 10^{1.92} \times 10^{\log_{10} m^{-0.05}}$	$\log_{10} a = 1.92$ and $k = -0.05$	M1	1.1b
	$h = 10^{1.92} m^{-0.05}$ or $h = 83.17...m^{-0.05}$ or $a = \text{awrt } 83.17$ and $k = -0.05$	A1	1.1b	
		(5)		
<b>Notes: (9 marks)</b>				
<b>(a)</b>	<b>B1</b>	eg Idea as one increases the other decreases (in context). Allow use of $m$ and $h$ eg As $m$ increases $h$ decreases. Do not allow negative correlation with no context or $\rho < 0$ Allow there is a negative correlation/association/relationship/exponential between minutes <u>exercise</u> ( $m$ ) and resting <u>heart rate</u> ( $h$ ) oe		
<b>(b)</b>	<b>B1</b>	Both hypotheses correct in terms of $\rho$ (allow p)		
	<b>M1</b>	For the cv of $-0.3887$ or any cv such that $0.3 <  cv  < 0.5$		
	<b>A1</b>	Independent of hypotheses. Correct conclusion that implies reject $H_0$ on basis of seeing $-0.3887$ or if they give $0.3887$ we must see the comparison $0.3887 < 0.897$ and which mentions “pmcc/correlation/relationship” and less than 0/ negative or $\rho < 0$ A contradictory statement scores A0 eg Accept $H_0$ therefore negative correlation		
<b>(c)</b>		<b>In this part once M0 is scored no more marks can be scored. Condone no base</b>		
	<b>M1</b>	<b>May be implied by 2nd M1 mark</b> Method 1: Correct substitution for both $x$ and $y$ Method 2 : Taking the log of both sides		
	<b>M1</b>	<b>May be implied by 3rd M1 mark</b> Method 1: Correct use of the power log rule <b>or</b> making $h$ the subject Method 2 : Correct use of the addition/subtraction log rule		
	<b>M1</b>	<b>This line implies M1M1M1</b> Method 1: Correct use of the addition/subtraction log rule or eq <sup>n</sup> in the form $h = 10^{1.92} \times 10^{-0.05 \log m}$ Method 2: A second correct step for correct use of the power log rule		
	<b>M1</b>	<b>This line implies M1M1M1M1</b> Method 1: Correct removal of logs or $h = 10^{1.92} \times 10^{\log m^{-0.05}}$ Method 2: Log $a$ (or $a$ ) and $k$ correct		
	<b>A1</b>	Allow $h = \text{awrt } 83.2m^{-0.05}$ NB award 5/5 for $a = \text{awrt } 83.2$ and $k = -0.05$ or $h = \text{awrt } 83.2...m^{-0.05}$ or $h = 10^{1.92} m^{-0.05}$		



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