

1. Cotinine is a chemical that is made by the body from nicotine which is found in cigarette smoke. A doctor tested the blood of 12 patients, who claimed to smoke a packet of cigarettes a day, for cotinine. The results, in appropriate units, are shown below.

Patient	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Cotinine level, x	160	390	169	175	125	420	171	250	210	258	186	243

You may use $\sum x^2 = 724\,961$

- Find the mean and standard deviation of the level of cotinine in a patient's blood. **(4)**
- Find the medium, upper and lower quartiles of these data. **(3)**

A doctor suspects that some of this patients have been smoking more than a packet of cigarettes per day. He decides to use $Q_3 + 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1)$ to determine if any of the cotinine results are far enough away from the upper quartile to be outliers.

- c. Identify which patient(s) may have been smoking more than a packet of cigarettes a day. Show your working clearly. (4)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Solutions

1a.

Mean is $\frac{2757}{12}$	M1
= 229.75	M1
Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{\frac{724961}{12} - (229.75)^2}$	M1
= 87.34045	M1

1b.

Ordered list is: 125, 160, 169, 171, 175, 186, 210, 243, 250, 258, 390, 420	M1
$Q_2 = \frac{1}{2}(186 + 210) = 198$	M1
$Q_1 = \frac{1}{2}(169 + 171) = 170$	M1
$Q_3 = \frac{1}{2}(250 + 258) = 254$	M1

1c.

$Q_3 + 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1) = 254 + 1.5(254 - 170)$	M1
= 280	M1
Therefore patients F(420)	M1
and B(390) are outliers.	M1

