

GCE

Mathematics (MEI)

Unit 4772: Decision Mathematics 2

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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1. Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
√and x	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations	Meaning
in mark scheme	
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

2. Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (MEI) Pure strand

a Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct solutions leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

c The following types of marks are available.

М

A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, eg by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

Α

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

В

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

Ε

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep *' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- The abbreviation ft implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.
 - Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.
- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise. Candidates are expected to give numerical answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy, with 3 significant figures often being the norm. Small variations in the degree of accuracy to which an answer is given (e.g. 2 or 4 significant figures where 3 is expected) should not normally be penalised, while answers which are grossly over- or under-specified should normally result in the loss of a mark. The situation regarding any particular cases where the accuracy of the answer may be a marking issue should be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If in doubt, contact your Team Leader.

g Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

h For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A mark in the question.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

Ç	uestion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(i)& (ii)	0.001		
		20.9	M1	decision node at first branch
		jab	M1	chance nodes at second branches
		0.999	A1	all correct
		900	B1	920, 20, 900 and 0
		~jab 0.02	В1√	20.9 and 18
		18	В1√	18 at decision node
			B1√	action
		0.98		
		Do not have the vaccination.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question	7 18 0.0025 920 22.25 0.9975 20 22.25 0.05 900 12.3125 0.95 0 0.0005 920 0.75 20 0.995 0 0.0005 920 0.0005 920 0.0005 920 0.0005 920 0.0005 920 0.0005 920	Marks B1 B1 A1 A1 B1	? or ~? susceptible or not chance node decision structure on both branches susceptible branch, all calculations not susceptible branch, all calculations EMV = 18 - 12.3125 = 5.6875
	900		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(iv)	0.001 1001u 2u 0.999 1000u 0.98 0	B1 B1 B1	unpleasantness measure + final decision jab computations ~jab computations

)uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		No	B1	
			It might be wet.	B1	
	(b)	(i)	The car headlights are off.	B1	
			The dashboard lights are not dimmed.	B1	
	(b)	(ii)	$(d \land l) \Rightarrow r so \sim r \Rightarrow \sim d \lor \sim l$	M1A1	contrapositive
			so ~d∨~l	A1	modus ponens
			so ~l	A1	alternation
			dim⇒l so ~l⇒~dim	B1	contrapositive
			so ~dim	B1	modus ponens
			or		(terminology not required)
			4 line truth table (since r=0 and d=1) for $((d \land l) \Rightarrow r) \land (dim \Rightarrow l)) \Rightarrow (\sim l \land \sim dim)$	M1 A2	
				A2	LHS (-1 each error)
			SC One line of the above showing	A1	RHS (-1 each error) tautology
			$d \wedge l \Rightarrow r$ and then $\dim \Rightarrow l$	(B3B1)	
			10010 0 10	(====)	
	(c)	(i)	Current flows through true path(s)	M1	can be implied
			"Up" signifies false and "down" signifies truth.	M1	can be implied
			eg So current only fails to flow when A and B are both true and C is false.	A1	A and B true
				A1	C false
			<u>or</u>		
			Circuit is $\sim A \vee \sim B \vee C$	M1 A1	
			$\Leftrightarrow \sim (A \wedge B) \vee C$	A1	
			$\Leftrightarrow (A \land B) \Rightarrow C$	A1	
			Circuit is $\sim A \vee \sim B \vee C$ $\Leftrightarrow \sim (A \wedge B) \vee C$	A1	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	(ii)	B is up	B1	
		<u>D is up</u>	B1	
		(Alert candidates might try to present (c) as an answer to (b)(ii). This is not acceptable, though one might		
		argue that a physical instantiation would be a proof machine.)		

Q	uestio	n						Ansv	er	Marks	Guidance
3	(i)		"He must pai	nt the lo	wer half	of each	wall in t	he more	xpensive paint."	B1	
	(ii)		"He has 350 to		•		nequalitie	es. Two-	tage or Big-M needed for ≥.	B1 B1	
	(iii)		P 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 Coverage 333	-1 1.45 -1 -2 2.4 -1 0 1 0	y -1 0.95 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	$ \begin{array}{r} s_1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \hline 5/6 \\ 5/12 \\ \hline 5/12 \\ \hline $	-19/48 29/48	166.67	ss expensive paint.	M1 A1 M1 A1 B1	objective row first pivot second pivot must be in terms of m² of coverage
	(iv)		187.5 Coverage = 3	75m ² , or	allow 1	87.5m ²	each.			B1 B1	
	(v)		The solution	does not	maximi	se the u	ise of the	more exp	ensive paint.	B1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(vi)	maximise $P = x$ subject to $1.45x + 0.95y < 450$ y - x < 0 x + y > 350 x > 0	B1	
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B1 B1 B1 B1	surplus variable new objective artificial variable new constraint
	Minimise A to 0 and then proceed from the feasible solution (Solution is $x=235$ and $y=115$)	B1	

	Quest	tion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)		Odd vertices are 1, 3, 4 and 5. Pairing and connecting	M1	
			1 and 3 , 4 and 5 $18 + 14 = 32$	M1	2 pairings
			1 and 4, 3 and 5 $11 + 12 = 23$	A1	all pairings
			1 and 5, 3 and 4 $15 + 7 = 22$		
			So min is 87 + 22 = 109, e.g. 1 5 1 2 3 4 3 5 4 1	A1	length and a route.
4	(b)	(i)	1 2 3 4 5 1 48 24 28 11 15 2 24 8 4 11 16 3 28 4 8 7 12 4 11 11 7 14 14 5 15 16 12 14 24 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 18 4 8 7 12 4 11 11 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 18 4 8 7 12 4 4 4 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 3 3 <td>M1 A1 A1</td> <td>use of the triple operation entries other than (2,1) "3" in (2,1)</td>	M1 A1 A1	use of the triple operation entries other than (2,1) "3" in (2,1)

	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(b)	(ii)	Shortest distance is (1,2) entry in first matrix 22 Route (1,2) entry in second matrix is 4, so $1\rightarrow 4$ (4,2) entry in second matrix is 3, so $1\rightarrow 4\rightarrow 3$ (3,2) entry in second matrix is 2, so $1\rightarrow 4\rightarrow 3\rightarrow 2$	M1 A1	2 to 1 OK backwards OK, if then corrected
4	(b)	(iii)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B1 B1	loops
4	(b)	(iv)	1 11 4 7 3 4 2 16 5 15 1 total length 53	B1B1	
			Represents 1 4 3 2 3 5 1	B1	

	Quest	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(b)	(v)	MST in reduced network has length 23. 5 16 2 11 18 26 to be added i, giving lower bound of 49 to TSP in network of shortest distances.	M1 M1 A1	MST – 23 correct two arcs to add in lower bound
			So the best tour in the original network (revisiting allowed) must be between 49 and 53.	B1	

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