

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE

Unit **4773**: Decision Mathematics Computation

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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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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Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓ and ✕	
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 in mark scheme	Meaning
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

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (MEI) Decision 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.

- b 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.

M

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.

A

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.

B

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

E

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.

- d 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.
- e 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.

- f 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.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(i)	modelling usage	M1	“lookup” or equivalent
		modelling delivered	A1	
		modelling end stock	M1	
		start stock = max(previous end stock, 0)	A1 B1 [7]	
1	(ii)	outages ... number of days when supplies run out	B1	
		either max stock or total purchases	B1 [2]	
1	(iii)	Incorporation of outage count into s/s	B1	
		Outages very variable and often large ... anything between 0 and 25	B1	
		Incorporation of other measure into s/s	B1	
		Max stock variable, but not as variable as outages ... 3 to 7 ish or Purchases ... around 50 (Allowed here though not a good measure. Not allowed in (iv).	B1 [4]	
1	(iv)	New modelling for number purchased	M1	use of “IF” correct
		Outages ... reduced in variability and number	A1	
		Max stock consistently 2.25 or thereabouts	B1	
		Improvement	B1 [5]	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(i)	$e_i = e_{i-1} + 500 - e_{i-3}$	B1 [1]	cao
2	(ii)	450 520 410 460 440 530 570 630 600 530 400 300 270 370 570 800 930 860 560 130 -230 -290 80 810 1600	M1 A1 [2]	third order recurrence cao for at least 25 days, including starting days.
2	(iii)	$e_n = e_{n-1} + 500 - e_{n-2}$	B1 [1]	cao
2	(iv)	450 520 460 440 480 540 560 520 460 440 480 540 560 520 460 440 480 540 560 520 460 440 480 540 560	M1 A1 [2]	second order recurrence cao for at least 25 days, including starting days.
2	(v)	$e_n = e_{n-1} + p(500 - e_{n-2})$	B1 [1]	
2	(vi)	Auxiliary equation ... $x^2 - x + 2/9 = 0$ Solutions ... 2/3 and 1/3 General form ... $A(2/3)^n + B(1/3)^n + K$ Simultaneous equations using 450 and 520 Solution ... $165(2/3)^n - 480(1/3)^n + 500$	B1 B1 B1 B1 B2 M1 A2 [9]	or equivalent both 2/3 and 1/3 + K Candidates may have 3 simultaneous equations or may know what K needs to be. solving simultaneous eqs -1 each error, cao
2	(vii)	450.00 520.00 531.11 526.67 519.75 513.83 509.44 506.36 504.27 502.85 501.90 501.27 500.85 500.57 500.38 500.25 500.17 500.11 500.07 500.05 500.03 500.02 500.01 500.01 500.01 NB ... might have day 3 = 460 different if part (v) followed for day 3.	M1 A1 [2]	modelling their recurrence relation and their recurrence solution cao

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																				
	<p>or</p> <p>min $11.12a_1+11.34a_2+11.74a_3+11.63a_4 +12.01b_1+12.23b_2+11.89b_3+12.17b_4$ $+11.24c_1+11.09c_2+11.56c_3+11.65c_4+13.34d_1+12.95d_2+12.67d_3+13.01d_4$ $+12.54e_1+12.37e_2+12.21e_3+12.45e_4+11.87f_1+11.74f_2+11.35f_3+11.21f_4$ $+11.52g_1+11.42g_2+11.37g_3+11.74g_4+12.08h_1+12.43h_2+12.32h_3+12.57h_4$</p> <p>st $a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4 =1$ $b_1+b_2+b_3+b_4 =1$ $c_1+c_2+c_3+c_4 =1$ $d_1+d_2+d_3+d_4 =1$ $e_1+e_2+e_3+e_4 =1$ $f_1+f_2+f_3+f_4 =1$ $g_1+g_2+g_3+g_4 =1$ $h_1+h_2+h_3+h_4 =1$ $a_1+b_1+c_1+d_1+e_1+f_1+g_1+h_1=2$ $a_2+b_2+c_2+d_2+e_2+f_2+g_2+h_2=2$ $a_3+b_3+c_3+d_3+e_3+f_3+g_3+h_3=2$ $a_4+b_4+c_4+d_4+e_4+f_4+g_4+h_4=2$</p> <p>end</p> <p>e.g.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="331 930 705 994"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td>G</td> <td>B</td> <td>F</td> <td>46.60</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0" data-bbox="331 1031 913 1094"> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>47.33 93.93 total</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4		H	G	B	F	46.60	5	6	7	8		A	C	D	E	47.33 93.93 total	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>[7]</p>	<p>teams cao</p> <p>times cao</p>
1	2	3	4																				
H	G	B	F	46.60																			
5	6	7	8																				
A	C	D	E	47.33 93.93 total																			
<p>3 (ii)</p>	<p>Minimises total time for both teams. He will want to minimise the time for the first team, then do what is best with the rest.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>[1]</p>																					

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<p>3 (iii)</p>	<p>min $11.12a1+11.34a2+11.74a3+11.63a4$ $+12.01b1+12.23b2+11.89b3+12.17b4$ $+11.24c1+11.09c2+11.56c3+11.65c4$ $+13.34d1+12.95d2+12.67d3+13.01d4$ $+12.54e1+12.37e2+12.21e3+12.45e4$ $+11.87f1+11.74f2+11.35f3+11.21f4$ $+11.52g1+11.42g2+11.37g3+11.74g4$ $+12.08h1+12.43h2+12.32h3+12.57h4$</p> <p>st $a1+a2+a3+a4<1$ $b1+b2+b3+b4<1$ $c1+c2+c3+c4<1$ $d1+d2+d3+d4<1$ $e1+e2+e3+e4<1$ $f1+f2+f3+f4<1$ $g1+g2+g3+g4<1$ $h1+h2+h3+h4<1$ $a1+b1+c1+d1+e1+f1+g1+h1=1$ $a2+b2+c2+d2+e2+f2+g2+h2=1$ $a3+b3+c3+d3+e3+f3+g3+h3=1$ $a4+b4+c4+d4+e4+f4+g4+h4=1$</p> <p>end</p> <p>1 2 3 4 A C G F 44.79</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>objective</p> <p>< ... i.e. inequality</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<p>3 (iii)</p>	<p>min 12.01b1+12.23b2+11.89b3+12.17b4 +13.34d1+12.95d2+12.67d3+13.01d4 +12.54e1+12.37e2+12.21e3+12.45e4 +12.08h1+12.43h2+12.32h3+12.57h4</p> <p>st b1+b2+b3+b4=1 d1+d2+d3+d4=1 e1+e2+e3+e4=1 h1+h2+h3+h4=1 b1+d1+e1+h1=1 b2+d2+e2+h2=1 b3+d3+e3+h3=1 b4+d4+e4+h4=1</p> <p>end</p> <p>5 6 7 8 H E D B 49.29 Note 44.79 + 49.29 = 94.08</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>[10]</p>	<p>selection of remaining athletes</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(i)	Solution is 4 starter/main offers, 4 main/dessert offers and the £4.32 starter, at a cost of £104.32.	B1 B1 B1 [3]	coding and running order ft cost ft
4	(ii)	<p>“s” variables are indicators for starters, “m” variables are indicators for mains and “d” variables are indicators for desserts.</p> <p>“sm” indicates the number of starter/main offers.</p> <p>“md” indicates the number of main/dessert offers.</p> <p>Use of “number” twice.</p> <p>“int 17” declares that the first 17 variables are indicator variables. These take the values 0 or 1 and indicate in the objective whether the individual dishes are paid for or not.</p>	B1 M1 M1 A1 M1 E1 [6]	
4	(iii)	Paying separately for a dessert instead of a starter would mean $sm=5$ and $md=3$. So the alternative would cost an extra $\pounds(15.00 - 10.00 + 3.42 - 4.32)$.	B1 [1]	
4	(iv)	<pre> min 8.50s1+7.65s2+4.32s3+5.67s4+5.67s5 +12.42m1+9.85m2+13.36m3+21.25m4+12.42m5+17.85m6+13.63m7+13.63m8 +6.85d1+5.32d2+3.42d3+10.18d4 +15sm +10md +17.5smd st m1+m2+m3+m4+m5+m6+m7+m8+sm+md+smd=8 s1+s2+s3+s4+s5+sm+smd=5 d1+d2+d3+d4+md+smd=4 end int 17 </pre>	M1 A1 A1 A1 A1 [5]	new variable in objective correctly in constraint ditto ditto
4	(v)	Same solution ... $smd=0$	B1 [1]	
4	(vi)	Running at smd cost of £15.15 and at cost of £15.14. Solution is one 3-course offer, three of each 2-course offer, the £9.85 main and the £4.32 starter (at total cost of £104.31).	B1 B1 [2]	

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