

**GCE**

**Mathematics (MEI)**

Unit **4771**: Decision Mathematics 1

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2014**

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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.

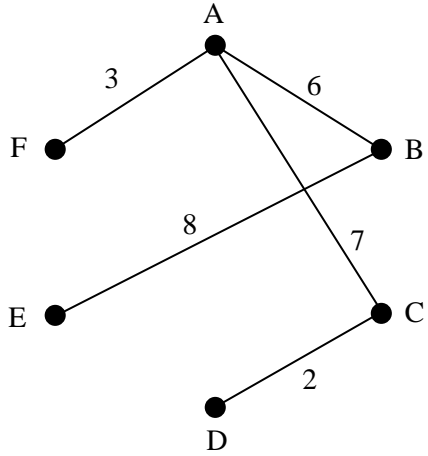
Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (i)		M1 A1	12 vertices connectivity (all 18 arcs and no extras)
(ii)	4 ( or “>2” or “multiple” ... not “some”) odd nodes ... top steps, pool, front steps, olive ... so neither Eulerian nor semi-Eulerian., but not just “not Eulerian”. (This terminology not required.)	B1	
(iii)	start/end at pool/top steps, or vice versa e.g. po–pd–fd–po–pa–pd–bd–fd–fs–gat–ol–fs–ol–gar–bd–pa–ts–fi–or–ts (20 nodes, 19 arcs) path from front steps to the olive tree	M1 A1 B1	must be stated
(iv)	Possible answer: No repetition of any arc needed Start/stop are front steps/olive Alternative answer: By repeating fs/ol or ol/fs ... can start and stop at same point, e.g. front door.	M1 A1  (M1) (A1)	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(i)	e.g. 0,1,2 → coffee 3,4,5,6,7,8 → tea (9 → reject and redraw)	M1 A1	reject proportions + efficient, ie using 9 digits (so allow 00, 01, ..., 09)
	(ii)	Ten simulated coffees or teas, corresponding to <b>their</b> rule and the given random digits. e.g. TCCTCTTCTC e.g. CTTTTCTTCT	B1	
	(iii)	e.g. Coffee at breakfast 00-54 → coffee 55-99 → tea  Tea at breakfast 00-14 → tea 15-99 → coffee	B1  B1	Breakfast drink must be specified.  Breakfast drink must be specified.
	(iv)	Ten simulated coffees or teas, using answers to part (ii) to define which rule to use. e.g. CCTCCCCCTC e.g. CCTCCTCCCC e.g. CCCCTTCCCT	M1 A1	first 4, ref part (ii) ft errors in (ii)
	(v)	Accumulating and computing the proportion. e.g. C - 65%	B1	ft

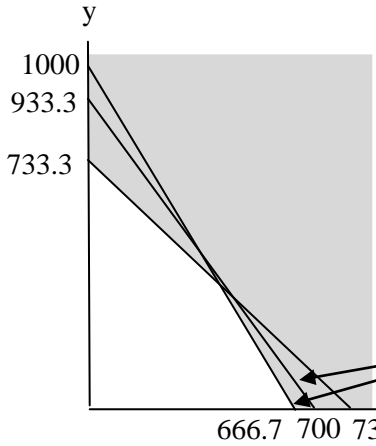
Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																																																	
3 (i)	<p>ACD is <math>7+2 = 9 (&lt; 12)</math>                      or AFD is <math>3+8 = 11 (&lt; 12)</math></p> <p>AD could be via some point of interest, or over difficult terrain, or ... The triangle inequality applies to triangles!</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>needs numerical justification</p>																																																	
3 (ii)	<table border="1" data-bbox="421 448 1216 887"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>A 1</th> <th>B 3</th> <th>C 4</th> <th>D 5</th> <th>E (6)</th> <th>F 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>A</th> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <th>B</th> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>C</th> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>D</th> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <th>E</th> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>F</th> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">or transpose</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">26 (miles)</p>		A 1	B 3	C 4	D 5	E (6)	F 2	A		6	7	12		3	B	6		10		8		C	7	10		2			D	12		2		9	8	E		8		9			F	3			8			<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>starting at and crossing row A (i.e. no selection in row)</p> <p>selecting FA and BA (or first two arcs following wrong start)</p> <p>numbering columns A, F and B (similarly)</p> <p>all correct (dependent on 3 Ms) (can cross all rows)</p> <p>cao (weights not needed)</p> <p>cao</p>
	A 1	B 3	C 4	D 5	E (6)	F 2																																														
A		6	7	12		3																																														
B	6		10		8																																															
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E		8		9																																																
F	3			8																																																

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<p>4 (i) &amp; (ii)</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>minimum completion time = 7.5 hours critical activities – A, B, E, F, G (or ABEG + ABEF)</p>	<p>M1 A1 A1 A1 A1  M1 A1√ M1 A1√  B1 B1</p>	<p>Activity on arc Single start and end A, B, C, D (precedences) E (precedences) F and G (all correct)  forward pass backward pass  time (cao) critical activities (cao)</p>
<p>4 (iii)</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>Needs to be clear what is done by whom. This doesn't necessarily require people being labelled ... but might.</p>	<p>B1 B1</p>	<p>not ft  must be labelled or to scale (e.g. on the squares provided) Can be written out instead.</p>
<p>4 (iv)</p>	<p>8.0 hours or delay 0.5 hours A, C, D 8.5 hours or delay of 1 hour</p>	<p>B1 B1 B1</p>	<p>cao ISW if needed cao cao ISW if needed</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	(i)	$6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \dots$ (can stop at second “4”)	M1 A1	$6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 10$
5	(a)	(ii)	$256 \rightarrow 128 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \dots$ (as above, or can note repetition from “16”)	M1 A1	$256 \rightarrow 128 \rightarrow 64$
5	(a)	(iii)	e.g. Step 25 If $n$ is 1 then stop. (Any step number between 21 and 29, or indicated in some other way.)	B1	ISW, but “Step 35” is wrong.
5	(a)	(iv)	Need to know that all chosen numbers lead to 1.	B1	
5	(b)	(i)	Box 1: 2 1 6      A B C Box 2: 3 3      D E Box 3: 5      F  3 boxes	B1  B1	
5	(b)	(ii)	1 2 3 3 5 6      B A D E F C    B A E D F C Box 1: 1 2 3 3    B A D E Box 2: 5      F Box 3: 6      C	B1  B1	sorted increasing
5	(b)	(iii)	(6 5 3 3 2 1)    (C F D E A B)    (C F E D A B) Box 1: 6 3 1      C D B Box 2: 5 3 2      F E A	M1  A1	placing a “3” or D or E into box 1





Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6 (i)	<p>Let <math>x</math> be the number of (10s of) litres of stew and <math>y</math> the number of (10s of) litres of soup that Ian makes.</p> <p>Carrots: <math>0.15x + 0.1y &lt; 100</math>, i.e. <math>3x + 2y &lt; 2000</math>            Beans: <math>0.1x + 0.075y &lt; 70</math>, i.e. <math>4x + 3y &lt; 2800</math>            Tomatoes: <math>0.15x + 0.15y &lt; 110</math>, i.e. <math>3x + 3y &lt; 2200</math></p>	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1	<p>“number of”, referring to soup &amp; stew            identification of soup and stew variables</p> <p>-1 each scaling or systematic error, e.g. equalities</p>
6 (ii)	<p>Intercepts are (666.7,0) and (0,1000)            (700,0) and (0,933.3)            (733.3,0) and (0,733.3)</p>  <p>broken axis scores 0 for 6(ii)</p> <p>Ignore “soup” and “stew” labelling on axes unless no variable labelling.            -1 if variables swapped in error.            -1 if systematic scaling error (following inequalities in 6(i)).</p>	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1	<p>axes consistently labelled and scaled</p> <p>line 1            line 2            line 3 all <math>\surd</math> subject to negative gradients</p> <p>shading giving feasible quadrilateral bounded by axes ... or identified by vertices</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(iii)	<p>Line 2 irrelevant. Comparing at (0, 733.3), (533.3±10, 200±10) and (666.7, 0) (accuracy quoted is for graphical solutions).            Max profit at intersection of lines 1 and 3 (533.33,200) with profit £3466.67 (accuracy from 3375 to 3560) (cf £3333.33 and £2933.33)</p> <p>So make 533.33 litres of stew and 200 litres of soup, giving a profit of £3466.67 (3375 – 3560).</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>comparing 3 vertices (not origin) or profit line with approximately correct gradient (-5/4)</p> <p>stew and soup (cao)</p> <p>profit (cao)</p>
6	(iv)	<p>Best solution now at (0, 933.3) ... profit £3733.33 (£373.33)</p> <p>So best new solution uses 30 kg extra tomatoes (140 kg total)</p> <p>Extra profit is <math>£(3733.33 - 3466.67 - 30 \times 2.5) = £191.67</math></p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>30kg (allow 140 new total) cao</p> <p>(allow £3658.33 new total) cao</p>

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