OCR
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

GCE

Mathematics

Advanced GCE

Unit **4736:** Decision Mathematics 1

Mark Scheme for June 2011

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

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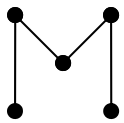
1	(i)	$y \geq x$ $x + y \leq 8$ $y \leq 2x$	M1 A1	**[2]**	Any two boundary lines correct (any form) All three inequalities correct (any form)	Allow = or wrong inequality sign for method mark Ignore $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, if given
	(ii)	$(2\frac{2}{3}, 5\frac{1}{3})$ $P_2 = 13\frac{1}{3}$	B1 B1	**[2]**	Coordinates of point A seen, cao, fractions or 2.6 to 2.7 and 5.3 to 5.4 cao, fractions or 13.3 to 13.4	Must be written down, allow $x = 2\frac{2}{3}, y = 5\frac{1}{3}$ or as decimals 2.6 to 2.7, 5.3 to 5.4 BOD if not identified as A or as optimal
	(iii) a b	$m \geq 1$ $m \leq 1$	B1 B1	**[2]**	Condone > 1 Condone < 1	Do not accept 1, 2, 3 ... (integer valued) Do not accept 0, -1, ... (integer valued) $m = 1$ is not enough for either mark

2	**(i)**	R | S 8 | 5 5 | 4.1 4.1 | 4.0012 (4.00) 4.0012 (4.00) | 3.9988 (4.00) Output 4.00	M1 A1	**[2]**	($N = 16$) 8, 5 and 4.1 seen Final value (of R) 4.00 (accept 4 or anything that rounds to 4.00)	Need not be in table form
	(ii)	R | S 1 | 1.5 1.5 | 1.4167 (1.42) 1.4167 (1.42) | 1.4142 (1.41) 1.4142 (1.41) | 1.4142 (1.41) Output 1.41	M1 A1	**[2]**	($N = 2$) 1, 1.5 and 1.4167 seen to at least 2 dp accuracy (ie accept 1, 1.5, 1.42) Final value (of R) 1.41 (or anything that rounds to 1.41) after 4 iterations	Need not be in table form $1.4166\ldots = \frac{17}{12}$ as a fraction Watch out for truncation on $S = 1.4167$
	(iii)	Output is the square root of input (to 2 dp)	B1	**[1]**	Square root, √, root	
	(iv)	R | S -2 | 0 0 | undefined, error or ?	B1	**[1]**	($N = -4$) Stops when $R = 0$ (without wrong working) in second iteration (division by 0) Do not allow continuing on to further R values	'Division by 0' ⇒ B1 (without wrong working) Do not give mark for talking about square root of a negative number, unless evidence of division by 0 is also seen in working
	(v)	R | S -1 | 0.5 0.5 | -1.75 -1.75 | -0.3036 -0.3036 | 3.1423 The algorithm does not terminate (chaotic) Build in a stopping condition, such as counting how many times step 3 has been carried out	B1 B1 B1	**[2]**	($N = -2$) Values not necessarily shown, but if comments are made then they must be true for the correct values The values never agree (to 2 dp) Values keep changing/do not settle down Needs a stopping condition, so that algorithm works for $N \geq 0$ and stops if $N < 0$	Allow correct listed values (ignoring comments) -1, 0.5, -1.75, -0.30 ($-\frac{17}{56}$) (or better) Allow 'oscillate' Not 'use modulus of N' Not suggesting changes to '$S =$' line Not 'if $N < 0$ then …'

3	**(i)**	Must have an even number of odd vertices Total order must be even	B1	**[1]**	(Cannot have) three odd vertices (It would have) three odd nodes 15÷2 = 7.5 and cannot have half an arc	Note: graph need not be simple or connected Do not consider descriptions of specific cases
	(ii)	The vertex of order 5 would either connect to at least one of the other vertices twice or connect to itself Graph is not simple	B1 B1	 **[2]**	Identifying that vertex of order 5 causes problem, with a valid reason ('order 5 and repeated arcs' or 'order 5 and loop') Stating 'simple' (simple cannot be achieved)	Not a description of a specific case 'simple graph with 5 vertices means no vertex can have order greater than 4' ⇒ B1 B1 But **not** if also claim graph is not connected
	(iii)	5 arcs A tree with five vertices only has 4 arcs (must be using number of arcs)	B1 B1	 **[2]**	10 ÷ 2 = 5 Tree has 4 arcs, or sum of vertex orders = 8 Explaining why 5 arcs means this is not a tree A tree has fewer arcs than vertices	 5 > n-1 (but n-1 on its own is not enough) Not a description of a specific case
	(iv)	 A tree must have at least two nodes of order 1, an Eulerian graph has no odd nodes so has no nodes of order 1	B1 B1	 **[2]**	Any tree with five vertices that is a 'string' Any of: Eulerian so all even orders Eulerian so no nodes of order 1 A cycle cannot be a tree Two (or more) regions so not a tree	 Any of: A tree cannot contain a cycle A tree must have at least two nodes of order 1
	(v)	Would need either an Eulerian or a semi-Eulerian graph ⇒ 0 or 2 odd nodes, but the graph has 6 odd nodes Need to repeat 2 arcs	B1 B1	 **[2]**	Accept 'needs 0 odd nodes' or 'needs 2 odd nodes' or both Cannot have more than 2 odd nodes 2 (allow two arcs written, using four nodes, eg *AB* and *CD*)	Condone '6 odd nodes' Condone 'all odd' [Note: route need not be a closed cycle]

4 (i)

P	w	x	y	z	s	t	u	RHS
1	3	-5	7	-2	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	-2	-1	1	0	0	10
0	2	0	3	-4	0	1	0	12
0	4	5	1	0	0	0	1	30

Pivot must be chosen from a column that has a negative entry in the objective row, so pivot cannot be chosen from the w column or the y column (both)

Pivot entry cannot be negative or zero, there are no positive entries in the z column so the pivot cannot be chosen from the z column

B1

B1

B1

B1

[4]

Objective row correct (3, -5, 7, -2)

Constraint rows correct, with three slack variable columns

x has a negative value (in the objective row)
Identifying the value -5
BOD: x most negative (in objective row)

Using signs of entries in columns to show that pivot cannot come from z column
Identifying the values -1 and -4
Allow numbers in z column are 'negative'

x is the only column with a negative in objective row and positives in column
⇒ B1, B1

Tableau may be credited if seen in part (ii), but only if not attempted in part (i)

Rows and columns may be in any order
Condone P column missing here

Only follow through their initial tableau if it leads to x as a valid pivot column
But not just: x is the minimum value in the objective row (unless also say negative)

Only follow through their initial tableau if it leads to x as the only valid pivot column, but values on objective row led to two (or more) possible pivot columns

x column has a negative value in objective row and positives in column ⇒ B1, B0

(ii)

P	w	x	y	z	s	t	u	RHS
1	5.5	0	2	-4.5	2.5	0	0	25
0	0.5	1	-1	-0.5	0.5	0	0	5
0	2	0	3	-4	0	1	0	12
0	1.5	0	6	2.5	-2.5	0	1	5

Decimals or fractions

New row 2 = (row 2) ÷ 2
New row 1 = row 1 + 5(new row 2)
New row 3 = row 3
New row 4 = row 4 - 5(new row 2)
(or equivalent, eg row 1 + 5/2×row 2)

$w = 0$, $x = 5$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$ and $P = 25$

M1

A1

B1 ft

B1

[4]

An augmented tableau with four basis columns, non-negative values in final column and value of objective having not decreased

Correct tableau after one iteration (cao)

Method seen and correct – usually in margin and abbreviated eg ①+5⑥, R1 + 5×pivot, ①+5② (BOD new ②)
but not just +5⑥ or + 5×pivot
(condone row 3 and/or pivot row not explained, but do not ignore if explained and wrong)

Condone 0 values missing
Ignore values for slack variables, if given

P column required in part (ii)

A column of 0's ⇒ M0

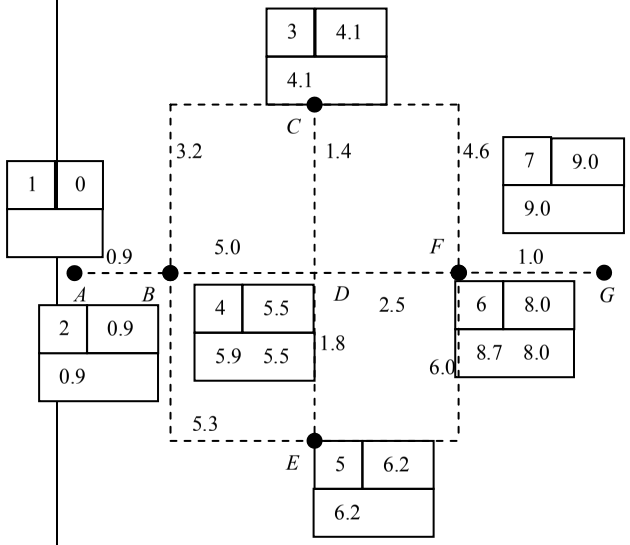
Rows and columns may be in any order
Ignore any working lines (or interim tableau)

Follow through their pivot choice, even if negative (but not if pivot value = 0)

This B mark may be credited if seen in part (i), but only if not attempted in part (ii)

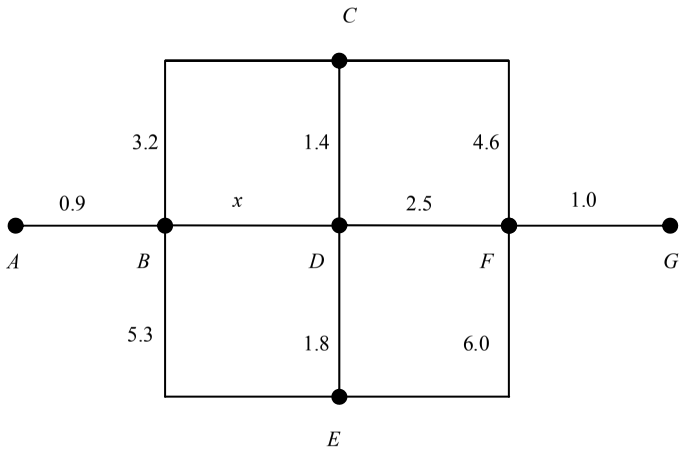
$x = 5$, $P = 25$ (and others not written), not ft

(iii)						
	P | w | x | y | z | s | t | u | RHS 1 | 8.2 | 0 | 12.8 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 1.8 | 34 0 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 6 0 | 4.4 | 0 | 12.6 | 0 | -4 | 1 | 1.6 | 20 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 2.4 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 0.4 | 2 Decimals or fractions	M1 A1		(answer to (ii) below on scan) An augmented tableau with four basis columns, non-negative values in final column and value of objective having not decreased Correct tableau after two iterations	P column required in part (iii) A column of 0's ⇒ M0 Rows and columns may be in any order May be credited if seen in part (ii), but only if not attempted in part (iii), (unless crossed out) Ignore any working lines (or interim tableau)
	$w = 0$, $x = 6$, $y = 0$, $z = 2$ and $P = 34$	B1		Condone 0 values missing Ignore values for slack variables, if given	$x = 6$, $z = 2$, $P = 34$ (and others not written), not ft
	There is still a negative entry in the objective row <u>but</u> there is no further valid pivot choice	B1		Have not reached optimum <u>and</u> cannot pivot further	From the final tableau Explanation needs to be convincing
	The <u>coefficients</u> of z are never positive, so z can be increased without limit, and hence P can also be increased without limit	B1	**[5]**	z can be arbitrarily large	From the original formulation Explanation needs to be convincing

5	**(i)**	 *A B C D F G* 9.0 km	M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 B1	**[6]**	At least four sets of temporary labels (excluding *A*) correct with no extras All temporary labels correct with no extras At least four permanent labels correct, (excluding *A*) All permanent labels correct (condone blank at *A*) and order of labelling correct Not reversed 9	Temporary labels correct at (at least four of) *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G* cao May be seen as permanent labels Permanent labels correct at (at least four of) *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G* cao cao not ft, units not necessary
	(ii)	$x = 3.2+1.4 = 4.6$ $0.9+x+2.5+1.0 = 4.4+x$	B1 B1	**[2]**	4.6 seen (ignore what is said about it) $4.4+x$	cao cao, not a specific case Expression must be simplified
	(iii)(a)	$x+1.8 < 5.3 \Rightarrow x < 3.5$ Temporary labels are 6.2 and $2.7+x$	B1 B1	**[2]**	Condone 3.5 identified Condone $2.7+x$ without 6.2 as well	3.5, even with wrong inequality Expressions must be simplified
	(b)	$x+1.4 < 3.2 \Rightarrow x < 1.8$ Temporary labels are 4.1 and $2.3+x$	B1 B1	**[2]**	Condone 1.8 identified Condone $2.3+x$ without 4.1 as well	1.8, even with wrong inequality Expressions must be simplified
	(iv)	$20\times\left(\frac{100}{50}\right)^2 = 80$ seconds	M1 A1	**[2]**	Correct calculation 80 (or 1 minute 20 seconds)	Or equivalent correct method eg $100^2 \times 0.008$ Units not necessary

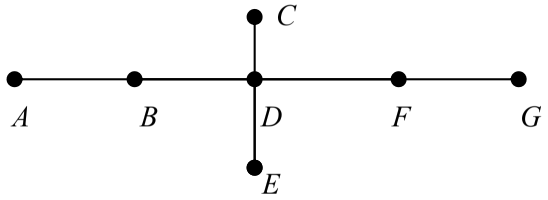
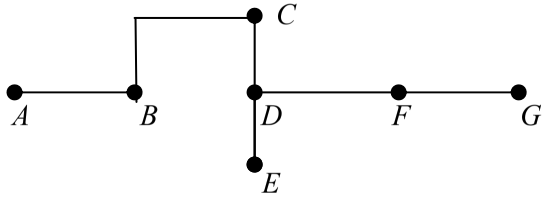
6	(i)	Need A and G odd so must pair C with E	B1		Recognising that <u>only</u> C and E need to be paired	May be implied from CE (CDE) seen in subsequent working (without AG) but not implied from 3.2 or from a route written
		$CE = 1.4 + 1.8 = 3.2$	M1		3.2 seen, without having to look for it in a list of additions	Allow 1.4 + 1.8 seen (may be implied from 29.9)
		Shortest route has length $29.9 + x$	A1	[3]	$29.9+x$	cao

For reference:



Error on question paper. If you see any evidence that a candidate has lost out through this (needs to be a substantial attempt at this part) please check with your team leader. May need to mark crossed out work, even if it has been replaced. Credit work for (a) even when labelled as $x \geq 1.8$, and similarly for (b)

(ii)	If $x \leq 1.8$ $BC = 1.4+x$ or $AC = 2.3+x$ $EF = 4.3$ or $EG = 5.3$ $BE = 1.8+x$ or $AE = 2.7+x$ $CF = 3.9$ or $CG = 4.9$ $BF = 2.5+x$, $AG = 4.4+x$, $AF = 3.4+x$ or $BG = 3.5+x$ $CE = 3.2$ $\Rightarrow$ $5.7+x$ or $7.6+x$ or $6.6+x$ or $6.7+x$ Hence if $x \leq 1.8$, shortest route has length $1.9 + (26.7+x) + (5.7+x) = 1.9 + 32.4 + 2x$ km	M1 M1 M1 A1	**[4]**	See or imply any one of CE (CDE) = 3.2 EF (EDF) = 4.3 CF (CDF) = 3.9 EG ($EDFG$) = 5.3 CG ($CDFG$) = 4.9 See or imply any one of $AC = 2.3 + x$ $BC = 1.4 + x$ $AE = 2.7 + x$ $BE = 1.8 + x$ $AF = 3.4 + x$ $BF = 2.5 + x$ $AG = 4.4 + x$ $BG = 3.5 + x$ $5.7 + x$ or $7.6+x$ or $6.6+x$ or $6.7+x$ seen Correctly achieving $32.4 + 2x$ or $34.3 + 2x$ (from a valid method) **$34.3 + 2x$ seen** $\Rightarrow$ SC 4 (but NOT $34.2 + 2x$)	Just writing down a route and totalling, or using a specific value for x (including 1.8) $\Rightarrow$ 0 marks Note: expression $32.4 + 2x$ is given in the question Note: 'see or imply' may be seen in amongst additions, but must have vertices obvious' 'seen' must be explicit, not in amongst additions Must be simplified. The previous two M marks may be implied from this mark gained In any form, eg still involving additions BOD $34(+2x)$ or $34.2(+2x)$ (with or without $+2x$) for A mark, provided M marks were gained
	Identifying odd nodes: A or B, C, E, F or G (A,C,E,G or B,C,E,F or A,C, E,G or B,C,E,G) If x > 1.8 $BC = 3.2$ and $EF = 4.3$ $\Rightarrow$ 7.5 or $BC = 3.2$ and $EG = 5.3$ $\Rightarrow$ 8.5 or $AC = 4.1$ and $EF = 4.3$ $\Rightarrow$ 8.4 or $AC = 4.1$ and $EG = 5.3$ $\Rightarrow$ 9.4 Any other possibility is longer Hence, if x > 1.8, shortest route has length 1.9+ (26.7+x) + 7.5 = 1.9 + 34.2 + x km	B1 M1 M1 A1	**[4]**	Any one of these sets seen or implied anywhere in answer to part (ii) $BC = 3.2$ or $AC = 4.1$ seen or implied Any one of $BC + EF = 7.5$, $BC + EG = 8.5$, $AC + EF = 8.4$ or $AC + EG = 9.4$ Correctly achieving 34.2 + x or 36.1 + x (from a valid method) **$36.1 + x$ seen** $\Rightarrow$ SC3 (for M1, M1, A1)	Just writing down a route and totalling, or using a specific value for x (including 1.8) $\Rightarrow$ 0 marks Note: expression $34.2 + x$ is given in the question The values must be linked to correct pairs of vertices (accept BC, EF = 3.2+4.3 etc) Previous M mark may be implied from this mark gained In any form, eg still involving additions (with or without $+x$) for A mark, provided M marks were gained. Accept correct additions even when followed by an incorrect total. BOD $36(+x)$

(iii)(a)		B1		Tree may be difficult to see on printed diagram, give BOD if necessary cao	If drawn underneath assume labelling is as in question May list arcs instead
	Total weight = $7.6 + x$ km	B1		$7.6 + x$	Not ft
	This is the shortest way to connect the vertices, but Shauna needs the shortest cycle so there must be at least one extra arc, and hence her solution must be longer than this	B1	**[3]**	Recognition that Shauna needs a cycle, needs to return to A, or similar Need to travel (some) arcs more than once	Explaining why her solution must be longer than weight of tree Must repeat AB (or FG)
(b)	$A - B - D - C - F - G$	M1		cao (as far as G but not continuing past G)	Must be written here, not just shown on diagram
	Misses out E	A1	**[2]**	Saying that E is not visited	'Stalls' on its own is not enough 'need to repeat B (or F)' is not enough
(iv)(a)		B1		Tree may be difficult to see on printed diagram, give BOD if necessary cao	If drawn underneath assume labelling is as in question May list arcs instead
	Total weight = 10.8 km	B1	**[2]**	10.8	Not ft
(b)	$A - B - C - D - E - F - G$ Total weight = 14.3 km	B1 B1		$ABCDEFG$ or AB, BC, CD, DE, EF, FG 14.3	Must be written here, not just shown on diagram
	Use shortcut $E - D - F$ instead of EF to get a total weight of 12.6 km	B1		Showing a valid shortcut ('shortcut EF' is not enough)	Need not give new weight, but it needs to be a shortcut ie E-D-F
	Upper bound = $17.0 + x$	B1	**[4]**	$17 + x$	Accept 21.6 or 25.2 or 28.6 as alternative upper bounds, but nothing else

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
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CB1 2EU

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