

GCE

Mathematics

Advanced GCE

Unit 4737: Decision Mathematics 2

Mark Scheme for January 2011

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2011

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622 Facsimile: 01223 552610

E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

1 (i)	A K B C M N O	B1	Bipartite graph correct	[1]
(ii)	N = A - K = C - O = D Amir sponsors the nightjar Bex sponsors the lark Ceris sponsors the kite	B1	This alternating path written down, not just read off from labels on graph This matching written down in words or letters	
(iii)	Amir sponsors the nightjar Bex sponsors the moorhen Ceris sponsors the kite Duncan sponsors the lark	B1	This matching written down in words or symbols	[1]
			Total =	4

		Γ		
2				
<u> </u>	A B C D			
Amir	25 15 21 19			
Bex	20 25 16 14			
Cerys	25 12 25 16			
Duncan	24 10 18 25			
Reduce row	/S			
A	10 0 6 4			
В	6 11 2 0	M1	Reduce rows	
C	13 0 13 4			
D	14 0 8 15	A1	Correct row reduced matrix (cao)	[2]
Reduce colo	umne			
A	4 0 4 4			
B	0 11 0 0	M1	Reduce columns	
	7 0 11 4			
	8 0 6 15	A1	Their correct column reduced matrix (ft)	[2]
	matching, cross through zeros			
A	4 0 4 4			
В	0 11 0 0	M1	Cross through zeros using minimum number of	
C	7 0 11 4		lines (may be implied) and augment efficiently	
D	8 0 6 15		F tay a mag t t t t t t	
Augment by	v 4			
A				
В	0 15 0 0	A1	Correct augmented matrix (cao)	[2]
C	3 0 7 0	AI	Correct augmented matrix (cao)	[4]
D	4 0 2 11			
Comment word	-1. A 4- A			
Cannot mat				
Complete n	Tatching A B C D			
A:				
Amir				
Bex	0 15 0 0 3 0 7 0			
Cerys				
Duncan	4 0 2 11			
Amir	chose Cerys			
	chose Amir	B1	This matching (cao)	[1]
	chose Duncan			
	chose Bex			
			Total =	7

3	(i)	C(2) E(3) H(5)		Durations not necessary	
		$ \begin{array}{c c} & A(3) \\ & F(3) \end{array} $	M1	Correct structure, even without directions shown Activities must be labelled	
			M1d	Exactly five directed dummies used correctly	
		B(2)	A1	Completely correct, with exactly five dummies used and all arcs directed	[3]
	(ii)	D(3) G(2) I(4)		Follow through their activity network if possible	
		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1 M1 A1ft	Substantially correct attempt at forward pass (up to 2 independent errors) Substantially correct attempt at backward pass (up to 2 independent errors) Both passes wholly correct	[3]
		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B1	14 cao	
		Critical activities A, D, F, H	B1	ADFH cao	[2]
	(iii)	No. of workers 9 6 3	M1	Axes scaled appropriately (or implied from lines) and a plausible histogram with no holes or overhangs Axes also labelled and histogram completely correct, cao	
		0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 hours			[2]
	(iv)	Delay G by 2 hours, so that it starts after E has finished, and delay I by 1 hour.	M1 A1	Delay G (6 to 8 \rightarrow 8 to 10) Delay I by 1 hour (9 to 13 \rightarrow 10 to 14)	[2]
				May be shown as a diagram, with activities marked so that shift of G and I can be seen	
				Total =	12

4	(i)	B is the source (since all flows are out at B) E is the sink (since all flows are in at E)	B1	Both <i>B</i> and <i>E</i> (assume first answer is source) (reasons not needed)	[1]
	(ii)	4+4+4+5+5 = 22 litres per second	M1 A1	Substantially correct, using upper capacities 22	[2]
	(iii)	Does not partition source from sink	B1	Source and sink are both in the same set	[1]
	(iv)a b c	At least $3+1=4$ must flow out of D and 4 is the most that can flow in, so the flow must be 4 At least 1 must flow along $AE \Rightarrow BA = 5$ At least $3+2=5$ must flow out of I so 5 must flow along FI and hence at least 5 must flow along CF and so at least $2+5=7$ must flow along BC Alternatively may use a cuts argument, eg by considering the min through arcs CE , IE , IH	B1 B1 B1 M1	3 4 must flow out of vertex <i>D DG</i> = 3 and <i>DE</i> = 1 (at minimum) 5 cao Substantially correct, starting at <i>I</i> and tracing back along <i>IFCB</i> 5 must flow along <i>FI</i> Wholly correct reasoning <i>CF</i> = 5 and <i>CE</i> = 2, hence 7 (given)	[1] [2]
	(v)	Minimum flow A 4 D 3 G B 2 E 0 H 7 2 0 3 2 C 5 F 5 I Maximum flow A 4 D 3 G 5 1 1 5 2 B 4 E 0 H 8 3 0 3 2	M1 A1	Answered on insert $BA = 5$, $BC = 7$ and $BE = 2$ This flow Assume blank means zero $BA = 5$, $BC = 8$ and $BE = 4$ This flow	[2]
		$C \searrow 5 F \searrow 5 I$			[2]

B1 Flow out of $B = 19 =$ flow into E Flow in $=$ flow out at A , C , D , F , G , H and I Lower capacity \leq flow \leq upper capacity for every arc b Saturated arcs: AD , BA , BE , CE , CF , DG , FI B1 These arcs, written down (and no others) This cut, represented in any way May be shown on diagram (vii) We have a flow of 19 so max flow \geq 19 We have a cut of 19 so min cut \leq 19 B1 Using or referring to the flow of 19 and cut of 19 that have been found	(vi)a			Answered on insert
b Saturated arcs: AD , BA , BE , CE , CF , DG , FI B1 These arcs, written down (and no others) Cut $\{B, C\}$, $\{A, D, E, F, G, H, I\}$ B1 These arcs, written down (and no others) This cut, represented in any way May be shown on diagram (vii) We have a flow of 19 so max flow \geq 19 Using or referring to the flow of 19 and cut of 19		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B1	Flow in = flow out at A , C , D , F , G , H and I Lower capacity \leq flow \leq upper capacity
Cut $\{B, C\}$, $\{A, D, E, F, G, H, I\}$ B1This cut, represented in any way May be shown on diagram(vii)We have a flow of 19 so max flow \geq 19Using or referring to the flow of 19 and cut of 19		10 5 0 3 2 C 5 F 5 I		for every arc
	b			This cut, represented in any way
	(vii)		B1	
Max flow = min cut Hence 19 is the max flow and the min cut B1 Stating or using 'max flow = min cut' (eg a false cut with a flow of 19 and correct logic given)		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	B1	(eg a false cut with a flow of 19 and correct logic
Or, the cut arcs are saturated so no more can flow across the cut				

(*)		D.1		T		
(i)	The number of tokens that the first player gains equals the number that the second player loses. The total number of tokens is unchanged.	B1	Explaining why game is zero-sum Describing a single instance not what happens in the long run			
	Collaboration cannot benefit both players No reason to cooperate	B1	Describing what zero-sum means for the way in which the players play the game Not just 'one player can only gaim by making the other lose'			
(ii)	Square Triangle Circle Row min					
	Red 2 -1 1 -1 * Yellow -2 0 -3 -3	M1	Finding row minima and maximin correctly			
	Blue -5 1 3 -5		(numerical values must be seen)			
	Col max 2 1 * 3	M1	Finding col maxima and minimax correctly (or negatives of these), (numerical values must be			
	Col minimax is 1 Row maximin is -1		seen)			
	Play-safe strategy for first player is red Play-safe strategy for second player is triangle	A1	Finding Red (R) and Triangle (T or Δ), following both method marks gained			
	Game is unstable since 1 ≠ -1 row maximin ≠ col minimax	B1	Unstable and a correct reason (may be explained in words, eg if second chooses triangle then first would do better by choosing blue)			
	In a stable game, playing safe is the best strategy for each player in the long run	B1	Explaining what play-safe strategies mean for a stable game			
	In an unstable game, playing safe cannot be the best strategy for both players	B1	Explaining what play-safe strategies mean for the playing of an unstable game			
(iii)	Red: -2 < -1		Or 1 < 2 and -3 < -2			
` /	Yellow: 2 < 3	B1	Showing both comparisons (or equivalent) or in words			
	In each row the entry for square is bigger than the entry for circle, so the second player loses more by choosing square than by choosing circle.		Circ le dominates square (given) as the pay-off is better (for the second player) in each row			
	The second player should not choose square	B1	Do not choose square	[2]		
(iv)	Triangle: $-1(p) + 0(1-p) = -p$ Circle: $1(p) - 3(1-p) = 4p - 3$	B1	Both expressions correct (in any form) (may also have square: $2p-2(1-p)=4p-2$)			
	E_{igoph}	D.I				
		B1	Either a <u>correct</u> sketch graph (condone missing scales and/or labels), no ft, except may have 4 <i>p</i> -2			
			as well			
	0 -1 -2 3		or correct reasoning (considering p=0, p=1 and intersection or using gradients) Calculating intersection on its own is not enough			
	$-p = 4p - 3 \implies p = 0.6$	B1	0.6 cao	[3]		
			If circle column was removed in (iii), instead of square then ft for (iv) to $p = 0.4$			

(v)	The new table is					Need not draw whole table, could just explain		
	Square	Triangle	Circle			effect on first column.		
	Red 2	-1	1	ĺ				
	Yellow -2	0	-3	Ī		(Values for Blue being multiplied by -1 was given		
	Blue 5	-1	-3	İ		in question)		
	We add 3 throughout to make all entries non-negative Square Triangle Circle Red 5 2 4 Yellow 1 3 0 Blue 8 2 0					-5 becomes 5, then add 3 to values This table is sufficient for the M mark		
	When the second perpects to win $5x + $				A1	Square, or first column, explicitly identified as giving the constraint		
(vi)	5x + y + 8z = 3.4				M1	At least one of the values 3.4, 2.4, 2.4 correct	T	
	2x + 3y + 2z = 2.4					, ,		
	4x = 2.4					All three values		
	$m \le 3.4, 2.4, 2.4 \Rightarrow m \le 2.4$ $M = m - 3 \Rightarrow M \le -0.6$ Need maximum value of $M \Rightarrow M = -0.6$					-0.6 cao		
						Total =	<u> </u>	

4737 Mark Scheme January 2011

Answered on insert

								Answered on insert	1
6	(i)	10+3	3+2+3+1	7 = 35			B1	35	[1]
	(ii)	Visits the kite twice Does not visit the nightjar at all						Does not visit every bird (in context)	[1]
	(iii)	i) 18 is the suboptimal min from stage 3, state 4(13) 6 is the time taken to travel from bird 1 to bird 4 (kite to nightjar)					B1 B1	Identifying the 18 with coming from state 4(13) Identifying the 6 with kite – nightjar in table, or with 1 to 4 or 1(3) to 4(13)	[2]
								Note: 18 and 6 are given in question	
	(iv)		1(4)	2(14) 3(14)	14+3=17 16+2=18	17			
			2(1)	3(12) 4(12)	20+2=22 15+4=19	19	M1	Action column correct for stage 2 (at least 14 of the 20 correct)	
			2(3)	1(23) 4(23) 1(24)	23+3=26 16+4=20 14+3=17	20	A1	All suboptimal min values transferred correctly	
		2	3(1)	3(24)	12+2=14 21+2=23	14		from stage 3	
			3(2)	4(13) 1(23)	18+3=21 23+2=25	21	M1	All times transferred correctly from table for	
			3(4)	1(34)	16+3=19 17+2=19	19		stage 2	
			4(1)	2(34) 2(14) 3(14)	13+2=15 14+4=18 16+3=19	15 18	A1	All suboptimal min column correct for stage 2	[4]
			4(2)	1(24) 3(24)	14+6=20 12+3=15	15			
			4(3)	1(34) 2(34)	17+6=23 13+4=17	17			
			1	2(1) 3(1)	19+3=22 21+2=23	22		Follow through their suboptimal min values from stage 2 for the method marks	
			2	4(1) 1(2) 3(2)	18+6=24 21+3=24 19+2=21				
		1		4(2) 1(3)	15+4=19 24+2=26	19			
			3	2(3) 4(3)	20+2=22 17+3=20	20	M1	Suboptimal min values transferred correctly from stage 2	
			4	1(4) 2(4) 3(4)	17+6=23 14+4=18 15+3=18	18	M1	Suboptimal min column correct for stage 1 from	
		0	0	1 2	22+10=32 19+14=33	32		their stage 2 values	
			-	3 4	20+12=32 18+17=35		A1	Totally correct table (cao)	[3]
		Kite – lark – nightjar – moorhen							
			(or moorhen – nightjar –lark – kite) Minimum journey time = 32 minutes					cao (names must be used, allow letters but not numbers)	
		141111	iiiiuiii jo	arney time	52 minutes		B1		[2]
								32 cao Total =	13

8

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

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee Registered in England Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU Registered Company Number: 3484466 **OCR** is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) Head office

Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553

