RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT
GCE

## Mathematics

## Mark Scheme for June 2012

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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

| Annotation | Meaning |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark$ and $\boldsymbol{x}$ |  |
| 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 |
| $\wedge$ | Omission sign |
| MR | Misread |
| Highlighting |  |
|  |  |
| Other abbreviations in <br> mark scheme | Meaning |
| 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

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.
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.

Please mark work that is in the wrong answer space provided it is obvious which part of which question the candidate is attempting.

| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | (i) |  | B1 <br> [1] | Correct bipartite graph |
| 1 | (ii) | $\begin{array}{rlr} 0500 & =D-0400 & =E \\ A & =2200 & B=0100 \\ D=0500 & E & =0400 \end{array}$ | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | This alternating path written down, starting at 0500, not implied from matching <br> (Do not allow paths from (ii) and (iii) swapped) This matching for $A, B, C, D$ and $E$ written down |
| 1 | (iii) | $\begin{gathered} F=2200-A=0100-B=0200-C=0300 \\ A=0100 \\ B=0200 \\ D=0500 \end{gathered} E=0400 \quad F=2200 .$ | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | This alternating path written down , starting from $F$, not implied from matching <br> (Do not allow paths from (ii) and (iii) swapped) <br> This complete matching written down |






|  | uest | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | (i) |  Chris Jamie Wendy row min <br> Andy -3 2 -4 -4 <br> Kath 5 4 -6 -6 <br> Zac 1 -4 -5 -5 <br> col max 5 4 -4  <br> Play-safe for rowers is Andy <br> Play-safe for cyclists is Wendy <br> $\max ($ row $\min )=-4=\min ($ col max $) \Rightarrow$ stable <br> row maximin $=$ col minimax | M1 <br> A1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> B1 <br> [5] | Showing row min values $-4,-6,-5$; if values are not shown condone talking about maximin or 'highest lowest' <br> Naming Andy or A as play-safe (not just identifying row) <br> SC: Naming Andy or A without working or identifying A row $w w w \Rightarrow B 1$ <br> Showing col max values $5,4,-4$ (or $-5,-4,4$ ) or stating that W dominates over C and J ; if values are not shown condone talking about minimax or 'lowest highest', or equivalent <br> Naming Wendy or W as play-safe (not just identifying column) <br> SC: Naming Wendy or W without working or identifying W column $\mathrm{www} \Rightarrow \mathrm{B} 1$ <br> Showing that game is stable, or in words (if Wendy plays then A is best choice for rowers and if Andy plays then W is best choice for cyclists) |
| 4 | (ii) |  Chris Jamie row min <br> Andy -3 2 -3 <br> Zac 1 -4 -4 <br> col max 1 2 $\max (\text { row } \min )=-3 \text { but } \min (\operatorname{col} \max )=1$ | M1 <br> A1 [2] | Finding or identifying play-safe strategies, C and A , in reduced game (allow correct row min and col max values without play-safe identified) or attempting to explain (in words) why game is unstable <br> Showing that game is unstable, or complete explanation in words (eg each row and each column contains a positive entry and a negative entry) <br> Note: 'play-safe strategies are not the same’ is wrong, candidates must be talking about the values. |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | (iii) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A}=0.5 \times(-3)+0.5 \times(2)=-0.5 \\ & \mathrm{Z}=-1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & {[2]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.5(\text { сао }) \\ & -1.5(\text { сао }) \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 | (iv) | Know it must be a mixed strategy, $p \neq 0$ or 1 <br> $\mathrm{A}=3 p-2(1-p)$ or $5 p-2$ <br> $\mathrm{Z}=-1 p+4(1-p)$ or $4-5 p$ $\begin{aligned} & 5 p-2=4-5 p \\ & \Rightarrow p=0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \\ & \text { [3] } \end{aligned}$ | Both expressions in any form <br> Solving where their expressions are equal 0.6 (cao) from a valid method |
| 4 | (v) | $\begin{aligned} & -3 q+(1-q)=2 q-4(1-q)(\text { or either of these }=-1) \\ & \Rightarrow 1-4 q=6 q-4 \\ & \Rightarrow q=0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { B1 } \\ & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \\ & \text { [3] } \end{aligned}$ | Either expression in any form <br> Solving where their expressions are equal (or where either of them equals -E from part (iv) 0.5 (cao) from a valid method |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | (i) | Source is $E$ $G$ only has flow into it, no flow out | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { [2] } \end{aligned}$ | $E$ <br> All arrows at $G$ point in |
| 5 | (ii) | $\begin{aligned} & 6+7-2 \\ & =11 \text { litres per second } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \\ & \text { [2] } \end{aligned}$ | Answer given as 9 , 11 or 13 www 11 (cao), condone units missing |
| 5 | (iii) | At most 3 flows into $J G$ along $K J$ $\begin{aligned} & H K=0 \\ & I L=3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { [3] } \end{aligned}$ | Upper capacity $K J=3$; condone $K J=3$, 'max 3 flows in', ‘only 3 can enter $J$ ' but not 'only 3 enters $J$ ' without reference to $K$ 0 (cao) <br> 3 (cao) |
| 5 | (iv) | At least 2 flows along $I F$ and 3 flows along $I L$ (to $L K$ ) $\begin{aligned} & E H=7 \\ & C B=3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \\ & {[4]} \end{aligned}$ | ```2 must flow in IF (condone: '2 out to F'; 'min IF') and IL = 3 (condone: '3 to L'; 'min LK') (or M1 and A1 swapped) 7(cao) 3 (cao)``` |
| 5 | (v) |  | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | A flow from $E$ to $G$ of 10 in which $J G=3$ and $H I=5$ (even if some capacities are not met) <br> This flow (cao) <br> (Interpret blanks as 0) |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | (vi) |  | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | At least six arcs with arrows correctly labelled (or all reversed) <br> cao (or all reversed) |
| 5 | (vii) | 11 is max flow since cut in (ii) $=11$ | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> [3] | This path (or in reverse) <br> This flow of 11 litres per second (cao) <br> (Interpret blanks as 0) <br> Referring to cut in (ii) or convincing reasoning |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | (i) |  | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | Correct structure, even with unnecessary dummies and no directions, arcs must be labelled $A, B, C, \ldots$ <br> Single start and single finish <br> Correct structure with no unnecessary dummies, directed arcs and arcs labelled $A, B, C, \ldots$ |
| 6 | (ii) |  | M1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> [5] | Forward pass correct (ft their network if possible) Backward pass correct (ft their network if poss) Both passes correct (condone unnecessary dummies or implied directions, but not wrong structure) <br> 12 hours (cao), condone omission of units <br> $B, C, D, I$ (cao) |
| 6 | (iii) | For $D$ to happen, $A, B$ and $C$ must be complete Sally cannot do any of these activities on her own If they share $A$ and $B$ this takes $1+2=3$ hours Sally cannot help with $C$ so this takes another 2 hours | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | $A$ and $B$ need (at least) 3 hours, can share $A$ and $B$ $C$ takes 2 hours, $C$ cannot be shared |


| Question |  | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | (iv) | Sally does $F, G$ and $I=9$ hours and shares $A, B, D$ and $E=9$ hours <br> Tariq will take 9 hours for the shared activities and another 6 hours for $C, H$ and $J$ So he takes 15 hours |  |  |  |  |  | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> [3] | $F, G, I=9$ <br> Sharing $A, B, D, E=9$ (total time 18 hours given in question) SC: 'does $F, G, I$ and shares $A, B, D, E=18$ ' (with no durations) $\Rightarrow \mathrm{B} 1$ <br> 15 (cao), condone omission of units |
| 6 | (v) | Cannot do any of $D, E, G$ until $A, B$ and $C$ are done This is (at least) 5 hours from the start $F, G$ and $I=9$ hours, $D$ and $E=6$ hours $5+6+9=20$ hours |  |  |  |  |  | M1 <br> A1 <br> [2] | Has to wait for Tariq to do $C$ <br> 2 hour delay giving $18+2=20$ hours 20 (cao), condone omission of units |
| 6 | (vi) | e.g. Share $A B$, T does $C$, share $D E F G$, T does $H J$, S does $I$ <br> e.g. <br> share <br> Tariq |  |  |  |  |  | B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 [3] | Share one or both of $A, B$ (Tariq does any not shared) and Tariq does $C$ or Tariq does all three himself (Sally cannot do $A$ or $B$ on her own, and she cannot do $C$ at all) <br> Sally does $I$ on her own <br> A correct description in which precedences are not violated and project is completed in 18 hours or less |

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