

# GCE

# **Mathematics**

Advanced GCE

Unit 4737: Decision Mathematics 2

# 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				
√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				
٨	Omission sign				
MR	Misread				
Highlighting					
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning				
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *				
сао	Correct answer only				
ое	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.

Μ

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.

#### Α

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.

#### В

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.

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- 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.

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

Q	Question	Answer						Marks	Guidance
2	(i) Subtract each entry from a constant (eg 10) or (each entry - 10) and then $\times$ -1					)		B1	Valid method to convert minimisation to maximisation Not: 'subtract the biggest number' or 'subtract by the biggest number'
								[1]	
	(ii)	10 - each entry							(May use some other constant)
		2	10	3	9	9			
		0	8 6	3	10 7	8 5			
		3	8	4	9	8			
		0	2	1	4	3	]		
		Reduce rows							
		0	8	1	7	7			
		0	7	2	9	7	-	<b>M</b> 1	Correct method for reducing rows (condone 1 arithmetic error provided
		0	6 5	<u> </u> 1	7 6	5 5		A1	there is a 0 in each row) Correct matrix after reducing rows (cao)
		0	2	1	4	3			
		Reduce columns					J		
		0	6	0	3	4	1		
		0	5	1	5	4		B1	Correct method for reducing columns, with some evidence that
		0	4	0	3	2			columns are being reduced, resulting in the reduced cost matrix as
		0	3	0	2	2	-		given in question
		0	0	0	0	0	]	[3]	
								L- J	

# Mark Scheme

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C	Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
2	(iii)	Cross through zeros using three lines			
		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1	Crossing through zeros correctly and substantially correct attempt at augmenting by 2 in a single step (may be implied from augmented matrix)	
		Augment by 2 $0$ 4       0       1       2 $0$ 3       1       3       2 $0$ 2       0       1       0 $0$ 1       0       0       0 $2$ 0       2       0       0       0 $2$ 0       2       0       0       0	A1	Correct matrix after augmenting, and no further attempts to reduce or augment	
		Order in which they attempt to get into building: Hilary, Ken, Gary, Jenni, Ieuan H = 9, K = 8, G = 7, J = 1, I = 5 Jenni is least likely to succeed	B1 B1 [ <b>4</b> ]	H, K, G, J, I J (cao www)	

## Mark Scheme

Question	Answer						Guidance
Question 3	Stage 3 2 1	State           0           1           0           1           2           0           1           2           0           1           2           0           1           2           0           1           2	Ansv Action 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 1		Suboptimal latest time *11 am * 1 pm * 7 am *10 am * 9 am * 7 am * 5 am * 5 am * 8 am	Marks           M1           A1           M1           A1           M1           A1           A1	Guidance         Stage and state columns correct         Action column correct         Correct method for working seen or implied for stage 2 (structure must be correct)         Suboptimal values correct for stage 2 (cao)         Correct method for working seen or implied for stage 1 (structure must be correct)         Stage 1 correct (cao)
	0	0	2 0 1 2	9 - 3 7 - 5 5 - 4 8 - 7	* 2 am		

Question			Answ	er		Marks	Guidance
	Alternatively times at the e	y using sho end	ortest path	n and then	converting to		
	Stage	State	Action	Working	Suboptimal minimum		
	3		0	4	* 4		
			0	2	* 2		
			0	4 + 4	* 8		
	2	1	0	3+4 3+2	* 5		
		2	1	3+2 4+2	* 6		
			0	2 + 8			
		0	1	3 + 5	* 8		
			2	3 + 6			
	1	-	0	2 + 8	* 10		
		1	1	6+5	*		
		2	2	4+6 2+5	* 7		
		2	2	3+6	/		
			0	5 + 8	* 13		
	0	0	1	4 + 10			
			2	7 + 7			
	Latest take-o	off time = 2	2 am			B1	2 am (cao) as a clock time (allow 24 hour clock times but not just 2)
		0) (2	1)	(2, 1)	(4.0)		
	(0; 0) - (1	; 0) - (2)	;1) — ( F	(3; 1) - H	(4; 0)	M1	A, E and H (cao) as letters, not (stage; state)
				1 pm		A1	7 am, 10 am, 1 pm (cao), as clock times
		10		- 1			
						[9]	

# Mark Scheme

G	Questio	n Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(i)	ChrisJamieWendyrow minAndy $-3$ 2 $-4$ $-4$ Kath54 $-6$ $-6$ Zac1 $-4$ $-5$ $-5$ col max54 $-4$	M1 A1 M1	Showing row min values -4, -6, -5; if values are not shown condone talking about maximin or 'highest lowest' Naming Andy or A as play-safe (not just identifying row) SC: Naming Andy or A without working or identifying A row www⇒ B1 Showing col max values 5, 4, -4 (or -5, -4, 4) or stating that W
		Play-safe for rowers is Andy Play-safe for cyclists is Wendy $max(row min) = -4 = min(col max) \Rightarrow$ stable row maximin = col minimax	A1 B1 [5]	dominates over C and J; if values are not shown condone talking about minimax or 'lowest highest', or equivalent Naming Wendy or W as play-safe (not just identifying column) SC: Naming Wendy or W without working or identifying W column www $\Rightarrow$ B1 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)	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	M1	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
		max(row min) = -3 but min (col max) = 1	A1 [2]	Showing that game is unstable, or complete explanation in words (eg each row <u>and</u> each column contains a positive entry and a negative entry) Note: 'play-safe <u>strategies</u> are not the same' is wrong, candidates must be talking about the <u>values</u> .

C	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(iii)		A = $0.5 \times (-3) + 0.5 \times (2) = -0.5$ Z = -1.5	B1 B1 [2]	-0.5 (cao) -1.5 (cao)
4	(iv)	Know it must be a mixed strategy, $p \neq 0$ or 1 A = 3p - 2(1-p) or $5p - 2Z = -1p + 4(1-p)$ or $4 - 5p5p - 2 = 4 - 5p\Rightarrow p = 0.6$		B1 M1 A1 [3]	Both expressions in any form Solving where their expressions are equal 0.6 (cao) from a valid method
4	(v)		-3q + (1 - q) = 2q - 4(1 - q)  (or either of these = -1) $\Rightarrow 1 - 4q = 6q - 4$ $\Rightarrow q = 0.5$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	Either expression in any form Solving where their expressions are equal (or where either of them equals –E from part (iv) 0.5 (cao) from a valid method

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

## Mark Scheme

C	Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
5	(vi)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1	At least six arcs with arrows correctly labelled (or all reversed)	
		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A1	cao (or all reversed)	
			[2]		
5	(vii)	$E - B - A - D - G$ $A \qquad D \qquad G \qquad J$	B1	This path (or in reverse)	
		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B1	This flow of 11 litres per second (cao) (Interpret blanks as 0)	
		$C \qquad F \qquad I \qquad L$ 11 is max flow since cut in (ii) = 11	B1 [ <b>3</b> ]	Referring to cut in (ii) or convincing reasoning	

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

C	Question			An	swer			Marks	Guidance
6	(iv)	(7) Sally does $F$ , $G$ and $I = 9$ hours and shares $A$ , $B$ , $D$ and $E = 9$ hours Tariq will take 9 hours for the shared activities and another 6 hours for $C$ , $H$ and $J$							<i>F</i> , <i>G</i> , <i>I</i> = 9 Sharing <i>A</i> , <i>B</i> , <i>D</i> , <i>E</i> = 9 (total time 18 hours given in question) SC: 'does <i>F</i> , <i>G</i> , <i>I</i> and shares <i>A</i> , <i>B</i> , <i>D</i> , <i>E</i> = 18' (with no durations) $\Rightarrow$ B1
			kes 15 hou		15			B1 [ <b>3</b> ]	15 (cao), condone omission of units
6	(v)	Cannot do any of <i>D</i> , <i>E</i> , <i>G</i> until <i>A</i> , <i>B</i> and <i>C</i> are done This is (at least) 5 hours from the start <i>F</i> , <i>G</i> and $I = 9$ hours, <i>D</i> and $E = 6$ hours 5 + 6 + 9 = 20 hours						M1 A1 [2]	Has to wait for Tariq to do <i>C</i> 2 hour delay giving 18 + 2 = 20 hours 20 (cao), condone omission of units
6	(vi)	e.g. share Tariq Sally	ABC 5 hrs DEFG HJ I ABC 5 hrs	ABC 5 hrs DE FHJ GI ABC 5 hrs	ABC 5 hrs DE GHJ FI ABC 5 or 6	, T does <i>F</i> <i>ABC</i> 5 hrs <i>DF</i> <i>EHJ</i> <i>GI</i> <i>ABC</i> 5 or 6	HJ, S does I ABC 5 hrs D EGHJ FI ABC 5, 6, 7 D	B1 M1 A1	<ul> <li>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)</li> <li>Sally does I on her own</li> <li>A correct description in which precedences are not violated and project is completed in 18 hours or less</li> </ul>
	shareEFGDGDTariqDHJDEHJEHJEHJSallyGIFIFIFGI						EHJ	[3]	

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