## GCE

## Mathematics (MEI)

Unit 4773: Decision Mathematics Computation
Advanced 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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.


|  | uestio | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | (iii) | $\begin{aligned} & \lambda^{2}-\lambda+1=0 \\ & \lambda=\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}=\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \\ & \text { "oscillations" or "cycles" } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\lambda^{2}-\lambda+1 \mathrm{ft}$ <br> ft if discriminant $<0$ |
| 1 | (iv) | $\begin{aligned} & \left.u_{n+2}=u_{n+1}-50+50+\alpha\left(150-u_{n}\right) \quad \text { i.e. } u_{n+2}-u_{n+1}+\alpha u_{n}=150 \alpha\right) \\ & \text { auxiliary equation } \lambda^{2}-\lambda+\alpha=0 \\ & \text { discriminant of auxillary }=1-4 \alpha=0 \text { for } \alpha=0.25 \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { for getting }(\lambda-0.5)^{2}=0 \text { when } \alpha=0.25 \text {, so only one solution } \end{aligned}$ | B1 B1 <br> B1 B1 or (B1B1) | discriminant + soln <br> factorisation + comment |
| 1 | (v) | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 115 \\ 120 \\ 128.75 \\ 136.25 \\ 141.5625 \\ 145 \\ 147.1094 \\ 148.3594 \\ 149.082 \\ 149.4922 \\ 149.7217 \\ 149.8486 \\ 149.9182 \\ 149.9561 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \end{aligned}$ | by RR by formula |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | (vi) | 130 |  |  |
|  |  | 115 |  |  |
|  |  | 120 | B1 | rounding |
|  |  | 129 |  | ronding |
|  |  | 137 |  |  |
|  |  | 142 |  |  |
|  |  | 145 |  |  |
|  |  | 147 |  |  |
|  |  | 148 |  |  |
|  |  | 149 |  |  |
|  |  | 150 |  |  |
|  |  | 150 |  |  |
| 1 | (vii) | OK for demand $\leq 87$ | B1 |  |




| Question |  |  | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | (i) | max M <br> st $\mathrm{M}<65$ <br>  $\mathrm{M}<37$ <br>  $\mathrm{M}<19$ <br>  $\mathrm{M}<54$ <br>  $\mathrm{M}<23$ <br> end  <br> Gives $\mathrm{M}=19 \ldots$ minimum |  | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 | entering <br> running $\mathrm{M}=19$ <br> minimum |
|  | (ii) | max Y <br> st M-R1<0 <br>  M-R2<0 <br>  M-R3<0 <br>  M-R4<0 <br>  M-R5 $<0$ <br>  Y-M +2 R1 $1+2 R 2+2 R 3+2 R 4+2 R 5=0$ <br>  R1>23 <br>  R1>42 <br>  R1>35 <br>  R1>52 <br>  R2>23 <br>  R2>37 <br>  R2>29 <br>  R2>43 <br>  R3>42 <br>  R3>37 <br>  R3>18 <br>  R3>50 <br>  R4>35 <br>  R4>29 <br>  R4>18 <br>  R4>32 <br>  R5 $>52$ <br>  R5 $>43$ <br>  R5 $>50$ <br> R5 $>32$  | M gives the row minimax. <br> The row is given by the subscript on the $R_{i}$ which matches $M$. | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 | Y constraint M constraints rest running |


| Question |  | Answer | Guidance |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | (iii) | Need the minimax of the shortest distances from each vertex <br> Find the matrix of shortest distances. Need the minimax row (or column). <br> Solve using LP as per part (ii) (or by inspection for this small problem). | B1 <br> B1 <br> shortest distances |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | (iv) | Best vertices are A, B, D and F (all with a minimax of 8). | B1B1 |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | (v) | Problem size ... big | B1 | B1 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | (vi) | e.g. <br> Point midway between A and B has minimax of 6.5. <br> (Or 6 if 0.6 of way from A to B.) | B1 |  |





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