

GCE

Mathematics (MEI)

Unit 4772: Decision Mathematics 2

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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(Questic	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(i) (ii)		£399900 destruction 0.0002 insure destruction destruction function £399900 destruction £399900 destruction £399900 destruction £400000 £400000	M1 A1 M1 A1	Decision node (with labels) insure chance nodes (with labels) (can show just one arc) ~insure chance node (with labels) EMV
	(iii)		EMV is £399920, by not insuring. £80	B1	course of action
	(iv)		Insuring has a utility of $\sqrt{399900} = 632.3765$	M1	prob× √value not
			Not insuring has a utility of $0.9998 \times \sqrt{400000} = 632.329$	A1	$\sqrt{\text{prob} \times \text{value}}$ both utilities (cao)
			So utility is maximised by insuring.	B1	www

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(v)	£399900 destruction p (can show 399900 with probability 1) insure $ \begin{array}{c} -destruction \end{array} $ £400000(1-p) $ \begin{array}{c} -destruction \end{array} $ £400000	B1	p used on \sim insure branch
(vi)	The condition for insurance to be worthwhile is that $399900 > 400000(1-p)$ i.e. $p > 0.00025$.	M1 A1	cao
(vii)	The EMV analysis does not take adequate account of the loss caused by destruction. That is why the concept of utility is needed.	B1	

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	Quest	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	Either the ball hit the bat or it did not.	M1	
			If it hit the bat then the batsman is out caught. If it did not hit the bat then he is out LBW.	A1	
			In both cases he is out, and there is no other possibility.	A1	or equivalent
		(ii)	\sim lb \Rightarrow b	B1	
		(iii)	\sim c \Rightarrow \sim b	B1	
		(iv)	\sim o \Rightarrow (\sim lb $\wedge \sim$ c) \Rightarrow (b $\wedge \sim$ b)	B1	
		(v)	\sim (b $\wedge \sim$ b) \Rightarrow o	M1 A1	reversing and negating cao

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	Quest	ion			Marks	Guidance															
2	(b)	(i)	$d \Rightarrow (a \lor b \lor c)$), or equ	ivaler	nt							B1								
2	(b)	(ii)																			
	()	()	a b c	d	(d	\Rightarrow	(a∨b∨c))			~	(b∨c)										
			0 0 0	0	0	1	0	1		1	0										
			0 0 0	1	1	0	0	0		1	0										
									_												
			0 0 1	0	0	1	1	0		0	1										
			0 0 1	1	1	1	1	0		0	1										
			0 1 0	0	0	1	1	0		0	1										
			0 1 0	1	1	1	1	0		0	1		M1	16 rows covering all							
			0 1 1	0	0	1	1	0		0	1			possibilities							
			0 1 1	1	1	1	1	0		0	1		A1	$d \Rightarrow (a \lor b \lor c)$							
			1 0 0	0	0	1	1	1		1	0		A1	\sim (b \vee c)							
			1 0 0	1	1	1	1	1		1	0		A1	overall conjunction √							
			1 0 1	0	0	1	1	0		0	1			,							
			1 0 1	1	1	1	1	0		0	1										
			1 1 0	0	0	1	1	0		0	1										
			1 1 0	1	1	1	1	0		0	1										
			1 1 1	0	0	1	1	0		0	1										
			1 1 1	1	1	1	1	0		0	1										
			<u> </u>																		
2	2 (b) (iii) Either A.												D1								
_	(0)	(111)	Either A,	`			B1 B1														
			or (A and D)										B1	Disallowed by the stem,							
			or none or u	10111						or none of them											

PMT

		-																	
	uestion Answer (i) Let a be the number of kg of A														Marks	Guidance			
3	(i)					_												B1	variable defs.
		Lin	e 1 ⇔	max ((7-3)a-	+(5-2)b	+(4-	3)c ⇔	4a+3b+6	c								B1	objective
			_															B1	(7-3)
							,		bility of 2									B1	identifying constraints
							-		ility of Y									B1	LHS (used)
		Lin	e 4 ⇔	5a+.	3b+5c	≤ 9000	(ar	vailab	ility of Z)								B1	≤ + RHS (available)
	(ii)																		
		P	P a b c s1 s2 s3 RHS																
		1	-4	-3	-1	0	0	0	0										
		0	10	5	12	1	0	0	12000										
		0	5	5	7	0	1	0	12000										
		0	5	3	5	0	0	1	9000										
		1	0	-1	3.8	0.4	0	0	4800									B1	Pivot
		0	1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0	0	1200	_									FIVOL
		0	0	2.5	-1	-0.5 -0.5	0	0	6000 3000	-								M1A1	
		<u> </u>	2	0.3	6.2	0.6	0	0	7200	or 1	0	0	4.2	0.2	0.4	0	7200		
		$\frac{1}{0}$	2	1	2.4	0.0	0	0	2400	0	1	0	1	0.2	-0.2	0	0	B1	Pivot √
		0	-5	0	-5	-1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0	2400	M1	
		0	-1	0	-2.2	-0.6	0	1	1800	0	0	0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.2	1	1800	A1	cao
																	<u> </u>		
		Ma	ke 240	00 kg o	of B													B1	must refer to kg
		at a	profit	of £7	200 w	ith 1.8k	g of	Z left										B1	
	(iii)	Ei+l-	.a. I4	maan	that t	ha saast	ıd aa	natrair	t is coinci	dont	011xx 3	2×0.0±1	v sotisf	ind at the	a golutic				
	(111)										•		y sausi	ieu ai th	z solull()11.		D1	
		or	. It me	ans tha	it prod	uct A is	in th	e solut	ion, but at	zero	valı	ie.						B1	
		(Car	ndidate	es may	refer t	o degen	eracy	, whic	h will eari	n the	marl	k.)							
	1					-												1	

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Question										A	nswer	Marks	s Gu	idance
(iv)	Q 1 0 0 0 0	P 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	a 1 -4 10 5 5	b 0 -3 5 5 3 0	c 0 -1 12 7 5	s1 0 0 1 0 0	s2 0 0 0 1 0	s3 0 0 0 0 1	s4 -1 0 0 0 0 -1	f 0 0 0 0	RHS 500 0 12000 12000 9000 500	B1 B1 B1	new objec surplus+an new const	tificial
	The	n dro	p Q a	ntil 0 (nd f ar	nd pro	ceed	to o	ptim	ium.			B1 B1		

PMT

	Quest	ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
4	(a)	(i)	Dijkstra starting at A working values order of labelling labels 4 more starting points on 5, 4, 3, 2 vertices (or more likely and tediously 5 more, each on 6 vertices).	B1 B1 B1 B1 M1 A2	update at D working values order of labelling labels -1 each error	
4	(a)	(ii)	A B C D E F A - 5 8 8 2 3 B 5 - 3 8 7 8 C 8 3 - 5 10 6 D 8 8 5 - 6 10 E 2 7 10 6 - 5 F 3 8 6 10 5 -	B2	- 1 each error	
4	(a)	(iii)	Max of a row or a column Minimum of the maxima A, B, or A or B	M1 M1 A1	dependent on both Ms	
4	(a)	(iv)	From a point on AB the route to D is via A or B, and from part (ii) therefore exceeds 8.	B1		
4	(b)	(i)	A 2 E 6 D 5 C 3 B 9 F 3 A So F A E D C B with total length 19	M1A1 B1		
4	(b)	(ii)	B 3 C 5 D 6 E 2 A 3 F 9 B so FBCDEA-19 C 3 B 5 A 2 E 6 D 10 F 6 C so FCBAED-22 D 5 C 3 B 5 A 2 E stuck E 2 A 3 F 6 C 3 B 9 D 6 E so DEAFCB-20 F 3 A 2 E 6 D 5 C 3 B 8 F so FAEDCB-19 So 19 is min length with either listing given.	B3	– 1 for each error, including failing to stop when starting from D	

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