OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Further Mathematics B (MEI)

Unit **Y413/01**: Modelling with Algorithms

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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.

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Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	**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
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	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
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This indicates that the instruction **In this question you must show detailed reasoning** appears in the question.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for A Level Mathematics B (MEI)

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, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
If you are in any doubt whatsoever 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, e.g. 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.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. 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, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case please, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
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 Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.) We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so. When a value is given in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value. This rule should be applied to each case. When a value is not given in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f. Follow through should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct accuracy error, except for errors due to premature approximation which should be penalised only once in the examination. There is no penalty for using a wrong value for *g*. E marks will be lost except when results agree to the accuracy required in the question.

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. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. 'Fresh starts' will not affect an earlier decision about a misread. Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

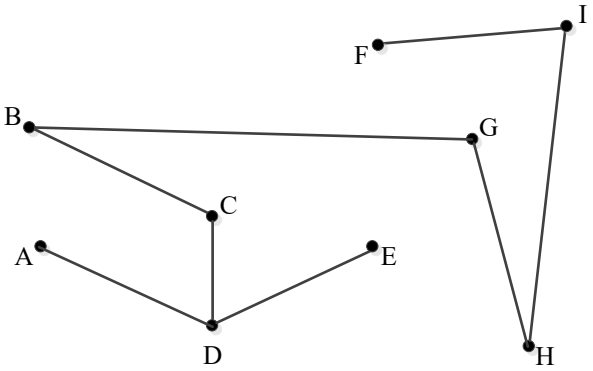
i If a graphical calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required). Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

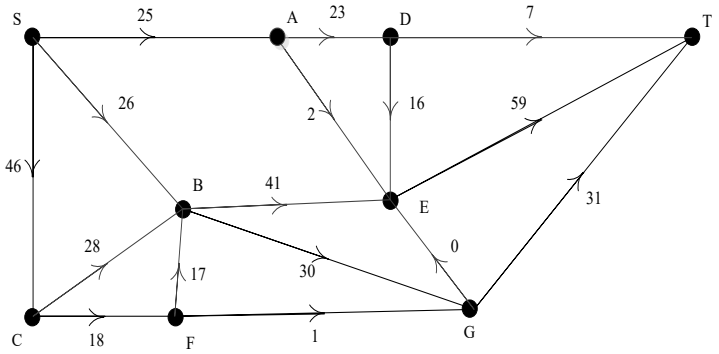
j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	(i)						

Node	Order of labelling	labels	Working values
A	1	0	(0)
B	4	19	21 19
C	2	8	8
D	3	10	12 10
E	5	20	23 20
F	7	31	33 31
G	6	21	21 (26)
H	9	37	39 38 37
I	8	33	33

Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance
	M1	**1.2**	Correct working values at D
	A1	**1.1a**	Working values
	A1	**1.1a**	Labels
	A1	**1.1**	Order of labelling
Shortest path = ACGFIH	**B1**	**1.1**	
Weight = 37	**B1ft**	**1.1**	Follow through their final value at H
	[6]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	(ii)		CD, FI, HI, BG, DE, BC  Weight = 65	M1 B1 B1 [4]	3.1b 1.1 1.1	First four arcs selected correctly with at least one rejection seen or all six arcs selected correctly with no explicit rejections Correct answer – no additional arcs – must see explicit rejection of AC and FG	
1	(iii)		Weight these arcs as 0 (or anything that is smaller than any of the other weights from {A, D} and {G, H} i.e. AD < 8 and GH < 7)	B1 [1]	2.3	Or GH < BG, AD < AC Or remove AC and HI (or FG, BG, CG)	
2	(i)		The only flow into node F is from arc CF which has a maximum capacity of 18 therefore the flow along FG must be less than 23	B1 [1]	1.1		
2	(ii)	(*A*)	[Capacity of cut α is] 97	B1 [1]	1.1		
2	(ii)	(*B*)	[Capacity of cut β is] 161	B1 [1]	1.1		
2	(iii)		Maximum possible flow is 97	B1ft	2.2a	Follow through their least from **(ii)**(*A*) and (*B*)	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	(iv)			M1 A1 [2]	2.1 2.2a	Consistent flow pattern (flow in = flow out at each node) – one number on each arc GE blank/0, FB = 17, AD = 23, DE = 16 Condone incorrect flow across one vertex for the M mark Condone GE blank	
3	(i)		First pass: 12 34 15 23 10 25 Second pass: 12 15 34 23 10 25 Third pass: 12 15 23 34 10 25 Fourth pass: 10 12 15 23 34 25 Fifth pass: 10 12 15 23 25 34	M1 A1 [2]	1.1 1.1	First and second passes correct	
3	(ii)		Minimum: 5 Maximum: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15	B1 B1 [2]	1.1 1.1		
3	(iii)		In the worst case the total number of comparsions in the first (n – 1) passes is = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + …. + (n – 1) $=\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n)$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left(n^2-n\right)=\mathrm{O}\left(n^2\right)$	M1 A1 E1 [3]	2.1 1.1 2.2a	Considers the maximum number of comparisons in the (n – 1) passes – accept with summation notation – correct expression in n implies this mark Uses result that $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r=\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ correctly oe – e.g. quadratic, n^2 **SC B1** – stating quadratic (oe) with no working	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
4	(i)	(*A*)	18AW + 11AX+…+18CZ is the total cost of transporting all the required stock (which is calculated by finding the sum of the product of the number of units transported along each route and the cost of using that route) We wish the total cost of transporting all the required stock to be as small as possible hence the use of minimise	**E1** **E1** **[2]**	**3.3** **1.1**	Mention of total cost (oe) Relating minimum to the problem	
4	(i)	(*B*)	The line AW + AX + AY + AZ = 20 constrains the total stock that can be shipped from supplier A to each of the four depots to 20 (which is the total stock at A)	**E1** **[1]**	**3.3**	NOTE : total stock = total demand – must mention 'A' stock (oe) and 20	
4	(ii)	(*A*)	(The total amount transported from each supplier to corresponding depot is) AW = 9, AZ = 11, BW = 1, BY = 12 and CX = 17	**B1** **[1]**	**3.4**	AW = 900, etc.	
4	(ii)	(*B*)	£72 600	**B1** **[1]**	**3.2a**	Ignore lack of units	
4	(iii)	(*A*)	The coefficient of BX changes from 25 to 15	**B1** **[1]**	**3.5c**	25 to 15 or BX to 15	
4	(iii)	(*B*)	No change in the constraints (as the costs of transportation are solely covered in the objective function)	**B1** **[1]**	**1.1**		
4	(iv)	(*A*)	The REDUCED COST of the three depots W, Y and Z are all greater than or equal to 2 indicating that a reduction of only £150 would not lead to a reduction in the total cost of transportation if any of these three were reduced instead. (Supplier C should reduce the cost of transportation to depot) X	**E1** **B1** **[2]**	**2.4** **1.1**	or an explanation that W, Y and Z are greater than 1.5	
4	(iv)	(*B*)	£70 050	**B1** **[1]**	**1.1**	Ignore lack of units	

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th>AOs</th><th>Guidance</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>(i)</td><td></td><td>24</td><td>B1
[1]</td><td>1.1</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(A)</td><td><table><tr><th>Activity</th><th>Duration</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>H</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>J</td><td>10</td></tr></table></td><td>B2

B2

B1

[5]</td><td>1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1

1.1</td><td>Ignore duration of B if given

C, E, F, G and H (B1 for four correct)

A, D and J (B1 for two correct)

I</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(B)</td><td>It is not possible to determine the duration of B as the early event time at the end of B is derived from the duration of the critical activities C and F and furthermore B is not dependent on the completion of any other activity (so all we can infer is that B is less than 12)</td><td>B1

[1]</td><td>3.2b</td><td>Activity B cannot be critical, since we are told that there are two critical paths each of which includes activity C, so the duration of B should be less than 12 – as a minimum must mention that either F is critical (e.g. F is part of the critical path) or that the two critical paths pass through the event at the end of activity B</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td>The reduction in the duration of C is greater than the reduction in the completion time so C is no longer part of the critical path therefore B is now critical
$\Rightarrow$ either B + E + G = 22 or possibly B + H = 22
The duration of B is therefore 10</td><td>E1

B1
[2]</td><td>2.4

2.2a</td><td>Mention that activity C is no longer part of the critical path</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th>AOs</th><th>Guidance</th></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>(i)</td><td></td><td>$x+2y\le 30 \Rightarrow x+2y+s_1=30$
$2x+z\le 20 \Rightarrow 2x+z+s_3=20$
$P=3x+y+2z \Rightarrow P-3x-y-2z=0$
$2x+y+z\ge 14 \Rightarrow 2x+y+z-s_2+a_1=14$
$Q=a_1 \Rightarrow Q+2x+y+z-s_2=14$
Where s_1, s_3 are slack variables, s_2 is a surplus variable and a_1 is an artificial variable
<table><tr><th>Q</th><th>P</th><th>x</th><th>y</th><th>z</th><th>s_1</th><th>s_2</th><th>s_3</th><th>a_1</th><th>RHS</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-3</td><td>-1</td><td>-2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>20</td></tr></table></td><td>B1
B1
B1
B1
B1
M1
A1
[7]</td><td>1.1
3.1a
3.1a
3.1a
2.5
3.3
1.1</td><td>First two equations
Three rows correct following through their equations (all boxes complete in each row)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>(ii)</td><td></td><td>(The solution is feasible since) $Q=0$
(The solution is optimal since) there are no non-artifical positive numbers in the Q row (so therefore the first stage is complete)</td><td>B1
B1
[2]</td><td>1.2
1.2</td><td>Condone no positive values in the Q row</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>(iii)</td><td></td><td><table><tr><th>P</th><th>x</th><th>y</th><th>z</th><th>s_1</th><th>s_2</th><th>s_3</th><th>RHS</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>-1/2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3/2</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>-1/2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1/2</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1/2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1/2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr></table></td><td>M1
A1
A1
[3]</td><td>3.4
1.1
1.1</td><td>Pivot row and column correct (condone a slip on pivot row)
Any non-zero or 1 column correct
cao</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>(iv)</td><td></td><td>x, s_1, s_2</td><td>B1
[1]</td><td>1.1</td><td>Condone inclusion of P</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>(v)</td><td></td><td>$P_{\max}=55$ and
$x=0, y=15, z=20$</td><td>B1
B1
[2]</td><td>1.1
1.1</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
6	(vi)		The bottom row says that the surplus variable $s_2 = 21$ This implies that that the constraint $2x + y + z \geq 14$ is being underused by 21 and therefore the solution to the LP problem would be no different if this constraint was replaced by $2x + y + z \geq 35$	**M1** **A1**	**3.4** **3.5a**	Or substitute values from **(v)** into $2x + y + z$ $k = 35$ **SC B1** $k = 35$ with no working	

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