



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MD01 Decision 1

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - January series



Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method		
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method		
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy		
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation		
√ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

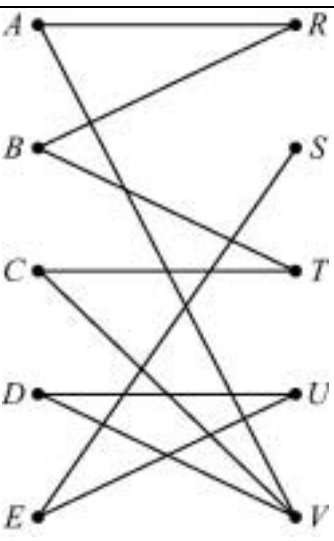
Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MD01

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	<i>AB</i> 5.5	B1		8 edges
	<i>BC</i> 8	M1		SCA
	<i>AI</i> 9	A1		<i>AI</i> 3rd
	<i>BD</i> 13	A1		<i>BD</i> 4th
	<i>DE</i> 9			
	<i>DG</i> 11			
	<i>DF, EF, GF</i> 12			
	<i>IH</i> 16.5	A1	5	All correct
(b)	84	B1	1	
(c)		M1		Minimum spanning tree
		B1		8 edges
		A1	3	All correct including labelling (or including <i>DF</i> or <i>GF</i> instead of <i>EF</i>)
(d)	2	B1	1	
Total			10	

MD01 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2(a)		M1		Bipartite graph
(b)	Start with D (or S) $D-U+E-S$ or $D-V+A-R+B-T+C$ $-V+D-U+E-S$ Match: AV, BR, CT, DU, ES or AR, BT, CV, DU, ES	B1 M1 A1	2	All correct
		B1	4	Must be 5 pairs
Total			6	
3(a)	$A \quad B \quad C \quad D \quad A$ $8 \quad 13 \quad 17 \quad 26$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad = 64$	M1 A1	2	4 numbers (either part)
(b)	$A \quad D \quad C \quad B \quad A$ $11 \quad 18 \quad 9 \quad 14$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad = 52$	A1	1	
(c)	$A \quad C \quad B \quad D \quad A$ $6 \quad 9 \quad 25 \quad 26$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad = 66$	M1 M1 A1 B1	4	Tour Visits every vertex Correct order
(d)	Alternative if matrix used: M1 3 numbers } all different rows M1 4 th number } and columns A1 correct numbers B1 66			
(d)	52 (their lowest of (a), (b), (c))	B1F	1	Allow “ part (b) ”
Total			8	

MD01 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments		
4(a)	Comparisons	Swaps				
	6	5	B1B1			
	5	3	B1B1			
	4	2	B1	Other 3 comparisons		
	3	1	B1	Other 3 swaps. Ignore 6 th pass		
	2	0				
(b)	21	B1				
	21	B1	2			
Total			8			
5(a)(i)	(A)	(B)	C	D		
	2	3	0	0	M1	SCA: as far as $D = 3$
			2			
			4	3	A1	For 4
			6	6	A1	All correct
	-----	-----	-----	-----		
(ii)	(A)	(B)	C	D		
	6	8	0	0	M1	SCA: as far as $D = 8$
			6			
			12	8	A1	For 12
			18	16		
		24	24	A1	All correct	
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(b)	Find LCM		B1	1	Allow lowest common denominator	
(c)	600		B1	1		
Total			8			

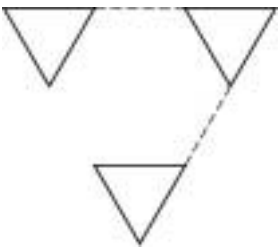
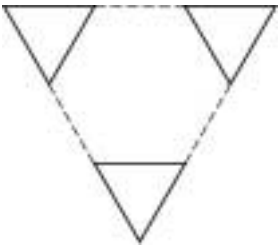
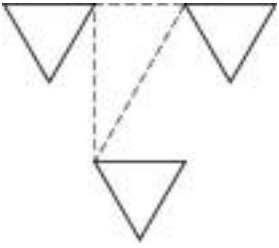
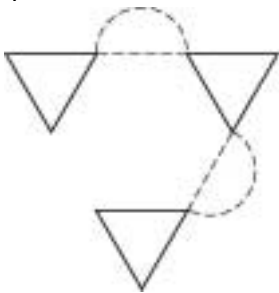
MD01 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	$1000x + 500y \leq 9000$ $(2x + y \leq 18)$	B1	1	
(b)	$x \geq 2, y \geq 5$ $y \geq 2x$ $y \leq 3x$	B1 B1 B1	3	} -1 for strict inequalities } -1 for 'w's and 'l's
(c)		B1 B1 M1 A1 A1 B1	6	$x = 2, y = 5$ $2x + y = 18$ Line $y = mx$ $y = 2x$ $y = 3x$ Feasible region
(d)	Considering an extreme point on their f.r. $x = 4.5$ $y = 9$	M1 A1 A1	3	Extreme point - vertex
Total			13	

MD01 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)(i)		M1 M1 M1 M1 A1 B1		SCA 4 values at I 2 values at M 2 values at O All correct 465 at O
(ii)	CASINO	B1	1	Or ONISAC
(b)(i)	$A \rightarrow M = 255$	B1	1	
(ii)	Odds (C, A, S, M) $CA + SM = 270$ $CS + AM = 390$ $CM + AS = 390$ Min $2280 + 270$ $= 2550$	M1 A3 M1 A1		PI (-1 EE) 2280 + their best pairing SC 2/6 for answer 2550 with no working
	Total		14	

MD01 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
8(a)(i)	2 	B1 B1	2	OE
(ii)	3 	B1 B1	2	OE
(iii)	3 	B1 B1	2	OE
				SC 4  OE
(b)(i)	n is odd	B1	1	B1(must have number and diagram)
(ii)	3 (only)	B1	1	
	Total		8	
	TOTAL		75	