



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 3 June 2015 – Morning

A2 GCE MATHEMATICS (MEI)

4772/01 Decision Mathematics 2

QUESTION PAPER



Candidates answer on the Printed Answer Book.

OCR supplied materials:

- Printed Answer Book 4772/01
- MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

Other materials required:

- Scientific or graphical calculator

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

These instructions are the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The Question Paper will be found inside the Printed Answer Book.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Printed Answer Book. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the Printed Answer Book.** Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- You are permitted to use a graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This information is the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question on the Question Paper.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- The Printed Answer Book consists of **12** pages. The Question Paper consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

1 A furniture manufacturer is planning a production run. He will be making wardrobes, drawer units and desks. All can be manufactured from the same wood.

He has available 200 m^2 of wood for the production run. Allowing for wastage, a wardrobe requires 5 m^2 , a drawer unit requires 3 m^2 , and a desk requires 2 m^2 .

He has 200 hours available for the production run. A wardrobe requires 4.5 hours, a drawer unit requires 5.2 hours, and a desk requires 3.8 hours.

The completed furniture will have to be stored at the factory for a short while before being shipped. The factory has 50 m^3 of storage space available. A wardrobe needs 1 m^3 , a drawer unit needs 0.75 m^3 , and a desk needs 0.5 m^3 .

The manufacturer needs to know what he should produce to maximise his income. He sells the wardrobes at £80 each, the drawer units at £65 each and the desks at £50 each.

- (i) Formulate the manufacturer's problem as an LP. [6]
- (ii) Use the Simplex algorithm to solve the LP problem. [6]
- (iii) Interpret the results. [3]
- (iv) An extra 25 m^2 of wood is found and is to be used. The new optimal solution is to make 44 wardrobes, no drawer units and no desks. However, this leaves some of each resource (wood, hours and space) left over. Explain how this can be possible. [1]

2 (i) Given that x and y are propositions, draw a 4-line truth table for $x \Rightarrow y$, allowing x and y to take all combinations of truth values.

If x is false and $x \Rightarrow y$ is true, what can be deduced about the truth value of y ?

[2]

A story has it that, in a lecture on logic, the philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872–1970) mentioned that a false proposition implies any proposition.

A student challenged this, saying “In that case, given that $1 = 0$, prove that you are the Pope.”

Russell immediately replied, “Add 1 to both sides of the equation: then we have $2 = 1$. The set containing just me and the Pope has 2 members. But $2 = 1$, so the set has only 1 member; therefore, I am the Pope.”

Russell’s string of statements is an example of a deductive sequence. Let a represent “ $1 = 0$ ”, b represent “ $2 = 1$ ”, c represent “Russell and the Pope are 2” and d represent “Russell and the Pope are 1”. Then Russell’s deductive sequence can be written as $(a \wedge (a \Rightarrow b) \wedge c) \Rightarrow d$.

(ii) Assuming that a is false, b is false, $a \Rightarrow b$ is true, c is true, and that d can take either truth value, draw a 2-line truth table for $(a \wedge (a \Rightarrow b) \wedge c) \Rightarrow d$.

(iii) What does the table tell you about d with respect to the false proposition a ?

[2]

(iv) Explain why Russell introduced propositions b and c into his argument.

[1]

(v) Russell could correctly have started a deductive sequence:

$$a \wedge [a \Rightarrow ((0.5 = -0.5) \Rightarrow (0.25 = 0.25))].$$

Had he have done so could he correctly have continued it to end at d ?

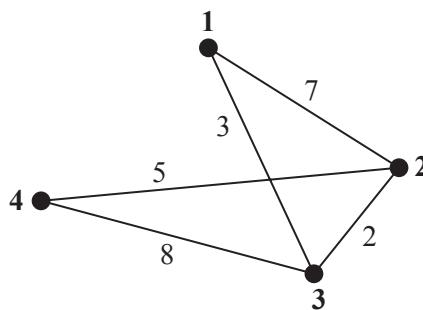
Justify your answer.

[2]

(vi) Draw a combinatorial circuit to represent $(a \wedge (a \Rightarrow b) \wedge c) \Rightarrow d$.

[7]

3 Floyd's algorithm is applied to the incomplete network on 4 nodes drawn below. The weights on the arcs represent journey times.



The final matrices are shown below.

final time matrix

	1	2	3	4
1	6	5	3	10
2	5	4	2	5
3	3	2	4	7
4	10	5	7	10

final route matrix

	1	2	3	4
1	3	3	3	3
2	3	3	3	4
3	1	2	2	2
4	2	2	2	2

(i) Draw the complete network of shortest times. [2]

(ii) Explain how to use the final route matrix to find the quickest route from node 4 to node 1 in the original incomplete network. Give this quickest route. [3]

A new node, node 5, is added to the original incomplete network. The new journey times are shown in the table.

	1	2	3	4
5	4	—	—	2

(iii) Draw the complete 5-node network of shortest times. (You are not required to use an algorithm to find the shortest times.) [3]

(iv) Write down the final time matrix and the final route matrix for the complete 5-node network. (You do not need to apply Floyd's algorithm.) [3]

(v) (A) Apply the nearest neighbour algorithm to the complete 5-node network of shortest times, starting at node 1. Give the time for the cycle you produce. [2]

(B) Starting at node 3, a possible cycle in the complete 5-node network of shortest times is 3 2 1 5 4 3. Give the actual cycle to which this corresponds in the incomplete 5-node network of journey times. [1]

(vi) By deleting node 5 and its arcs from the complete 5-node network of shortest times, and then using Kruskal's algorithm, produce a lower bound for the solution to the associated practical travelling salesperson problem. Show clearly your use of Kruskal's algorithm. [3]

(vii) In the incomplete 5-node network of journey times, find a quickest route starting at node 5 and using each of the 7 arcs at least once. Give the time of your route. [3]

4 Helen has a meeting to go to in London. She has to travel from her home in G on the south coast to KC in London. She can drive from G to the west to A to catch a train, or she can drive to the east to W to catch a train on a different line. From both A and W she can travel to mainline terminuses V or LB in London. She will then travel by tube either from V to KC, or from LB to KC.

The times for the various steps of her journey are shown in the tables. Both train services and tube services are subject to occasional delays, and these are modelled in the tables.

Driving times	to A	to W
From G	20 min	15 min

Train journey	To V			To LB		
	normal time	probability of delay	delay	normal time	probability of delay	delay
From A	1 hr 40 min	0.05	10 min	1 hr 45 min	0.05	10 min
From W	1 hr 30 min	0.10	20 min	1 hr 35 min	0.10	20 min

Tube journey	To KC		
	normal time	probability of delay	delay
From V	7 min	0.20	2 min
From LB	9 min	0.10	2 min

Helen wants to choose the route which will give the shortest expected journey time.

(i) Draw a decision tree to model Helen's decisions and the possible outcomes. [8]

(ii) Calculate Helen's shortest expected journey time and give the route which corresponds to that shortest expected journey time. [8]

As she gets into her car, Helen hears a travel bulletin on the radio warning of a broken escalator at V. This means that routes through V will take Helen 10 minutes longer.

(iii) Find the value of the radio information, explaining your calculation. [3]

(iv) Why might the shortest expected journey time not be the best criterion for choosing a route for Helen? [1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

BLANK PAGE



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.