

EDEXCEL - LONDON EXAMINATIONS

Stewart House 32 Russell Square London WC1B 5DN

January 2001

Advanced Supplementary/Advanced Level

General Certificate of Education

Subject DECISION MATHEMATICS 6689

Paper No. D1

Question number	Scheme	Marks																																																								
(1) (a)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>6</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>3</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Office</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Office</td> <td>—</td> <td>8</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>8</td> <td>—</td> <td>14</td> <td>13</td> <td>11</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>16</td> <td>14</td> <td>—</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> <td>—</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>15</td> <td>11</td> <td>—</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>14</td> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>—</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Order of selecting edges <i>OA, AE, EC, OD, EB</i></p> <p>Final tree</p>		1	2	6	4	5	3		Office	A	B	C	D	E	Office	—	8	16	12	10	14	A	8	—	14	13	11	9	B	16	14	—	12	15	11	C	12	13	12	—	11	8	D	10	11	15	11	—	10	E	14	9	11	8	10	—	<p>M I A I O A, A E (line order)</p> <p>M I A I rest (line order)</p> <p>A I</p> <p>(5)</p>
	1	2	6	4	5	3																																																				
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D	10	11	15	11	—	10																																																				
E	14	9	11	8	10	—																																																				
(b)	<p>Minimum total length of cable.</p> <p>$10 + 8 + 9 + 8 + 11 = 46$</p>	<p>B I ✓ (1)</p> <p>f.c. from tree/table</p> <p>6</p>																																																								

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(2)	<p>(a) As there are 11 names in the list the middle location is $[\frac{1}{2}(11+1)] = 6$ is JONES</p> <p>Comparison 1: HUSSAIN occurs <u>before</u> JONES So list 2 is 1. ALLEN, 2. BALL, 3. COOPER 4. EVANS, 5 HUSSAIN. middle is now $[\frac{1}{2}(1+5)] = 3$ is COOPER</p> <p>Comparison 2: HUSSAIN occurs <u>after</u> COOPER so list 3 is 4. EVANS, 5 HUSSAIN middle is now $[\frac{1}{2}(4+5)] = 5$</p> <p>Comparison 3 HUSSAIN has been found at position 5</p> <p>(b) Maximum number of comparisons with a list of 11 names is 4</p>	<p>M I A I</p> <p>A I</p> <p>M I A I</p> <p>A I (6)</p> <p>B I C A C (1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>

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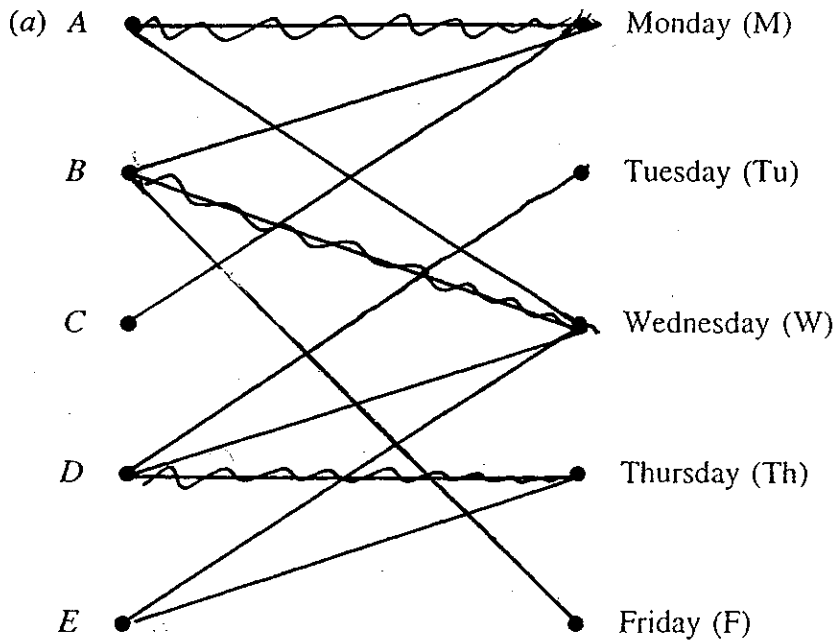
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(3)	<p>(a)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="284 566 1066 689"> <tr> <td>vertices</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>valency</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> <p>Odd vertices are A, D, E and F.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="236 757 1225 1137"> <thead> <tr> <th>Possible pairings</th> <th>Shortest routes</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(A, F) and (D, E)</td> <td>AF + DE (60) + (90)</td> <td>150*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A, E) and (D, F)</td> <td>AFGE + DGF (170) + (70)</td> <td>240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A, D) and (E, F)</td> <td>ACD + EGF (120) + (110)</td> <td>230</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>So repeat AF and DE</p> <p>Possible route $\overset{\curvearrowright}{A} \overset{\curvearrowright}{F} \overset{\curvearrowright}{E} \overset{\curvearrowright}{D} \overset{\curvearrowright}{E} \overset{\curvearrowright}{G} \overset{\curvearrowright}{D} \overset{\curvearrowright}{C} \overset{\curvearrowright}{B} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A} \overset{\curvearrowright}{C} \overset{\curvearrowright}{G} \overset{\curvearrowright}{F} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A}$</p> <p>(b) Total length of this route = Total weight of edges + 150 = 690 + 150 = 840 m</p>	vertices	A	B	C	D	E	F	valency	3	2	4	3	3	3	Possible pairings	Shortest routes	Total	(A, F) and (D, E)	AF + DE (60) + (90)	150*	(A, E) and (D, F)	AFGE + DGF (170) + (70)	240	(A, D) and (E, F)	ACD + EGF (120) + (110)	230	<p>B 1 cao</p> <p>M 1 A 1</p> <p>A 1 ✓</p> <p>A 1 ✓ (5)</p> <p>M 1</p> <p>A 1 ✓ (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>
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(4)



MARKS.

B |
B | (2)

(b) $C - M = A - W = B - F$ (break through)

changing status

$$C = M - A = W - B - F$$

Matching now $D = Th, C = M, A = W, B = F$

M | A |
A | (3)

(c) $E - Th = D - Tu$

changing status

$$E = Th - D = Tu$$

So complete matching is

$$A = W, B = F, C = M, D = Tu, E = Th$$

M | A |
A | (3)

8

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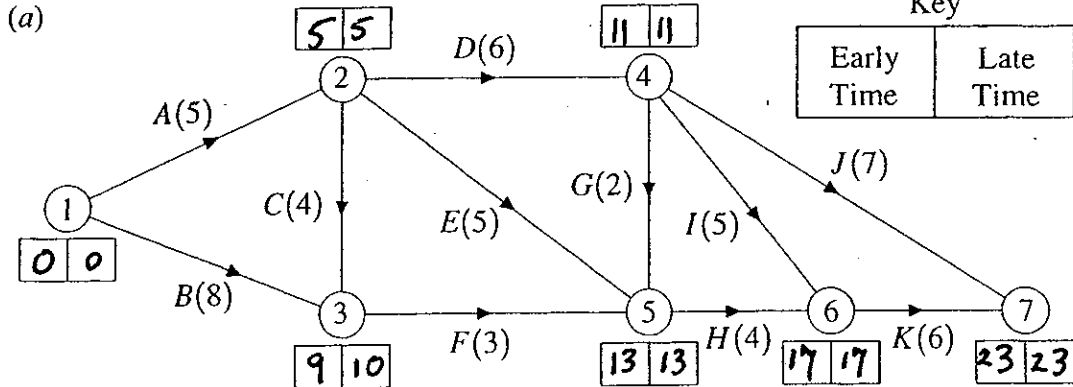
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(5)



$$e_1 = 0, e_2 = 5, e_3 = 9$$

$$e_4 = 11, e_5 = \max(10, 12, 13) = 13$$

$$e_6 = \max(16, 17) = 17, e_7 = \max(18, 23) = 23$$

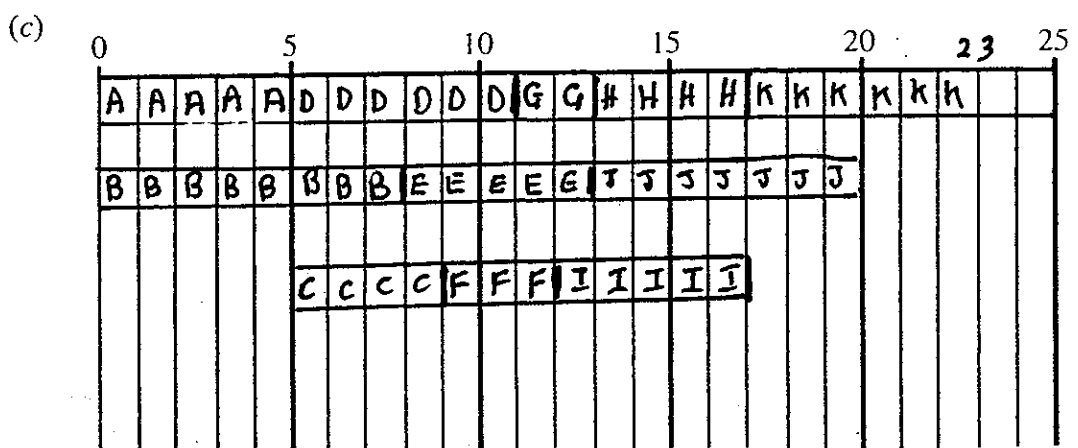
$$l_7 = 23, l_6 = 17, l_5 = 13$$

$$l_4 = \min(16, 12, 11) = 11, l_3 = 10$$

$$l_2 = \min(6, 8, 5) = 5, l_1 = \min(2, 0) = 0$$

(b) Critical activities A, D, G, H, K

Length of critical path $5 + 6 + 2 + 4 + 6 = 23$



MARKS

B 1
M 1 A 1
B 1
M 1 A 1 (6)
A 1 ✓
A 1 ✓
(2)

M 1 A 1
M 1 A 2
-100

(5)
13

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- (6) (a) (i) SAET 5
 (ii) SBDT 4
 (iii) SCFT 3

B 1 cas
 B 1 cas
 B 1 cas (3)

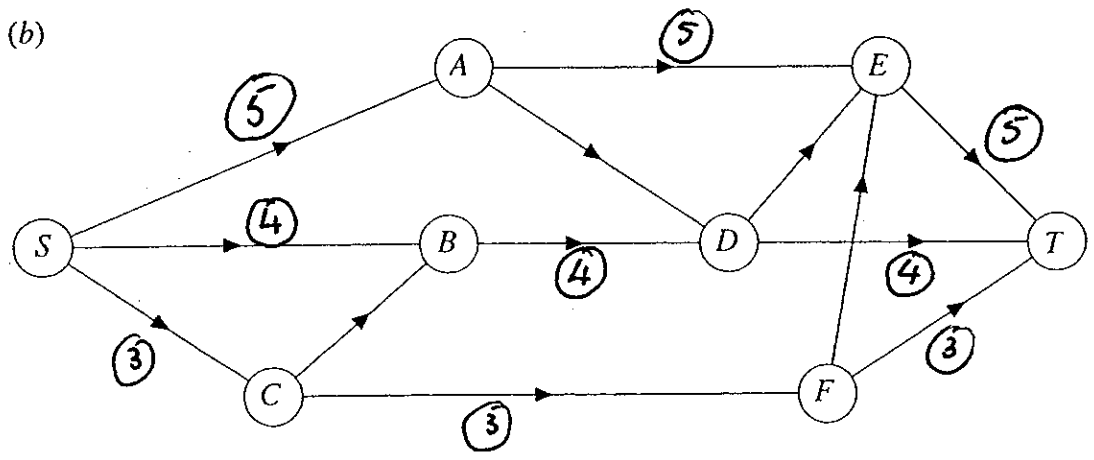


Diagram 1

B 1
 (1)

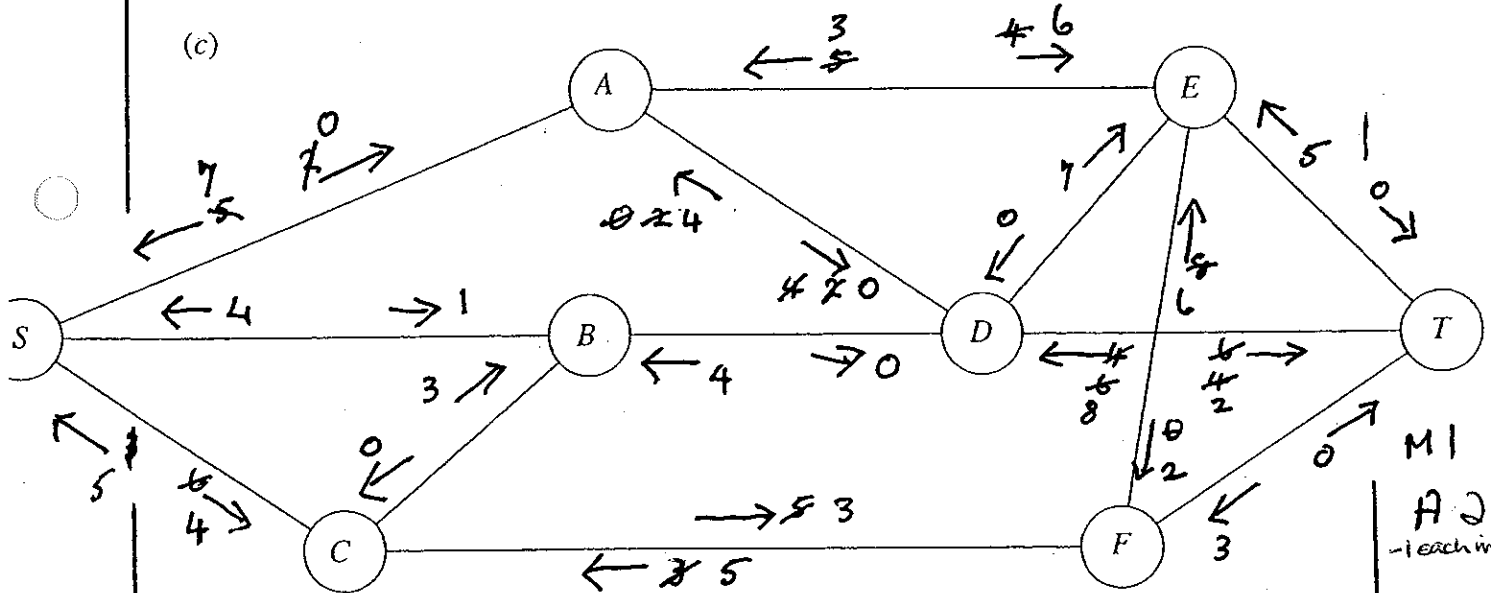


Diagram 2

M 1
 A 2
 -1 each incorr arc

Flow augmenting routes

- ... S A D T ... flow 2
 ... S C F E A D T ... flow 2
 Total flow 12 + 2 + 2 = 16

B 1
 B 1
 A 1 (6)

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6 cont'd
(d)

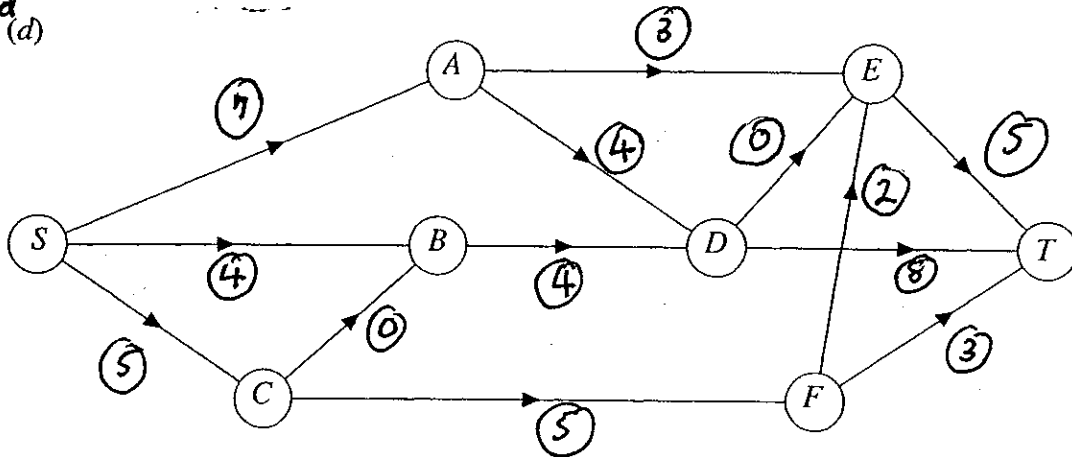


Diagram 3

- (e) There is a cut of capacity 16 consisting of ET , FT , AD and BD .
 [Alt: ET is saturated and FT is saturated. Only possible route to T is then DT . But as AD and BD are saturated no flow into D is possible.]

MIAI
(2)

MIAI
(2)

14

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(7) (a)	<p>Cotton $1.x + 2y \leq 70$ (available)</p> <p>Wool $3.x + 2y \leq 90$ (available)</p> <p>Non negativity $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$.</p>	<p>31</p> <p>31 (2)</p>																								
(b)	<p>Income $\frac{1}{2}P$ where $P = 30x + 40y$</p> <p>Objective to maximize P</p> <p>Adding slack variables r and s</p> $x + 2y + r = 70$ $3x + 2y + s = 90$ <p>So initial tableau is</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="268 1151 1241 1417"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic Var</th> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> <th>r</th> <th>s</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>r</td> <td>1</td> <td>②</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>-30</td> <td>-40</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basic Var	x	y	r	s	Value	r	1	②	1	0	70	s	3	2	0	1	90	P	-30	-40	0	0	0	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p>
Basic Var	x	y	r	s	Value																					
r	1	②	1	0	70																					
s	3	2	0	1	90																					
P	-30	-40	0	0	0																					
(c)	<p>① values row 1: $70/2 = 35$ *</p> <p>row 2: $90/2 = 45$</p> <p>So mixed ② is pivot</p> <p>Second tableau is then</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1715 1283 2007"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic Var</th> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> <th>r</th> <th>s</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>1</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>0</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s</td> <td>②</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>-10</td> <td>0</td> <td>20</td> <td>0</td> <td>1400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basic Var	x	y	r	s	Value	y	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	35	s	②	0	-1	1	20	P	-10	0	20	0	1400	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p>
Basic Var	x	y	r	s	Value																					
y	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	35																					
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4 (cont'd)	<p> \ominus values row 1: $35/\frac{1}{2} = 70$ row 2: $20/2 = 10$ * so mixed (2) is pivot Third tableau is </p> <table border="1" data-bbox="252 817 1257 1108"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic Var</th> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> <th>r</th> <th>s</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>$\frac{3}{4}$</td> <td>$-\frac{1}{4}$</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>$-\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>1500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> So $x = 10, y = 30, P = 1500$ (d) $x + 2y = 70$ goes through $(0, 35) (70, 0)$ $3x + 2y = 90$ goes through $(0, 45) (30, 0)$ So A is $(0, 35)$ D is $(30, 0)$ C is given by $x + 2y = 70$ and $3x + 2y = 90$ so $x = 10$ and $y = 30$ </p> <p> (e) Initial tableau relates to O ($x=0, y=0, P=0$) Second tableau relates to A ($x=0, y=35, P=1400$) Third tableau relates to C ($x=10, y=30, P=1500$) </p>	Basic Var	x	y	r	s	Value	y	0	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	30	x	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	P	0	0	15	5	1500	<p>M A </p> <p>A </p> <p>A (8)</p> <p>M A </p> <p>M A (4)</p> <p>B </p> <p>B </p> <p>B </p> <p>(3)</p>
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