

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE

Unit **4754B**: Applications of Advanced Mathematics: Paper B

Mark Scheme for June 2011

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of pupils of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2011

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (MEI) Pure strand

- 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, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) 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, eg 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, eg 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, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

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 Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise. Candidates are expected to give numerical answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy, with 3 significant figures often being the norm. Small variations in the degree of accuracy to which an answer is given (e.g. 2 or 4 significant figures where 3 is expected) should not normally be penalised, while answers which are grossly over- or under-specified should normally result in the loss of a mark. The situation regarding any particular cases where the accuracy of the answer may be a marking issue should be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If in doubt, contact your Team Leader.

- g Rules for replaced work

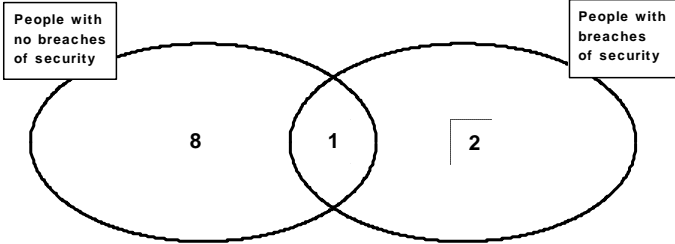
If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

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.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
1	$\frac{16}{250} = 6.4\% \text{ * or } \frac{16}{250} \times 100 = 6.4\%$	B1 [1]	or $\frac{250-(64+170)}{250} = 6.4\%$ oe	need evaluation
2 (i)	<p>The smallest possible PIN that does not begin with zero is 1000 and the largest is 9999, giving 9000.</p> <p>However the 9 numbers 1111, 2222, ... 9999 are disallowed.</p> <p>The other disallowed numbers are 1234, 2345, ... 6789 (6 numbers)</p> <p>And 9876, 8765, ... 3210 (7 numbers).</p> <p>So, in all, there are $9000 - (9 + 6 + 7) = 8978$ possible PINs</p>	M1 M1 A1 [3]	<p>from a correct starting point (eg 10,000 or 9000), clear attempt to eliminate (or not include) numbers starting with 0</p> <p>clear attempt to eliminate all three of these categories (with approx correct values in each category)</p> <p>if unclear, M0 M marks not dependent SC 8978 www B3</p>	<p>Alt1) for M1 (no 0 start), nos starting with 1,2,7,8,9 give 1000-2, nos starting with 3,4,5,6 give $1000-3 = 5(1000-2)+4(1000-3)=8978$ M1,A1</p> <p>or2) eg starting with 1, 1,not2,any,any+1,2,not3,any +1,2,3,not4 = $900+90+9=999-(1111\text{term})=998$ can lead to $5(900+90+9-1)+4(900+90+9-2)=8978$ oe</p>
2 (ii)	$\frac{6\,700\,000\,000}{8978} = 746\,269$ <p>The average is about 750 000.</p>	M1 A1 [2]	ft from (i) ft	accept 2sf (or 1sf) only for A1
3		M1 A1 [2]	numbers total 11 all correct	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																	
4	<p>100 000 transactions from 80 people over 3½ years with 365 days per year</p> $\frac{100\,000}{(80 \times 3.5 \times 365)} (= 0.978\dots)$ <p>Approximately 1 transaction per person per day</p>	<p>M1 A1 [2]</p>	<p>cao</p>	<p>allow approximate number of days in a year eg 360 for M1 A1</p>																
5	<p>Allow any one of the following for 1 mark</p> <p>An attack can happen without a breach of the card’s security.</p> <p>The probabilities that a successful attack followed or did not follow a breach of card security are so close that a court would look for other evidence before reaching a decision.</p> <p>In many cases of unauthorised withdrawals the banks refund the money.</p> <p>The banks’ software does not detect all the attacks that occur.</p>	<p>B1 [1]</p>	<p>only accept versions of these statements</p>																	
6 (i)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Transactions</th> <th>Authorised</th> <th>Un- authorised</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Queried</td> <td style="text-align: center;">480</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not queried</td> <td style="text-align: center;">499 460</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">499 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">499 940</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500 000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Transactions	Authorised	Un- authorised	Total	Queried	480	20	500	Not queried	499 460	40	499 500	Total	499 940	60	500 000	<p>B1 B2 [3]</p>	<p>for top row 480, 20, 500</p> <p>all five other entries correct</p>	<p>(500 000 is given) allow B1 for three or four correct from 499460,40,499500,499940,60</p>
Transactions	Authorised	Un- authorised	Total																	
Queried	480	20	500																	
Not queried	499 460	40	499 500																	
Total	499 940	60	500 000																	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																
6 (ii)	$\frac{480}{40} = 12 \text{ or } 12 \text{ to } 1$	B1 [1]	ft from (i) their 480: their 40 isw accept unsimplified answers																
6 (iii)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Transactions</th> <th>Authorised</th> <th>Un- authorised</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Queried</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 445</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not queried</td> <td style="text-align: center;">497 495</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">497 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">499 940</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500 000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $\frac{2445}{5} = 489 \text{ or } 489 \text{ to } 1$	Transactions	Authorised	Un- authorised	Total	Queried	2 445	55	2 500	Not queried	497 495	5	497 500	Total	499 940	60	500 000	M1 DM1 A1 [3]	ft from (i) cao NB they are not required to complete the table. {2500or 5xtheir 500}-(their 60-5) [=their 2445] their 2445 ft from (i) :5
Transactions	Authorised	Un- authorised	Total																
Queried	2 445	55	2 500																
Not queried	497 495	5	497 500																
Total	499 940	60	500 000																

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity



OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2011