N10/5/MATHL/HP3/ENG/TZ0/DM/M

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# MARKSCHEME

## November 2010

## MATHEMATICS
## DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

## Higher Level

## Paper 3

10 pages

## Instructions to Examiners

**Abbreviations**

***M*** Marks awarded for attempting to use a correct **Method**; working must be seen.

***(M)*** Marks awarded for **Method**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

***A*** Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; often dependent on preceding ***M*** marks.

***(A)*** Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

***R*** Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.

***N*** Marks awarded for **correct** answers if **no** working shown.

***AG*** Answer given in the question and so no marks are awarded.

## Using the markscheme

### 1 General

*Write the marks in red on candidates' scripts, in the right hand margin.*

- Show the **breakdown** of individual marks awarded using the abbreviations ***M1***, ***A1***, *etc*.
- Write down the total for each **question** (at the end of the question) and **circle** it.

### 2 Method and Answer/Accuracy marks

- Do **not** automatically award full marks for a correct answer; all working **must** be checked, and marks awarded according to the markscheme.
- It is not possible to award ***M0*** followed by ***A1***, as ***A*** mark(s) depend on the preceding ***M*** mark(s), if any.
- Where ***M*** and ***A*** marks are noted on the same line, *e.g.* ***M1A1***, this usually means ***M1*** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*e.g.* substitution into a formula) and ***A1*** for using the **correct** values.
- Where the markscheme specifies ***(M2)***, ***N3***, *etc.*, do **not** split the marks.
- Once a correct answer to a question or part-question is seen, ignore further working.

### 3 *N* marks

*Award **N** marks for **correct** answers where there is **no** working.*

- Do **not** award a mixture of ***N*** and other marks.
- There may be fewer ***N*** marks available than the total of ***M***, ***A*** and ***R*** marks; this is deliberate as it penalizes candidates for not following the instruction to show their working.

## 4 Implied marks

*Implied marks appear in **brackets e.g. (M1)**, and can only be awarded if **correct** work is seen or if implied in subsequent working.*

- Normally the correct work is seen or implied in the next line.
- Marks **without** brackets can only be awarded for work that is **seen**.

## 5 Follow through marks

*Follow through (**FT**) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one **part** of a question is used correctly in **subsequent** part(s) or subpart(s). Usually, to award **FT** marks, **there must be working present** and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part. However, if the only marks awarded in a subpart are for the answer (i.e. there is no working expected), then **FT** marks should be awarded if appropriate.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer ***FT*** marks.
- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (*e.g.* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Within a question part, once an error is made, no further **dependent *A*** marks can be awarded, but ***M*** marks may be awarded if appropriate.
- Exceptions to this rule will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.

## 6 Mis-read

*If a candidate incorrectly copies information from the question, this is a mis-read (**MR**). Apply a **MR** penalty of 1 mark to that question. Award the marks as usual and then write –1(**MR**) next to the total. Subtract 1 mark from the total for the question. A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular mis-read.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of the ***MR***, then use discretion to award fewer marks.
- If the ***MR*** leads to an inappropriate value (*e.g.* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).

## 7 Discretionary marks *(d)*

*An examiner uses discretion to award a mark on the rare occasions when the markscheme does not cover the work seen. The mark should be labelled **(d)** and a brief **note** written next to the mark explaining this decision.*

## 8 Alternative methods

*Candidates will sometimes use methods other than those in the markscheme. Unless the question specifies a method, other correct methods should be marked in line with the markscheme. If in doubt, contact your team leader for advice.*

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, *etc*.
- Alternative solutions for part-questions are indicated by **EITHER** . . . **OR**.
- Where possible, alignment will also be used to assist examiners in identifying where these alternatives start and finish.

**9 Alternative forms**

*Unless the question specifies otherwise,* ***accept*** *equivalent forms.*

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation**.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, **simplified** answers, (which candidates often do not write in examinations), will generally appear in brackets. Marks should be awarded for either the form preceding the bracket or the form in brackets (if it is seen).

  **Example**: for differentiating $f(x) = 2\sin(5x-3)$, the markscheme gives:

  $$f'(x) = \left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5 \quad \left(= 10\cos(5x-3)\right) \qquad \textbf{\textit{A1}}$$

  Award ***A1*** for $\left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5$, even if $10\cos(5x-3)$ is not seen.

**10 Accuracy of Answers**

*If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be allocated for giving the answer to the required accuracy.*

- **Rounding errors**: only applies to final answers not to intermediate steps.
- **Level of accuracy**: when this is not specified in the question the general rule applies: *unless otherwise stated in the question all numerical answers must be given exactly or correct to three significant figures*.

*Candidates should be penalized* ***once only IN THE PAPER*** *for an accuracy error* ***(AP)****. Award the marks as usual then write* ***(AP)*** *against the answer. On the* ***front*** *cover write –1****(AP)****. Deduct 1 mark from the total for the paper, not the question*.

- If a final correct answer is incorrectly rounded, apply the ***AP***.
- If the level of accuracy is not specified in the question, apply the ***AP*** for correct answers not given to three significant figures.

**If there is no working shown**, and answers are given to the correct two significant figures, apply the ***AP***. However, do **not** accept answers to one significant figure without working.

**11 Crossed out work**

*If a candidate has drawn a line through work on their examination script, or in some other way crossed out their work, do not award any marks for that work.*

**12 Calculators**

*A GDC is required for paper 2, but calculators with symbolic manipulation features (e.g. TI-89) are not allowed.*

**Calculator notation**

The Mathematics HL guide says:

*Students must always use correct mathematical notation, not calculator notation.*

Do **not** accept final answers written using calculator notation. However, do not penalize the use of calculator notation in the working.

**1.** (a) (i) Graph *G*

| **vertex** | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **degree** | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

***A1***

Graph *H*

| **vertex** | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **degree** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

***A1***

(ii) not isomorphic ***A1***

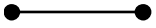
Graph *G* has $K_3$ as a subgraph but Graph *H* does not. ***R1***

(or an equally valid reason)

**Note:** Award ***A1R0 FT*** if degrees are wrong in part (i) as this makes it simpler.

***[4 marks]***

(b) (i) $e \leq 3v - 6$, for $v \geq 3$ ***A1A1***

(ii)  ***A1***

(iii)  ***A1***

(iv) from Euler's relation $v - e + f = 2$

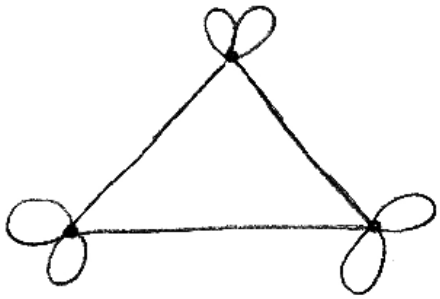
$v - v^2 + 8 = 2$ ***M1***

$v^2 - v - 6 = 0$ ***A1***

$(v + 2)(v - 3) = 0$

$v = 3$ ***A1***

for example



***A1***

**Note:** There are many possible graphs.

***[8 marks]***

***Total [12 marks]***

**2.** (a) $N = 3 + 11t$ ***M1***

$3 + 11t \equiv 4 \pmod 9$

$2t \equiv 1 \pmod 9$ ***(A1)***

multiplying by 5, $10t \equiv 5 \pmod 9$ ***(M1)***

$t \equiv 5 \pmod 9$ ***A1***

$t = 5 + 9s$ ***M1***

$N = 3 + 11(5 + 9s)$

$N = 58 + 99s$ ***A1***

$58 + 99s \equiv 0 \pmod 7$

$2 + s \equiv 0 \pmod 7$

$s \equiv 5 \pmod 7$ ***A1***

$s = 5 + 7u$ ***M1***

$N = 58 + 99(5 + 7u)$

$N = 553 + 693u$ ***A1***

**Note:** Allow solutions that are done by formula or an exhaustive, systematic listing of possibilities.

***[9 marks]***

(b) $u = 3$ or $4$

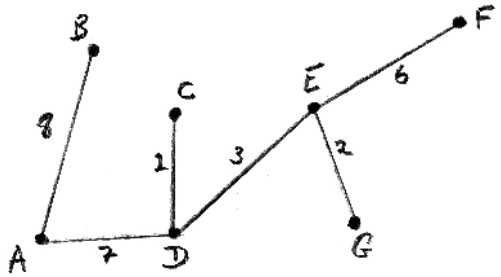
hence $N = 553 + 2079 = 2632$ or $N = 553 + 2772 = 3325$ ***A1A1***

***[2 marks]***

***Total [11 marks]***

**3.** (a) (i) *(Kruskal's: successively take an edge of smallest weight without forming a cycle)*

1st edge DC (weight 1) ***A1***
2nd edge EG (weight 2) ***A1***
3rd edge DE (weight 3) ***A1***
4th edge EF (weight 6) ***A1***
5th edge AD (weight 7) ***A1***
6th edge AB (weight 8) ***A1***



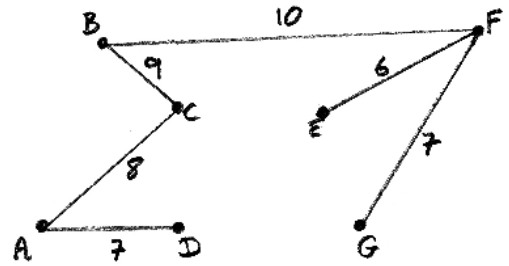

***A1***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Notes:** | Weights are not required on the diagram. |
| | Allow ***A2(d)*** if the (correct) edges are in the wrong order *e.g.* they have used Prim's rather than Kruskal's algorithm. |

(ii) total weight is $1+2+3+6+7+8=27$ ***A1***

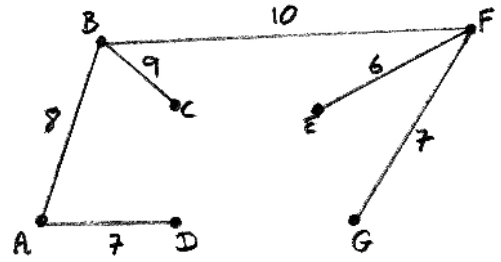
***[8 marks]***

(b) **EITHER**




***A3***

**OR**




***A3***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Notes:** | Award ***A2*** for five or four correct edges, ***A1*** for three or two correct edges ***A0*** otherwise. |
| | Weights are not required on the diagram. |

**THEN**

total weight is $6+7+7+8+9+10=47$ ***A1***

***[4 marks]***

***Total [12 marks]***

**4.** (a) **EITHER**

if $p$ is a prime $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$ ***A1A1***

**OR**

if $p$ is a prime and $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ then $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ ***A1A1***

**Note:** Award ***A1*** for $p$ being prime and ***A1*** for the congruence.

***[2 marks]***

(b) $a_0 \equiv X \pmod{7}$ ***M1***

$X = k \times 5^6 + 25 + 15 + 5 - k$

by Fermat $5^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ ***R1***

$X \equiv k + 45 - k \pmod{7}$ ***(M1)***

$X \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$ ***A1***

$a_0 = 3$ ***A1***

***[5 marks]***

(c) $X = 2 \times 5^6 + 25 + 15 + 3 = 31\,293$ ***A1***

**EITHER**

$X - 7^5 = 14486$ ***(M1)***

$X - 7^5 - 6 \times 7^4 = 80$

$X - 7^5 - 6 \times 7^4 - 7^2 = 31$

$X - 7^5 - 6 \times 7^4 - 7^2 - 4 \times 7 = 3$

$X = 7^5 + 6 \times 7^4 + 7^2 + 4 \times 7 + 3$ ***(A1)***

$X = (160\,143)_7$ ***A1***

**OR**

$31293 = 7 \times 4470 + 3$ ***(M1)***

$4470 = 7 \times 638 + 4$

$638 = 7 \times 91 + 1$

$91 = 7 \times 13 + 0$

$13 = 7 \times 1 + 6$ ***(A1)***

$X = (160\,143)_7$ ***A1***

***[4 marks]***

***Total [11 marks]***

**5.** (a) as each edge contributes 1 to each of the vertices that it is incident with, each edge will contribute 2 to the sum of the degrees of all the vertices ***(R1)***

so $2e = \sum$ degrees ***(A1)***

$2e = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ ***A1***

$4 \mid n(n+1)$ ***A1***

$n$ and $n+1$ are coprime ***R1***

**Note:** Accept equivalent reasoning *e.g.* only one of $n$ and $n+1$ can be even.

$4 \mid n$ or $4 \mid n+1$ ***A1***

$n \equiv 0 (\text{mod } 4)$ or $n \equiv 3 (\text{mod } 4)$ ***AG***

***[6 marks]***

(b) since $G$ is simple, the highest degree that a vertex can have is $n-1$ ***R1***

the degrees of the vertices must belong to the set $S = \{0, 1, 2, ..., n-1\}$ ***A1***

proof by contradiction

if no two vertices have the same degree, all $n$ vertices must have different degrees ***R1***

as there are only $n$ different degrees in set $S$, the degrees must be precisely the $n$ numbers $0, 1, 2, ..., n-1$ ***R1***

let the vertex with degree 0 be A, then A is not adjacent to any of the other vertices ***R1***

let the vertex with degree $n-1$ be B, then B is adjacent to all of the other vertices including A ***R1R1***

this is our desired contradiction, so there must be two vertices of the same degree ***R1***

***[8 marks]***

***Total [14 marks]***