Question	Scheme	Marks
1 **(i)+(ii)**	$a^2 = 48$ or $ae = 8$ (oe)	**B1**
	E.g. $b^2 = (ae)^2 - a^2 = "8"^2 - "48" = \ldots$ or $(ae)^2 = 64 \Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{"64"}{a^2} = \frac{"64"}{"48"} = \ldots$ or $e = \frac{8}{a} = \cdots$	**M1**
	$b = 4$ or $e = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	**A1**
	e.g. $b^2 = a^2\left(e^2 - 1\right) \Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{"16"}{48} + 1 \Rightarrow e = \ldots$ or $b^2 = "64"\left("\frac{64}{48}" - 1\right) = \ldots \Rightarrow b = \ldots$	**M1**
	$b = 4$ and $e = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	**A1**
		(5)
		(5 marks)

Notes:

(i)+(ii) Mark as a whole

B1: States or implies $ae = 8$ or $a^2 = 48$ (oe)

M1: Complete method to find either b or e or their squares. E.g. uses $b^2 = a^2\left(e^2 - 1\right)$ and expands and uses their ae and a^2 (which may be incorrect) to find b^2. Alternatively, may use $(ae)^2 = 64 \Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{64}{a^2} = \frac{64}{48}$ to get to e^2 first.

A1: For either $b = 4$ or $e = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

M1: Complete method to find the other unknown. E.g. uses $b^2 = a^2\left(e^2 - 1\right)$ with their a and b to find e or with their a and e to find b.

A1: cao. Both values correct. Accept $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ for e. Must reject the negative values.