Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
9(b)	$x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 6 = their(-x + 5)$ $\rightarrow \quad x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1\ [= 0]$	**M1**	**FT** *their* linear equation of the form $y = mx + c$ where $m \neq 0$ and $c \neq 0$ from **(a)**
	Correct quadratic factor: $x^2 + 2x - 1$	**B2**	**B1** for any two out of three terms correct Must be from the correct cubic
	Solves *their* $(x^2 + 2x - 1) = 0$ using the formula or by completing the square	**M1**	**dep** on M1 and valid attempt at finding quadratic factor **M0** if *their* quadratic factor does not have real roots
	$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$ isw or $\frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$ isw	**A1**	
10(a)	Eliminate one unknown using two correct equations e.g. $d = 4x - 4$ oe $d = 3x + 6$ oe and solve as far as $x = \ldots$ or $d = \ldots$	**M2**	**B1** for one correct equation seen, e.g. $d = 4x - 4$ oe or $d = 3x + 6$ oe or $2d = 7x + 2$ oe May come from the sum of terms, e.g. $11x - 3d = 2$
	$x = 10$	**A1**	
	$d = 36$	**A1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
10(b)(i)	$\frac{5y-4}{y}=\frac{8y+2}{5y-4}$ oe	**M1**	
	$25y^2-40y+16=8y^2+2y$ $\rightarrow 17y^2-42y+16[=0]$	**M1**	
	$(17y-8)(y-2)[=0]$	**M1**	Solves *their* 3-term quadratic
	$\frac{8}{17}$, 2	**A1**	Both values
	Alternative method		
	Eliminates y from $yr = 5y - 4$ and $yr^2 = 8y + 2$ and simplifies to 3-term quadratic in r $\rightarrow 2r^2+r-21[=0]$	**(M1)**	
	Solves *their* 3-term quadratic	**(M1)**	
	Substitutes *their* two r values to find two y values	**(M1)**	
	$\frac{8}{17}$, 2	**(A1)**	
10(b)(ii)	$-\frac{7}{2}$, 3	**B2**	**B1** for one correct

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