Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	$y^3 = m\ln x + c$	**B1**	May be implied by subsequent work
	$5 = m + c$ $15 = 6m + c$ $m = 2,\ \ c = 3$	**2**	**B1** for $m = 2$ **B1** for $c = 3$
	$y = \sqrt[3]{2\ln x + 3}$	**B1**	
	Alternative		
	$y^3 = m\ln x + c$	**(B1)**	May be implied by subsequent work
	Gradient = 2	**(B1)**	For finding the gradient and equating to m
	$5 = m + c$ $15 = 6m + c$ $c = 3$	**(B1)**	For at least one correct equation and finding c
	$y = \sqrt[3]{2\ln x + 3}$	**(B1)**	
4	$x = \dfrac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)}}{2\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)}$	**M1**	For a correct use of the quadratic formula with sufficient detail
	$x = \dfrac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)}$ or $x = \dfrac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)}$	**2**	**Dep M1** for attempt to simplify to obtain 2 real roots **A1** for either
	$x = \dfrac{\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)}{\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)} \times \dfrac{\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)}{\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)}$	**M1**	For attempt at rationalisation
	$x = \dfrac{3}{2} + \dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	**A1**	
	$x = -1$	**B1**	
5(a)	$a + 3d = 25$ $a + 8d = 50$	**M1**	For at least one correct equation and attempt to solve to find at least one unknown
	$a = 10$	**A1**	
	$d = 5$	**A1**	