Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(b)	$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}\mu$	**B1**	For equating **b** vectors
	$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{12}\mu = 0$ oe	**B1**	For equating **a** vectors to zero
	$\mu = 9,\ \lambda = 3$	**B1**	
12	When $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0,\ x = \frac{2}{5}$	**B1**	Must come from first derivative and not the second derivative
	$(y =)\ \frac{3}{20}(5x-2)^{\frac{4}{3}}\ (+c)$	**2**	**M1** for $k(5x-2)^{\frac{4}{3}}$
	$\frac{32}{5} = \frac{3}{20}((5\times 2)-2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + c$ oe	**M1**	**Dep** for attempt to find c using *their* $k(5x-2)^{\frac{4}{3}}$
	$c = 4$	**A1**	Allow an unsimplified fraction
	Stationary point $\left(\frac{2}{5},\ 4\right)$	**B1**	**Dep** on first **B** mark

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