16	(a)		–0.5	1	B1	oe eg $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{1}{-2}, -1/2$
	(b)	$(3x-5)y=2$ **or** $(3y-5)x=2$ **or** $3xy-5y=2$ **or** $3xy-5x=2$ oe or $3y-5=\frac{2}{x}$ **or** $3x-5=\frac{2}{y}$ oe		2	M1	remove denominator or get to the stage $3y-5=\frac{2}{x}$ or $3x-5=\frac{2}{y}$
		Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)	$\frac{2+5x}{3x}$		A1oe	eg $\frac{2}{3x}+\frac{5}{3}$ or $\frac{\frac{2}{x}+5}{3}$ **must be in terms of *x***
	(c)	$5\left(x^2-4x\right)$.....**or** $5\left(x^2-4x.....\right)$ **or** $5(x-2)^2\ldots$		3	M1	
		$5\left[(x-2)^2-(-2)^2\right]$.....**or** $5\left[(x-2)^2-(-2)^2.....\right]$ **or** $5(x-2)^2-20$ ……. **or** $5\left[(x-2)^2+\frac{3}{5}\right]$			M1	$(-2)^2$ can be 2^2 or 4 or $\left(\pm\frac{4}{2}\right)^2$
		Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)	$5(x-2)^2+3$		A1	
						Total 6 marks
Alternative mark scheme for 16c						
		$ax^2-2abx+ab^2+c$		3	M1	for multiplying out $a(x-b)^2+c$ to obtain $ax^2-2abx+ab^2+c$ oe
		2 of: $a=5$ $2ab=20$ oe $ab^2+c=23$ oe			M1	for equating coefficients and making 2 correct statements
			$5(x-2)^2+3$		A1	