Question	Working		Answer	Mark	Notes
21	$(5-2y)^2+3y^2=13$	$x^2+3\left(\frac{5-x}{2}\right)^2=13$		5	M1 substitution of linear equation into quadratic allow $\pm5 \pm 2y$ or $\frac{\pm5 \pm x}{2}$ oe
	$7y^2-20y+12[=0]$ oe	$7x^2-30x+23[=0]$ oe			M1 dep on M1 simplified to a 3 term quadratic(in any form) with at least 2 correct coefficients
	$(7y-6)(y-2)$ $[=0]$ $\frac{-(-20)\pm\sqrt{(-20)^2-4\times7\times12}}{2\times7}$ $7[(y-\frac{20}{14})^2-\frac{400}{196}]+12=0$ oe (leading to y values of 2 and $\frac{6}{7}(0.857...)$) (allow if labelled x)	$(7x-23)(x-1)$ $[=0]$ $\frac{-(-30)\pm\sqrt{(-30)^2-4\times7\times23}}{2\times7}$ $7[(x-\frac{30}{14})^2-\frac{900}{196}]+23=0$ oe (leading to x values of 1 and $\frac{23}{7}(3.28\ldots)$			M1 ft dep on M1 for solving *their* 3 term quadratic equation using any correct method (if factorising, allow brackets which expanded give 2 out of 3 terms correct) (if using formula allow one sign error and some simplification – allow as far as $\frac{20\pm\sqrt{400-336}}{14}$ or $\frac{30\pm\sqrt{900-644}}{14}$) or if completing the square then as far as shown on LHS **or** both correct values for the correct equation
	$(x=)$ $5-2\times2$ oe eg $5-2\times\frac{6}{7}$ oe $(=1\ \&\ \frac{23}{7})$	$(y=)\frac{5-1}{2}$ oe, $\frac{5-\frac{23}{7}}{2}$ $(=2\ \&\ \frac{6}{7})$			M1 Dep on previous M1 for correct method to find both other values or correct other values
	Working required		(1, 2) $\left(\frac{23}{7}, \frac{6}{7}\right)$		A1 oe (allow (3.2(8), 0.85(7)) oe 2 sf or better rounded or truncated) dep on M2
					Total 5 marks