22	eg $2(5-y)^2+3y^2=210$ $\sqrt{\frac{210-3y^2}{2}}=5-y$ oe	Eg $2x^2+3(5-x)^2=210$ $\sqrt{\frac{210-2x^2}{3}}=5-x$ oe		5	M1 substitution of $x=\pm5\pm y$ or $y=\pm5\pm x$ into $2x^2+3y^2=210$ or a correct equation formed by using $x=\pm5\pm y$ or $y=\pm5\pm x$ to obtain an equation in x only or y only
	eg $5y^2-20y-160\ (=0)$ **or** $y^2-4y-32\ (=0)$	eg $5x^2-30x-135\ (=0)$ **or** $x^2-6x-27\ (=0)$			M1 dep on previous M1 for multiplying out and collecting terms, forming a three term quadratic in any form of $ax^2+bx+c\ (=0)$ where **at least 2** coefficients (a or b or c) are correct
	eg $(y-8)(y+4)\ (=0)$ $y=\frac{--4\pm\sqrt{(-4)^2-4\times1\times-32}}{2\times1}$ eg $(y-2)^2-2^2=-32$ (allow incorrect labels for x/y)	eg $(x-9)(x+3)\ (=0)$ $x=$ $\frac{--6\pm\sqrt{(-6)^2-4\times1\times-27}}{2\times1}$ eg $(x-3)^2-3^2-27=0$ (allow incorrect labels for x/y)			M1 (dep on first M1) for a complete method to solve their 3-term quadratic equation (ax^2+bx+c)= 0); correct factorisation or substitution into formula (allow one sign error and some simplification – allow as far as $\frac{4\pm\sqrt{16+128}}{2}$ or $\frac{6\pm\sqrt{36+108}}{2}$) or completing the square or for seeing $x=9$, $x=-3$ **or** $y=8$, $y=-4$
	eg $x+8=5$ and $x+-4=5$ (correct labels for x/y)	eg $y=5-9$ and $y=5--3$ (correct labels for x/y)			M1ft dep on previous M1 for substituting **their** 2 found values of x or y in a suitable equation (allow use of quadratic equation) **or** fully correct values for the other variable must see substitution for incorrect x/y values
	working required		(9, –4) (–3, 8)		A1 (dep on M2)
					Total 5 marks