28	eg $2.6 = 3 \times 0.2 + e$ oe ($e = 2$) **or** $y = 3x + 2$ oe			6	M1 correct substitutions to find e may be seen after substituting the original equations to eliminate x or y
	eg $0.2^2 + 2.6^2 = d - 11 \times 0.2$ oe ($d = 9$) **or** $x^2 + y^2 = 9 - 11x$ oe				M1 correct substitutions to find d may be seen after substituting the original equations to eliminate x or y
	eg $x^2 + (3x + "2")^2 = "9" - 11x$ oe **or** $x^2 + (3x + e)^2 = d - 11x$ oe	$\left(\frac{y - "2"}{3}\right)^2 + y^2 = "9" - 11\left(\frac{y - "2"}{3}\right)$ oe **or** $\left(\frac{y - e}{3}\right)^2 + y^2 = d - 11\left(\frac{y - e}{3}\right)$ oe			M1 a correct substitution to create an equation in one variable ft their values of d and e provided clearly stated **or** for substituting the original equations to eliminate x or y
	$10x^2 + 23x - 5(= 0)$ oe **or** $10x^2 + 23x = 5$	$10y^2 + 29y - 143(= 0)$ oe **or** $10y^2 + 29y = 143$			M1 ft (dep on M2) awarded for a quadratic with 2 out of 3 terms correct for their values of e and d
	$(5x - 1)(2x + 5)$ (= 0) **or** $(x =) \frac{-23 \pm \sqrt{23^2 - 4 \times 10 \times -5}}{2 \times 10}$ **or** $10\left[\left(x + \frac{23}{20}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{23}{20}\right)^2\right] - 5(= 0)$ (should give 0.2 and −2.5)	$(2y + 11)(5y - 13)$ (= 0) **or** $(y =) \frac{-29 \pm \sqrt{29^2 - 4 \times 10 \times -143}}{2 \times 10}$ **Or** $10\left[\left(x + \frac{29}{20}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{29}{20}\right)^2\right] - 143(= 0)$ (should give 2.6 and −5.5)			M1 (dep on M2) for method to solve **their** 3 term quadratic using any correct method (allow one sign error and some simplification – allow as far as eg $\frac{-23 \pm \sqrt{529 + 200}}{20}$ (may have just – rather than ±) **or** $\frac{-29 \pm \sqrt{841 + 5720}}{20}$ (may have just –rather than ±) **or** if factorising allow brackets which expanded give 2 out of 3 terms correct) **or** correct values for x **or** correct values for y (may have just one value)
	Working required		(–2.5, –5.5)		A1 oe dep on M3
					Total 6 marks