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Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2022

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
Mathematics A (4MA1)  
Paper 1HR

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme.  
Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- **Types of mark**
  - M marks: method marks
  - A marks: accuracy marks
  - B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
- **Abbreviations**
  - cao – correct answer only
  - ft – follow through
  - isw – ignore subsequent working
  - SC - special case
  - oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)

- dep – dependent
- indep – independent
- awrt – answer which rounds to
- eeoo – each error or omission
- **No working**

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks

If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.
- **With working**

If there is a wrong answer indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.

If it is clear from the working that the “correct” answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks.

If a candidate misreads a number from the question. Eg. Uses 252 instead of 255; method marks may be awarded provided the question has not been simplified. Examiners should send any instance of a suspected misread to review. If there is a choice of methods shown, mark the method that leads to the answer on the answer line; where no answer is given on the answer line, award the lowest mark from the methods shown.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.
- **Ignoring subsequent work**

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question: eg. Incorrect cancelling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct.

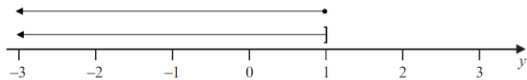
It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect eg algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.
- **Parts of questions**

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded to another.

**International GCSE Maths**

**Apart from Questions 10, 14, 15, 22, 24 the correct answer, unless clearly obtained by an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method.**

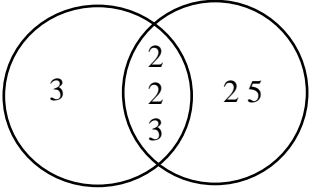
Q	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1 (a)		-2, -1, 0, 1, 2	2	B2 for -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 with no additions or repeats (B1 for 4 of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 with no additions or repeats <b>or</b> for 6 values with no more than one incorrect value e.g. all of -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 <b>or</b> for 5 values with one error)
(b)	 <p>A number line is shown with integers from -3 to 3. At x=1, there is a closed circle and a horizontal line with an arrow pointing to the left, representing the inequality <math>x \leq 1</math>.</p>	Closed circle at $x = 1$ and a line with an arrow to the left	1	B1 for a closed circle at $x = 1$ and a line with an arrow of any length to the left  Allow ] for a closed circle  Allow a line without an arrow if it reaches to at least -3
				<b>Total 3 marks</b>

2	$0.65 \times 300$ oe			M1
		195		A1 (SCB1 for 105)
				<b>Total 2 marks</b>

<b>3</b>	$12.8^2 + x^2 = 16^2$ oe or $163.84 + x^2 = 256$ or $(x^2 =) 16^2 - 12.8^2 (= 92.16)$ or $(x^2 =) 256 - 163.84 (= 92.16)$		4	M1 for applying Pythagoras theorem correctly Allow $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12.8}{16}\right) (= 36.9\dots)$ <b>and</b> $\frac{x}{\sin(36.9\dots)} = \frac{16}{(\sin 90)}$
	$(x =) \sqrt{16^2 - 12.8^2} (= \sqrt{92.16}) (= 9.6)$ or $(x =) \sqrt{256 - 163.84} (= \sqrt{92.16}) (= 9.6)$			M1 for square rooting Allow $x = \frac{16}{(\sin 90)} \times \sin(36.9\dots)$
	$(12.8 - "9.6") + "9.6" + "9.6" + 16 + 16 + 16$ oe			M1 (dep on M1) for a complete method to find the perimeter
		70.4		A1 oe e.g. $\frac{352}{5}$
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>4</b>	(a)	15, 0, -1, 3	2	B2 for 4 correct values (B1 for 2 or 3 correct values)
	(b)	$(-2, 15) (-1, 8) (0, 3) (2, -1) (3, 0) (4, 3)$	2	M1 (dep on B1) fit from (a) for at least 5 points plotted correctly
		correct graph		A1 for a correct graph (clear intention to go through all the points and which must be curved at the bottom) <b>Note:</b> If a fully correct graph is shown, but an incomplete table is shown in (a), then award the marks for (a)
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>5</b>			4	B1 for 80
	for $\frac{a+75}{2} = 74$ oe <b>or</b> 73			M1 for setting up an equation using the median <b>or</b> for 73
	for $80 - 16 (= 64)$ oe			M1 for using the range correctly <b>or</b> for 64
		64, 73, 80		A1 answers can be in any order
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>6</b>	(a)	<p>36, 72, 108, ... <b>and</b> 120, 240, 360, ...</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>2, 2, 3, 3 <b>and</b> 2, 2, 2, 3, 5</p> <p><b>or</b></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="808 660 1037 817"> <tr> <td><b>2</b></td> <td>36</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2</b></td> <td>18</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>3</b></td> <td>9</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>3</b></td> <td><b>10</b></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>or</b> <math>\frac{36 \times 120}{12}</math> <b>or</b> 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5 oe</p>	<b>2</b>	36	120	<b>2</b>	18	60	<b>3</b>	9	30		<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>		2	<p>M1 for any correct valid method e.g. for starting to list at least <b>three</b> multiples of each number</p> <p>2, 2, 3, 3 <b>and</b> 2, 2, 2, 3, 5 seen (may be in a factor tree or a ladder diagram and ignore 1) (Allow <math>2 \times 2</math> as 4)</p> <p><b>or</b> a fully correct “Venn” diagram</p>
<b>2</b>	36	120															
<b>2</b>	18	60															
<b>3</b>	9	30															
	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>															
			360		A1 or $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$ oe (allow $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$ )												
	(b)		$5^2 \times 7^4 \times 11$	2	<p>B2 for <math>5^2 \times 7^4 \times 11</math> (in any order)</p> <p>(B1 for 660 275 or correct unsimplified product or <math>5^a \times 7^b \times 11^c</math> where 2 of <math>a, b</math> and <math>c</math> are correct)</p>												
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>												

<b>7</b>	$220 \div 80 (= 2.75 \text{ or } \frac{11}{4}) \text{ oe}$			M1 for a method to find the time from B to C
	$72 \times \frac{50}{60} (= 60) \text{ oe}$			M1 for a method to find the distance from C to D Allow 0.83(333...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded
	$\frac{245 + 220 + "60"}{2.5 + "2.75" + \frac{50}{60}} \left( = \frac{525}{73/12} \right) \text{ oe}$			M1 for a complete method to find the average speed for entire journey 0.83(333...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded 6.0(8333...) to 2 sf truncated or rounded
		86.3		A1 for 86.3 – 86.4
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>8</b>	(a)		50 000	1	B1
	(b)		$6 \times 10^{-5}$	1	B1
	(c)	$2.5 \times 10^{512-700}$ <b>or</b> $2.5 \times 10^n$ <b>or</b> $0.25 \times 10^{-187}$ <b>or</b> $p \times 10^{-188}$ where $1 \leq p < 10$		2	M1
			$2.5 \times 10^{-188}$		A1
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>9</b>	(a)		$x^9$	1	B1 cao
	(b)		$64y^6$	2	B2 for $64y^6$ (B1 for $ky^6$ where $k \neq 64$ <b>or</b> $64y^m$ where $m \neq 6$ )
	(c)	$(n \pm 3)(n \pm 4)$		2	M1 for $(n \pm 3)(n \pm 4)$ <b>or</b> $(n + a)(n + b)$ where $ab = 12$ <b>or</b> $a + b = -7$ Condone use of a different letter to $n$
			$(n - 3)(n - 4)$		A1
					<b>Total 5 marks</b>



<b>10</b>	$3 \times 2.5 (= 7.5)$ oe or $2 \times 3 \times 2.5 (= 15)$ oe or $12 \times 3 (= 36)$ oe or $2 \times 12 \times 3 (= 72)$ oe or $12 \times 2.5 (= 30)$		6	M1 for area of rectangle
	$(2 \times 3 \times 2.5) + (2 \times 12 \times 3) + (12 \times 2.5) (= 117)$ or $(2 \times 7.5) + (2 \times 36) + (12 \times 2.5) (= 117)$ or $15 + 72 + 30 (= 117)$			M1 for a complete method to find the surface area
	$1 + 0.1 (= 1.1)$ <b>or</b> $100(\%) + 10(\%) (= 110(\%))$ <b>or</b> $\frac{26.95}{110} (= 0.245)$ oe			M1
	$26.95 \div "1.1" (= 24.5(0))$ <b>or</b> $26.95 \div "110" \times 100 (= 24.5(0))$ <b>or</b> $26.95 \times 100 \div "110" (= 24.5(0))$ oe <b>or</b> "0.245" $\times 100 (= 24.5(0))$ oe			M1 dep on previous M1
	"117" $\div 15 (= 7.8$ or 8) <b>and</b> "8" $\times "24.50" (= 196)$ <b>or</b> "117" $\div 15 (= 7.8$ or 8) <b>and</b> $200 \div "24.5" (= 8.1\dots)$ <b>or</b> "117" $\div 15 (= 7.8$ or 8) <b>and</b> $200 \div "8" (= 25)$			M1 for working with a whole number of tins (rounded up) to reach figures where a decision can be made
		Correct figures to show that Jonty is correct		A1 e.g. 196 7.8 or 8 <b>and</b> 8.1... 24.5 <b>and</b> 25
				<b>Total 6 marks</b>

<b>11</b>	$\frac{110}{360} \times \pi \times 7.1^2$ oe or $\frac{110}{360} \times 3.14\dots \times 7.1^2$ oe		2	M1 for a complete method to find the area
		48.4		A1 accept 48.3 – 49.2
				<b>Total 2 marks</b>

12 (a)	$n(3n^2 + 5n - 12n - 20)$ <b>or</b> $n(3n^2 - 7n - 20)$ <b>or</b> $(3n^2 + 5n)(n - 4)$ <b>or</b> $(n^2 - 4n)(3n + 5)$ <b>or</b> $3n^3 + 5n^2 - 12n^2 - 20n$		2	M1 for a correct partial expansion (may be unsimplified) (allow one error in the expansion of $(n - 4)(3n + 5)$ e.g. for any 3 correct terms <b>or</b> for 4 out of 4 correct terms ignoring signs <b>or</b> for $3n^2 - 7n \dots$ <b>or</b> for $\dots - 7n - 20$ )
		$3n^3 - 7n^2 - 20n$		A1 oe e.g. if correct answer seen allow further factorisation to $n(3n^2 - 7n - 20)$
(b)	$\frac{12}{4x} + \frac{2(x+2)}{4x} + \frac{x}{4x}$ <b>oe or</b> $\frac{12 + 2(x+2) + x}{4x}$ <b>oe</b> $\frac{3(8x)}{8x^2} + \frac{4x(x+2)}{8x^2} + \frac{2x^2}{8x^2}$ <b>oe or</b> $\frac{3(8x) + 4x(x+2) + 2x^2}{8x^2}$ <b>oe</b>		3	M1 for three correct fractions with a common denominator <b>or</b> a single correct fraction
	$\frac{12 + 2x + 4 + x}{4x}$ <b>oe or</b> $\frac{24x + 4x^2 + 8x + 2x^2}{8x^2}$ <b>oe or</b> $\frac{6x^2 + 32x}{8x^2}$ <b>oe or</b> $\frac{3x^2 + 16x}{4x^2}$ <b>oe or</b> $\frac{6x + 32}{8x}$ <b>oe</b>			M1 for a correct single fraction with brackets expanded
		$\frac{3x + 16}{4x}$		A1 oe $\frac{16 + 3x}{4x}$
				<b>Total 5 marks</b>

13	(a)		$\frac{5}{12}$	2	B1 for first choice correct 0.41(666...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded
			$\frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{12}$		B1 for second choice correct 0.58(333...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded 0.41(666...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded
	(b)	$2 \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{5}{12}$ oe		2	M1 ft from their tree diagram 0.58(333...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded
			$\frac{25}{144}$		A1 oe 0.17(361111...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded or 17.(361111)% to 2 sf truncated or rounded
	(c)	$\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{x}{15}$ oe or $\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} \times y$ or $2 \times \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{5}{12}$ oe		3	M1 for <i>GRB</i> or <i>RGB</i> or $2 \times GR$ or $2 \times RG$
		$2 \times \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{x}{15} = \frac{7}{24}$ oe or $2 \times \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} \times y = \frac{7}{24}$ oe or $\frac{7}{24} \left( = \frac{3}{5} \right)$ oe			M1 (ft their tree diagram) for a complete method  0.29(166...) to 2 dp truncated or rounded
			9		A1
					<b>Total 7 marks</b>

14	$ABC = 90^\circ$ and $ACB (= ADB) = 180 - 90 - 55 (= 35)$ <b>or</b> $ABO = 55^\circ$ and $AOB = 180 - 2 \times 55 (= 70)$ <b>or</b> $BDC = 55^\circ, ADC = 90^\circ$ and $ADB = 90 - 55 (= 35)$		4	M1
		35		A1 for $ADB = 35$
	<u>Angles</u> in a <u>semicircle</u> are $90^\circ$ <u>Angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add to $180^\circ$ (Angles in a <u>triangle</u> add to $180^\circ$ ) <u>Angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> (are equal) OR <u>angles</u> at the circumference <u>subtend(ed)</u> from the same <u>arc/chord</u> of the circle (are equal) <b>or</b> Angles in an <u>isosceles</u> triangle (are equal) <u>Angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> sum to $180^\circ$ (Angles in a <u>triangle</u> add to $180^\circ$ ) <u>Angle</u> at the <u>centre</u> is $2 \times$ (double) angle at <u>circumference</u> / <u>angle</u> at <u>circumference</u> is $\frac{1}{2}$ angle at <u>centre</u> <b>or</b> <u>Angles</u> in the <u>same segment</u> (are equal) OR <u>angles</u> at the circumference <u>subtend(ed)</u> from the same <u>arc/chord</u> of the circle <u>Angles</u> in a <u>semicircle</u> are $90^\circ$			B2 (dep on M1) for all 3 reasons appropriate to their method  B1 (dep on M1) for one correct circle theorem appropriate to their method)  NB For the third method only 2 reasons are required
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<p><b>15</b></p>	<p>E.g. <math>n, n + 1, n + 2</math></p> <p><math>(n^2 =)n^2</math>  <math>((n+1)^2 =)n^2 + n + n + 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1</math> oe  <math>((n+2)^2 =)n^2 + 2n + 2n + 4 = n^2 + 4n + 4</math> oe  or  E.g. <math>n - 1, n, n + 1</math></p> <p><math>((n-1)^2 =)n^2 - n - n + 1 = n^2 - 2n + 1</math> oe  <math>(n^2 =)n^2</math>  <math>((n+1)^2 =)n^2 + n + n + 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1</math> oe</p>		<p>3</p>	<p>M1 for 3 appropriate terms for their 3 numbers <b>and</b> for correctly finding the expansion of at least 2 squares  (Allow <math>2 \times</math> middle number + 2)</p>
	<p><math>n^2 + n^2 + 2n + 2n + 4 (= 2n^2 + 4n + 4)</math> oe and  <math>2(n+1)^2 = 2n^2 + 2n + 2n + 2 (= 2n^2 + 4n + 2)</math> oe  or  <math>n^2 - 2n + 1 + n^2 + 2n + 1 (= 2n^2 + 2)</math> oe</p>			<p>M1 for finding the sum of first and last square <b>and</b> double the square of the middle  (Allow <math>2 \times</math> middle number + 2)</p>
	<p>E.g. <math>2n^2 + 4n + 4 = 2n^2 + 4n + 2 + 2</math> oe or  <math>2(x+1)^2 + 2 = 2(x+1)^2 + 2</math> oe  or  <math>2n^2 + 2 = 2n^2 + 2</math> oe</p>	<p>Complete proof</p>		<p>A1 for conclusion from two correct expressions  e.g. <math>2n^2 + 4n + 4</math> <b>and</b> <math>2n^2 + 4n + 2</math></p>
				<p><b>Total 3 marks</b></p>

<b>16</b>	$\frac{100}{2}[2 \times 1 + (100 - 1) \times 4] (= 19\,900)$ oe or $1 + (41 - 1) \times 4 (= 161)$ oe or $1 + (100 - 1) \times 4 (= 397)$ oe		4	M1 for method to find the sum of the first 100 terms or for finding the 41 <sup>st</sup> term or for finding the 100 <sup>th</sup> term
	$\frac{40}{2}(2 \times 1 + (40 - 1) \times 4) (= 3160)$ oe or $\frac{41}{2}(2 \times 1 + (41 - 1) \times 4) (= 3321)$ oe or $100 - 41 + 1 (= 60)$ oe			M1 for method to find the sum of the first 40 terms or 41 terms or for finding the number of terms from the 41 <sup>st</sup> term to the 100 <sup>th</sup> term
	"19900" – "3160" or $\frac{"60"}{2} ["161" + "397"]$ or $\frac{"60"}{2} [2 \times "161" + ("60" - 1) \times 4]$ oe			M1 for finding the difference or for finding the sum from the 41 <sup>st</sup> term to the 100 <sup>th</sup> term
		16740		A1
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>17</b>	(i)		19	1	B1
	(ii)		0	1	B1
	(iii)		11	1	B1
	(iv)		28	1	B1
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>18</b>	$\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{9} (= 2 : 3)$ or $\frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{9}} \left( = \frac{2}{3} \right)$ oe or $\sqrt{9} : \sqrt{4} (= 3 : 2)$ or $\frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{4}} \left( = \frac{3}{2} \right)$ oe		4	M1 for finding the ratio or fraction for lengths for $A : B$ or $B : A$
	$\sqrt[3]{125} : \sqrt[3]{343} (= 5 : 7)$ or $\frac{\sqrt[3]{125}}{\sqrt[3]{343}} \left( = \frac{5}{7} \right)$ oe or $\sqrt[3]{343} : \sqrt[3]{125} (= 7 : 5)$ or $\frac{\sqrt[3]{343}}{\sqrt[3]{125}} \left( = \frac{7}{5} \right)$ oe			M1 for finding the ratio or fraction for lengths for $B : C$ or $C : B$
	$A : B = 10 : 15$ and $B : C = 15 : 21$ oe			M1 for manipulating $A : B$ and $B : C$ so that both $B$ values are equal
		10 : 21		A1 Allow 1 : 2.1 SC3 for 21 : 10 with all working shown
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>19</b> (a)		$-\frac{4}{3}$	1	B1
(b)	$3(x^2 + 4x) + 19$ <b>and</b> $3[(x + 2)^2 - 2^2] + 19$ <b>or</b> $3\left(x^2 + 4x + \frac{19}{3}\right)$ <b>and</b> $3\left((x + 2)^2 - 2^2 + \frac{19}{3}\right)$ <b>or</b> $a = 3$ and $2ab = 12$ oe and $b^2a + c = 19$ oe <b>or</b> $a = 3$ and $b = \frac{12}{2 \times 3}$ oe and $c = -\frac{12^2}{4 \times 3} + 19$ oe			M1 for correctly taking out a factor of 3 and correctly completing the square <b>or</b> for equating coefficients by expanding $a(x + b)^2 + c = ax^2 + 2abx + b^2a + c$ <b>or</b> for equating coefficients by using $ax^2 + bx + c = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$
		$3(x + 2)^2 + 7$		A1 accept $a = 3, b = 2, c = 7$
				<b>Total 3 marks</b>

<b>20</b>	(a)(i)		$(-6, 1)$	2	B1
	(ii)		$(-2, -4)$		B1
	(b)	$(-1, 6), (3, -2), (7, 6)$	Fully correct graph	2	B2 for a fully correct graph (B1 for a V shape with least value at $(3, -2)$ )
	(c)		$-3, 4$	2	B2 for 2 correct values in any order (B1 for 1 correct value)
					<b>Total 6 marks</b>

<b>21</b>	$16 \div 0.5 (= 32)$ or a correct value on the FD scale or 10 small squares = 1 watermelon oe 25 small squares (1 large square) = $16 \div 6.4 = 2.5$ watermelon oe				M1 for use of area to represent frequency or one correct frequency from the 4 remaining bars
	$15 \times 1 + 16 + 23 \times 1 + 30 \times 1 + 12 \times 1.5$ <b>or</b> $15 + 16 + 23 + 30 + 18$ <b>or</b> $16 + 0.1 \times (15 \times 10 + 23 \times 10 + 30 \times 10 + 12 \times 15)$ oe <b>or</b> $(150 + 160 + 230 + 300 + 180) \times 0.1$ oe <b>or</b> $(6 + 6.4 + 9.2 + 12 + 7.2) \times 2.5$ oe				M1 (dep on M1) for a fully correct method, allow one error in products or number of squares but must be the sum of 5 parts
			102		A1
					<b>Total 3 marks</b>



22	11.45 or 11.55 or 79.5 or 80.5 or 74.5 or 75.5		4	<p>B1 Accept 11.549 for 11.55 80.49 for 80.5 75.49 for 75.5</p>
	180 – (74.5 + 79.5) (= 26)			<p>M1 for a correct calculation to find the upper bound of angle <i>B</i> NB 180° – (<i>LB</i> of 75° + <i>LB</i> of 80°)</p>
	$\frac{(AC)}{\sin(26)} = \frac{11.55}{\sin(74.5)}$ <p>oe or</p> $\frac{(AC)}{\sin(180 - 74.5 - 79.5)} = \frac{11.55}{\sin(74.5)}$			<p>M1 for substituting the correct bounds into the sine rule  <math display="block">\frac{(YZ)}{\sin("26")} = \frac{UB_1}{\sin(LB_2)}</math> <p>oe where  <b>11.5 &lt; UB<sub>1</sub> ≤ 11.55 and</b>  <b>74.5 ≤ LB<sub>2</sub> &lt; 75</b></p> </p>
		5.25		A1 awrt 5.25 from correct working
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

23	$3t^2 - 2 \times 4t + 5$ or $3t^2 - 8t + 5$		6	M1 for differentiation of $s$ with 2 out of 3 terms correct (can be implied by subsequent working)
	$3t^2 - 2 \times 4t + 5 = 0$ or $3t^2 - 8t + 5 = 0$			M1 (dep on previous M1) for equating at least a 2TQ to zero (allow inequality signs), E.g. $3t^2 - 8t = 0$ or $3t^2 + 5 = 0$ (can be implied by subsequent working)
	$(t =) \frac{5}{3}$ oe (and $t = 1$ )			A1 for $\frac{5}{3}$ (and $t = 1$ may be crossed out or absent)  (allow $\frac{5}{3} = 1.6(66666)$ to 2 sf truncated or rounded)
	$2t - 4 = 0$			M1 for differentiation of $x$ to find $at + b = 0$ (allow inequality signs) where $a = 2$ and $b = -4$
	$(t =) 2$			A1 for a correct value of $t$
		$(1 <) t < \frac{5}{3}$ and $t > 2$		A1 oe $(t > 1) t < \frac{5}{3}$ and $t > 2$
				<b>Total 6 marks</b>

<b>24</b>	$(\overrightarrow{ON} = \lambda(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})) (= \lambda\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{NY} = (1 - \lambda)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})) (= (1 - \lambda)\mathbf{a} + (1 - \lambda)\mathbf{b})$		5	M1 for finding a vector for $\overrightarrow{ON}$ or $\overrightarrow{NY}$ or $\overrightarrow{NO}$ or $\overrightarrow{YN}$ in terms $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ and using $\lambda$ oe (can be embedded)
	$(\overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{MO} + \overrightarrow{ON} =) -0.5\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b} (= (\lambda - 0.5)\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{MZ} = \overrightarrow{MO} + \overrightarrow{OZ} =) -0.5\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$ or $(\overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{MX} + \overrightarrow{XY} + \overrightarrow{YN} =) 0.5\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + (\lambda - 1)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) (= (\lambda - 0.5)\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b})$			M1 for finding a vector for $\overrightarrow{MN}$ or $\overrightarrow{NM}$ or $\overrightarrow{MZ}$ or $\overrightarrow{ZM}$
	$(\overrightarrow{MN} = \mu\overrightarrow{MZ} =) \mu(-0.5\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}) (= -0.5\mu\mathbf{a} + 3\mu\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{ON} = \overrightarrow{OM} + \overrightarrow{MN} =) 0.5\mathbf{a} + \mu(-0.5\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}) (= (0.5 - 0.5\mu)\mathbf{a} + 3\mu\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{NY} = \overrightarrow{NM} + \overrightarrow{MX} + \overrightarrow{XY} =) -\mu(-0.5\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}) + 0.5\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} (= (0.5 + 0.5\mu)\mathbf{a} + (1 - 3\mu)\mathbf{b})$			M1 for finding a vector for $\overrightarrow{MN}$ or $\overrightarrow{ON}$ or $\overrightarrow{NY}$ or $\overrightarrow{NM}$ or $\overrightarrow{NO}$ or $\overrightarrow{YN}$ using another variable e.g. $\mu$ oe
	$\begin{aligned} -0.5\mu &= -0.5 + \lambda \text{ oe} \\ 3\mu &= \lambda \text{ oe} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} 1 - \lambda &= 0.5\mu + 0.5 \text{ oe} \\ 1 - \lambda &= 1 - 3\mu \text{ oe} \end{aligned}$		M1 for setting up <b>two</b> simultaneous equations using the components of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ for $\overrightarrow{MN}$ or $\overrightarrow{ON}$ or $\overrightarrow{NY}$ oe
			$\frac{3}{7}$	A1 (allow $\frac{3}{7} = 0.42(8571\dots)$ to 2 sf truncated or rounded)
				<b>Total 5 marks</b>

<b>24 ALT</b>	$(\overrightarrow{ON} = \lambda(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})) (= \lambda\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{NY} = (1 - \lambda)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})) (= (1 - \lambda)\mathbf{a} + (1 - \lambda)\mathbf{b})$		5	M1 for finding a vector for $\overrightarrow{ON}$ or $\overrightarrow{NY}$ or $\overrightarrow{NO}$ or $\overrightarrow{YN}$ in terms $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ and using $\lambda$ oe
	$(\overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{MO} + \overrightarrow{ON} =) -0.5\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b} (= (\lambda - 0.5)\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{MX} + \overrightarrow{XY} + \overrightarrow{YN} =) 0.5\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + (\lambda - 1)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) (= (\lambda - 0.5)\mathbf{a} + \lambda\mathbf{b})$			M1 for finding a vector for $\overrightarrow{MN}$ or $\overrightarrow{NM}$ in terms $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ and using $\lambda$ oe
	$(\overrightarrow{NZ} = \overrightarrow{NO} + \overrightarrow{OZ} =) -\lambda(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) + 3\mathbf{b} (= -\lambda\mathbf{a} + (3 - \lambda)\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overrightarrow{NZ} = \overrightarrow{NY} + \overrightarrow{YZ} =) (1 - \lambda)(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} (= -\lambda\mathbf{a} + (3 - \lambda)\mathbf{b})$			M1 for finding a vector for $\overrightarrow{NZ}$ or $\overrightarrow{ZN}$ in terms $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ and using $\lambda$ oe
	$\frac{\lambda - 0.5}{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{3 - \lambda} \text{ oe}$			M1 for setting up an equation using the components of $\overrightarrow{MN}$ and $\overrightarrow{NZ}$ oe
			$\frac{3}{7}$	A1 (allow $\frac{3}{7} = 0.42(8571\dots)$ to 2 sf truncated or rounded)
				<b>Total 5 marks</b>

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