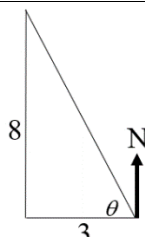


QUESTION NUMBER	SCHEME	MARKS
4(a)	$(5\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}) + 5(-\lambda\mathbf{i} + 2\lambda\mathbf{j})$ (m s ⁻¹) isw	M1 A1
		(2)
4(b)	$13 = \sqrt{(5 - 5\lambda)^2 + (-8 + 10\lambda)^2}$	M1 A1
	$169 = 25 - 50\lambda + 25\lambda^2 + 64 - 160\lambda + 100\lambda^2$	
	$25\lambda^2 - 42\lambda - 16 = 0^*$	A1* cso
		(3)
4(c)	$(-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$ seen or implied	B1
	$(5\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}) + (-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})4$	M1A1
	 <p>e.g. $\tan^{-1}\left(\pm\frac{8}{3}\right), \tan^{-1}\left(\pm\frac{3}{8}\right), \sin^{-1}\left(\pm\frac{8}{\sqrt{73}}\right), \dots$</p>	M1
	339°	A1
		(5)
		(10)
	Notes for question 4	
(a) M1 A1	Use of $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t$ to form a vector expression in λ and t Correct unsimplified expression with $t = 5$ N.B. Allow use of column vectors for the M mark but not for the A mark.	
(b) M1 A1 A1*	Collect \mathbf{i} 's and \mathbf{j} 's and correct use of Pythagoras to form an equation in λ Correct equation cso. Expand brackets and correctly reach the GIVEN answer. N.B. Allow $0 = 25\lambda^2 - 42\lambda - 16$	
(c) B1 M1 A1 M1 A1	Or column vector Complete method to find the velocity when $t = 4$. Correct unsimplified expression. Note the correct velocity is $\mathbf{v} = -3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}$ Use their velocity vector at $t = 4$ with trig to find a relevant angle. Cao. Degrees sign not required. N.B. if they work with both values of λ , can score max all the marks except the last one.	