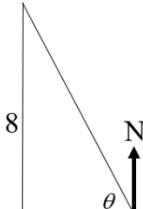


QUESTION NUMBER	SCHEME	MARKS
4(a)	$(5\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}) + 5(-\lambda\mathbf{i} + 2\lambda\mathbf{j}) \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{) isw}$	M1 A1 (2)
4(b)	$13 = \sqrt{(5-5\lambda)^2 + (-8+10\lambda)^2}$ $169 = 25 - 50\lambda + 25\lambda^2 + 64 - 160\lambda + 100\lambda^2$ $25\lambda^2 - 42\lambda - 16 = 0^*$	M1 A1 A1* cso (3)
4(c)	$(-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$ seen or implied $(5\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}) + (-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})4$	B1 M1A1
	 e.g. $\tan^{-1}\left(\pm\frac{8}{3}\right)$, $\tan^{-1}\left(\pm\frac{3}{8}\right)$, $\sin^{-1}\left(\pm\frac{8}{\sqrt{73}}\right)$, ...	M1
	339°	A1 (5) (10)
Notes for question 4		
(a)		
M1	Use of $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t$ to form a vector expression in λ and t	
A1	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	Collect \mathbf{i} 's and \mathbf{j} 's and correct use of Pythagoras to form an equation in λ	
A1	Correct equation	
A1*	cso. Expand brackets and correctly reach the GIVEN answer. N.B. Allow $0 = 25\lambda^2 - 42\lambda - 16$	
(c)		
B1	Or column vector	
M1	Complete method to find the velocity when $t = 4$.	
A1	Correct unsimplified expression. Note the correct velocity is $\mathbf{v} = -3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}$	
M1	Use their velocity vector at $t = 4$ with trig to find a relevant angle.	
A1	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.	