

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
4 (a)(i)		$6\mathbf{b} - 6\mathbf{a}$	1	B1 oe
(ii)		$6\mathbf{b} - 3\mathbf{a}$	1	B1 oe
(iii)		$2\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}$	1	B1 oe
(b)	$\overrightarrow{ON} = \mu(5\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b})$ or $\overrightarrow{ON} = 6\mathbf{b} + n\mathbf{a}$ $\overrightarrow{ON} = \mu(5\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b})$ and $\overrightarrow{ON} = 6\mathbf{b} + n\mathbf{a}$ $n = 15$ oe.e.g. $3(5\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b})$	$6\mathbf{b} + 15\mathbf{a}$	4	M1 M1 M1
(c)	for sides in ratio 1 : 2 oe $2^2 \times 12$	48	3	A1 M1 M1 A1

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5 (a)		Enlargement, scale factor 0.5, centre (-6, 0)	3	B1 Enlargement (not stretch) B1 scale factor 0.5 B1 centre of enlargement (-6, 0)
(b)	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$	C correctly plotted	3	B2 for all points correctly calculated (may be in any order) B1 for 2 correctly calculated coordinates B1 for correctly plotting C
(c)	$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$	D correctly plotted	3	B2 for all points correctly calculated (ft (b)) B1 for 2 correctly calculated coordinates B1 for correctly plotting D
(d)		Reflection in $y = x$	2	NB: If not a single transformation then B0B0 B1 reflection B1 in $y = x$ (must be true for their triangle B and triangle D)

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6 (a)			3	B3 fully correct B2 for 6 or 7 correct entries B1 for 3, 4 or 5 correct entries Allow 4,3 and 11 instead of $11-x, x-4, 18-x$.
(b)	$11-x + x - 4 + 18 - x + 3 + 4 + 2 + 3 + 5 = 35$			M1 Sum of all their 8 values = 35 or “their 3” + “their 4”
(c)(i) (ii)		7	2	A1
		19	2	B1ft
		10	2	B1 ft
(d)		$\frac{5}{14}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{5}$	2	B2 for all of $\frac{5}{14}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{5}$ B1 for 1 correct
(e)	$\frac{9}{14} \times \frac{6}{9} + \frac{5}{14} \times \frac{4}{5}$ oe			M1 Correct method using their prob from tree diagram DO Not ISW
		$\frac{5}{7}$	2	A1 oe allow 0.71 or better

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7 (a)		The angle between a <u>radius</u> and a <u>tangent</u> is <u>90°</u>	1	B1 Oe
(b)	e.g. $\tan 27^\circ = \frac{OC}{12}$ or $\tan 63^\circ = \frac{12}{OC}$ $OC = 12 \tan 27^\circ$ or $OC = \frac{12}{\tan 63^\circ} (=6.11..)$ $0.5 \times 12 \times 12 \tan 27^\circ$ oe	36.7 cm ²	4	M1 for correct use of trig M1 correct equation for OC M1 A1 awrt 36.7 /36.8
(c)	$AOC = 126^\circ$ or DOC and DOA both marked or stated as 63° for <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> total 180° , $EOC = AOE$ as $AO = CO$, $EA = EC$ and EO is a common side and <u>angle at centre</u> is twice <u>angle at circumference</u> . oe	63°	4	M1 0.5×126 A1 B2 (B1 for one correct reason)
(d)	$180 - "63"$ or $0.5 \times (360 - 2 \times "63")$	117°	2	M1 $180 -$ their (c) A1
(e)	$OCB = 90 - 59$ (31) $OAC = (180 - 2 \times "63") \div 2$ $BAO = "63" - 31$	$\begin{array}{l} reflex \ AOC = \\ 360 - 2 \times "63" \\ (=234) \end{array}$ $OCB = 90 - 59$ (=31) $BAO = 59 - "27"$	32°	Correct reasons for their method M1 1 of the angles. May be on diagram M1
			3	A1

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8	$2(3 + 2y)^2 + y^2 = 6 \text{ or } 2x^2 + \left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)^2 = 6$ <p>e.g. $2(9 + 12y + 4y^2) + y^2 = 6$ or $2x^2 + \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{4} = 6$</p> <p>e.g. $9y^2 + 24y + 12 (= 0)$ or $9x^2 - 6x - 15 (=0)$</p> <p>$(3y + 2)(y + 2) (=0)$ $(3x - 5)(x + 1) (=0)$</p>	$x = \frac{5}{3}, y = -\frac{2}{3}$ $x = -1, y = -2$	6	M1 for correct substitution for x or y M1 for correct expansion in correct equation M1 for correct 3 term quadratic dep on M1(one of the 2 above) M1 Solving 3 term quadratic .For correct factorising or correct use of formula or completing the square. A1 for correct x or y values A1 for all 4 values correctly paired