Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
4	**(a)**		**DR** $x = \tan^{-1}(\frac{3}{2})$	**M1**	**2.1**	Attempt inverse tan of $\frac{3}{2}$ may be implied by result and eg $\tan x = \frac{3}{2}$
			$x = 56.3^\circ$ (3 sf)	**A1**	**1.1**	
			$x = 236^\circ$ (3 sf) with no extras	**A1**	**1.1**	Allow omission of degrees sign throughout SC: If no working shown, B2 both correct, no extras B1 one correct, no extras or both correct with extras.
				[3]		
4	**(b)**		**DR** $5\sin x - 1 = 2(1 - \sin^2 x)$ $2\sin^2 x + 5\sin x - 3 = 0$	**M1**	**3.1a**	Use of $\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$. May be implied
			$(2\sin x - 1)(\sin x + 3)\ (= 0)$ or $\sin x = \frac{-5\pm\sqrt{25+24}}{4}$	**M1**	**2.1**	or $(2u - 1)(u + 3)\ (= 0)$ or $u = \frac{-5\pm\sqrt{25+24}}{4}$ Correct method **seen**. ft their equation
			$\sin x = 0.5$ (or -3) or $u = 0.5$ (or -3)	**A1f**	**1.1**	ft their equation. Allow without $\sin x = -3$ Dep 1st M1, not 2nd M1
			$\sin x = -3$ is not possible, or no solution oe	**B1**	**2.3**	Appropriate comment needed, eg "N/A", not just crossing out
			$x = 30^\circ$ or 150°	**A1**	**1.1**	cao. Both, with no extras. Dep 1st M1, not 2nd M1
				[5]		