1		$4.755 \leq n < 4.765$	B2 [B1	for $4.755 \leq n < 4.765$ for 4.755 or 4.765 or $4.764\dot{9}$]

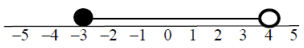
2		$y \geq -2, y \geq x$ and $y \leq 0.5x + 1$	M1 M1 M1 A1	$y = -2$ indicated; accept any inequality for "=" $y = x$ oe indicated; accept any inequality for "=" $y = 0.5x + 1$ oe indicated; accept any inequality for "=" $y \geq -2, y \geq x$ and $y \leq 0.5x + 1$

3		$x < -2, x > \frac{1}{2}$	M1 A1 A1	for a first step to solve the quadratic e.g. factorisation: $(2x + 4)(x - \frac{1}{2})$ or $(2x - 1)(x + 2)$ or using the formula $\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-2)}}{2 \times 2}$ for -2 and $\frac{1}{2}$

4		$x > 2$	P1 M1 M1 M1 A1	for process to derive algebraic expressions for area of both rectangle and triangle eg $(x - 1)(3x - 2)$ and $(2x \times x) \div 2$ (condone missing brackets) for method to rearrange inequality to $2x^2 - 5x + 2 > 0$ oe providing in the form $ax^2 + bx + c > 0$ for a correct method to solve $2x^2 - 5x + 2 > 0$ for establishing critical values 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ $x > 2$

5	2, 3, 4	M1	for method to solve $3n + 2 \leq 14$ eg $n \leq (14 - 2) \div 3$ oe	This could be shown within an equation rather than an inequality at this stage
		M1	for complete method to rearrange $\frac{6n}{n^2 + 5} > 1$ to the form $an^2 + bn + c\ (< 0)$	For the 2rd and 3rd M marks condone no '< 0' and condone use of incorrect inequality signs or '='
		M1	for method to begin to solve $n^2 - 6n + 5\ (< 0)$ eg $(n \pm 5)(n \pm 1)\ (< 0)$	Accept $\frac{--6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 5}}{2 \times 1}$ (condone one sign error)
		M1	(dep on previous M2) for $n > 1$ and $n \leq 4$ **or** $1 < n < 5$	Must come from correct working Could be shown on a number line
		A1	(dep M4) cao	
			Alternative method	
		M1	for method to solve $3n + 2 \leq 14$ eg $n \leq (14 - 2) \div 3$ oe **OR** for $3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$	This could be shown within an equation rather than an inequality at this stage
		M3	for trials with 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the quadratic inequality, correctly evaluated	The values from the trials may be given as improper fractions eg $\frac{24}{21}, \frac{18}{14}, \frac{12}{9}, \frac{6}{6}$
		(M2	for trials with three of 1, 2, 3 and 4, correctly evaluated)	
		(M1	for trials with two of 1, 2, 3 and 4, correctly evaluated)	
		A1	(dep M4) cao	

6	(a)	$n > 2$	M1	for a method to isolate terms in n in any inequality or equation eg $14n - 11n > 6$ or $n = 2$	Ignore incorrect inequality sign and accept "=" sign
			A1	cao	
	(b)	 	M1	for $-2 - 3 < x \leq 4 - 3$ $(-5 < x \leq 1)$	A circle around −5 and 1 implies M1
			M1	for drawing a line from −5 to 1 **or** (indep) for an open circle at either −2 or −5 **or** (indep) for a closed circle at 4 or 1	A line from −5 to 1 implies M2 if no working shown
			A1	cao	

7	(a)	$x > -1$	B1	cao	
	(b)	Diagram drawn	C2	for a fully correct diagram, eg  	
			(C1	for drawing a line from −3 to 4 **or** (indep) for an open circle at 4 **or** (indep) for a closed circle at −3)	Condone arrow heads or line ending to denote the 'end' of the line