Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
1(b)	$4x - 6 = 2x$ and $4x - 6 = -2x$ oe	**M1**	
	$x = 3$ $x = 1$	**A2**	**A1** for either correct
	Alternative method		
	$12x^2 - 48x + 36 = 0$ oe	**(B1)**	
	Factorises or solves	**(M1)**	
	$x = 1$, $x = 3$	**(A1)**	
2(a)	$5 - 2(x - 1)^2$	**B3**	Mark final expression **B2** for $-2(x - 1)^2$ or **B1** for $(x - 1)^2$ or $b = -2$, $c = -1$ and **B1** for $5 + b(x + c)^2$ oe with numerical values of b and c or $a = 5$
2(b)	f ≤ *their* 5	**B1**	**STRICT FT** of *their* 5 from **(a)**
3	$5x^2 - 20x + 26$ [= 0]	**M1**	Condone one slip in expansion of brackets or collection of terms
	Correctly finds $b^2 - 4ac$ for *their* $5x^2 - 20x + 26$ [= 0] e.g. $(-20)^2 - 4(5)(26)$	**M1**	**FT** *their* $5x^2 - 20x + 26 = 0$ providing the discriminant is negative for *their* equation
	$400 - 520 < 0$ or -120	**A1**	
	Alternative method		
	$5x^2 - 20x + 26$ [= 0]	**(M1)**	Condone one slip in expansion of brackets or collection of terms
	Completes the square $5(x - 2)^2 + 6$ and states the correct minimum point (2, 6)	**(M1)**	**FT** *their* $5x^2 - 20x + 26 = 0$ providing the minimum point has positive y-coordinate
	Correct conclusion e.g. Minimum point at $y = 6$ therefore does not intersect x-axis oe	**(A1)**	

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