21	a	$5 - (x \pm q)^2 + 9$ oe **or** $p - (x - 3)^2$ oe **or** $p - q^2 + 2qx - x^2$ and one of $2q = 6$ **or** $p - q^2 = 5$			M1	may be seen in working eg $-[(x - 3)^2 - 9 - 5]$ **or** expanding $p - (x - q)^2$ correctly and equating one of the coefficient of x or the constant term
			$14 - (x - 3)^2$	2	A1	fully correct SCB1 for $(x - 3)^2 - 14$
	b	e.g. $(x - 3)^2 = 14 - y$ [or $(y - 3)^2 = 14 - x$]			M1	correct steps to isolate their bracket ft from (a) dep on expression in form $\pm p \pm (x - q)^2$
		$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{14 - y}$ [or $y = 3 \pm \sqrt{14 - x}$]			M1	complete method to find y in terms of x or x in terms of y. Condone + for ± ft from (a) dep on expression in form $\pm p \pm (x - q)^2$
		$(f^{-1}(x) =) 3 - \sqrt{14 - x}$			M1	for the correct inverse
					M1	method to solve $0 < 3 - \sqrt{14 - x}$ or a lower bound of 5 clearly shown, eg $x > 5$ as part of the answer
			$5 < x \leq 14$	5	A1	cao
						Total 7 marks

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