18	$3y^2+7y+16=(2y-1)^2-(2y-1)$	$3\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2+7\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)+16=x^2-x$		5	M1 substitution of linear equation into quadratic.
	E.g. $y^2-13y-14\,(=0)$ oe $y^2-13y=14$	E.g. $x^2-24x-81\,(=0)$ oe $x^2-24x=81$			A1 (dep on M1) writing the correct quadratic expression in form $ax^2+bx+c\,(=0)$ allow $ax^2+bx=c$
	E.g. $(y-14)(y+1)\,(=0)$ or $(y=)\frac{-(-13)\pm\sqrt{(-13)^2-4\times1\times-14}}{2}$ or $\left(y-\frac{13}{2}\right)^2-\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^2=14$ oe	E.g. $(x+3)(x-27)\,(=0)$ or $(x=)\frac{-(-24)\pm\sqrt{(-24)^2-4\times1\times-81}}{2}$ or $\left(x-\frac{24}{2}\right)^2-\left(\frac{24}{2}\right)^2=81$oe			M1 (dep on M1) for the first stage to solve their 3-term quadratic equation (allow one sign error and some simplification – allow as far as $\frac{13\pm\sqrt{169+56}}{2}$ or $\frac{24\pm\sqrt{576+324}}{2}$ or eg $\left(x-\frac{24}{2}\right)^2-225$ oe
	$(x=)\ 2\times'14'-1$ and $2\times'-1'-1$	$(y=)\ \frac{'27'+1}{2}$ and $\frac{'-3'+1}{2}$oe			M1 (dep on previous M1) may be implied by values of y or x that are consistent with a correct substitution.
			(27, 14) and (−3, −1)		A1 for both solutions dep on M2 Must be paired correctly. accept $x=27$, $y=14$ and $x=-3$, $y=-1$
					Total 5 marks