4	Selects an appropriate method – **either** differentiates, at least as far as: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x....$ **or** commences completion of the square: $\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2+...$	AO1.1a	M1	$y=\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2-\frac{25}{4}+a$ y minimised when squared bracket is 0 $\left(\frac{5}{2},\ a-\frac{25}{4}\right)$ **ALT** $\frac{dy}{dx}=2x-5$ so $2x-5=0$ for minimum $x=\frac{5}{2}$ $y=\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2-5\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)+a=a-\frac{25}{4}$
	Fully differentiates **and** sets derivative equal to zero **or** fully completes square Allow one error	AO1.1a	M1	
	Obtains both coordinates	AO1.1b	A1	
	Total		**3**	