

| Question |      | Answer  | Marks   | Guidance  |
|----------|------|---|---|---|
| 1        | (i)  | <p>clear diagram or explanation starting with equilateral triangle correctly showing 30 as half angle and sides 1 and 2 or multiples of these lengths</p> <p>correct use of Pythagoras <i>and</i> adjacent and hypotenuse correctly identified to obtain given result <math>\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math></p> | <p><b>B1</b></p> <p><b>B1</b></p> <p>[2]</p>                  | <p>units for sides and angle not required</p> <p>adjacent and hypotenuse may be identified on diagram</p> <p>condone abbreviations</p>  |
| 1        | (ii) | <p><math>\pm \frac{\pi}{6}</math> or <math>-\frac{5\pi}{6}</math> soi</p> <p><math>\frac{11\pi}{6}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{7\pi}{6}</math></p>  | <p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>A1</b></p> <p><b>A1</b></p> <p>[3]</p> | <p>may be implied by correct answer or <math>\pm 0.523598775\dots</math>, or may appear on quadrant diagram or graph</p> <p>condone <math>\pm 30^\circ</math> or <math>-150^\circ</math></p> <p>ignore extra values outside the range</p> <p>if full marks or <b>SC1</b> awarded, subtract 1 for extra values <i>in</i> the range</p> |

|          |  |    |  |   |
|----------|--|----|--|---|
| <b>2</b> | using Pythagoras to show that hyp. of right angled isos. triangle with sides $a$ and $a$ is $\sqrt{2}a$<br>completion using definition of cosine | M1 | www<br>$a$ any letter or a number<br>NB answer given | 2 |
|          |  | A1 |  |   |

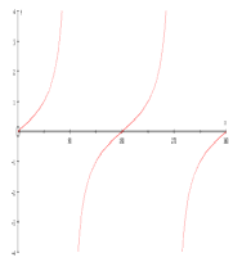
|          |   |         |  |   |
|----------|---|---------|--|---|
| <b>3</b> | (i) sketch of $\cos x$ ; one cycle, sketch of $\cos 2x$ ; two cycles, Both axes scaled correctly<br><br>(ii) (1-way) stretch parallel to $y$ axis<br>sf 3 | 1       |  | 5 |
|          |   | 1<br>D1 |  |   |
|          |   | 1<br>D1 |  |   |

|          |                              |   |  |   |
|----------|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <b>4</b> | $1/\sqrt{15}$ i.s.w. not +/- | 3 | M2 for $\sqrt{15}$ seen<br>M1 for rt angled triangle with side 1 and hyp 4, or $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - 1/4^2$ . | 3 |
|----------|------------------------------|---|--|---|

|          |  |    |   |   |
|----------|--|----|---|---|
| <b>5</b> | (i) sketch of correct sh<br>correct period and amplitude<br><br>period halved for $y = \cos 2x$ ;<br>amplitude unchanged<br><br>(ii) 30, 150, 210, | G1 | Not ruled lines<br>need 1 and $-1$ indicated; nos. on horiz axis not needed if one period shown | 5 |
|          |  | G1 |   |   |
|          |  | G1 |   |   |
|          |  | B2 | B1 for 2 of these, ignore extras outside range.   |   |

|          |  |   |   |   |
|----------|--|---|---|---|
| <b>6</b> | (i) correct sine shape through<br>amplitude of 1 and period $2\pi$ shown<br><br>(ii) $\pi/6$ and $11\pi/6$ | 1 |   | 5 |
|          |  | 1 |   |   |
|          |  | 3 | B2 for one of these; 1 for $-\pi/6$ found |   |

|          |  |            |                       |   |
|----------|--|------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>7</b> | At least one cycle from (0, 0)<br>amplitude 1 and period 360[°]<br>indicated | G1         | 1 each, ignore extras | 4 |
|          | 222.8 to 223 and 317 to 317.2 [°]  | G1dep<br>2 |                       |   |

|          |  |      |  |   |
|----------|--|------|--|---|
| <b>8</b> | (i)  | 2    | no numbers required on axes unless<br>more branches shown.<br>G1 for a correct first sweep | 5 |
|          |  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\tan x = \frac{3}{4}</math></p> |      |  |   |
|          | (ii) 36.8 to 36.9 and 216.8 to 216.9   | A1A1 | Allow 37, 217  |   |

|          |   |          |               |   |
|----------|---|----------|---------------|---|
| <b>9</b> | At least 1 period of sine curve<br>Sine curve from 0 to 360 | G1       | ± 1 indicated | 4 |
|          | 191.537 rot to 3 or more sf<br>348.463 rot to 3 or more sf  | B1<br>B1 |               |   |