

# Y2P5 XMQs and MS

(Total: 45 marks)

1. P1\_Sample Q2 . 5 marks - Y2P5 Radians
2. P2\_Specimen Q1 . 4 marks - Y2P5 Radians
3. P2\_Specimen Q2 . 5 marks - Y2P5 Radians
4. P1\_2018 Q1 . 3 marks - Y2P5 Radians
5. P1\_2018 Q3 . 4 marks - Y2P5 Radians
6. P1\_2019 Q2 . 5 marks - Y1P4 Graphs and transformations
7. P2\_2019 Q3 . 3 marks - Y2P5 Radians
8. P1\_2020 Q11. 8 marks - Y2P5 Radians
9. P2\_2021 Q4 . 3 marks - Y2P5 Radians
10. P2\_2021 Q6 . 5 marks - Y2P5 Radians



Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>2(a)</b>	Uses $s = r\theta \Rightarrow 3 = r \times 0.4$	M1	1.2
	$\Rightarrow OD = 7.5 \text{ cm}$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(2)</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	Uses angle $AOB = (\pi - 0.4)$ or uses radius is $(12 - '7.5')$ cm	M1	3.1a
	Uses area of sector $= \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times (12 - 7.5)^2 \times (\pi - 0.4)$	M1	1.1b
	$= 27.8\text{cm}^2$	A1ft	1.1b
		<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(5 marks)</b>			
<b>Notes:</b>			
<b>(a)</b>			
<b>M1:</b> Attempts to use the correct formula $s = r\theta$ with $s = 3$ and $\theta = 0.4$			
<b>A1:</b> $OD = 7.5 \text{ cm}$ (An answer of 7.5cm implies the use of a correct formula and scores both marks)			
<b>(b)</b>			
<b>M1:</b> $AOB = \pi - 0.4$ may be implied by the use of $AOB = \text{awrt } 2.74$ or uses radius is $(12 - \text{their '7.5'})$			
<b>M1:</b> Follow through on their radius $(12 - \text{their } OD)$ and their angle			
<b>A1ft:</b> Allow awrt $27.8 \text{ cm}^2$ . (Answer 27.75862562). Follow through on their $(12 - \text{their '7.5'})$ Note: Do not follow through on a radius that is negative.			



## 9MA0/02: Pure Mathematics Paper 2 Mark scheme

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>1</b>	$\frac{1}{2}r^2(4.8)$	M1	1.1a
	$\frac{1}{2}r^2(4.8) = 135 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{225}{4} \Rightarrow r = 7.5$ o.e.	A1	1.1b
	length of minor arc = $7.5(2\pi - 4.8)$	dM1	3.1a
	$= 15\pi - 36$ $\{a = 15, b = -36\}$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(4)</b>	
<b>1 Alt</b>	$\frac{1}{2}r^2(4.8)$	M1	1.1a
	$\frac{1}{2}r^2(4.8) = 135 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{225}{4} \Rightarrow r = 7.5$ o.e.	A1	1.1b
	length of major arc = $7.5(4.8)$ $\{= 36\}$		
	length of minor arc = $2\pi(7.5) - 36$	dM1	3.1a
	$= 15\pi - 36$ $\{a = 15, b = -36\}$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(4)</b>	
<b>(4 marks)</b>			
<b>Question 1 Notes:</b>			
<b>M1:</b>	Applies formula for the area of a sector with $\theta = 4.8$ ; i.e. $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$ with $\theta = 4.8$		
	<b>Note:</b> Allow M1 for considering ratios. E.g. $\frac{135}{\pi r^2} = \frac{4.8}{2\pi}$		
<b>A1:</b>	Uses a correct equation (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}r^2(4.8) = 135$ ) to obtain a radius of 7.5		
<b>dM1:</b>	Depends on the previous M mark. A complete process for finding the length of the minor arc AB, by either		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>(\text{their } r) \times (2\pi - 4.8)</math></li> <li>• <math>2\pi(\text{their } r) - (\text{their } r)(4.8)</math></li> </ul>		
<b>A1:</b>	Correct exact answer in its simplest form, e.g. $15\pi - 36$ or $-36 + 15\pi$		



Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>2(a)</b>	Attempts to substitute $\cos \theta \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2$ into either $1 + 4\cos \theta$ or $3\cos^2 \theta$	M1	1.1b
	$1 + 4\cos \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta \approx 1 + 4\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right) + 3\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right)^2$		
	$= 1 + 4\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right) + 3\left(1 - \theta^2 + \frac{1}{4}\theta^4\right)$	M1	1.1b
	$= 1 + 4 - 2\theta^2 + 3 - 3\theta^2 + \frac{3}{4}\theta^4$		
	$= 8 - 5\theta^2$ *	A1*	2.1
		<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(b)(i)</b>	E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adele is working in degrees and not radians</li> <li>Adele should substitute <math>\theta = \frac{5\pi}{180}</math> and not <math>\theta = 5</math> into the approximation</li> </ul>	B1	2.3
<b>(b)(ii)</b>	$8 - 5\left(\frac{5\pi}{180}\right)^2 = \text{awrt } 7.962$ , so $\theta = 5^\circ$ gives a good approximation.	B1	2.4
		<b>(2)</b>	
<b>(5 marks)</b>			

**Question 2 Notes:**

<b>(a)(i)</b>	
<b>M1:</b>	See scheme
<b>M1:</b>	Substitutes $\cos \theta \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2$ into $1 + 4\cos \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta$ and attempts to apply $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right)^2$
	<b>Note:</b> It is not a requirement for this mark to write or refer to the term in $\theta^4$
<b>A1*:</b>	Correct proof with no errors seen in working.
	<b>Note:</b> It is not a requirement for this mark to write or refer to the term in $\theta^4$
<b>(a)(ii)</b>	
<b>B1:</b>	See scheme
<b>(b)(i)</b>	
<b>B1:</b>	See scheme
<b>(b)(ii)</b>	
<b>B1:</b>	Substitutes $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{180}$ or $\frac{\pi}{36}$ into $8 - 5\theta^2$ to give awrt 7.962 <b>and</b> an appropriate conclusion.

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. Given that  $\theta$  is small and is measured in radians, use the small angle approximations to find an approximate value of

$$\frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2\theta \sin 3\theta}$$

(3)

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Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
1	Attempts either $\sin 3\theta \approx 3\theta$ or $\cos 4\theta \approx 1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2}$ in $\frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2\theta \sin 3\theta}$	M1	1.1b
	Attempts both $\sin 3\theta \approx 3\theta$ and $\cos 4\theta \approx 1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2}\right)}{2\theta \times 3\theta}$ and attempts to simplify	M1	2.1
	$= \frac{4}{3}$ oe	A1	1.1b
		(3)	

(3 marks)

**M1:** Attempts either  $\sin 3\theta \approx 3\theta$  or  $\cos 4\theta \approx 1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2}$  in the given expression.

See below for description of marking of  $\cos 4\theta$

**M1:** Attempts to substitute both  $\sin 3\theta \approx 3\theta$  and  $\cos 4\theta \approx 1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2}\right)}{2\theta \times 3\theta} \text{ and attempts to simplify.}$$

Condone missing bracket on the  $4\theta$  so  $\cos 4\theta \approx 1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{2}$  would score the method

Expect to see it simplified to a single term which could be in terms of  $\theta$

Look for an answer of  $k$  but condone  $k\theta$  following a slip

**A1:** Uses both identities and simplifies to  $\frac{4}{3}$  or exact equivalent with no incorrect lines BUT allow

recovery on missing bracket for  $\cos 4\theta \approx 1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{2}$ .

Eg.  $\frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{(4\theta)^2}{2}\right)}{2\theta \times 3\theta} = \frac{8\theta^2}{6\theta} = \frac{4}{3}$  is M1 M1 A0

Condone awrt 1.33.

.....

$$\text{Alt: } \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2\theta \sin 3\theta} = \frac{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 2\theta)}{2\theta \sin 3\theta} = \frac{2\sin^2 2\theta}{2\theta \sin 3\theta} = \frac{2 \times (2\theta)^2}{2\theta \times 3\theta} = \frac{4}{3}$$

M1 For an attempt at  $\sin 3\theta \approx 3\theta$  or the identity  $\cos 4\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 2\theta$  with  $\sin 2\theta \approx 2\theta$

M1 For both of the above and attempts to simplify to a single term.

A1  $\frac{4}{3}$  oe

3.

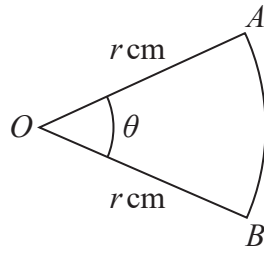


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sector  $AOB$  of a circle with centre  $O$  and radius  $r \text{ cm}$ .

The angle  $AOB$  is  $\theta$  radians.

The area of the sector  $AOB$  is  $11 \text{ cm}^2$

Given that the perimeter of the sector is 4 times the length of the arc  $AB$ , find the exact value of  $r$ .

(4)

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Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
3	States or uses $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 11$	B1	1.1b
	States or uses $2r + r\theta = 4r\theta$	B1	1.1b
	Attempts to solve, full method $r = \dots$	M1	3.1a
	$r = \sqrt{33}$	A1	1.1b
			[4]

(4 marks)

**Notes:**

**B1:** States or uses  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 11$  This may be implied with an embedded found value for  $\theta$

**B1:** States or uses  $2r + r\theta = 4r\theta$  or equivalent

**M1:** Full method to find  $r = \dots$  This involves combining the equations to eliminate  $\theta$  or find  $\theta$   
The initial equations must be of the same "form" (see \*\*) but condone slips when attempting to solve.

It cannot be scored from impossible values for  $\theta$  Hence only score if  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$  FYI  $\theta = \frac{2}{3}$  radians

Allow this to be scored from equations such as  $\dots r^2\theta = 11$  and ones that simplify to  $\dots r = \dots r\theta$  \*\*

Allow their  $2r + r\theta = 4r\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \dots$  then substitute this into their  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 11$

Allow their  $2r + r\theta = 4r\theta \Rightarrow r\theta = \dots$  then substitute this into their  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 11$

Allow their  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 11 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\dots}{r^2}$  then substitute into their  $2r + r\theta = 4r\theta \Rightarrow r = \dots$

**A1:**  $r = \sqrt{33}$  only but isw after a correct answer.

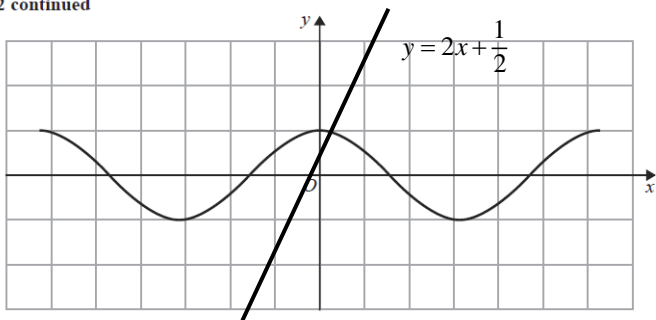
.....  
The whole question can be attempted using  $\theta$  in degrees.

**B1:** States or uses  $\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2 = 11$

**B1:** States or uses  $2r + \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r = 4 \times \frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$





Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
2(a)	<p>2 continued</p>  <p>Diagram 1</p> <p>For an allowable linear graph and explaining that there is only one intersection</p>	B1	3.1a
		B1	2.4
		(2)	
(b)	$\cos x - 2x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$	M1	1.1b
	Solves their $x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$	dM1	1.1b
	Allow awrt 0.236 but accept $-2 + \sqrt{5}$	A1	1.1b
		(3)	
			(5 marks)

(a)

**B1:** Draws  $y = 2x + \frac{1}{2}$  on Figure 1 or Diagram 1 with an attempt at the correct gradient and the correct intercept. Look for a straight line with an intercept at  $\approx \frac{1}{2}$  and a further point at  $\approx \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}\right)$ . Allow a tolerance of 0.25 of a square in either direction on these two points. It must appear in quadrants 1, 2 and 3.

**B1:** There must be an allowable linear graph on Figure 1 or Diagram 1 for this to be awarded. Explains that as there is only one intersection so there is just one root. This requires a reason and a minimal conclusion.

The question asks candidates to explain but as a bare minimum allow one "intersection"

Note: An allowable linear graph is one with intercept of  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  with one intersection with  $\cos x$  **OR** gradient of  $\pm 2$  with one intersection with  $\cos x$

(b)

**M1:** Attempts to use the small angle approximation  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$  in the given equation.

The equation must be in a single variable but may be recovered later in the question.

**dM1:** Proceeds to a 3TQ in a single variable and attempts to solve. See General Principles

The previous M must have been scored. Allow completion of square or formula or calculator. Do not allow attempts via factorisation unless their equation does factorise. You may have to use your calculator to check if a calculator is used.

**A1:** Allow  $-2 + \sqrt{5}$  or awrt 0.236.

Do not allow this where there is another root given and it is not obvious that 0.236 has been chosen.

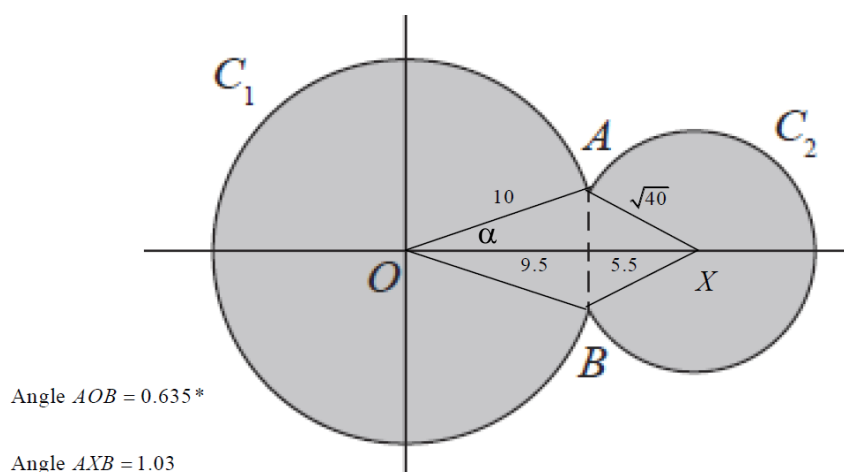


Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
3 (a)	Allow explanations such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• student should have worked in radians</li> <li>• they did not convert degrees to radians</li> <li>• 40 should be in radians</li> <li>• <math>\theta</math> should be in radians</li> <li>• angle (or <math>\theta</math>) should be <math>\frac{40\pi}{180}</math> or <math>\frac{2\pi}{9}</math></li> <li>• correct formula is <math>\pi r^2 \left(\frac{\theta}{360}\right)</math> {where <math>\theta</math> is in degrees}</li> <li>• correct formula is <math>\pi r^2 \left(\frac{40}{360}\right)</math></li> </ul>	B1	2.3
		(1)	
(b) Way 1	{Area of sector = } $\frac{1}{2} (5^2) \left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right)$	M1	1.1b
	$= \frac{25}{9} \pi \text{ {cm}^2}$ or awrt 8.73 {cm <sup>2</sup> }	A1	1.1b
		(2)	
(b) Way 2	{Area of sector = } $\pi (5^2) \left(\frac{40}{360}\right)$	M1	1.1b
	$= \frac{25}{9} \pi \text{ {cm}^2}$ or awrt 8.73 {cm <sup>2</sup> }	A1	1.1b
		(2)	
<b>(3 marks)</b>			
<b>Notes for Question 3</b>			
(a)			
<b>B1:</b>	Explains that the formula use is only valid when angle $AOB$ is applied in radians. See scheme for examples of suitable explanations.		
(b)	<b>Way 1</b>		
<b>M1:</b>	Correct application of the sector formula using a correct value for $\theta$ in radians		
<b>Note:</b>	Allow exact equivalents for $\theta$ e.g. $\theta = \frac{40\pi}{180}$ or $\theta$ in the range [0.68, 0.71]		
<b>A1*:</b>	Accept $\frac{25}{9} \pi$ or awrt 8.73 <b>Note:</b> Ignore the units		
(b)	<b>Way 2</b>		
<b>M1:</b>	Correct application of the sector formula in degrees		
<b>A1:</b>	Accept $\frac{25}{9} \pi$ or awrt 8.73 <b>Note:</b> Ignore the units.		
<b>Note:</b>	Allow exact equivalents such as $\frac{50}{18} \pi$		
<b>Note:</b>	Allow M1 A1 for $500 \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right) = \frac{25}{9} \pi \text{ {cm}^2}$ or awrt 8.73 {cm <sup>2</sup> }		





Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>11 (a)</b>	Solves $x^2 + y^2 = 100$ and $(x-15)^2 + y^2 = 40$ simultaneously to find $x$ or $y$ E.g. $(x-15)^2 + 100 - x^2 = 40 \Rightarrow x = \dots$	M1	3.1a
	Either $\Rightarrow -30x + 325 = 40 \Rightarrow x = 9.5$ Or $y = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2} = \text{awrt } \pm 3.12$	A1	1.1b
	Attempts to find the angle $AOB$ in circle $C_1$ Eg Attempts $\cos \alpha = \frac{9.5}{10}$ to find $\alpha$ then $\times 2$	M1	3.1a
	Angle $AOB = 2 \times \arccos\left(\frac{9.5}{10}\right) = 0.635 \text{ rads (3sf) } *$	A1*	2.1
		<b>(4)</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	Attempts $10 \times (2\pi - 0.635) = 56.48$	M1	1.1b
	Attempts to find angle $AXB$ or $AXO$ in circle $C_2$ (see diagram) E.g. $\cos \beta = \frac{15 - 9.5}{\sqrt{40}} \Rightarrow \beta = \dots$ (Note $AXB = 1.03$ rads)	M1	3.1a
	Attempts $10 \times (2\pi - 0.635) + \sqrt{40} \times (2\pi - 2\beta)$	dM1	2.1
	$= 89.7$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(4)</b>	
			<b>(8 marks)</b>
<b>Notes:</b>			



**(a)**

**M1:** For the key step in an attempt to find either coordinate for where the two circles meet.

Look for an attempt to set up an equation in a single variable leading to a value for  $x$  or  $y$ .

**A1:**  $x = 9.5$  (or  $y = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2} = \text{awrt } \pm 3.12$ )

**M1:** Uses the radius of the circle and correct trigonometry in an attempt to find angle  $AOB$  in circle  $C_1$

E.g. Attempts  $\cos \alpha = \frac{9.5}{10}$  to find  $\alpha$  then  $\times 2$

Alternatives include  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{100 - 9.5^2}}{9.5} = (0.3286\dots)$  to find  $\alpha$  then  $\times 2$

$$\text{And } \cos AOB = \frac{10^2 + 10^2 - (\sqrt{39})^2}{2 \times 10 \times 10} = \frac{161}{200}$$

**A1\*:** Correct and careful work in proceeding to the given answer. Condone an answer with greater accuracy. Condone a solution where the intermediate value has been truncated, provided the trig equation is correct.

E.g.  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{20} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.317 \Rightarrow AOB = 2\alpha = 0.635$

Condone a solution written down from awrt  $36.4^\circ$  (without the need to shown any calculation.)

E

(b)

**M1:** Attempts to use the formula  $s = r\theta$  with  $r = 10$  and  $\theta = 2\pi - 0.635$

The formula may be embedded. You may see  $\underline{2\pi \times 10} + 2\pi \sqrt{40} - \underline{10 \times 0.635\dots}$  which is fine for this M1

**M1:** Attempts to use a correct method in order to find angle  $AXB$  or  $AXO$  in circle  $C_2$

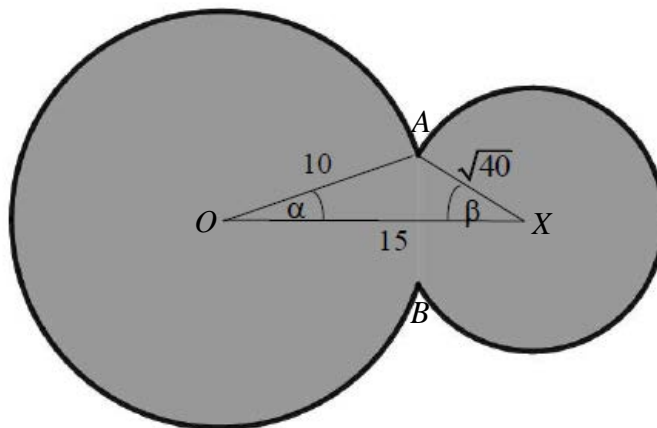
Amongst many other methods are  $\tan \beta = \frac{3.12}{15 - 9.5}$  and  $\cos AXB = \frac{40 + 40 - (\sqrt{39})^2}{2 \times \sqrt{40} \times \sqrt{40}} = \frac{41}{80}$

Note that many candidates believe this to be  $0.635$ . This scores M0 dM0 A0

**dM1:** A full and complete attempt to find the perimeter of the region.

It is dependent upon having scored both M's.

**A1:** awrt 89.7



(a)

**M1:** For the key step in attempting to find all lengths in triangle  $OAX$ , condoning slips

**A1:** All three lengths correct

**M1:** Attempts cosine rule to find  $\alpha$  then  $\times 2$

**A1\*:** Correct and careful work in proceeding to the given answer

4. Given that  $\theta$  is small and measured in radians, use the small angle approximations to show that

$$4 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \cos^2 \theta \approx a + b\theta + c\theta^2$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers to be found.

(3)

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Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
4	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples:</b></p> $4 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \approx 4 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right), \quad 3 \cos^2 \theta \approx 3 \left( 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \right)^2$ $3 \cos^2 \theta = 3(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \approx 3(1 - \theta^2)$ $3 \cos^2 \theta = 3 \frac{(\cos 2\theta + 1)}{2} \approx \frac{3}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{2} + 1 \right)$	M1	1.1a
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples:</b></p> $4 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \cos^2 \theta \approx 4 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + 3 \left( 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \right)^2$ $4 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + 3(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \approx 2\theta + 3(1 - \theta^2)$ $4 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \frac{(\cos 2\theta + 1)}{2} \approx 4 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{2} + 1 \right)$	dM1	1.1b
	$= 2\theta + 3(1 - \theta^2 + \dots) = 3 + 2\theta - 3\theta^2$	A1	2.1
		<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(3 marks)</b>			
<b>Notes</b>			
<p>M1: Attempts to use at least one correct approximation <b>within the given expression</b>.</p> <p>Either <math>\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \approx \frac{\theta}{2}</math> or <math>\cos \theta \approx 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}</math> or e.g. <math>\sin \theta \approx \theta</math> if they write <math>\cos^2 \theta</math> as <math>1 - \sin^2 \theta</math> or e.g. <math>\cos 2\theta \approx 1 - \frac{(2\theta)^2}{2}</math> (condone missing brackets) if they write <math>\cos^2 \theta</math> as <math>\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}</math>.</p> <p>Allow sign slips only with any identities used but the appropriate approximations must be applied.</p> <p>dM1: Attempts to use correct approximations <b>with the given expression</b> to obtain an expression in terms of <math>\theta</math> only. <b>Depends on the first method mark.</b></p> <p>A1: Correct terms following correct work. Allow the terms in any order and ignore any extra terms if given correct or incorrect.</p>			



Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
6(a)	Angle $AOB = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}$	B1	2.2a
		(1)	
(b)	Area = $2 \times \frac{1}{2} r^2 \left( \frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (2r)^2 \theta$	M1	2.1
	$= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta + 2r^2 \theta = \frac{3}{2} r^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \pi = \frac{1}{2} r^2 (3\theta + \pi)^*$	A1*	1.1b
		(2)	
(c)	Perimeter = $4r + 2r \left( \frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \right) + 2r\theta$	M1	3.1a
	$= 4r + r\pi + r\theta$ or e.g. $r(4 + \pi + \theta)$	A1	1.1b
		(2)	

(5 marks)

### Notes

(a)

B1: Deduces the correct expression for angle  $AOB$

Note that  $\frac{180 - \theta}{2}$  scores B0

(b)

M1: Fully correct strategy for the area using their angle from (a) appropriately.

Need to see  $2 \times \frac{1}{2} r^2 \alpha$  or just  $r^2 \alpha$  where  $\alpha$  is their angle in terms of  $\theta$  from

part (a) +  $\frac{1}{2} (2r)^2 \theta$  with or without the brackets.

A1\*: Correct proof. For this mark you can condone the omission of the brackets in  $\frac{1}{2} (2r)^2 \theta$  as

long as they are recovered in subsequent work e.g. when this term becomes  $2r^2 \theta$

The first term must be seen expanded as e.g.  $\frac{1}{2} r^2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$  or equivalent

(c)

M1: Fully correct strategy for the perimeter using their angle from (a) appropriately

Need to see  $4r + 2r\alpha + 2r\theta$  where  $\alpha$  is their angle from part (a) in terms of  $\theta$

A1: Correct simplified expression

Note that some candidates may change the angle to degrees at the start and all marks are available e.g.

$$(a) \frac{180 - \frac{180\theta}{\pi}}{2}$$

$$(b) 2 \left( \frac{180 - \frac{180\theta}{\pi}}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{360} \times \pi r^2 + \frac{\theta}{360} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \times \pi (2r)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta + 2r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} r^2 (3\theta + \pi)$$

$$(c) 4r + 2 \left( \frac{180 - \frac{180\theta}{\pi}}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{360} \times 2\pi r + \frac{180\theta}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{360} \times 2\pi (2r) = 4r + \pi r + r\theta$$