

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>5(a)</b>	$\angle BOD = \pi - 2 \times 0.7 = 1.742^*$	B1*
		<b>(1)</b>
<b>(b)</b>	Area of $BOD = \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \sin 1.742$ (= awrt 4.43)	M1
	Area of $R$ is: $\frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \times 1.742 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \sin 1.742$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 3^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \sin 1.742 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \times 0.7$	dM1
	= awrt 3.4 (m <sup>2</sup> )	A1
		<b>(3)</b>
<b>(c)</b>	$BD = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 3 \cos 1.742}$ (= awrt 4.59) or $BD = 2 \times 3 \sin \left( \frac{1.742}{2} \right)$ or $BD = 2 \times 3 \cos 0.7$ or $BD = \frac{3 \sin 1.742}{\sin \left( \frac{\pi - 1.742}{2} \right)}$ or arc $BCD = 3 \times 1.742$ (= 5.226)	M1
	Perimeter of $R$ is: $3 \times 1.742 + "BD"$	dM1
	= awrt 9.8 (m)	A1
		<b>(3)</b>
		<b>Total 7</b>

They may work in degrees which is acceptable

(a)

B1\*: Correct working to achieve 1.742 (or better). Alternatively, they may use  $\angle BOD$  and add this to  $2 \times 0.7$  to achieve  $\pi$ . They must write a minimal conclusion that  $\angle BOD = 1.742$

$$\text{May work in degrees: } 180 - 2 \times \frac{0.7}{\pi} \times 180 = \text{awrt } 99.8^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\text{awrt } 99.8}{180} \times \pi = 1.742$$

(b)

M1: Correct strategy for the area of triangle  $BOD$  using  $\angle BOD = 1.742$ . May be implied by awrt 4.43

May work in degrees (1.742 radians as awrt 99.8)

$$\text{eg. } \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \sin 99.8$$

dM1: Applies a correct method for the area of  $R$ . The values embedded is sufficient. May also work in degrees correctly. It is dependent on the previous method mark.

$$\text{eg. } \pi \times 3^2 \times \frac{99.8}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \sin 99.8$$

A1: awrt 3.4 ( $\text{m}^2$ ) Do not isw if they add or subtract other areas.

(c)

M1: Correct method for the length of  $BD$  which may be implied by awrt 4.59

OR a correct method for the length of arc  $BCD$  ( $= 5.226$ )

May work in degrees (Take 1.742 in radians as awrt 99.8).

dM1: Applies a fully correct method to find the perimeter of  $R$  by adding the length of arc  $BCD$  to their  $BD$ . **The methods to find both of these must be correct.**

It is dependent on the previous method mark.

A1: awrt 9.8 (m) Do not isw.

