Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
12 (a)	States or uses $\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$	B1	1.2
	$\text{cosec}\,\theta - \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - \sin\theta = \frac{1-\sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$	M1	2.1
	$= \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} = \cos\theta \times \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \cos\theta\cot\theta$ *	A1*	2.1
		(3)	
(b)	$\text{cosec}\,x - \sin x = \cos x\cot(3x-50°)$ $\Rightarrow \cos x\cot x = \cos x\cot(3x-50°)$		
	$\cot x = \cot(3x-50°) \Rightarrow x = 3x-50°$	M1	3.1a
	$x = 25°$	A1	1.1b
	Also $\cot x = \cot(3x-50°) \Rightarrow x+180° = 3x-50°$	M1	2.1
	$x = 115°$	A1	1.1b
	Deduces $x = 90°$	B1	2.2a
		(5)	
			(8 marks)

Notes:

(a) Condone a full proof in *x* (or other variable) instead of θ's here

B1: States or uses $\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$ Do not accept $\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{1}{\sin}$ with the θ missing

M1: For the key step in forming a single fraction/common denominator

E.g. $\text{cosec}\,\theta - \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - \sin\theta = \frac{1-\sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$. Allow if written separately $\frac{1}{\sin\theta} - \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$

Condone missing variables for this M mark

A1*: Shows careful work with all necessary steps shown leading to given answer. See scheme for necessary steps. There should not be any notational or bracketing errors.

(b) Condone θ's instead of *x*'s here

M1: Uses part (a), cancels or factorises out the $\cos x$ term, to establish that one solution is found when $x = 3x - 50°$.

You may see solutions where $\cot A - \cot B = 0 \Rightarrow \cot(A-B) = 0$ or $\tan A - \tan B = 0 \Rightarrow \tan(A-B) = 0$.

As long as they don't state $\cot A - \cot B = \cot(A-B)$ or $\tan A - \tan B = \tan(A-B)$ this is acceptable

A1: $x = 25°$

M1: For the key step in realising that $\cot x$ has a period of $180°$ and a second solution can be found by solving $x + 180° = 3x - 50°$. The sight of $x = 115°$ can imply this mark provided the step $x = 3x - 50°$ has been seen. Using reciprocal functions it is for realising that $\tan x$ has a period of $180°$

A1: $x = 115°$ Withhold this mark if there are additional values in the range (0,180) but ignore values outside.

B1: Deduces that a solution can be found from $\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 90°$. Ignore additional values here.

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Solutions with limited working. The question demands that candidates show all stages of working.

SC: $\cos x\cot x = \cos x\cot(3x-50°) \Rightarrow \cot x = \cot(3x-50°) \Rightarrow x = 25°, 115°$

They have shown some working so can score B1, B1 marked on epen as 11000

Alt 1- Right hand side to left hand side

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
12 (a)	States or uses $\cot\theta = \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$	B1	1.2
	$\cos\theta\cot\theta = \dfrac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} = \dfrac{1-\sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$	M1	2.1
	$= \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta} - \sin\theta = \text{cosec}\,\theta - \sin\theta$ *	A1*	2.1
		(3)	

Alt 2- Works on both sides

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
12 (a)	States or uses $\cot\theta = \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$ or $\text{cosec}\,\theta = \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta}$	B1	1.2
	$LHS = \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta} - \sin\theta = \dfrac{1-\sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta} = \dfrac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$ $RHS = \cos\theta\cot\theta = \dfrac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$	M1	2.1
	States a conclusion E.g. "HENCE TRUE", "QED" or $\text{cosec}\,\theta - \sin\theta \equiv \cos\theta\cot\theta$ o.e. (condone = for $\equiv$)	A1*	2.1
		(3)	

Alt (b)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
	$\cot x = \cot(3x-50°) \Rightarrow \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \dfrac{\cos(3x-50°)}{\sin(3x-50°)}$ $\sin(3x-50°)\cos x - \cos(3x-50°)\sin x = 0$ $\sin((3x-50°)-x) = 0$ $2x-50° = 0$	M1	3.1a
	$x = 25°$	A1	1.1b
	Also $2x-50° = 180°$	M1	2.1
	$x = 115°$	A1	1.1b
	Deduces $\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 90°$	B1	2.2a
		(5)	