Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
9	E.g. $\tan 72 = \frac{12.8}{a}$ **or** $\tan(90-72) = \frac{o}{12.8}$ **or** $\sin 72 = \frac{12.8}{h}$ **or** $\cos(90-72) = \frac{12.8}{h}$	110	5	M1 substitutes correctly into a trig ratio (including the Sine rule)
	E.g.(shortest side) = $\frac{12.8}{\tan 72}$ **or** 12.8tan(90 – 72) **or** 4.15(89…) **or** 4.16 **or** (hypotenuse =) $\frac{12.8}{\sin 72}$ **or** $\frac{12.8}{\cos(90-72)}$ **or** 13.4(58…) **or** 13.5			M1 for a complete method to find one side of the triangle
	One of (shortest side =) $\frac{12.8}{\tan 72}$ **or** 12.8tan(90 – 72) **or** 4.15(89…) **or** 4.16 **or** $\sqrt{"13.4..."^2 - 12.8^2}$ **AND** **One of** (hypotenuse =) $\frac{12.8}{\sin 72}$ **or** $\frac{12.8}{\cos(90-72)}$ **or** 13.4(58…) **or** 13.5 **or** $\sqrt{12.8^2 + "4.15..."^2}$			M1 for a complete method to find both missing sides of triangle NB Could use Pythagoras's theorem with side found – must be a complete correct method
	5 × ("13.4(58…)" – "4.15(89…)") + 5 × 12.8 **or** 5 × ("13.4…" + "4.15…" + 12.8) – 10 × "4.15…"			M1 for method to use found lengths to find perimeter
				A1 for answer in range 110 - 111