Q	Marking Instructions	AO	Marks	Typical Solution
9	Uses ‘angle in a semicircle’ to justify ACB = 90°	2.4	E1	Angle ACB = 90° (Angle in a semicircle)
	Deduces that $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$	2.2a	B1	$AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2$ (Pythagoras)
	Applies area formula to one triangle	1.1a	M1	Area of ABK = $\frac{1}{2} AB^2 \sin 60°$ Area of BCL = $\frac{1}{2} BC^2 \sin 60°$ Area of CAM = $\frac{1}{2} AC^2 \sin 60°$
	Applies area formula to all three triangles	1.1b	A1	
	Forms a correct equation involving BCL + CAM and completes reasoned proof.	2.1	R1	BCL + CAM = $\frac{1}{2} \sin 60° (BC^2 + AC^2)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 60° (AB^2)$ = ABK
	Total		**5**	