

6	$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &\equiv \sqrt{2} (\cos 2\theta \cos 45^\circ - \sin 2\theta \sin 45^\circ) \\ &\equiv \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \text{ or } (\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \\ &\equiv \cos^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$ <p>Alternative method</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &\equiv \cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta \\ &\equiv \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\theta \right) \\ &\equiv \sqrt{2} (\cos 2\theta \cos 45^\circ - \sin 2\theta \sin 45^\circ) \\ &\equiv \sqrt{2} \cos(2\theta + 45^\circ) \end{aligned}$	M1 B1 A1	3.1a 1.1 2.2a	<p>correct use of $\cos(A+B)$ formula</p> <p>$\cos 45^\circ$ or $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ seen or implied</p> <p>correctly obtained – use of double angle formulae clear</p>
			M1 A1	<p>or $R\cos \alpha = 1$, $R\sin \alpha = 1$, $R^2 = 2$, $\tan \alpha = 1$, $\alpha = 45^\circ$</p>

[3]