

## **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

# **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**

0607/51

Paper 5 (Core) May/June 2018

1 hour

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Graphics Calculator

#### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all the questions.

You must show all relevant working to gain full marks for correct methods, including sketches.

In this paper you will also be assessed on your ability to provide full reasons and communicate your mathematics clearly and precisely.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The total number of marks for this paper is 24.

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.



## Answer all the questions.

# **INVESTIGATION**

## LARGEST PRODUCTS

This investigation looks at finding the largest product when two or more positive integers have a given sum.

For the positive integers 2 and 5

the sum 2 + 5 is 7
 the product 2 × 5 is 10.

1 (a) Complete this table for all the **different** pairs of positive integers that have a sum of 8.

Integers		Sum	Product
1		8	
2		8	
3		8	
4	4	8	16

Write down the calculation that gives the largest product.

**(b)** Complete this table for all the **different** pairs of positive integers that have a sum of 10. Note that 3 and 7 is the same pair as 7 and 3.

Inte	gers	Sum	Product
		10	
		10	
3	7	10	21
		10	
		10	

Write	down	the cal	lculation	that	gives	the	largest	product
**1110	uo w II	uic ca	icuianon.	unat	21 V C3	u	Iui ZCSt	DIOGUCI.

.....

(c)	Fino	Find the largest product of two positive integers that have a sum of 6.								
(d)	Use	your answers to <b>pa</b>	rt (a), par	t (b) and p	eart (c) to	help you	complete 1	the table.		
	Su	m	6	8	10	12	14			
	La	rgest product					49			
				1				ı		
(-)	(2)	The 64	_:4: :4	C						
(e)	(i)	The sum of two po	sitive integer.	gers is S.						
		Find an expression	, in terms (	of S, for th	e largest j	product of	the two in	ntegers.		
	(ii)	The sum of two po	sitive integ	gers is 62.						
		Find the largest pro	oduct of the	e two integ	gers.					
(f)	The	sum of two positive	e integers i	s <i>S</i> .						
	S is	an even number. largest product of the			6.					
	Fine	d the value of <i>S</i> .								
							•••••	•••••		

**2 (a)** Complete this table for all the **different** pairs of positive integers that have a sum of 9. Note that 2 and 7 is the same pair as 7 and 2.

Integers	Sum	Product	
	9		
	9		
	9		
	9		

Write down the calculation that gives the largest product.

(b)	Find the largest product of two positive integers that have a sum of 7.

(c) Use your answers to part (a) and part (b) to help you complete the table.

Sum	7	9	11	13	101
Largest product			30		

(d)		sum of two positive integers is <i>S</i> . an odd number.
	(i)	Explain why the largest product of the two integers is always even.
	(ii)	Find an expression, in terms of <i>S</i> , for the largest product of the two integers. Do not simplify your answer.

3 (a) Three positive integers have a sum of 6.

Complete the table for all the different sets of positive integers that have a sum of 6. Writing the positive integers in a different order does not give a different set.

Integers			Sum	Product
			6	
			6	
			6	

					I
Write down	n the calcula	ation that gi	ves the largest prod	luct.	
.,		8-	I 8 F		

(b) Look at how you found the largest product in part (a) and in question 1(a).

**Four** positive integers have a sum of 40.

Show that the largest product of these four integers is 10 000.

(c) Complete the table.

Sum	6	40	15	24
Number of positive integers in the sum	3	4	5	6
Largest product		10 000		

(d) n integers have a sum of 40, where n is a factor of 40.

Find the value of the largest product of the n integers.

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