

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

| CANDIDATE NAME | | | |
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| CENTRE NUMBER | | CANDIDATE NUMBER | |
| CAMBRIDGE | INTERNATIONAL MATHEM | IATICS | 0607/51 |
| Paper 5 Investi | gation (Core) | | May/June 2020 |
| | | | 1 hour 10 minutes |
| | | | |

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You should use a graphic display calculator where appropriate.
- You may use tracing paper.
- You must show all necessary working clearly, including sketches, to gain full marks for correct methods.
- In this paper you will be awarded marks for providing full reasons, examples and steps in your working to communicate your mathematics clearly and precisely.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 36.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 8 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

COMBINING TRIANGLE NUMBERS

This investigation looks at results when adding or subtracting triangle numbers.

Here is a table of the first 21 triangle numbers, T_1 to T_{21} .

| T_1 | T_2 | T_3 | T_4 | T_5 | T_6 | T_7 | T_8 | T_9 | T_{10} | T_{11} | T_{12} | <i>T</i> ₁₃ | <i>T</i> ₁₄ | <i>T</i> ₁₅ | <i>T</i> ₁₆ | <i>T</i> ₁₇ | T ₁₈ | <i>T</i> ₁₉ | T ₂₀ | <i>T</i> ₂₁ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 36 | 45 | 55 | 66 | 78 | 91 | 105 | 120 | 136 | 153 | 171 | 190 | 210 | 231 |

1 Find the next two triangle numbers.

*T*₂₂ =

$$T_{23} = \dots$$
[4]

2 (a) Complete the table.

| T ₁ | 1 |
|-----------------|---|
| $T_{2} - T_{1}$ | 2 |
| $T_{3} - T_{2}$ | |
| $T_{4} - T_{3}$ | |
| $T_{5} - T_{4}$ | |
| $T_{6} - T_{5}$ | 6 |
| | |
| $T_n - T_{n-1}$ | |

[2]

(b) (i) $T_n - T_{n-1} = 100$.

Write down the value of *n*.

......[1]

(ii) Write down the difference between the 50th and the 49th triangle numbers.

......[1]

| [| |
|-----------------|---|
| T_1 | 1 |
| $T_{2} + T_{1}$ | 4 |
| $T_{3} + T_{2}$ | 9 |
| $T_{4} + T_{3}$ | |
| $T_{5} + T_{4}$ | |
| $T_{6} + T_{5}$ | |
| | |
| $T_n + T_{n-1}$ | |

3 Complete the table for adding two consecutive triangle numbers.

4 (a) Use the last row of the table in Question 2(a) to complete the equation $T_n - T_{n-1} = \dots$ Use the last row of the table in Question 3 to complete the equation $T_n + T_{n-1} = \dots$ By adding these two equations together show that $T_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}$.

(b) Find T_{1000} .

[2]

[1]

5 (a) The table shows the difference of the squares of two consecutive triangle numbers. Complete the table.

| $(T_1)^2$ | 1 |
|-------------------------|-----|
| $(T_2)^2 - (T_1)^2$ | 8 |
| $(T_3)^2 - (T_2)^2$ | |
| $(T_4)^2 - (T_3)^2$ | |
| $(T_5)^2 - (T_4)^2$ | 125 |
| $(T_6)^2 - (T_5)^2$ | 216 |
| | |
| $(T_n)^2 - (T_{n-1})^2$ | |

(b) Calculate the difference between the squares of the 50th and the 49th triangle numbers.

6 The sum of two **different** triangle numbers sometimes equals another triangle number. When this happens, we have a *triangle triple*.

Example

| • | Start with the triangle number | T_3 | = | 6. |
|---|--|-------------|---------|---------|
| • | From the table in question 2(a) | T_{6}^{-} | $T_5 =$ | 6. |
| | So | T_{6}^{-} | $T_5 =$ | T_3 . |
| • | Rearrange the equation | $T_{3}^{}+$ | $T_5 =$ | $T_6.$ |
| • | The <i>triangle triple</i> is then | (3, | 5, | 6). |

The three different numbers must be written in order of increasing size.

(a) Start with triangle number $T_5 = 15$ and complete the method of the Example to find another triangle triple.

 T_{15} - = So - = T_5 T_5 + =

The triangle triple is (5,) [4]

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[3]

(b) In the table, each row is a triangle triple.Use your answer to part (a) and any patterns you notice to complete the table.

| Triangle triple | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3 | 5 | 6 | | | | | |
| 4 | 9 | 10 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |

[5]

(c) Use the list of triangle numbers on page 2 to check the triangle triple beginning with 6.

[1]

| $T_3 - T_1$ | 5 |
|-----------------|----|
| $T_4 - T_2$ | |
| $T_{5} - T_{3}$ | |
| $T_{6} - T_{4}$ | |
| $T_{7} - T_{5}$ | 13 |
| | |
| $T_n - T_{n-2}$ | |

6

7 (a) The triangle numbers T_1 and T_3 are not consecutive. They are two apart. Complete the table for subtracting triangle numbers that are two apart.

- (b) Use the triangle number $T_9 = 45$ to find a triangle triple where
 - the smallest number is 9
 - the difference between the other two numbers is 2.

Hints: Use the last row of the table in **part (a)**. Use a method similar to that in the Example in **Question 6**.

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