## Cambridge IGCSE $^{\text {TM }}$



CENTRE NUMBER


CANDIDATE NUMBER

## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

Paper 5 Investigation (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 [ ].

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 $T_{21}$.

| $T_{1}$ | $T_{2}$ | $T_{3}$ | $T_{4}$ | $T_{5}$ | $T_{6}$ | $T_{7}$ | $T_{8}$ | $T_{9}$ | $T_{10}$ | $T_{11}$ | $T_{12}$ | $T_{13}$ | $T_{14}$ | $T_{15}$ | $T_{16}$ | $T_{17}$ | $T_{18}$ | $T_{19}$ | $T_{20}$ | $T_{21}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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.

$$
T_{22}=
$$

$\qquad$

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{23}= \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 |
|  |  |
| $T_{n}-T_{n-1}$ |  |

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

Write down the value of $n$.
(ii) Write down the difference between the 50th and the 49th triangle numbers.

3 Complete the table for adding two consecutive triangle numbers.

| $T_{1}$ | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $T_{2}+T_{1}$ | 4 |
| $T_{3}+T_{2}$ | 9 |
| $T_{4}+T_{3}$ |  |
| $T_{5}+T_{4}$ |  |
| $T_{6}+T_{5}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $T_{n}+T_{n-1}$ |  |

4 (a) Use the last row of the table in Question 2(a) to complete the equation $T_{n}-T_{n-1}=$ $\qquad$ Use the last row of the table in Question 3 to complete the equation $T_{n}+T_{n-1}=$ $\qquad$ By adding these two equations together show that $T_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+n}{2}$.
(b) Find $T_{1000}$.

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

| $\left(T_{1}\right)^{2}$ | 1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\left(T_{2}\right)^{2}-\left(T_{1}\right)^{2}$ | 8 |
| $\left(T_{3}\right)^{2}-\left(T_{2}\right)^{2}$ |  |
| $\left(T_{4}\right)^{2}-\left(T_{3}\right)^{2}$ |  |
| $\left(T_{5}\right)^{2}-\left(T_{4}\right)^{2}$ | 125 |
| $\left(T_{6}\right)^{2}-\left(T_{5}\right)^{2}$ | 216 |
|  |  |
| $\left(T_{n}\right)^{2}-\left(T_{n-1}\right)^{2}$ |  |

(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 $\quad T_{6}-T_{5}=T_{3}$.
$T_{3}+T_{5}=T_{6}$.

- Rearrange the equation
(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.


The triangle triple is (5, $\qquad$ ...............)
(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 |  |  |

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

| $T_{3}-T_{1}$ | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $T_{4}-T_{2}$ |  |
| $T_{5}-T_{3}$ |  |
| $T_{6}-T_{4}$ |  |
| $T_{7}-T_{5}$ | 13 |
|  |  |
| $T_{n}-T_{n-2}$ |  |

(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.
$\qquad$ .

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