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



CENTRE NUMBER


## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

Paper 6 Investigation and Modelling (Extended)

You must answer on the question paper.
No additional materials are needed.

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer both part A (Questions 1 to 5) and part B (Questions 6 to 10 ).
- 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 60 .
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

Answer both parts A and B.

## A INVESTIGATION (QUESTIONS 1 to 5)

## F-TYPE SEQUENCES (30 marks)

## You are advised to spend no more than 50 minutes on this part.

This investigation explores patterns in a special type of sequence of positive integers.
In an $F$-type sequence:

- the first two terms are any two positive integers
- after the first two terms, each term is equal to the sum of the previous two terms.

1 Here is a table of the first nine terms of an F-type sequence.
The first term $F_{1}$ is 5 .
The second term $F_{2}$ is 3 .

| $F_{1}$ | $F_{2}$ | $F_{3}$ | $F_{4}$ | $F_{5}$ | $F_{6}$ | $F_{7}$ | $F_{8}$ | $F_{9}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 49 | 79 | 128 |

In the table,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F_{1}+F_{2}=5+3=8=F_{3} \\
& F_{2}+F_{3}=3+8=11=F_{4} \\
& F_{3}+F_{4}=8+11=19=F_{5}
\end{aligned}
$$

and so on.
(a) Calculate the 10th term.

$$
\begin{equation*}
F_{10}= \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(b) (i) Complete the table.

| $F_{2}$ | $=3$ | $F_{3}-F_{1}=3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $F_{2}+F_{4}$ | $=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $F_{5}-F_{1}=14$ |
| $F_{2}+F_{4}+F_{6}$ | $=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $F_{7}-F_{1}=\ldots \ldots \ldots$. |
| $F_{2}+F_{4}+F_{6}+F_{8}$ | $=123$ | $F_{9}-F_{1}=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. |

(ii) Complete this statement.

$$
F_{2}+F_{4}+F_{6}+F_{8}+F_{10}=F \ldots \ldots . . F_{\ldots . . .}
$$

(c) (i) Complete the table.

| $F_{1}$ | $=5$ | $F_{2}+F_{1}-F_{2}=5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $F_{1}+F_{3}$ | $=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $F_{4}+F_{1}-F_{2}=13$ |
| $F_{1}+F_{3}+F_{5}$ | $=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $F_{6}+F_{1}-F_{2}=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. |
| $F_{1}+F_{3}+F_{5}+F_{7}$ | $=81$ | $F_{8}+F_{1}-F_{2}=\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. |

(ii) Complete this statement.

$$
F_{1}+F_{3}+F_{5}+F_{7}+F_{9}=F_{\ldots \ldots . .}+F_{\ldots \ldots . .}-F_{\ldots \ldots . .}
$$

(d) Use your statements in part (b)(ii) and part (c)(ii), and the definition of an F-type sequence, to show that

$$
F_{1}+F_{2}+F_{3}+F_{4}+F_{5}+F_{6}+F_{7}+F_{8}+F_{9}+F_{10}=F_{12}-F_{2} .
$$

(e) Use the statement in part (d) to complete this general statement.

$$
F_{1}+F_{2}+F_{3}+\cdots+F_{n}=F \quad-F_{\ldots} . \ldots
$$

2 In another F-type sequence the first term is 3 and the second term is 1.
(a) Complete the first five terms.

3,1 ,
(b) Is your statement in Question 1(e) correct for the sum of the first five terms in this sequence?
$\qquad$

3 In another F-type sequence the 2 nd term is 3 and the 12 th term is 652 .
(a) Use your answer to Question 1(e) to find the sum of the first 10 terms.
(b) The sum of the first 12 terms of this sequence is 1704 .

Find the 10th term.

4 The Fibonacci sequence is a special F-type sequence.
The sequence starts $1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55, \ldots$
(a) Use this information and your answers to Question 1(c) to simplify this sum.

$$
F_{1}+F_{3}+F_{5}+\cdots+F_{2 n-1}
$$

(b) The 16th term in the Fibonacci sequence is 987.

Find the 8 different terms in the Fibonacci sequence that add up to 987.

5 The first four terms of an F-type sequence are $a, b, c$ and $d$.
(a) There is a relationship between $c^{2}-b^{2}$ and a simple combination of $a$ and $d$.

Investigate this relationship by making up at least three numerical examples of F-type sequences. Write down this relationship.
(b) The first term of the F-type sequence is $a$ and the second term is $b$.
(i) Write $c$ and $d$ in terms of $a$ and $b$, in their simplest form.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& c=. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii) Use algebra to show that the relationship in part (a) is correct.

## B MODELLING (QUESTIONS 6 to 10)

## BIOLOGICAL AGE OF GOATS (30 marks)

You are advised to spend no more than 50 minutes on this part.
This task looks at the age, $a$, of a goat and its biological age, $b$, when compared to a human.
A goat's body ages more quickly than a human body.
At birth, a goat's age and its biological age are both 0 .
When $a=0$ then $b=0$.
6 The life expectancy for a human is 73.5 years.
The life expectancy for a goat is 10.5 years, which matches the biological life expectancy of 73.5 years for a human.

When $a=10.5$ then $b=73.5$.
(a) Find a straight-line model, in its simplest form, for $b$ in terms of $a$.

This is Model M.
(b) Sketch the graph of your model.

(c) A goat is 8 years old, so $a=8$.

Find its biological age, $b$.

7 Goats age more quickly when young.
A goat that is 2 years old has a biological age of 24 years.
So, when $a=2, b=24$.
(a) Find a straight-line model for $b$ in terms of $a$ for $0 \leqslant a \leqslant 2$.
(b) After a goat reaches the age of 2 years, its biological age increases by 4 each year.
(i) Find its biological age, $b$, when $a=10$.
$\qquad$
(ii) Find a straight-line model for $b$ in terms of $a$ for $a \geqslant 2$.

Write the model in its simplest form.
This is Model $\mathbf{N}$.
(c) Sketch the graphs of your straight-line models in part (a) and part (b)(ii) on the axes on page 8 .

8 The most recent research gives this graph for a model of $b$ in terms of $a$.

(a) Use the graph to write down the biological age of a goat that is:

- 2 years old
- 10 years old.
(b) This model for the biological age is $b=g \log a+h \quad$ where $g$ and $h$ are constants.
(i) Use your answers to part (a) to write down two equations in $g$ and $h$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(ii) Use algebra to find $g$ and $h$, correct to the nearest integer.

Write down the model.
This is Model P.
(c) Find the age, correct to one decimal place, of a goat whose biological age is 70 .

9 A goat lives until it is 18 years old, which is old for a goat.
For each model calculate the biological age of the goat.
Write down whether each model is valid or not valid for this goat.

## Model M in Question 6(a)

Model N in Question 7(b)(ii)

Model P in Question 8(b)(ii)

Question 10 is printed on the next page.

10 Find the ages between which
biological age from Model $\mathbf{N}<$ biological age from Model P $<$ biological age from Model M.

Between
and

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