

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		
CAMBRIDGE	INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS	0607/61		
Paper 6 Investig	gation and Modelling (Extended)	October/November 2023		
		1 hour 40 minutes		
You must answe	er on the question paper.			
No additional m	asterials are needed			

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,  $F_1 + F_2 = 5 + 3 = 8 = F_3$ 

 $F_2 + F_3 = 3 + 8 = 11 = F_4$ 

$$F_3 + F_4 = 8 + 11 = 19 = F_5$$

and so on.

(a) Calculate the 10th term.

$$F_{10} = \dots$$
 [2]

(b) (i) Complete the table.

[2]

(ii) Complete this statement.

$$F_2 + F_4 + F_6 + F_8 + F_{10} = F_{\dots} - F_{\dots}$$
[1]

## (c) (i) Complete the table.

F <sub>1</sub>	= 5	$F_2 + F_1 - F_2 = 5$	
$F_1 + F_3$	=	$F_4 + F_1 - F_2 = 13$	
$F_1 + F_3 + F_5$	=	$F_6 + F_1 - F_2 = \dots$	
$F_1 + F_3 + F_5 + F_7$	= 81	$F_8 + F_1 - F_2 = \dots$	
			[

(ii) Complete this statement.

$$F_{1} + F_{3} + F_{5} + F_{7} + F_{9} = F_{1} + F_{1} - F_{1}$$
[1]

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

$$F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 + F_7 + F_8 + F_9 + F_{10} = F_{12} - F_2 \,.$$

[2]

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

$$F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + \dots + F_n = F_{\dots \dots \dots} - F_{\dots \dots \dots}$$
 [1]

- 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, ....., ...... [1]

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

.....[3]

- 3 In another F-type sequence the 2nd term is 3 and the 12th 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, ...

(a) Use this information and your answers to Question 1(c) to simplify this sum.

$$F_1 + F_3 + F_5 + \dots + F_{2n-1}$$

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

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

.....[2]

- 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.

.....[4]

- (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.

<i>c</i> =	
<i>d</i> =	[1]

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

The modelling task starts on the next page.

## **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.



[2]

(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  $0 \le a \le 2$ .

......[1]

- (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.

(ii) Find a straight-line model for *b* in terms of *a* for  $a \ge 2$ . Write the model in its simplest form. This is **Model N**.

.....[3]

(c) Sketch the graphs of your straight-line models in part (a) and part (b)(ii) on the axes on page 8.

[2]



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.	 [1]

(b) This model for the biological age is  $b = g \log a + h$  where g and h are constants.

(i) Use your answers to part (a) to write down two equations in g and h.

.....

- (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.

.....[3]

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)** 

.....

[4]

Question 10 is printed on the next page.

10 Find the ages between which

biological age from Model N < biological age from Model P < biological age from Model M.

Between ..... [4]

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