Problem 1. Apply each of the following claims to two specific examples of your choice or find a counterexample. In your solution, you should provide the examples and what you have concluded from the statements:

- a. Suppose that *n* is a integer, such that 6 divides n(n + 1)(n + 2) then 24 divides n(n + 1)(n + 2)(n + 3).
- b. Suppose that x, y, z are three integers such that $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$, then either 3 divides x or 3 divides y.

Problem 2. Prove the following equivalences (using a double implication): An integer is divisible by 4 if and only if its last two digits form a number divisible by 4.

[Hint: Decompose n = 100l + d where k, l is some integers and $0 \le d \le$ 99. Then the number d is the last two digits.]

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Problem 3. Prove that if *a* and *b* are odd integers, then $a^2 - b^2$ is a multiple of 8.

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Problem 4. Let *a*, *b*, *c* be integers. Prove that if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then *abc* is even.