

To prove a rule algebraically, you have to be able to prove it works every time, for every value of n .

One example where it does not work is enough to say rule isn't true

Lots of examples where the rule does work is not enough to prove the rule is true

You need a way to show that the rule works for every possible value of n

Lots of people have tried to find a formula for prime numbers. Some of these formulae look really complicated and seem to work for a lot of values of n , but so far no-one has found one that works for every value of n . So, if you have nothing to do next weekend.... (but don't waste too much time on it!)

In GCSE maths you may be asked to prove something a bit simpler, like this:

Prove that the difference between the squares of two consecutive odd numbers is always a multiple of 8

You could try it out:

$$5^2 - 3^2 = 25 - 9 = 16 = 2 \times 8$$

$$17^2 - 15^2 = 289 - 225 = 64 = 8 \times 8$$

You can try whatever consecutive numbers you like. It worked for the two examples here, but this does not prove it.

Even though examples don't prove a rule, they can help us to understand what the rule is saying.

Once you understand it, follow the rule using algebra.

Your solution should look something like this:

Let n be an integer (a whole number)

Then $2n$ would be an even number and $(2n+1)$ would be an odd number

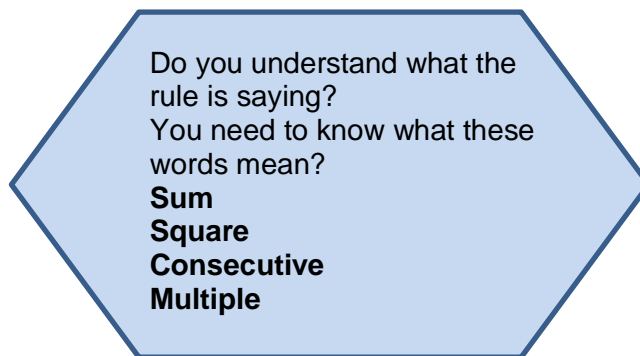
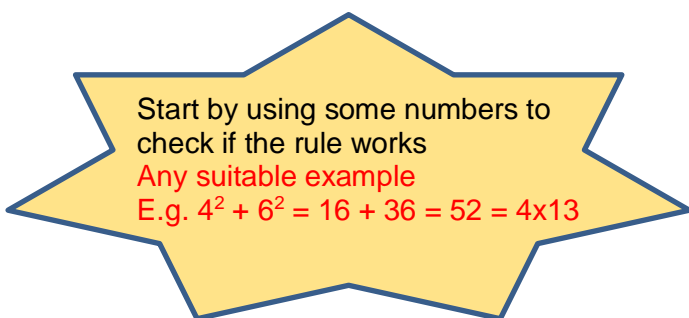
Consecutive odd numbers increase by 2 so $(2n+3)$ would be the next odd number after $(2n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned}(2n+3)^2 - (2n+1)^2 &= (2n+3)(2n+3) - (2n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= 4n^2 + 12n + 9 - (4n^2 + 4n + 1) \\ &= 4n^2 + 12n + 9 - 4n^2 - 4n - 1 \\ &= 8n + 8 \\ &= 8(n+1) \text{ which is a multiple of 8 as required}\end{aligned}$$

Take care, it's easy to make mistakes with $-$ signs or when multiplying out brackets

Try this one:

Prove that the sum of the squares of two consecutive even numbers is always a multiple of 4



Let n be a whole number

How would you write an even number? $2n$

How would you write the next even number? $2n + 2$

Now square the two even numbers and add them together (be careful with brackets)

$$(2n)^2 + (2n+2)^2$$

Simplify your expression

$$\begin{aligned}(2n)^2 + (2n+2)^2 &= 4n^2 + (4n^2 + 8n + 4) \\ &= 8n^2 + 8n + 4\end{aligned}$$

Now write your expression as two factors (one of the factors must be 4)

$$= 4(2n^2 + 4n + 1) \text{ which is a multiple of 4 as required}$$

Try this one by yourself:

The mean of three consecutive numbers is always the middle number

Try – (accept any suitable example) 3, 4, 5 mean = $(3 + 4 + 5) \div 3 = 12 \div 3 = 4$

Let n be an integer

The three consecutive numbers are n , $(n + 1)$ & $(n + 2)$ (other sets are possible)

Mean = $(n + n + 1 + n + 2) \div 3 = (3n + 3) \div 3 = n + 1$ this is the middle number as required

Now try this one:

The product of two consecutive odd numbers is always an odd number

Example: $3 \times 5 = 35$

Let n be an integer

Then $(2n + 1)$ is an odd number

$(2n + 1)$ and $(2n + 3)$ are consecutive odd numbers

$$\begin{aligned}(2n + 1) \times (2n + 3) &= (2n + 1)(2n + 3) \\ &= 2n^2 + 8n + 3 \\ &= 2(n^2 + 4n + 1) + 1 \quad \text{which is an odd number as required}\end{aligned}$$

Here is a nice little number trick (It may be helpful on your non-calculator paper)

To square a number that ends .5 follow these steps:

1. Multiply the whole number part by the next whole number
2. Write this down
3. Now put .25 at the end of your number

Example
Work out 3.5^2

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

So 12.25 is the answer

Try the trick yourself
Work out 6.5^2

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

So 42.25 is the answer

Try one of your own
Work out ____ $.5^2$

Check these answers on a calculator

Were they all right? **Yes**

Why does this work? We can answer this question with a proof:

Let n be a whole number

Then $n.5^2$ is correctly written as $(n + 0.5)^2$

$$(n + 0.5)^2 = (n + 0.5)(n + 0.5) = n^2 + n + 0.25 = n(n+1) + 0.25 \text{ as required}$$

Prime numbers

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41	43	47
53	59	61	67	71	73	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109	113
127	131	137	139	149	151	157	163	167	173	179	181	191	193	197
199	211	223	227	229	233	239	241	251	257	263	268	271	277	281
283	293	307	311	313	317	331	337	347	349	353	359	367	373	379

n	$n^2 + n + 41$	Prime	n	$n^2 + n + 41$	Prime
1	43	✓	30	971	✓
2	47	✓	31	1033	✓
3	53	✓	32	1097	✓
4	61	✓	33	1163	✓
5	71	✓	34	1231	✓
6	83	✓	35	1301	✓
7	97	✓	36	1373	✓
8	113	✓	37	1447	✓
9	131	✓	38	1523	✓
10	151	✓	39	1601	✓
11	173	✓	40	1681	1681 = 41x41
12	197	✓	41	1763	1763 = 41x43
13	223	✓	42	1847	✓
14	251	✓	43	1933	✓
15	281	✓	44	2021	2021 = 43x47
16	313	✓	45	2111	✓
17	347	✓	46	2203	✓
18	383	✓	47	2297	✓
19	421	✓	48	2393	✓
20	461	✓	49	2491	2491=47x53
21	503	✓	50	2591	✓
22	547	✓	51	2693	✓
23	593	✓	52	2797	✓
24	641	✓	53	2903	2903=23x91
25	691	✓	54	3011	✓
26	743	✓	55	3121	✓
27	797	✓	56	3233	3233=53x61
28	853	✓	57	3347	✓
29	911	✓	58	3463	✓
30	971	✓	59	3581	✓