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## Even and Odd Integers: Some Consequences of the Basic Properties

Extending a theme from $W R$ no. 16 , we shall apply the table presented in $W R$ no. 15 to analyze two-term expressions each term of which consists of two integer factors, viz.,

$$
a x+b y .
$$

As was proved in the previous issue, we will also be covering all the positive integer powers of the factors at the same time.

Employing the basic table

| $m$ | $n$ | $m+n$ | $m n$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| EVEN | EVEN | EVEN | EVEN |
| EVEN | ODD | ODD | EVEN |
| ODD | EVEN | ODD | EVEN |
| ODD | ODD | EVEN | ODD |

and listing all the possible combinations of even ("E") and odd ("O") for the factors of $a x+b y$, we get the following table:

| ROW\# | $a$ | $x$ | $b$ | $y$ | $a x$ | $b y$ | $a x+b y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E | E | E | E | E | E | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| 2 | E | E | E | O | E | E | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| 3 | E | E | O | E | E | E | E |
| 4 | E | E | O | O | E | O | $\mathbf{O}$ |
| 5 | E | O | E | E | E | E | E |
| 6 | E | O | E | O | E | E | E |
| 7 | E | O | O | E | E | E | E |
| 8 | E | O | O | O | E | O | $\mathbf{O}$ |
| 9 | O | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 10 | O | E | E | O | E | E | E |
| 11 | O | E | O | E | E | E | E |
| 12 | O | E | O | O | E | O | O |
| 13 | O | O | E | E | O | E | O |
| 14 | O | O | E | O | O | E | O |
| 15 | O | O | O | E | O | E | O |
| 16 | O | O | O | O | O | O | E |

I have bolded whether the final sum is even or odd for those combinations of factors that are distinctive, ignoring the order of two factors and/or two terms. (Cf. rows $1,2,4,6,8$, and 16.)

Some applications of the new table: If both $a$ and $b$ are even, then $a x+b y$ is even. If both $a$ and $b$ are odd and $a x+b y$ is even, then either both $x$ and $y$ are even or both $x$ and $y$ are odd. If both $a$ and $b$ are odd and $a x+b$ is even, then $x$ is odd. (Let $y=1$.) If $x$ is even and $a, b$, and $y$ are odd, then $a x+b y$ is odd.

Picking out the distinctive rows from the last table, we have

| OLD ROW\# | $a$ | $x$ | $b$ | $y$ | $a x$ | $b y$ | $a x+b y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E | E | E | E | E | E | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| 2 | E | E | E | O | E | E | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| 4 | E | E | O | O | E | O | $\mathbf{O}$ |
| 6 | E | O | E | O | E | E | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| 8 | E | O | O | O | E | O | $\mathbf{O}$ |
| 16 | O | O | O | O | O | O | $\mathbf{E}$ |

We can use this brief table to consider three-term expressions of the form

$$
a x+b y+c z
$$

Both factors of the term $c z$ are even, odd, or just one factor is even. Hence, there are only three possibilities regarding $c z$ we need to consider in constructing the next table.

| ROW\# | $a$ | $x$ | $b$ | $y$ | $c$ | $z$ | $a x$ | $b y$ | $c z$ | $a x+b y$ | $(a x+b y)+c z$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 2 | E | E | E | E | E | O | E | E | E | E | E |
| 3 | E | E | E | E | O | O | E | E | O | E | O |
| 4 | E | E | E | O | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 5 | E | E | E | O | E | O | E | E | E | E | E |
| 6 | E | E | E | O | O | O | E | E | O | E | O |
| 7 | E | E | O | O | E | E | E | O | E | O | O |
| 8 | E | E | O | O | E | O | E | O | E | O | O |
| 9 | E | E | O | O | O | O | E | O | O | O | E |
| 10 | E | O | E | O | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 11 | E | O | E | O | E | O | E | E | E | E | E |
| 12 | E | O | E | O | O | O | E | E | O | E | O |
| 13 | E | O | O | O | E | E | E | O | E | O | O |
| 14 | E | O | O | O | E | O | E | O | E | O | O |
| 15 | E | O | O | O | O | O | E | O | O | O | E |
| 16 | O | O | O | O | E | E | O | O | E | E | E |
| 17 | O | O | O | O | E | O | O | O | E | E | E |
| 18 | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | E | O |

"Only he who never plays, never loses."

