



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  $ax + by$  is even. If both  $a$  and  $b$  are odd and  $ax + by$  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  $ax + by$  is odd, then  $x$  and  $y$  are of opposite parity. (Let  $y = 1$ .) If  $x$  is even and  $a, b$ , and  $y$  are odd, then  $ax + by$  is odd.

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

OLD ROW#	$a$	$x$	$b$	$y$	$ax$	$by$	$ax + by$
1	E	E	E	E	E	E	<b>E</b>
2	E	E	E	O	E	E	<b>E</b>
4	E	E	O	O	E	O	<b>O</b>
6	E	O	E	O	E	E	<b>E</b>
8	E	O	O	O	E	O	<b>O</b>
16	O	O	O	O	O	O	<b>E</b>

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

$$ax + by + cz$$

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

ROW#	$a$	$x$	$b$	$y$	$c$	$z$	$ax$	$by$	$cz$	$ax + by$	$(ax + by) + cz$
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.”