17		eg $2n$, $2n + 2$, $2n + 4$ **or** $2n - 2$, $2n$, $2n + 2$ etc		3	M1	3 consecutive even numbers in algebraic form (any letter can be used)
		eg $(2n + 4)^2 - (2n)^2$ $(= 4n^2 + 8n + 8n + 16 - 4n^2 (= 16n + 16))$ **or** $(2n + 2)^2 - (2n - 2)^2$ $(= 4n^2 + 4n + 4n + 4 - (4n^2 - 4n - 4n + 4) (= 16n))$			M1	for squaring the largest and smallest even numbers and subtracting (no need to expand or simplify for this mark)
		eg $8(2n + 2) = 16n + 16$ **or** eg $16n + 16 = 8(2n + 2)$ **or** eg $16n = 8(2n)$ **or** eg $8n + 8n = 8(n + n)$ **or** eg $\frac{16n+16}{2n+2} = 8$	Correctly shown		A1	dep on M2 for use of algebra to show correct conclusion (SCB1 for eg $(p + 4)^2 - p^2$) (SCB2 for use of eg $(p + 4)^2 - p^2 = 8p + 16 = 8(p + 2)$ If the student shows this and also says "it is true for all numbers, so it must be true for even numbers" oe then this would gain M2A1
		Alternative				**Total 3 marks**
		eg a, b, c are consecutive even numbers where $a < b < c$ **and** one of $b = \frac{a + c}{2}$ **or** $a + c = 2b$ **or** $c - a = 4$ oe		3	M1	3 numbers defined as consecutive even numbers with one correct equation, writing one term in terms of one or more of the others or $c - a = 4$
		eg a, b, c are consecutive even numbers where $a < b < c$ **and** all of $b = \frac{a + c}{2}$ **and** $a + c = 2b$ **and** $c - a = 4$ oe			M1	3 numbers defined as consecutive even numbers with three correct equations that involve all letters in some place
		Now $c^2 - a^2 = (c - a)(c + a) = 4 \times 2b = 8b$	Correctly shown		A1	dep on M2 for use of algebra to show correct conclusion
						Total 3 marks