19	eg $2n$, $2n + 2$, $2n + 4$ **or** $2n - 2$, $2n$, $2n + 2$ etc		3	M1	for 3 consecutive even numbers in algebraic form (any letter can be used)
	eg $(2n)^2 + (2n+4)^2 (= 4n^2 + 4n^2 + 16n + 16 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16)$ **or** $2(2n+2)^2 \ (= 2(4n^2 + 8n + 4) = 8n^2 + 16n + 8)$ **or** $2(2n+2)^2 + 8 \ (= 2(4n^2 + 8n + 4) + 8 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16)$			M1	for the sum of the squares of the largest and smallest even numbers and adding **or** the square of the middle even number multiplied by 2 (no need to expand or simplify for this mark)
	eg $(2n)^2 + (2n+4)^2 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16$ and $2(2n+2)^2 + 8 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16$ **or** $(2n)^2 + (2n+4)^2 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16$ and $2(2n+2)^2 = 8n^2 + 16n + 8$ and $8n^2 + 16n + 16 - (8n^2 + 16n + 8) = 8$ **or** $(2n)^2 + (2n+4)^2 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16$ and $8n^2 + 16n + 16 = 8n^2 + 16n + 8 + 8 = 2(2n+2)^2 + 8$ **or** $2(2n+2)^2 + 8 = 8n^2 + 16n + 16$ and $8n^2 + 16n + 16 = 4n^2 + 4n^2 + 16n + 16 = (2n)^2 + (2n+4)^2$ *Working required*	Correctly shown		A1	dep on M2 for use of algebra to show correct conclusion (SCB1 for eg $(p + 4)^2 + p^2$ or $2(p + 2)^2$ or $2(p + 2)^2 + 8$) (SCB2 for use of eg $(p + 4)^2 + p^2 = 2p^2 + 8p + 16$ and $2(p + 2)^2 + 8 = 2p^2 + 8p + 16$ If the student shows this and also says "it is true for all numbers, so it must be true for even numbers" oe or defines p, $p + 2$, $p + 4$ as even numbers, then this would gain M2A1
					Total 3 marks