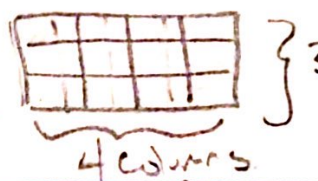


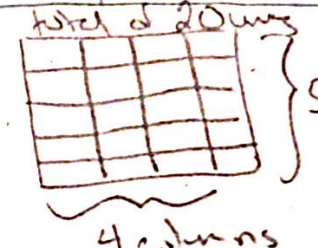
Show/Explain why if  $n$  divides  $a$  and  $n$  divides  $b$  then  $n$  divides  $(a+b)$ .

Let's run through an example first.  
Let's let  $n=4$ ,  $a=12$  and  $b=20$ .

Notice  $n$  divides  $a$  that is  $4$  divides  $12$  since  $3 \times 4 = 12$ .  
We can see this with a repeated addition model forming a rectangle.



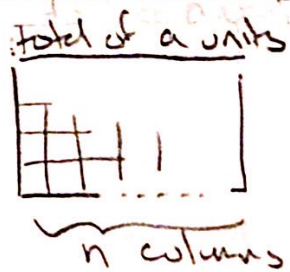
Similarly since  $4$  divides  $20$  we can form a rectangle with  $4$  columns (and  $5$  rows).



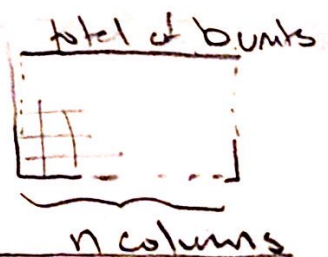
The sum  $12+20$  can be seen by stacking the two rectangles on top of each other. Notice the sum ( $32$ ) forms a rectangle with  $4$  columns so  $4$  divides  $(12+20)$ .

Let's generalize now?

Since  $n$  divides  $a$  we can take  $a$  units and form a rectangle with  $n$  columns.



Since  $n$  divides  $b$  we can take  $b$  units and form a rectangle with  $n$  columns.



To add  $a+b$  we can stack the rectangles on top of each other. Notice the line up well with  $n$  columns on each piece making 1 large rect. of  $a+b$  units with  $n$  columns.

Thus  $n$  divides  $a+b$ . !!

