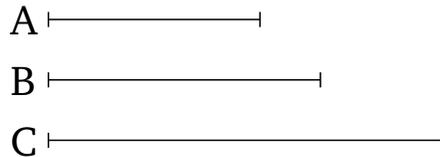# Book 9
Proposition 28

If an odd number makes some (number by) multiplying an even (number) then the created (number) will be even.

A $\vdash\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!\dashv$

B $\vdash\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!\dashv$

C $\vdash\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-\!\!\dashv$

For let the odd number A make C (by) multiplying the even (number) B. I say that C is even.

For since A has made C (by) multiplying B, C is thus composed out of so many (magnitudes) equal to B, as many as (there) are units in A [Def. 7.15]. And B is even. Thus, C is composed out of even (numbers). And if any multitude whatsoever of even numbers is added together then the whole is even [Prop. 9.21]. Thus, C is even. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.