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Cut out the pieces and rearrange into a coherent proof.

If I have three consecutive numbers, one of them must be a multiple of 3.	(p-1)(p+1) is a multiple of both 8 and 3, so (p-1)(p+1) is a multiple of 24.
	p is an odd number, so p-1 and p+1 must both be multiples of 2.
(p-1)(p+1) is the product of a multiple of 2 and a multiple of 4, so must be a multiple of 8.	(p-1) and (p+1) are consecutive even numbers so either (p-1) or (p+1) must be a multiple of 4.
(p-1), p, and (p+1) are consecutive numbers.	Let p be a prime number greater than 3.
p is prime and greater than 3 so cannot be a multiple of 3.	Either (p-1) or (p+1) must be a multiple of 3, so the product (p-1)(p+1) must also be a multiple of 3.
The expression p^2-1 can be factorised as (p-1)(p+1)	Therefore for any prime number p greater than 3, p^2-1 is a multiple of 24.