If \( n = m^2 \) where \( m \) is an integer, we call \( n \) a perfect square. For example 9 is a perfect square since \( 9 = 3^2 \).

**Primary Question:** If \( n \) is a positive integer such that \( 2n + 1 \) is a perfect square, show that \( n + 1 \) is the sum of two successive perfect squares.

**Tie Breaker:** If \( n \) is a positive integer such that \( 3n + 1 \) is a perfect square, show that \( n + 1 \) is the sum of three perfect squares.

A correct solution to the primary problem is a fully correct solution. The tie breaker will only be used in deciding the overall winner.