$\therefore 3 \nmid (a^2+b^2)$ $\therefore$ Not possible

$\boxed{\text{Case 6:}}$ $a=3K_1+1$ $b=3K_2+2$ $a^2+b^2 = 9K_1^2+6K_1+1+9K_2^2+12K_2+4$

$= 3(3K_1^2+2K_1+3K_2^2+4K_2+1)+2$ $\therefore 3 \nmid (a^2+b^2)$ $\therefore$ Not possible

$\boxed{\text{Case 7:}}$ $a=3K_1+2$ $b=3K_2$ (Symm to Case 3)

$\boxed{\text{Case 8:}}$ $a=3K_1+2$ $b=3K_2+1$ (Symm to Case 6)

$\boxed{\text{Case 9:}}$ $a=3K_1+2$ $b=3K_2+2$ $a^2+b^2 = 9K_1^2+12K_1+4+9K_2^2+12K_2+4$

$= 3(3K_1^2+4K_1+3K_2^2+4K_2+2)+2$

$\therefore 3 \nmid (a^2+b^2)$ $\therefore$ Not possible

The only possible case is 1, where a and b are both divisible by 3 and therefore $\boxed{a^2+b^2 \text{ is divisible by } 9.}$

By the division algorithm, a can be $7x$ or $7x+1$ or $7x+2$ or $7x+3$ or $7x+4$ or $7x+5$ or $7x+6$ and y can be $7y, \ldots\ldots, 7y+6$, where $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$.

- $a=7x$ $b=7y$, $a^2+b^2 = (7x)^2+(7y)^2 = 49(x^2+y^2) = 7(7x^2+7y^2)$
- $a=7x$ $b=7y+1$, $a^2+b^2 = (7x)^2+(7y+1)^2 = 49x^2+49y^2+14y+1 = 7(7x^2+7y^2+2y)+1$

$\therefore 7 \nmid a^2+b^2$ (Not possible) The reverse or symmetric case is also not possible.

- $a=7x$ $b=7y+2$, $a^2+b^2 = (7x)^2+(7y+2)^2 = 49x^2+49y^2+28y+4 = 7(7x^2+7y^2+4y)+4$

$7 \nmid a^2+b^2$ $\therefore$ Not possible

The symmetric case is also not possible.

- $a=7x$ $b=7y+3$ $a^2+b^2 = (7x)^2+(7y+3)^2 = 49x^2+49y^2+42y+9$
$= 7(7x^2+7y^2+6y+1)+2$

$7 \nmid a^2+b^2$ $\therefore$ Not possible

The symmetric case is also not possible

- $a=7x$ $b=7y+4$ $a^2+b^2 = (7x)^2+(7y+4)^2 = 49x^2+49y^2+56y+16$
$= 7(7x^2+7y^2+8y+2)+2$ $7 \nmid a^2+b^2$ $\therefore$ Not possible

(The symmetric case is not possible)