The word CONSECUTIVE means to follow continuously. Consider the following:

List the four consecutive integers following the number 3 ?

Always starting with 3 , what do you add to get to next integer?


List the four consecutive EVEN integers
following the number 4 (notice I begin with an even \#)

Always starting with 4, what do you 4 add to get to next EVEN integer?
$\qquad$

List the four consecutive ODD integers following the number 5 (notice I begin with an odd \#) Always starting with 5, what do 5 you add to get to next ODD
integer?
$\qquad$ 5 integer?
$\qquad$

Because you have a "STARTING POINT," you are able to list out the additional integers easily. What if we didn't know our "STARTING POINT"?

Consecutive Integer, Consecutive Even Integer, and Consecutive Odd Integer Problems all start out with "Let x=" because this DEFINES the starting point. The additional "Let" statements are based on " $x$ " being the first integer.

| Consecutive Integer | Consecutive Even Integer** |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Let $x=$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ consecutive integer | Let $x=$ |
| Let $x+1=$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ consecutive even integer |  |
| Let $x+2=$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ consecutive integer | Let $x+2=$ |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ consecutive even integer |  |  |
| Let $x+4=$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ consecutive even integer |  |

## Consecutive Odd Integer**

Let $x=1^{\text {st }}$ consecutive odd integer Let $x+2=2^{\text {nd }}$ consecutive odd integer Let $x+4=3^{\text {rd }}$ consecutive odd integer

## ** Notice that Consecutive Even Integer and Consecutive Odd Integer problems are set up EXACTLY the same way!!!!

1. Find two consecutive even integers whose sum is 22 .
2. The sum of three consecutive integers is 36 . Find the integers.
3. Find 3 consecutive odd integers whose sum is 33 .
4. Find three consecutive even integers such that 8 more than the third is twice the first.
5. Find 2 consecutive even integers such that twice the smaller is 26 less than three times the larger.
6. Find three consecutive integers such that the sum of the larger and twice the smaller is 62 .
