

CONSECUTIVE INTEGERS

Integers written in the normal order, one after the other, are consecutive integers.

$$\dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$$

Some interesting facts about consecutive integers:

- The sum of a list of consecutive integers can be calculated by multiplying the average of the numbers by the number of integers. For example

The average of terms is $\frac{-1+3}{2} = 1$ and there are 5 terms. So the sum must be equal to $1 \times 5 =$

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{-1+3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad S = 5 \times 1 = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

- The product of x consecutive integers is perfectly divisible by $x!$.

Example:

The product is $2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 = 5040$
 Whereas $6! = 720$
 And $5040/720 = 7$

$$\frac{5040}{720} = 7$$

$$x = 6 \quad 6! \\ 6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \\ = 720$$

- Any pair of consecutive integers has one even and one odd integer.

$$56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62$$

- The product of any two consecutive integers is always even.

$$100 \times 101 = E \\ 57 \times 58 = E$$

- Any 3 consecutive integers always have one integer divisible by 3.

- The product of any 3 consecutive integers is always divisible by 2, 3, and 6.

$$\frac{58 \times 59 \times 60}{2 \times 3}$$

- The product of any 5 consecutive integers is always divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

$$101, 102, 103, 104, 105$$

$$12, 15$$