Unit 1	Consecutive Number	Skill 1

What are Integers?

Integers comprise positive and negative whole number, including Zero, devoid (Lack or without) of fractional part.

They are graphically represented on a number line, with positive integers to the right and negative integers to the left.

Negative Integers   Positive Integers

-7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
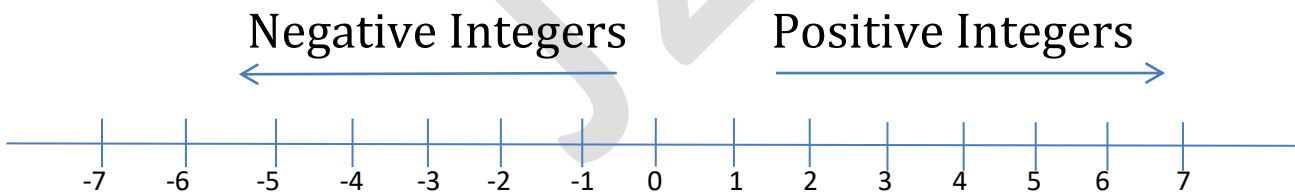
What are consecutive number or Integers?

Consecutive numbers are a sequence of numbers that follow each other in ascending order (increasing or leading upwards).

Without any gaps in between. The most typical example of consecutive numbers is the see of counting numbers. For example the numbers immediately following 1 is 2, and the number right before 3 is 2.

First 10 Consecutive natural numbers are

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10

Natural numbers are all positive numbers excluding Zero.

Consecutive positive numbers are 7, 8, 9, or 19, 20, 21, or 42, 43, 45

Consecutive Negative numbers are -7, -8, -9, or -11, -12, -13, or -61, -62, -63.

Consecutive even numbers are 2, 4, 6, or 12, 14, 16, or 22, 24, 26, or -32, -34, -36.

Consecutive add numbers are

What are 5 Consecutive Numbers?

5 Consecutive numbers are represented by a sequence such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, _ _ _ _ _ _ _ where each number is one grater than the previous one.

The formula for Consecutive numbers, assuming they increase by 1 each time can be expressed as x, x+2, x+3, x+4, x+5 and so for to.

Another way this concept can be demonstrated if we consider number 3 from this sequence, its predecessor is 2 and its successor is 4. Notably the difference between 3 and 2 (3-2)=1 is the same difference between 4 and 3 (4-3) = 1 further confirming that those are consecutive numbers.