

As established in standard algebra, both consecutive even integers and consecutive odd integers share the exact same mathematical layout because they both skip a number on the number line (separated by a step of 2):

- First Integer = x
- Second Integer = $x + 2$

If a problem states that their product is 80, we can model it as:

$$x(x + 2) = 80$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 80 = 0$$

Factoring this quadratic equation gives:

$$(x + 10)(x - 8) = 0$$

This yields two possible values for the first (smaller) integer, x :

1. $x = -10$
2. $x = 8$

If $x = 8$, the two integers are **8 and 10** (which are even).

If $x = -10$, the two integers are **-10 and -8** (which are also even).