

Algebra in number systems (corrected def. of \mathbb{Q} ; added exercise 7)

Symbol	Name	Definition	Examples
\mathbb{N}	Natural Numbers	$\{1,2,3,4,\dots\}$	5; 218
\mathbb{W}	Whole Numbers	$\{0,1,2,3,4,\dots\}$	0; 5; 218
\mathbb{Z}	Integers	$\{\dots,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,\dots\}$	-3; 0; 5; 218
\mathbb{Q}	Rational Numbers	$\{a/b \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0\}$	2 (= 2/1), $\frac{3}{4}$, -2/5
\mathbb{R}	Real Numbers	All numbers on the number line	
\mathbb{C}	Complex Numbers	$\{a+bi \mid a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$, with the definition that $i^2 = -1$.	3+2i; 6; 0; -3i.
$\mathbb{Z}/(2)$	Integers modulo 2 ("the 2-clock")	$\{0,1\}$ with the multiplication and addition tables given in class	
$\mathbb{Z}/(3)$	Integers modulo 3 ("the 3-clock")	$\{0,1,2\}$ with the multiplication and addition tables given in class	
$\mathbb{Z}/(4)$	Integers modulo 4 ("the 4-clock")	$\{0,1,2,3\}$ with the multiplication and addition tables given in class	
$\mathbb{Z}[X]$	Polynomials over the Integers		$3x^2-2x+7$; 5; x^5
$\mathbb{Q}[X]$	Polynomials over the Rationals		$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 9$
$\mathbb{R}[X]$	Polynomials over the Reals		$\pi x^3 -$
$\mathbb{C}[X]$	Polynomials over the Complex Numbers		$i x^3 - 3x$

Remember: $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{W} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}[X] \subset \mathbb{Q}[X] \subset \mathbb{R}[X] \subset \mathbb{C}[X]$

Exercise 1. Develop addition and multiplication tables for $\mathbb{Z}/(2)$.



+	0	1
0		
1		

×	0	1
0		
1		

Exercise 2. Develop addition and multiplication tables for $\mathbb{Z}/(3)$.

+	0	1	2
0			
1			
2			

×	0	1	2
0			
1			
2			

Exercise 3. Develop addition and multiplication tables for $\mathbb{Z}/(4)$.

+	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

×	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3				

Properties of some number systems.

System	\mathbb{N}	\mathbb{W}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{R}	\mathbb{C}	$\mathbb{Z}/(2)$	$\mathbb{Z}/(3)$	$\mathbb{Z}/(4)$	$\mathbb{Z}[X]$	Any Ring	Any field
Closure (+)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Closure (x)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Closure (-)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Closure (\div)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Associativity (+)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Associativity (x)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Associativity (-)							✓					
Associativity (\div)							✓					
Commutativity (+)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commutativity (x)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Additive Identity (0)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multiplicative Identity(1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Additive Inverses			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multiplicative Inverses				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
$0 \neq 1$		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unique Factorization	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		

Exercise 4. Is $\mathbb{Z}/(2)$ a Field? Why or why not?

Exercise 5. Is $\mathbb{Z}/(3)$ a Field? Why or why not?

Exercise 6. Is $\mathbb{Z}/(4)$ a Field? Why or why not?

Exercise 7. For which whole numbers $m > 0$ is $\mathbb{Z}/(m)$ a Field?