Foundation of Mathematics 2

CHAPTER 2 SYSTEM OF NUMBERS

Dr. Amer Ismal, Dr. Bassam AL-Asadi, Dr. Emad Al-Zangana

Mustansiriyah University-College of Science-Department of Science Mathematics

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Chapter Two

System of Numbers

1. Natural Numbers

Let $0 =$Set with no point, that is; $0 = \emptyset$, $1 =$Set with one point, that is; $1 = \{0\}$, $2 =$Set with two points, that is; $2 = \{0,1\}$, and so on. Therefore,

$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$,

$2 = \{0,1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$,

$3 = \{0,1,2\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$,

$4 = \{0,1,2,3\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}\}$,

$\vdots$

$n = \{0,1,2,3, \dots, n-1\}$.

Definition 2.1.1. Let A be a set. A **successor** to A is $A^+ = A \cup \{A\}$ and denoted by A^+.

According to above definition we can get the numbers $0,1,2,3, \dots$ as follows:

$0 = \emptyset$,

$1 = \{0\} = \emptyset \cup \{\emptyset\} = \emptyset^+ = 0^+$,

$2 = \{0,1\} = \{0\} \cup \{1\} = 1 \cup \{1\} = 1^+$,

$3 = \{0,1,2\} = \{0,1\} \cup \{2\} = 2 \cup \{2\} = 2^+$,

Definition 2.1.2. A set A is said to be **successor set** if it satisfies the following conditions:

(i) $\emptyset \in A$,

(ii) if $a \in A$, then $a^+ \in A$.

Remark 2.1.3.

(i) Any successor set should contains the numbers $0,1,2,\dots n$.

(ii) Collection of all successor sets is not empty.

(iii) Intersection of any non-empty collection of successor sets is also successor set.

Definition 2.1.4. Intersection of all successor sets is called **the set of natural numbers** and denoted by $\mathbb{N}$, and each element of $\mathbb{N}$ is called **natural element**.

Peano's Postulate 2.1.5.

(P$_1$) $0 \in \mathbb{N}$.
(P$_2$) If $a \in \mathbb{N}$, then $a^+ \in \mathbb{N}$.
(P$_3$) $0 \neq a^+ \in \mathbb{N}$ for every natural number a.
(P$_4$) If $a^+ = b^+$, then $a = b$ for any natural numbers a, b.
(P$_5$) If X is a successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$, then $X = \mathbb{N}$.

Remark 2.1.6.
(i) P$_1$ says that 0 should be a natural number.
(ii) P$_2$ states that the relation $+: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$, defined by $+(n) = n^+$ is mapping.
(iii) P$_3$ as saying that 0 is the first natural number, or that '-1' is not an element of $\mathbb{N}$.
(iv) P$_4$ states that the map $+: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is injective.
(v) P$_5$ is called the **Principle of Induction**.

2.1.7. Addition + on $\mathbb{N}$
We will now define the operation of addition + using only the information provided in the Peano's Postulates.

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$. We define $+: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$\boxed{+(a,b) = a + b = \begin{cases} a + 0 = a & if\ b = 0 \\ a + c^+ = (a + c)^+ & if\ b \neq 0 \end{cases}}$$

where $b = c^+$.
Therefore, if we want to compute $1 + 1$, we note that $1 = 0^+$ and get

$$1 + 1 = 1 + 0^+ = (1 + 0)^+ = 1^+ = 2.$$

We can proceed further to compute $1 + 2$.
To do so, we note that $2 = 1^+$ and therefore that

$$1 + 2 = 1 + 1^+ = (1 + 1)^+ = 2^+ = 3.$$

2.1.8. Multiplication $\cdot$ on $\mathbb{N}$

We will now define the operation of multiplication $\cdot$ using only the information provided in the Peano's Postulates.

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$. We define $\cdot : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$\cdot (a,b) = a \cdot b = \begin{cases} a \cdot 0 = 0 & if\ b = 0 \\ a \cdot c^+ = a + a \cdot c & if\ b \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

where $b = c^+$.

Thus, we can easily show that $a \cdot 1 = a$ by noting that $1 = 0^+$ and therefore,

$$a \cdot 1 = a \cdot 0^+ = a + (a \cdot 0) = a + 0 = a.$$

We can use this to multiply $3 \cdot 2$. Of course, we know that $2 = 1^+$ and therefore,

$3 \cdot 2 = 3 \cdot 1^+ = 3 + (3 \cdot 1) = 3 + 3 = 3 + 2^+ = (3 + 2)^+ = 5^+ = 6.$

Remark 2.1.9. From 2.1.7 and 2.1.8 we can deduce that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $n \neq 0$, then there exist an element $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = m^+$.

Theorem 2.1.10.

(i) $\boxed{n^+ = n + 1}$, $\boxed{n^+ = 1 + n}$, $\boxed{n = n \cdot 1}$, $\boxed{n = 1 \cdot n}$, $\boxed{0 \cdot n = 0}$, $\boxed{0 + n = n}$ $\forall\, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(ii) (Associative property of +): $\boxed{(n + m) + c = n + (m + c)}$, $\forall\, n, m, c \in \mathbb{N}$.

(iii) (Commutative property of +): $\boxed{n + m = m + n}$, $\forall\, n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

(iv) (Distributive property of $\cdot$ on +): $\forall\, n, m, c \in \mathbb{N}$,

From right $\boxed{(n + m) \cdot c = n \cdot c + m \cdot c}$,

From left $\boxed{c \cdot (n + m) = c \cdot n + c \cdot m}$ (The prove depend on (**vi**)).

(v) (Commutative property of $\cdot$): $\boxed{n \cdot m = m \cdot n}$, $\forall\, n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

(vi) (Associative property of $\cdot$): $\boxed{(n \cdot m) \cdot c = n \cdot (m \cdot c)}$, $\forall\, n, m, c \in \mathbb{N}$.

(vii) The addition operation + defined on $\mathbb{N}$ is unique.

(viii) The multiplication operation $\cdot$ defined on $\mathbb{N}$ is unique.

(ix) (Cancellation Law for +): $\boxed{m + c = n + c}$, for some $c \in \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{m = n}$.

(x) 0 is the unique element such that $0 + m = m + 0 = m$, $\forall\, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

(xi) 1 is the unique element such that $1 \cdot m = m \cdot 1 = m$, $\forall\, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof:

(i) $n^+ = (n + 0)^+$ (Since $n = n + 0$)

$= n + 0^+$ (Def. of +)

$= n + 1$ (Since $0^+ = 1$)

(ii) Let $L_{mn} = \{c \in \mathbb{N} | (m+n)+c = m+(n+c)\}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.
(1) $(m+n)+0 = m+n = m+(n+0)$; that is, $0 \in L_{mn}$. Therefore, $L_{mn} \neq \emptyset$.
(2) Let $c \in L_{mn}$; that is, $(m+n)+c = m+(n+c)$. To prove $c^+ \in L_{mn}$.

$$\begin{aligned}(m+n)+c^+ &= ((m+n)+c)^+ \\ &= (m+(n+c))^+ \quad (\text{since } c \in L_{mn}) \\ &= m+(n+c)^+ \quad (\text{Def. of } +) \\ &= m+(n+c^+) \quad (\text{Def. of } +)\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $c^+ \in L_{mn}$. Therefore, L_{mn} is a successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$. So, we get by $\mathbf{P_5}$ $L_{mn} = \mathbb{N}$.
(iii) Suppose that $L_m = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | m+n = n+m\}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then prove that L_m is successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$.
(iv) Suppose that $L_{mn} = \{c \in \mathbb{N} | c \cdot (m+n) = c \cdot m + c \cdot n\}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then prove that L_{mn} is successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$.
(v) Suppose that $L_m = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | m \cdot n = n \cdot m\}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then prove that L_m is successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$.
(vi) Suppose that $L_{mn} = \{c \in \mathbb{N} | (m \cdot n) \cdot c = m \cdot (n \cdot c)\}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then prove that L_{mn} is successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$.

(vii) Let $\oplus$ be another operation on $\mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\oplus(a,b) = \begin{cases} a \oplus 0 = a & if\ b = 0 \\ a \oplus c^+ = (a \oplus c)^+ & if\ b \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

where $b = c^+$.

Let $L = \{m \in \mathbb{N} | n+m = n \oplus m, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
(1) To prove $0 \in L$.
$n+0 = n = n \oplus 0$. Thus, $0 \in L$.
(2) To prove that $k^+ \in L$ for every $k \in L$. Suppose $k \in L$.

$$\begin{aligned} n+k^+ &= (n+k)^+ && \text{Def. of } + \\ &= (n \oplus k)^+ && (\text{Since } k \in L) \\ &= n \oplus k^+ && \text{Def. of } \oplus \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $k^+ \in L$.
From (1), (2) we get that L is a successor set and $L \subseteq \mathbb{N}$. From $\mathbf{P_5}$ we get that $L = \mathbb{N}$.
(viii) Exercise.
(ix) Suppose that
$L = \{c \in \mathbb{N} | m + c = n + c,$ for some $c \in \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow m = n\}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then prove that L is successor subset of $\mathbb{N}$.

(x), (xi) Exercise.

Definition 2.1.11. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that $\boldsymbol{x}$ **less than** $\boldsymbol{y}$ and denoted by $x < y$ iff there exist $k \neq 0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x + k = y$.

Theorem 2.1.12.

(i) The relation $<$ is transitive relation on $\mathbb{N}$.

(ii) $0 < n^+$ and $n < n^+$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(iii) $0 < m$ or $m = 0$, for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof:

(i),(ii),(iii) Exercise.

Theorem 2.1.13. (Trichotomy)

For each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ one and only one of the following is true:
(1) $m < n$ or (2) $n < m$ or (3) $m = n$.

Proof:

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and
$L_1 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | n < m\}$,
$L_2 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | m < n\}$,
$L_3 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | n = m\}$,
$M = L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3$.

(1) $L_i \neq \emptyset$ and $L_i \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, $i = 1,2,3$. Therefore, $M \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ and $M \neq \emptyset$.

(2) To prove that M is a successor set.

(i) To prove that $0 \in M$.

(a) If $m = 0$, then $0 \in L_3 \longrightarrow 0 \in M$ (Def. of $\cup$)

(b) If $m \neq 0$, then $\exists\, k \in \mathbb{N} \ni$
$m = k^+$
$\longrightarrow 0 < k^+ = m$ (Theorem 2.1.12(ii)).
$\longrightarrow 0 \in L_1 \longrightarrow 0 \in M$

Or

If $m \neq 0$, then $0 < m$ (Theorem 2.1.12(iii)).
$\longrightarrow 0 \in L_1 \longrightarrow 0 \in M$

(ii) Suppose that $k \in M$. To prove that $k^+ \in M$.

Since $k \in M$, then $k \in L_1$ or $k \in L_2$ or $k \in L_3$ (Def. of $\cup$)

(a) If $k \in L_1$

$\longrightarrow k < m$ (Def. of L_1)
$\longrightarrow \exists c \neq 0 \in \mathbb{N} \ni m = k + c$ (Def of $<$)
$\longrightarrow \exists l \in \mathbb{N} \ni c = l^+$ (Remark 2.1.9)

$\longrightarrow m = k + c = k + l^+$ (Def. of $+$)
$= (k + l)^+$
$\longrightarrow m = (k + l)^+ = (l + k)^+$ (Commutative law for $+$)
$\longrightarrow m = l + k^+$ (Def. of $+$)

- If $l = 0$, then $m = k^+ \longrightarrow k^+ \in L_3$;
- If $l \neq 0$, then $k^+ < m$ (Def. of $<$) $\longrightarrow k^+ \in L_1$.

(b) If $k \in L_2$
$\longrightarrow m < k$ (Def. of L_2)
$\longrightarrow m < k < k^+$ (Theorem 2.1.12(ii))
$\longrightarrow m < k^+$ (Theorem 2.1.12(i))
$\longrightarrow k^+ \in L_2$ (Def. of L_2)
$\longrightarrow k^+ \in M$ (Def. of $\cup$)

(c) If $k \in L_3$
$\longrightarrow m = k$ (Def. of L_2)
$\longrightarrow m = k < k^+$ (Theorem 2.1.12(ii))
$\longrightarrow m < k^+$ (Theorem 2.1.12(i))
$\longrightarrow k^+ \in L_2$ (Def. of L_2)
$\longrightarrow k^+ \in M$ (Def. of $\cup$)

Theorem 2.1.14.
(i) For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < n \Leftrightarrow n \neq 0$.
(ii) For all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $n \neq 0$, then $m + n \neq 0$.
(iii) $m + k < n + k \Leftrightarrow m < n$, for all $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}$.
(iv) If $m \cdot n = 0$, then either $m = 0$ or $n = 0$, $\forall\, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. ($\mathbb{N}$ has no zero divisor)
(v) (Cancellation Law for ·): $m \cdot c = n \cdot c$, for some $c(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow m = n$.
(vi) For all $k(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{N}$, if $m < n$, then $m \cdot k < n \cdot k$, for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.
(vii) For all $k(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{N}$, if $m \cdot k < n \cdot k$, then $m < n$, for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof:
(ii) Case 1:
If $m = 0$.
$\longrightarrow m + n = 0 + n = n \neq 0$
$\longrightarrow m + n \neq 0$

Case 2:
If $m \neq 0 \longrightarrow 0 < m$ By (i)
Suppose that $m + n = 0$

$\longrightarrow m < 0$
$\longrightarrow m < 0$ and $0 < m$
Contradiction with Trichotomy Theorem; that is , $m + n \neq 0$.
(vii) Let $m \cdot k < n \cdot k$. Assume that $m \nless n$

$\longrightarrow n < m$ or $n = m$ (Trichotomy Theorem)
Suppose $n = m$
$\longrightarrow m \cdot k = n \cdot k$ (Cancelation law of $\cdot$)
$\longrightarrow m \cdot k = n \cdot k$ and $m \cdot k < n \cdot k$
$\longrightarrow$ Contradiction with (Trichotomy Theorem)
Suppose $n < m$
$\longrightarrow n \cdot k < m \cdot k$ (From (vi)
$\longrightarrow n \cdot k < m \cdot k$ and $m \cdot k < n \cdot k$
$\longrightarrow$ Contradiction with Trichotomy Theorem
$\longrightarrow \therefore m < n$

(i),(iii),(iv),(v),(vi) Exercise.

2. Construction of Integer Numbers

Let write $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} = \begin{Bmatrix} (0,0) & (0,1) & (0,2) & (0,3) & (0,4) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (1,0) & (1,1) & (1,2) & (1,3) & (1,4) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (2,0) & (2,1) & (2,2) & (2,3) & (2,4) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (3,0) & (3,1) & (3,2) & (3,3) & (3,4) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (4,0) & (4,1) & (4,2) & (4,3) & (4,4) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (5,0) & (5,1) & (5,2) & (5,3) & (5,4) & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & & \end{Bmatrix}$$

Let define a relation on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$\boxed{(a,b)R^*(c,d) \Leftrightarrow a + d = b + c}.$$

Example 2.2.1. $(1,0)R^*(4,3)$ since $1 + 3 = 0 + 4$.
$(1,0)\not R^*(6,4)$ since $1 + 4 \neq 0 + 6$.

Theorem 2.2.2. The relation R^* on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ is an equivalence relation.

Proof:

(1) Reflexive. For all $(a,b) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, $a + b = a + b$; that is $(a,b)R^*(a,b)$.

(2) Symmetric. Let $(a,b),(c,d) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ such that $(a,b)R^*(c,d)$. To prove that $(c,d)R^*(a,b)$.

$\longrightarrow a + d = b + c$ (Def. of R^*)
$\longrightarrow d + a = c + b$ (Comm. law for $+$)
$\longrightarrow c + b = d + a$ (Equal properties)
$\longrightarrow (c,d)R^*(a,b)$ (Def. of R^*)

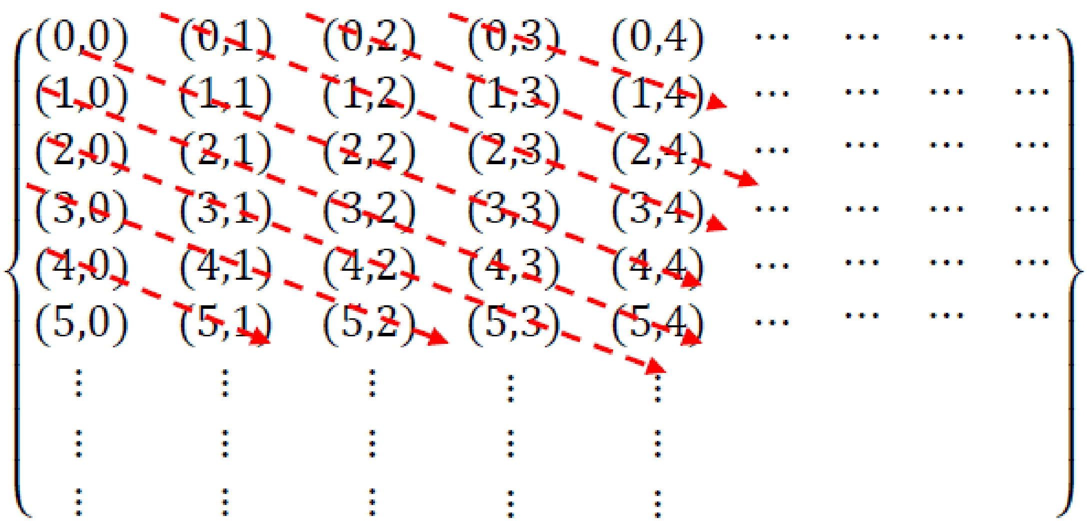
(3) Transitive. Let $(a,b),(c,d),(r,s) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ such that $(a,b)R^*(c,d)$ and $(c,d)R^*(r,s)$. To prove $(a,b)R^*(r,s)$.

$a + d = b + c$ (Since $(a,b)R^*(a,b)$) …..(1)
$c + s = d + r$ (Since $(c,d)R^*(r,s)$) …..(2)
$\longrightarrow (a + d) + s = (b + c) + s$ (Add s to both side of (1))
$= b + (c + s)$ (Cancellations low and asso. law for $+$) …..(3)
$\longrightarrow (a + d) + s = b + (c + s)$ (Sub.(2) in (3))

$$= b + (d + r)$$
$\longrightarrow a + (d + s) = b + (r + d)$ (Asso. law and comm. law for $+$)
$\longrightarrow a + (s + d) = b + (r + d)$ (Comm. law for $+$)
$\longrightarrow (a + s) + d = (b + r) + d$ (Asso. law for $+$)
$\longrightarrow (a + s) = (b + r)$ (Cancellation low for $+$)
$\longrightarrow (a, b)R^*(r, s)$ (Def. of R^*)

Remark 2.2.3.
(i) The equivalence class of each $(a, b) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ is as follows:

$$\boxed{[(a, b)] = [a, b] = \{(r, s) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} | a + s = b + r\}}.$$



$[1,0] = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} | 1 + y = 0 + x\}$
$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} | x = 1 + y\}$
$= \{(y + 1, y) | y \in \mathbb{N}\}$
$= \{(1,0), (2,1), (3,2), \dots\}.$
$[0,0] = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} | 0 + y = 0 + x\}$
$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} | x = y\}$
$= \{(x, x) | x \in \mathbb{N}\}$
$= \{(0,0), (1,1), (2,2), \dots\}.$
(ii) $[a, b] = \{(a, b), (a + 1, b + 1), (a + 2, b + 2), \dots\}.$

(iii) These classes $[(a, b)]$ formed a partition on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$.

Theorem 2.2.4. For all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, one of the following hold:
(i) $[x, y] = [0,0]$, if $x = y$.
(ii) $[x, y] = [z, 0]$, for some $z \in \mathbb{N}$, if $y < x$.

(iii) $[x,y]=[0,z]$, for some $z\in\mathbb{N}$, if $x<y$.

Proof:

Let $(x,y)\in\mathbb{N}\times\mathbb{N}$. Then by Trichotomy Theorem, there are three possibilities.

(1) $x=y$,

$\longrightarrow 0+y=0+x$	Def. of $+$
$\longrightarrow (0,0)R^*(x,y)$	Def. of R^*
$\longrightarrow [0,0]=[x,y]$	Def. of $[a,b]$

(2) $x<y$,

$\longrightarrow y=x+z$ for some $z\in\mathbb{N}$	Def. of $<$
$\longrightarrow x+z=y+0$	Def. of $+$
$\longrightarrow (x,y)R^*(0,z) \longrightarrow (0,z)R^*(x,y)$	Def. of R^*
$\longrightarrow [0,z]=[x,y]$	Def. of $[a,b]$

(3) $y<x$,

$\longrightarrow x=y+z$ for some $z\in\mathbb{N}$	Def. of $<$
$\longrightarrow x+0=y+z$	Def. of $+$
$\longrightarrow (x,y)R^*(z,0) \longrightarrow (z,0)R^*(x,y)$	Def. of R^*
$\longrightarrow [z,0]=[x,y]$	Def. of $[a,b]$

2.2.5. Constriction of Integer Numbers $\mathbb{Z}$

The set of integer numbers, $\mathbb{Z}$ will be defined as follows:

$$\mathbb{Z}=\bigcup_{(a,b)\in\mathbb{N}\times\mathbb{N}}[(a,b)]=\bigcup_{a(\neq 0)\in\mathbb{N}}[(a,0)]\bigcup_{b(\neq 0)\in\mathbb{N}}[(0,b)]\bigcup[(0,0)].$$

2.2.6. Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication on $\mathbb{Z}$

Addition: $\oplus:\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}\longrightarrow\mathbb{Z}$;

$$\boxed{[r,s]\oplus[t,u]=[r+t,s+u]}$$

Subtraction: $\ominus:\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}\longrightarrow\mathbb{Z}$;

$$\boxed{[r,s]\ominus[t,u]=[r,s]\oplus[u,t]=[r+u,s+t]}$$

Multiplication: $\odot:\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}\longrightarrow\mathbb{Z}$;

$$\boxed{[r,s]\odot[t,u]=[r\cdot t+s\cdot u,r\cdot u+s\cdot t]}$$

Theorem 2.2.7. The relations $\oplus$, $\ominus$ and $\odot$ are well defined; that is, $\oplus$, $\ominus$ and $\odot$ are functions.

Proof:

To prove $\oplus$ is function. Assume that $[r,s] = [r_0,s_0]$ and $[t,u] = [t_0,u_0]$.

$[r,s] \oplus [t,u] = [r + t, s + u]$

$[r_0,s_0] \oplus [t_0,u_0] = [r_0 + t_0, s_0 + u_0]$

To prove $[r + t, s + u] = [r_0 + t_0, s_0 + u_0]$.

$\longrightarrow (r,s)R^*(r_0,s_0)$ $[r,s] = [r_0,s_0]$ and Def. of R^*

$\longrightarrow r + s_0 = s + r_0$ ……(1)

$\longrightarrow (t,u)R^*(t_0,u_0)$ $[r,s] = [r_0,s_0]$ and Def. of R^*

$\longrightarrow t + u_0 = u + t_0$ ……(2)

$\longrightarrow (r + s_0) + (t + u_0) = (s + r_0) + (u + t_0)$ Adding (1) ,(2)

$\longrightarrow (r + t) + (s_0 + u_0) = (s + u) + (r_0 + t_0)$ Asso. and comm. for $+$

$\longrightarrow (r + t, s + u)R^*(r_0 + t_0, s_0 + u_0)$ Def. of R^*

$\longrightarrow [r + t, s + u] = [r_0 + t_0, s_0 + u_0]$ Def. of $[a,b]$

$\ominus$ and $\odot$**(Exercise)**

Example 2.2.8.

$[2,4] \oplus [0,1] = [2 + 0, 4 + 1] = [2,5] = [0,3]$.

$[5,2] \oplus [8,1] = [5 + 8, 2 + 1] = [13,3] = [10,0]$.

Notation 2.2.9.

(i) Let identify the equivalence classes $[r,s]$ according to its form as in Theorem 2.2.3.

$[a,0] = +a$, $a \in \mathbb{N}$, called **positive integer**.

$[0,b] = -b$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$, called **negative integer**.

$[0,0] = 0$, called the **zero element**.

$[4,6] = [0,2] = -2$

$[9,6] = [3,0] = 3$

$[6,6] = [0,0] = 0$

(ii) The relation $i: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, defined by $i(n) = [n,0]$ is 1-1 function, and $i(n + m) = i(n) \oplus i(m)$, $i(n \cdot m) = i(n) \odot i(m)$. So, we can identify n with $+n$; that is, $\boxed{+n = n}$, $\boxed{+ = \oplus}$ and $\boxed{\cdot = \odot}$.

Theorem 2.2.10.
(i) $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ is positive if there exist $[x,y] \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $a = [x,y]$ and $y < x$.
(ii) $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ is negative if there exist $[x,y] \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $b = [x,y]$ and $x < y$.
(iii) For each element $[x,y] \in \mathbb{Z}$, $[y,x] \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the unique element such that

$[x,y] + [y,x] = 0$. **Denote $[y,x]$ by $-[x,y]$.**

(iv) $\boxed{(-m) \odot n = -(m \cdot n)}$, $\forall\, n,m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(v) $\boxed{m \odot (-n) = -(m \cdot n)}$, $\forall\, n,m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(vi) $\boxed{(-m) \odot (-n) = m \cdot n}$, $\forall\, n,m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(vii) (Commutative property of +): $\boxed{n + m = m + n}$, $\forall\, n,m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(viii) (Associative property of +): $\boxed{(n+m)+c = n+(m+c)}$, $\forall\, n,m,c \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(ix) (Commutative property of $\cdot$): $\boxed{n \cdot m = m \cdot n}$, $\forall\, n,m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(x) (Associative property of $\cdot$): $\boxed{(n \cdot m) \cdot c = n \cdot (m \cdot c)}$, $\forall\, n,m,c \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(xi) (Cancellation Law for +): $m + c = n + c$, for some $c \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow m = n$.
(xii) (Cancellation Law for $\cdot$): $m \cdot c = n \cdot c$, for some $c (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow m = n$.
(xiii) 0 is the unique element such that $0 + m = m + 0 = m$, $\forall\, m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(xiv) 1 is the unique element such that $1 \cdot m = m \cdot 1 = m$, $\forall\, m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(xv) Let $a,b,c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $\boxed{c = a - b} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a = c + b}$.
(xvi) $\boxed{-(-b) = b}$, $\forall\, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.
Proof: **Exercise.**

Remark 2.2.11.
For each element $a = [x,y] \in \mathbb{Z}$, the unique element in Theorem 2.2.8(xiv) is $-a = [y,x]$.

Definition 2.2.12. ($\mathbb{Z}$ as an Ordered)
Let $[r,s], [t,u] \in \mathbb{Z}$. We say that $[r,s]$ **less than** $[t,u]$ and denoted by

$$[r,s] < [t,u] \Leftrightarrow r + u < s + t.$$

This is well defined and agrees with the ordering on $\mathbb{N}$.

Theorem 2.2.13.(Trichotomy For $\mathbb{Z}$) (Well Ordering)
For each $[r,s], [t,u] \in \mathbb{Z}$ one and only one of the following is true:
(1) $[r,s] < [t,u]$ or **(2)** $[t,u] < [r,s]$ or **(3)** $[r,s] = [t,u]$.
Proof:

Since $r+u, t+s \in \mathbb{N}$, so by Trichotomy Theorem for $\mathbb{N}$, one and only one of the following is true:

(1) $r+u < s+t \longrightarrow [r,s] < [t,u]$
(2) $s+t < r+u \longrightarrow [t,u] < [r,s]$
(3) $r+u = s+t \longrightarrow (r,s)R^*(t,u) \longrightarrow [r,s] = [t,u]$.

Theorem 2.2.14.
For each $[r,s] \in \mathbb{Z}$, $[r,s] < [0,0] \Leftrightarrow r < s$.
Proof:

$$[r,s] < [0,0] \Leftrightarrow r+0 < s+0 \Leftrightarrow r < s.$$

Remark 2.2.15.
According to Theorem 2.2.11 and Notation 2.2.7(i), for all $[r,s] \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}[r,s] < [0,0] &\Leftrightarrow r < s \Leftrightarrow [r, r+l] \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ where } s = r+l \text{ for some } l \\ &\Leftrightarrow [0,l] < [0,0] \\ &\Leftrightarrow -l < 0.\end{aligned}$$