

Number System

1. Set of natural numbers (positive integers) = $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
 - Set of prime numbers = $P = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \dots\}$
 - Set of composite numbers = $\{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, \dots\}$
2. Set of whole numbers (non-negative integers) = $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
3. Set of integers = $Z = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots\}$
 - Set of even integers = $E = \{0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6, \dots\}$
 - Set of odd integers = $O = \{\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 7, \dots\}$

4. Set of rational numbers = $Q = \left\{x \mid x = \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in Z, b \neq 0\right\}$

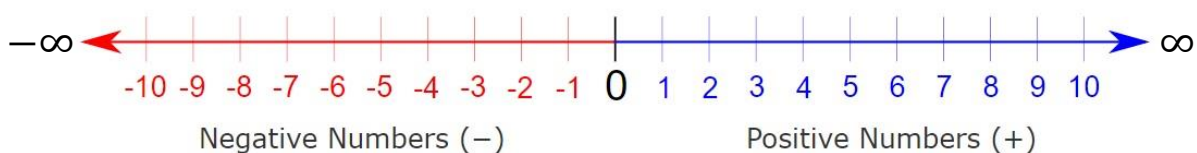
Rational numbers are formed by dividing two integers. Therefore, all integers, terminating decimals (e.g., 1.5, 3.14) and recurring decimals (e.g., $0.333\dots = 0.\bar{3}$) are rational numbers. e.g., $\frac{3}{5}, -2, \frac{7}{2}, \sqrt{4}$ etc.

5. Set of irrational numbers = $Q' = \left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in Z, b \neq 0\right\}$

Numbers that are not rational are called irrational numbers. All non-terminating, non-recurring decimals are irrational numbers. e.g., $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}, \pi, e, \sqrt{2}$ etc.

6. Set of real numbers = $R = Q \cup Q' = (-\infty, \infty)$

Infinity “ ∞ ” is a symbol used to represent very large numbers and “ $-\infty$ ” is used to represent very small numbers as shown in the number line given below:



- ✓ Set of positive real numbers = $R^+ = (0, \infty)$
 - ✓ If x is a positive real number, we write it as $x > 0$.
 - ✓ Set of non-negative real numbers = $R^+ \cup \{0\} = [0, \infty)$
 - ✓ If x is a non-negative real number, we write it as $x \geq 0$.
7. Set of complex numbers = $C = \{x \mid x = a + ib : a, b \in R, i = \sqrt{-1}\}$

$i = \sqrt{-1}$ is not a real number. i (iota) and its multiples are called imaginary numbers. e.g., $i, 2i, -10i$ are imaginary numbers. Complex numbers are combinations of real and imaginary numbers. e.g., $-2, 3i, -2 + 3i, -1 - i$ etc.