30 Sep 24

Integer +, -:

$$11 - 3 = 11 + (-3) = (-3) + 11$$

$$-11 + 23 - 46 + 435 - 637 = (11) + 23 + (-46) + 435$$

$$+ (-637)$$

$$-11 - 3 = -(11+3)$$

I have
$$(-3)$$
 apples = I have to give away +3 eggles
 $-3 = -(+3) = +(-3)$

$$11-(-3) = I$$
 am giving away (-3) apples out of 11, so I will have 14 apples $= 11+3=14$

$$-(-3) = +3; +(-3) = -(+3) = -3;$$

$$-(3+4+5) = -3-4-5$$

$$+(3+4+5) = +3+4+5 - (+) = -$$

$$-(3-4+5) = -3+4-5 - (-) = +$$

$$+(3-4-5) = +3-4-5 + (+) = +$$

$$+(-) = -$$

09 Oct 24 -(-)=+Eg: Krishna Vnate 1 Togetheo =10+10=20 (0 apples 10 apples Koushna gives '3' apples to Vireta 10-3=7 apples 10+3 = 13 apples Togetha Koushna gives (-2) apples to Uneta 13 + (-2) = 11 apples | Together | 9+11=207 - (-2) = 9 apples

Integer #, /

$$(+)*(+)=+$$
 $(-)*(+)= (+)(+)(-)= (+)(+)(-)= (-)*(-)=+$
 $(-)(-)(-)=+$

Properties of Integers

Closure, Associative, Distributive, Commutative properties Closure property: If a, b are integers, then at b is also integer. a-b 11 a 76 11 11 a/b may not be integer This is writter If a,b (E Z (integers))

Distributive property $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ 42(3+2)= a*(b+c) = (a*b)+(a*c) (4*3+(4*2) a*(b-c) = a*b - a*c

Commutative property: a, b = 2 a+6 = 6+a; a \$6 = 6*a a-6 + 6-a; a/b + b/a t, & are commutative on (7) byt -, / are not. HW:(1) Give two examples each for +,-, x, 1 to show if they setisty
closure, associative, distributive, committedire

HW: (2)	Do	the	Same	00	1
				(vations	1 fbating
				Ĵ	Doint numbers
			Syn	abol (R	is for
				Ical	numbers)