

## 0.1 | Types of Numbers

algebra:

algebra is doing stuff to things

- idea of a number changes – 500y ago they didn't know about negs

natural numbers are the most natural, apparently 0 not in natural, 0 in whole

$\mathbb{Z}$  for integers, counting in german

rational numbers:  $a/b$   $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

real numbers: infinite all the way down way more real numbers than rational numbers

- Zero: important for groups – starting point on number lines. true neutral, **Additive Identity**
  - **Multiplicative Identity**: 1
  - identity lets it keep its identity? when the op doesn't change
- negs: so we can deal with negs? so we can undo addition

subtraction is a lie! add negs

subtraction on the natural numbers is not closed

closed: can make a number not in the set

## 0.2 | Groups

any set of mathematical elements under one operation such that there is an identity each element has an inverse

- they do not need to be **commutative**
  - $a+b = b+a$
- **associativity**
  - $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$
  - order doesn't matter
  - most things we are doing will be associative
  - nice number systems are almost always associative

can add dimensions, like complex adding more leads to quaternions or hamiltonians, then to octonions?

## 0.3 | Matrices

- can be called an array
- 2d can use rows and columns as coords

**operations:** addition: only if same dimensions, loop through indices dot: cross: