language Approach to math

$\mathbb{N}$ naturals/counting numbers $0^{*}, 1, 2, 3 \ldots \infty$
created so we can order, identify, and quantify
discuss quantities and order
"I'll take 5" "I want the third"

$\mathbb{Z}$ integers $-\infty \ldots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 \ldots \infty$
created so we can discuss differences, debts
discuss change of quantity
"5 more, no wait 5 <u>less</u>" "You owe me 4 dollars"

$\mathbb{Q}$ rationals
created so we can discuss sub divisions
discuss portions sub quantities
"2 and a half please" "You owe 3.25"

Irrationals π, e, (Imo the real "natural numbers")
A set to place numbers that exist outside of the current ~~~~ language, $P(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q})$ cant produce π
these numbers exist regardless of our understanding, naming, or notation. (Also I prefer π written as Θ)

$\mathbb{R}$ Reals $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$, Irrationals, trans finites.. etc
Created as a catch all, $P(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q})$, so far.
I propose that we use the reals for a unique purpose also. $0 \leq \mathbb{R} \leq 1$. continious language.

Cantor sets between 0 - 1 have been shown to be uncountably infinite. we can map Everything Between Zero and One.

We can use language from all three schools when discussing something. Discrete and continious can coexist.