INTEGERS

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ABSTRACT. This article contains Z Notation definitions for concepts related to the integers, $\mathbb{Z}$. It has been type checked by fUZZ.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The integers, $\mathbb{Z}$, are built-in to Z Notation. This article provides definitions for some related objects so that they can be used and type checked in formal Z specifications.

2. DIVISIBILITY

This section defines *divisibility* of integers.

Given integers x and y we say that x *divides* y if there is some integer q such that $qx = y$.

Divides

$$x, y, q : \mathbb{Z}$$

$$q * x = y$$

Let *divides* denote the divisibility relation between integers where $(x, y) \in divides$ means that x divides y.

$$divides == \{ Divides \bullet x \mapsto y \}$$

Remark.

$$divides \in \mathbb{Z} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

Date: August 8, 2022.

We introduce the usual infix notation $x \mid y$ to denote that $(x, y) \in \mathit{divides}$.

$(\_ \mid \_) == \mathit{divides}$

Example. *The integer* 7 *divides* 42 *because* $6 * 7 = 42$.

$7 \mid 42$

Remark. *Every integer* x *divides* 0 *because* $0 * x = 0$.

$\forall x : \mathbb{Z} \bullet x \mid 0$

3. Divisors

Let x be a nonzero integer that divides the integer y. We say that x is a *divisor* of y.

Divisor
$\mathit{Divides}$
$x \neq 0$

Let the relation $(x, y) \in \mathit{is\_divisor\_of}$ denote that x is a divisor of y.

$\mathit{is\_divisor\_of} == \{\, \mathit{Divisor} \bullet x \mapsto y \,\}$

Let the set $\mathit{divisors}(y)$ denote the set of all divisors of the integer y.

$\mathit{divisors} == (\lambda\, y : \mathbb{Z} \bullet \{\, x : \mathbb{Z} \mid (x, y) \in \mathit{is\_divisor\_of} \,\})$

Remark.

$\mathit{divisors} \in \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\, \mathbb{Z}$

Example. *The integer* 6 *has the following divisors.*

$\mathit{divisors}(6) = \{-6, -3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, 6\}$

Let the set $\mathit{positive\_divisors}(y)$ denote the set of all positive divisors of the integer y.

$\mathit{positive\_divisors} == (\lambda\, y : \mathbb{Z} \bullet \mathit{divisors}(y) \cap \mathbb{N}_1)$

Remark.

$\mathit{positive\_divisors} \in \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\, \mathbb{N}_1$

Example. *The integer* 6 *has the following positive divisors.*

$\mathit{positive\_divisors}(6) = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$

4. Prime Numbers

An integer p is *prime* if it is greater than one and only has one and itself as positive divisors.

Prime

$$p : \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p > 1$$

$$positive\_divisors(p) = \{1, p\}$$

- p is greater than 1.
- 1 and p are the only positive divisors of p.

Example. *The integer* 2 *is prime.*

let $p == 2 \bullet$
  $Prime$

Let *primes* denote the set of all primes.

$primes == \{ Prime \bullet p \}$

Remark.

$primes \subset \mathbb{N}_1$

Example. *The natural numbers* $2, 3, 5,$ *and* 7 *are primes.*

$\{2, 3, 5, 7\} \subseteq primes$

5. Addition of Integer Sequences

Let l be a natural number and let x and y be two integer sequences of length l. Their sum $z = x+y$ is the integer sequence of length l defined by pointwise addition of the terms in x and y.

AddIntegerSequences

$$l : \mathbb{N}$$
$$x, y, z : \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{Z}$$

$$l = \#x = \#y$$

$$z = (\lambda\, i : 1 \mathrel{..} l \bullet x\, i + y\, i)$$

- The sequence z is defined by pointwise addition of the sequences x and y.

Let the function $add\_int\_seq(x, y) = z$ be the sum of two equal-length integer sequences.

$add\_int\_seq == \{ AddIntegerSequences \bullet (x, y) \mapsto z \}$

Remark. *Addition is a partial function on the set of all pairs of integer sequences.*

$add\_int\_seq \in \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{Z} \times \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{Z} \pfun \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{Z}$

We introduce the usual infix notation $x + y = add\_int\_seq(x, y)$.

$(\_ + \_) == add\_int\_seq$

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