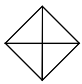


Why

We want to subtract numbers.[1]

Definition

Consider the set $\omega \times \omega$. This set is the set of ordered pairs of ω. In other words, the ordered pairs of natural numbers.

We say that two of these ordered pairs (a, b) and (c, d) is *integer equivalent* the $a + d = b + c$. Briefly, the intuition is that (a, b) represents a less b, or in the usual notation "$a - b$".[2] So this equivalence relation says these two are the same if $a - b = c - d$ or else $a + d = b + c$.

Proposition 1. *Integer equivalence is an equivalence relation.*[3]

We define the *set of integer numbers* to be the set of equivalence classes (see Equivalence Relations) under integer equivalence on $\omega \times \omega$. We call an element of the set of integer numbers an *integer number* or an *integer*. We call the set of integer numbers the *set of integers* or *integers* for short.

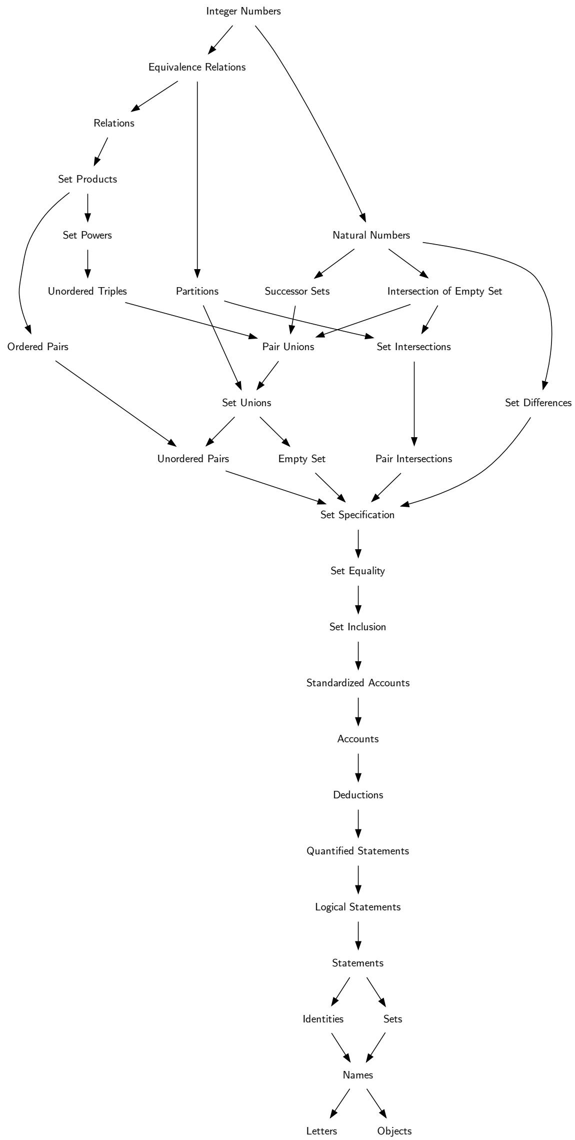
Notation

We denote the set of integers by $\mathbf{Z}$. If we denote integer equivalence by $\sim$ then $\mathbf{Z} = (\omega \times \omega)/\sim$.

[1] Future editions will change this why. In particular, by referencing Inverse Elements and the lack thereof in ω.

[2] This account will be expanded in future editions.

[3] The proof is straightforward. It will be included in future editions.



Integer Numbers
Equivalence Relations
Relations
Set Products
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Unordered Triples
Partitions
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Pair Intersections
Set Specification
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Letters
Objects