



*Folsom High*

# WELCOME

## **Chapter 15: Section 1 Real Number System**

# *Warm Up*

**1. What are some of the different types of numbers you can think of? (Ex. Integers)**

**List at least 3 that you can think of.**

**2. Factor:  $2x^2 + 12x - 54$**

# Chapter 15:1 Learning Target

-I can Identify the different subsets of the real number system and how they relate to each other.

I can determine closure of operations on different sets of numbers.

I can take a repeating decimal and write it as a fraction.

# Real Number System

Numbers can be classified into sets based on their characteristics.

Most numbers we use fall into the Real Numbers

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

# Natural Number System

The natural numbers can be thought of as the counting numbers.  
(Not including 0 or negatives)

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

( $\mathbb{N}$ : Natural Num)

# Whole Number System

The Whole numbers are the naturals and the addition of Zero.  
(No negatives)

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

( $W$ : Whole Num)

( $\mathbb{N}$ : Natural Num)

# Integer Number System

The Integers are the whole number and their additive inverse  
(Now negatives are included)

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

( $\mathbb{Z}$ : Integers)

( $W$ : Whole Num)

( $\mathbb{N}$ : Natural Num)

# Rational Number System

The Rational numbers can all be written as a ratio  $\frac{a}{b}$

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

( $\mathbb{Q}$ : Rational Num)

( $\mathbb{Z}$ : Integers)

( $W$ : Whole Num)

( $\mathbb{N}$ : Natural Num)



# Irrational Number System

The Irrational numbers cannot all be written as a ratio  $\frac{a}{b}$

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

( $\mathbb{Q}$ : Rational Num)

( $\mathbb{Z}$ : Integers)

( $W$ : Whole Num)

( $\mathbb{N}$ : Natural Num)

( $j$ : Irrational Num)

# Real Number System

Made up of the rational and Irrationals as well as their subsets

( $\mathbb{R}$ : Real Num.)

( $\mathbb{Q}$ : Rational Num)

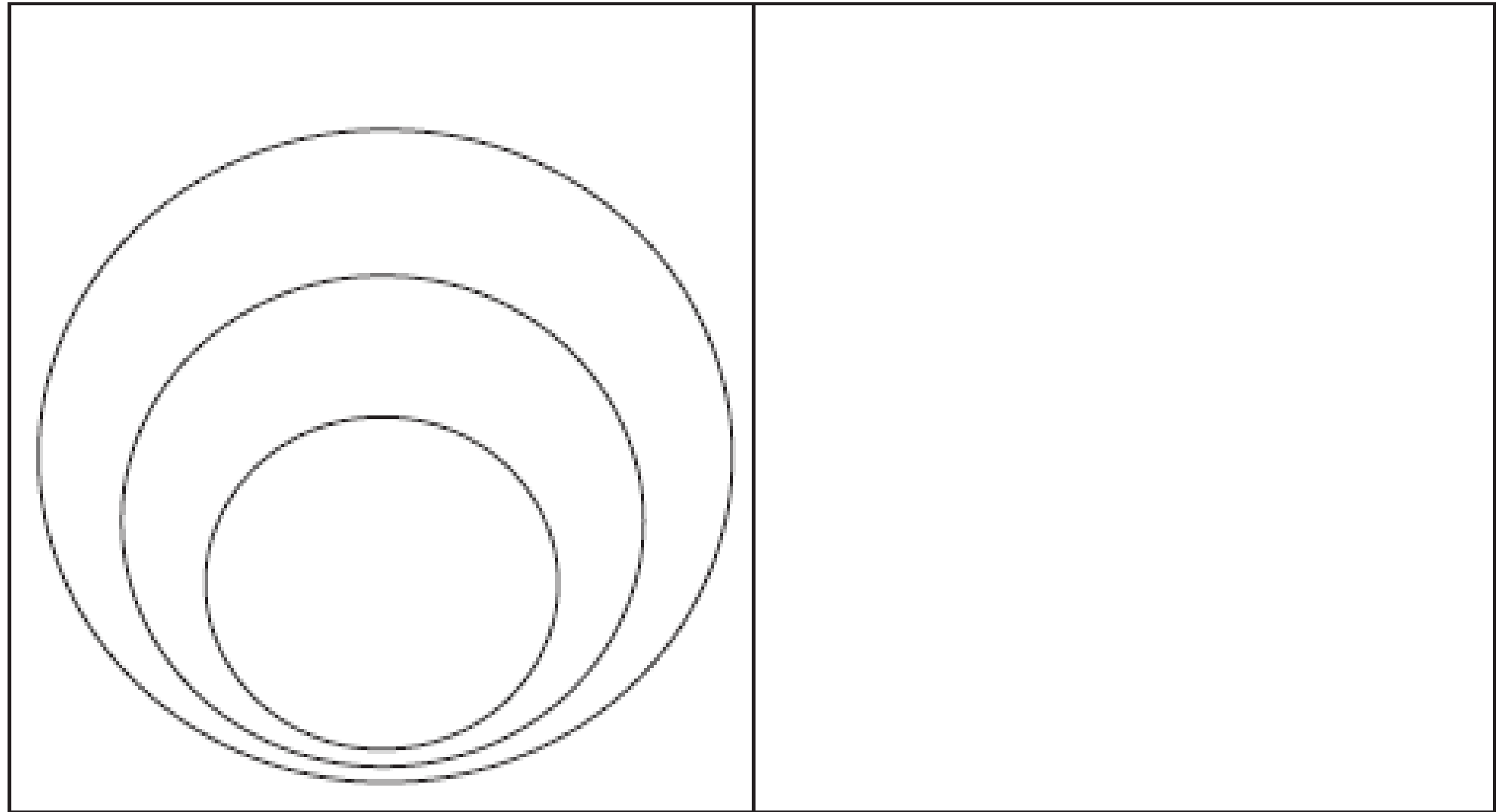
( $\mathbb{Z}$ : Integers)

( $\mathbb{W}$ : Whole Num)

( $\mathbb{N}$ : Natural Num)

( $j$ : Irrational Num)

## Real Numbers



# Determining Closure For Sets

When an operation ( $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\cdot$ ,  $\div$ , ...) is performed on any of the numbers in a set and the result is a number in that same set, the set is said to be closed, or have closure.

Closed for Subtraction  
 $\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$

In the integers I can subtract any two numbers and get another integer.

Not Closed for Subtraction  
 $1, 2, 3, 4 \dots$

In the naturals I cannot always subtract two numbers and get another natural.

Try it & give examples...

Is the set of all even numbers closed for addition?

Is the set of all odd numbers closed for addition?

# Rational Repeating Decimals

**.757575...**