

TYPES OF NUMBERS

1. Natural Numbers : Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are called natural numbers.

2. Whole Numbers : All counting numbers together with zero form the set of whole numbers. Thus,

(A) 0 is the only whole number which is not a natural number.

(B) Every natural number is a whole number

3. Integers : All natural numbers, 0 and negatives of counting numbers i.e., -3, -2, -1, 0.

1, 2, 3, together form the set of integers

(A) Positive Integers : 1, 2, 3, 4, is the set of all positive integers.

(B) Negative Integers : (-1, -2, -3,) is the set of all negative integers.

(C) Non-Positive and Non-Negative integers : 0 is neither positive nor negative.

So, 0, 1, 2, 3, represents the set of non-negative integers, while (0, -1, -2, -3,)

represents the set of non-positive integers.

4. Even Numbers: A number divisible by 2 is called an even number. e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc

5. Odd Numbers : A number not divisible by 2 is called an odd number. e.g., 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc.

6. Prime Numbers : A number greater than 1 is called a prime number, if it has exactly two factors namely 1 and the number itself.

Prime numbers upto 100 are . 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97.

7. Composite Numbers : Numbers greater than 1 which are not prime, are known as composite numbers. eg., 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Note : (i) 1 is neither prime nor composite.

(ii) 2 is the only even number which is prime.

(iii) There are 25 prime numbers between 1 and 100.

8. Co-prime numbers a and b are said to be co-prime if their H.C.F. is 1.

e.g., (2, 3), (4, 5), (7, 9), (8, 11). etc. are co-prime.

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