

# 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-primes prime numbers  $a$  and  $b$  are said to be co primes. if their H.C.F. is 1.

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

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