

FORMAL ARITHMETIC with Integers*Reminders / Reviews / Definitions*

1. **NATURAL** Numbers set : $\mathbb{N} = \{0 ; 1 ; 2 ; 3 ; \dots ; n ; \dots\}$

2. **INTEGERS** set $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots; -n ; \dots ; -2 ; -1 ; 0 ; 1 ; 2 ; \dots ; n ; \dots\}$

3. **DIVISOR** : an **Integer** a is a **divisor** of an **Integer** b \iff *if and only if*
by definition

there is an **Integer** q ($q \neq 0$) such that $b = a \cdot q$ *Notation* : $a \mid b$

4. **FACTOR** : same as **DIVISOR** : a is a **factor** of $b \iff b = a \cdot q$

$\therefore q$ is also a divisor and a factor of b

5. **MULTIPLE** : b is a **MULTIPLE** of a $\iff b = a \cdot q$ *if and only if*
by definition

6. **GCD** := Greatest Common Divisor of two integers a and b :

Notation : $a \wedge b$ *Ex* : $264 \wedge 48 = 24$; $218 \wedge 318 = 6$; $27 \wedge 25 = 1$

7. **LCM** := Least Common Multiple of two integers a and b

Notation : $a \vee b$ *Ex* : $264 \vee 48 = 528$; $218 \vee 318 = 34662$

8. **PRIME Number** := a number which has no other divisor than 1 and itself. *Ex* : 1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 5 ; 7 ; 11 ; 13 ; ... 2011 (please check !)

9. **PRIME FACTORS** of a natural number : the set of **PRIME NUMBERS** which divide exactly that number.

Ex : $1092 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 13$ the prime factors are $\{2 ; 3 ; 7 ; 13\}$

10. **EUCLIDIAN DIVISION** of b by a :

If $b = a \cdot q + r$ with $0 \leq r < a$, then by definition r is the **REST** of the **EUCLIDIAN DIVISION** of b by a , and q is the **QUOTIENT**.