

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Δεν υπάρχει φυσικός } x \\ n < x < n+1 \end{array} \right.$$

Αγού

$1 = \min \mathbb{N}$ και σύμφωνα με την παραπάνω πρόταση

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N} &= \{1, 1+1, 1+1+1, 1+1+1+1, \dots\} \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΤΩΝ ΑΚΕΡΑΙΩΝ (\mathbb{Z})

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{x : -x \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N}$$

Πρόταση

$$z \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(\exists m, n \in \mathbb{N}) z = m - n}_{(*)}$$

Απόδ (\Rightarrow) Έστω $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ Τότε:

$$z \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow z + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{Άρα: } z = (z+1) - 1$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow z - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow z = 1 - 1$$

$$-z \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow z = 1 - (1 - z + 1)$$

(\Leftarrow) Έστω ισχύει το (*)

$$\underline{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad X_n = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : n - x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$1 \in X_n \text{ και } n - 1 = 0 \quad \forall \quad n - 1 \in \mathbb{N}$$

Θδο. X_n επαγωγικά Τότε $\mathbb{N} \subseteq X_n \Rightarrow$ Άρα $X_n = \mathbb{N}$

Ακόμα $X_n \subseteq \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{Θαπώ } m \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow m \in X_n \Rightarrow \boxed{n - m \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Δεν υπάρχει φυσικός } x \\ n < x < n+1 \end{array} \right.$$

Άρα

$1 = \min \mathbb{N}$ και σύμφωνα με την παραπάνω πρόταση

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N} &= \{1, 1+1, 1+1+1, 1+1+1+1, \dots\} \\ &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΤΩΝ ΑΚΕΡΑΙΩΝ (\mathbb{Z})

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{x : -x \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N}$$

Πρόταση

$$z \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \underbrace{(\exists m, n \in \mathbb{N}) z = m - n}_{(*)}$$

Απόδειξη (\implies) Έστω $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ τότε:

$$z \in \mathbb{N} \implies z+1 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{Άρα: } z = (z+1) - 1$$

$$z = 0 \implies z = 1 - 1 \implies z = 1 - 1$$

$$-z \in \mathbb{N} \implies z = 1 - (1 - z + 1)$$

(\impliedby) Έστω ισχύει το (*)

$$\underline{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad X_n = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : n - x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$1 \in X_n \text{ γιατί } n-1 = 0 \quad \forall \quad n-1 \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Θεω. } X_n \text{ στοιχειώδες} \\ \text{Τότε } \mathbb{N} \subseteq X_n \end{array} \right\} \implies \begin{array}{l} \text{Άρα} \\ X_n = \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

Ακόμα $X_n \subseteq \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{Θεωρώ } m \in \mathbb{N} \implies m \in X_n \implies \boxed{n - m \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Θ.δ.ο X_n επαγωγικά

Εστω $z \in X_n \Rightarrow n-z \in \mathbb{Z}$ Άρα

$$\begin{array}{l} n-z \in \mathbb{N} \\ \downarrow \\ n-z=0 \end{array} \Rightarrow n-(z+1) = (n-z) - 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} =0 \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \Rightarrow n-(z+1) \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \underline{z+1 \in X_n} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n-z=0 \\ \downarrow \\ -(n-z) \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \Rightarrow n-(z+1) = (n-z) - 1 = -1 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \underline{z+1 \in X_n}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -(n-z) \in \mathbb{N} \\ \downarrow \\ -(n-z)+1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \Rightarrow -[(n-z)-1] \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow (n-z)-1 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow n-(z+1) \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \underline{z+1 \in X_n}$$

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ.

Αν x, y είναι ακεραίοι, τότε
 $x+y \in \mathbb{Z}$ & $x \cdot y \in \mathbb{Z}$ & $x-y \in \mathbb{Z}$

Αποδ.

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (\exists \kappa, \lambda \in \mathbb{N}) x = \kappa - \lambda$$

$$y \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (\exists \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{N}) y = \mu - \nu$$

$$x+y = (\kappa - \lambda) + (\mu - \nu) = \underbrace{(\kappa + \mu)}_{\text{φυσικός}} - \underbrace{(\lambda + \nu)}_{\text{φυσικός}} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \cdot y = (\kappa - \lambda)(\mu - \nu) = \kappa(\mu - \nu) + (-\lambda)(\mu - \nu) = \kappa\mu + \kappa(-\nu) + (-\lambda)\mu + (-\lambda)(-\nu)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha(-\beta) = -\alpha \cdot \beta}}$$

$$\kappa\mu - \kappa\nu - \lambda\mu + \lambda\nu = \underbrace{(\kappa\mu + \lambda\nu)}_{\text{φυσικός}} - \underbrace{(\kappa\nu + \lambda\mu)}_{\text{φυσικός}} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x-y = (\kappa - \lambda) + (\mu - \nu) = (\kappa + \mu) - (\lambda + \nu)$$

Αποδ. $\underline{\underline{- (\alpha + \beta) = -\alpha - \beta}}$

$$\underbrace{-\alpha - \beta} + (\alpha + \beta) = (-\alpha + \alpha) + (-\beta + \beta) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\downarrow \\ -\alpha - \beta = -(\alpha + \beta)$$

ο αντίστροφος του $\alpha + \beta$

Απόδ. $\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot \beta}, \alpha \neq 0 \neq \beta$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta}\right) (\alpha \cdot \beta) = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \alpha\right) \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \beta\right) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot \beta} \quad \text{o αντιστροφος του } \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta}$$

N.S.O $\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{N} \quad \mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{R}^+ \cap (\{x : -x \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N})$$

Αν (BUR) =

$$= \mathbb{R}^+ \cap \{x : -x \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup (\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \{0\}) \cup (\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{N}) = \mathbb{N}$$

$\mathbb{N} (\mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{R}^+)$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \alpha \beta^{-1}, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta \in \mathbb{N}\right\} \quad \alpha \cdot \beta^{-1} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} = \frac{\alpha\delta + \gamma\beta}{\beta\delta} \quad \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{\delta} = \frac{\alpha\gamma}{\beta\delta}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{\delta} = (\alpha \beta^{-1}) (\gamma \delta^{-1}) = (\alpha \gamma) (\beta^{-1} \delta^{-1}) = (\alpha \gamma) (\beta \delta)^{-1} = \frac{\alpha \gamma}{\beta \delta}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} = (\alpha \beta^{-1}) (\delta \delta^{-1}) + (\gamma \delta^{-1}) (\beta \beta^{-1}) =$$

$$= (\alpha \delta) (\beta^{-1} \delta^{-1}) + (\gamma \beta) (\delta^{-1} \beta^{-1}) = (\alpha \delta) (\beta \delta)^{-1} + (\gamma \beta) (\beta \delta)^{-1} =$$

$$= (\alpha \delta + \gamma \beta) (\beta \delta)^{-1} = \frac{\alpha \delta + \gamma \beta}{\beta \delta}$$