Types of Numbers

' The numbers can be classified into sets known as the number system. The different types of numbers in maths are:

Natural Numbers: Natural numbers start from 1 to infinity. The set of natural numbers is denoted as "N" and it includes N = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5,}

Whole Numbers: Whole numbers are known as non-negative integers and it does not include any fractional or decimal part. It is denoted as "W" and the set of whole numbers includes W = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,}

Integers: Integers are the set of all whole numbers but it includes a negative set of natural numbers also. **"Z"** represents integers and the set of integers are **Z** = {-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3}

Real Numbers: All the positive and negative integers, fractional and decimal numbers without imaginary numbers are called real numbers. It is represented by the symbol **"R"**.



Rational Numbers: Any number that can be written as a ratio of one number over another number is written as rational numbers. This means that any number that can be written in the form of p/q. The symbol "**Q**" represents the rational number.

Irrational Numbers: The number that cannot be expressed as the ratio of one over another is known as irrational numbers and it is represented by the symbol "P".

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Prime numbers: A prime number is a positive integer greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. In other words, a prime number is only divisible by 1 and itself. For example, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, and 13 are all prime numbers.

Composite numbers: A composite number is a positive integer greater than 1 that is not prime. In other words, a composite number has divisors other than 1 and itself. These divisors can be any positive integer between 1 and the number itself. For example, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 are all composite numbers because they have divisors other than 1 and themselves.