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But subtraction doesn't always work in $\mathbb{N}$ : there is no natural number $1-3$.
We introduce the integers to get round this.

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- +, $\times$ and - work in $\mathbb{Z}$, and satisfy familiar rules.
- The ordering $<$ can be extended to $\mathbb{Z}$, and still satisfies familiar rules.


## Divisibility

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## Examples:

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- $12 \nmid 3$
- $4 \mid 52$


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- $10 \nmid 52$


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## Examples:

- $3 \mid 12$
- $12 \nmid 3$
- $4 \mid 52$
- $10 \nmid 52$
- $1 \mid n$ for every $n$
- $n \mid n$ for every $n$


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Lemma 4.1: Suppose $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$. If $a \mid b$ and $b \mid c$ then $a \mid c$.

