Essential Question: What is the closure property?
do
now
Consider the set of whole numbers. Choose two whole numbers: $\qquad$ and $\qquad$
a) add the whole numbers = $\qquad$ . Is the result a whole number? $\qquad$ Will the result always be a whole number for any pair of whole numbers? $\qquad$
b) subtract the whole numbers = $\qquad$ . Is the result a whole number? $\qquad$ Will the result always be a whole number for any pair of whole numbers? $\qquad$
c) multiply the whole numbers = $\qquad$ Is the result a whole number? $\qquad$ Will the result always be a whole number for any pair of whole numbers? $\qquad$
d) divide the whole numbers = $\qquad$ . Is the result a whole number? Will the result always be a whole number for any pair of whole numbers? $\qquad$

## Closure Property

A set is closed (under an operation) if and only if the operation on two elements of the set produces another element of the set. If an element outside the set is produced, then the operation is not closed.

Tell whether the set is closed under the operation. If it is not closed, justify your answer using an example.

| Set | Operation | Closed/Not Closed | Example |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) Rational numbers | subtraction |  |  |
| 2) $\{-1,0,1,2\}$ | addition |  |  |
| 3) Even integers | division |  |  |
| 4) Positive irrational <br> numbers | addition |  |  |
| 5) Integers | multiplication |  |  |

6) Under what operation(s) is the set of rational numbers NOT closed? $\qquad$

| Set | Operation | Closed/Not Closed | Example |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7) Negative integers | addition |  |  |
| 8) Negative integers | multiplication |  |  |
| 9) $\{-2,0,2\}$ | subtraction |  |  |
| 10) $\left\{\frac{1}{2}, 1,2\right\}$ | division |  |  |
| 11) Rational numbers | division |  |  |

12) Under what operation(s) is the set of irrational numbers NOT closed? $\qquad$
13) Consider a set of numbers that is closed under addition and subtraction. What number must be in such a set? Explain. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
14) Consider a set of numbers that is closed under multiplication and division. What number must be in such a set? Explain. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

How do we determine if a set of numbers is closed?

Combine any 2 elements of a set using an operation.


Prove it with an example!

