

E. Anote en el espacio \in , \notin ; según corresponda.

(1) $14 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}$

(6) $15 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(2) $-23 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^-$

(7) $4 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^+$

(3) $0 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(8) $-25 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^-$

(4) $-3 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^+$

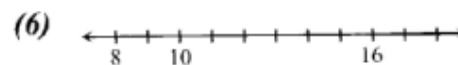
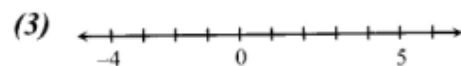
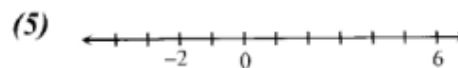
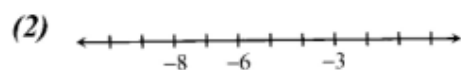
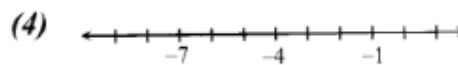
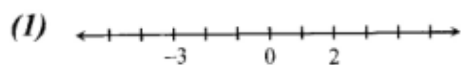
(9) $12 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^-$

(5) $8 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(10) $-13 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^+$

Características de \mathbb{Z} y la recta numérica

A. Complete la recta numérica con los números que faltan.



B. Represente en la recta numérica los números enteros dados en cada caso. Trace una recta para cada grupo de números.

(1) $\{-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

(5) $\{-2, 3, -5, -1, 1, 6\}$

(2) $\{-6, -5, -2, -1, 4, 5\}$

(6) $\{0, -7, -1, 2, 4, -3\}$

C. Anote en el espacio \in , \notin , \subset ó \varnothing ; según corresponda.

(1) $\mathbb{N} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}$

(6) $\{0\} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(2) $-8 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}$

(7) $\{1, 2, 3\} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(3) $\mathbb{Z} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^+$

(8) $\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}^+$

(4) $\mathbb{Z}^- \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{Z}$

(9) $\{1, -2\} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(5) $-11 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$

(10) $\{3, 0, -2\} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbb{N}$