

# Re: Residue Classes

---

*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2007-05/msg03169.html>

---

- *From:* Virgil <virgil@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* Sat, 19 May 2007 09:30:57 -0600
- 

In article <GdE3i.30001\$V75.249@edtnps89>, "Larry Hammick" <larryhammick@xxxxxxxx> wrote:

"Hatto von Aquitanien"

me:

I can think of two reasons why he should be using the term "equivalence class" rather than "residue class".

What would those be?

One is that "residue class" is a long-established bit of jargon in number theory. "Residue" is just a synonym for "remainder", on division. But division is not involved in the current construction.

The second reason is that this formal construction is analogous to various others around math, in which cases residues are irrelevant; examples are — the definition of a rational number  $a/b$  as the equivalence class of the element  $(a,b)$  in  $Z \times Z$ ,

Minor nit: isn't it  $Z \times (Z \setminus \{0\})$ , for  $Z =$  the set of integers and 0 its additive identity?

for the equivalence relation

$wz = yx$

between two elements  $(w,x)$  and  $(y,z)$ .

— the definition of a complex number as an equivalence class of polynomials over  $R$ , modulo the polynomial  $x^2+1$ .

There are many others.

Anyhow, a residue class is a special case of an equivalence class, so that author's jargon is not outright wrong.

LH