

Given: $a \in R, b \in R, c \in R$ where $R = \{\text{Real Numbers}\}$, then:

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|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Addition</u> | |
| ① $a+b = b+a$ | Commutative Property of Addition |
| ② $a+(b+c) = (a+b)+c$ | Associative Property of Addition |
| ③ $a+(-a) = (-a)+a = 0$ | Additive Inverse Property |
| ④ $a+0 = 0+a = a$ | Additive Identity Element |
| ⑤ $a+b = c$ | Closure for Addition |

- II Axioms of Equality:
- ① $a = a$
 - ② $\exists a = b, \text{ then } b = a.$
 - ③ $\exists a = b, b = c, \text{ then } a = c.$

Reflexive Property of Equality.
 Symmetrical Property of Equality.
 Transitive Property of Equality.

III Distributive Property: $a[b+c] = ab+ac$

IV Axiom of opposites: $-(-a) = a$

V $-(a+b) = (-a)+(-b)$ Property of opposite of a sum

VI $a \cdot (-1) = (-1) \cdot a = -a$ Multiplication Property of -1

VII $(-a)(b) = a(-b) = -ab$ and $(-a)(-b) = ab$ Property of opposite in products.

VIII $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} = a$ and $\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{a}} = -\frac{1}{a}, a \neq 0.$ Axiom of Reciprocals

IX $\frac{1}{ab} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{b}$ Property of the Reciprocal of a Product.

X $a-b = a+(-b)$ Definition of Subtraction.

- Multiplication
- ① $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
 - ② $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
 - ③ $a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot a = 1, a \neq 0$
 - ④ $a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a$
 - ⑤ $a \cdot b = c$
 - ⑥ $a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a = 0$

① Commutative Property of Multiplication
 ② Associative Property of Multiplication
 ③ Multiplicative Inverse Property
 ④ Multiplicative Identity Element.
 ⑤ Closure for Multiplication
 ⑥ Multiplication Property of Zero.

XI $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{b}} \cdot a = a \cdot \frac{1}{b}, b \neq 0$

Definition of Division

XII $\exists a = b, \text{ then } a+c = b+c$ Addition Property of Equality

XIII $\exists a = b, \text{ then } a-c = b-c$ Subtraction Property of Equality

XIV $\exists a = b, \text{ then } ac = bc$ Multiplication Property of Equality

XV $\exists a = b, c \neq 0, \text{ then } \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c}$ Division Property of Equality.

XVI For all real numbers a and b , one and only one of the following statements is true: $a < b, a = b, a > b$ Axiom of Comparison.

XVII Every decimal represents a real number and every real number has a decimal representation. Axiom of Completeness.

XVIII Between any two real numbers there is another real number. Property of Density.