

## additive inverse of an inverse element

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In any ring R, the additive inverse of an element  $a \in R$  must exist, is unique and is denoted by -a. Since -a is also in the ring R it also has an additive inverse in R, which is -(-a). Put  $-(-a) = c \in R$ . Then by definition of the additive inverse, -a + c = 0 and -a + a = 0. Since additive inverses are unique, it must be that c = a.