

## 1.B

1.  $-v$  is the additive inverse of  $v$ , so  $v + (-v) = 0$ . Add the additive inverse of  $-v$  to both side, we get  $v + (-v) + (-(-v)) = -(-v)$ . So  $v + 0 = -(-v)$ . Because of additive identity, we get  $v = -(-v)$ .

## 2.s