Why

What is the additive inverse of $[(a, b)]$ in the integers?

Result

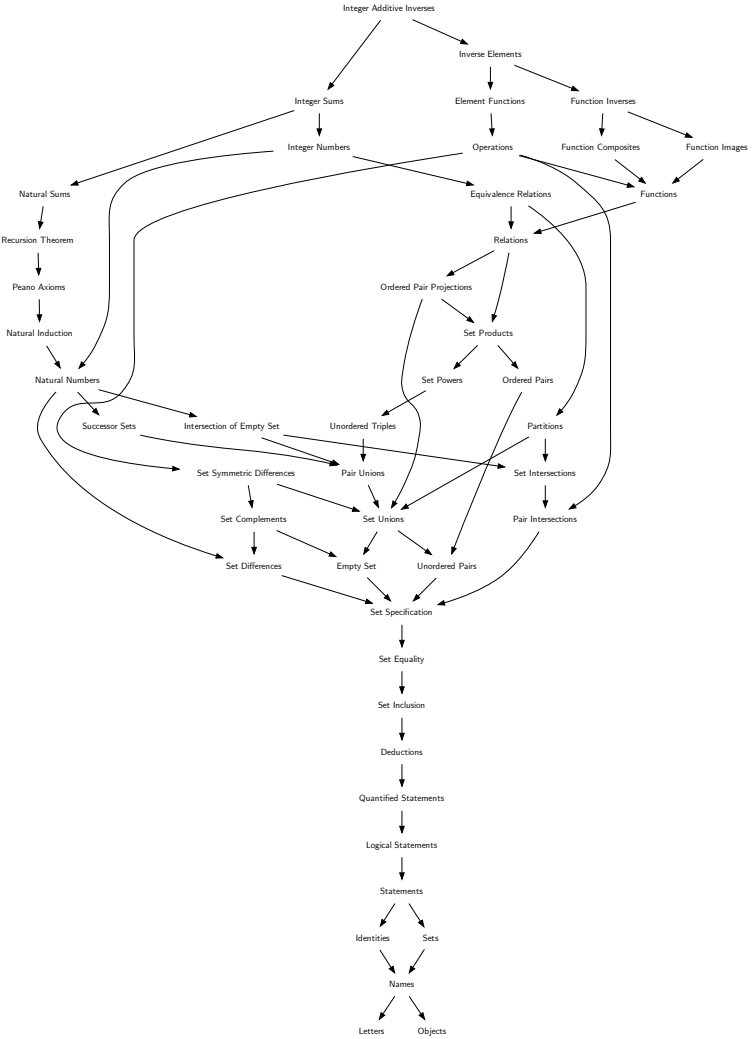
Proposition 1. *The additive inverse of* $[(a, b)] \in \mathbf{Z}$ *is* $[(b, a)]$.

Notation

We denote the additive inverse of $z \in \mathbf{Z}$ by $-z$. We denote $a + (-b)$ by $a - b$.

Subtraction

We call the operation $(a, b) \mapsto a - b$ *subtraction*.


Integer Additive Inverses
Inverse Elements
Integer Sums
Element Functions
Function Inverses
Integer Numbers
Operations
Function Composites
Function Images
Natural Sums
Equivalence Relations
Functions
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Ordered Pair Projections
Natural Induction
Set Products
Natural Numbers
Set Powers
Ordered Pairs
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Unordered Triples
Partitions
Set Symmetric Differences
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Complements
Set Unions
Pair Intersections
Set Differences
Empty Set
Unordered Pairs
Set Specification
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Letters
Objects