Why

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

Result

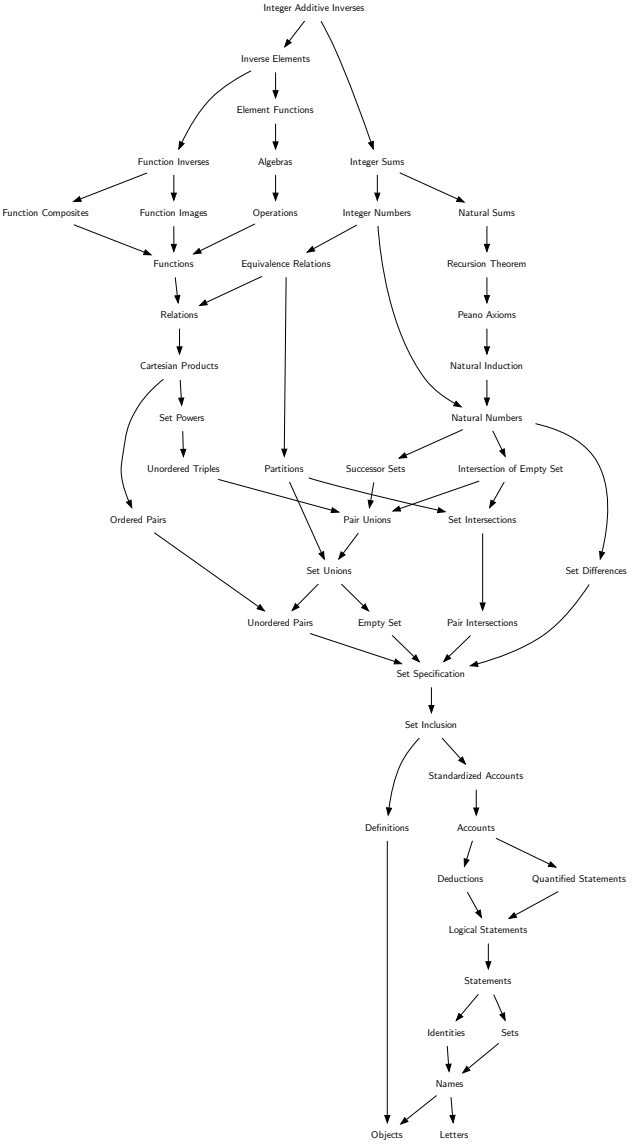
Proposition 1. *The additive inverse of* $[(a, b)] \in \mathbf{Z}$ *is* $[(b, A)]$.

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 on $(a, b) \mapsto a - b$ *subtraction.*


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