Why

What are addition and multiplication for reals? What are the identity elements?

Definition

We call the operation of forming real sums *real addition*. We call the operation of forming real products *real multiplication*.

Results

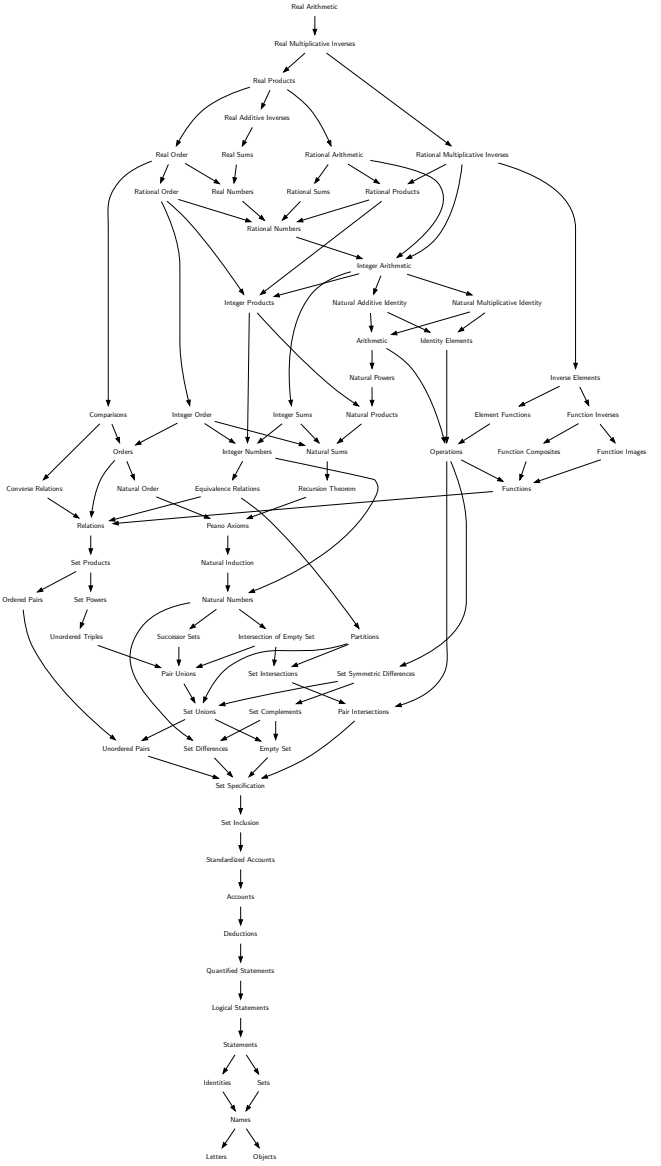
It is easy to see the following.[1]

Distributive

Proposition 1. *For reals* $x, y, z \in \mathbf{Z}$, $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$.[2]

[1] Nonetheless, the full accounts will appear in future editions.

[2] An account will appear in future editions.


Real Arithmetic
Real Multiplicative Inverses
Real Products
Real Additive Inverses
Real Order
Real Sums
Rational Arithmetic
Rational Multiplicative Inverses
Rational Order
Real Numbers
Rational Sums
Rational Products
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Integer Products
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Arithmetic
Identity Elements
Natural Powers
Inverse Elements
Comparisons
Integer Order
Integer Sums
Natural Products
Element Functions
Function Inverses
Orders
Integer Numbers
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Operations
Function Composites
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Converse Relations
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Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Functions
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Peano Axioms
Set Products
Natural Induction
Ordered Pairs
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Unordered Triples
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Partitions
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Symmetric Differences
Set Unions
Set Complements
Pair Intersections
Unordered Pairs
Set Differences
Empty Set
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Letters
Objects