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

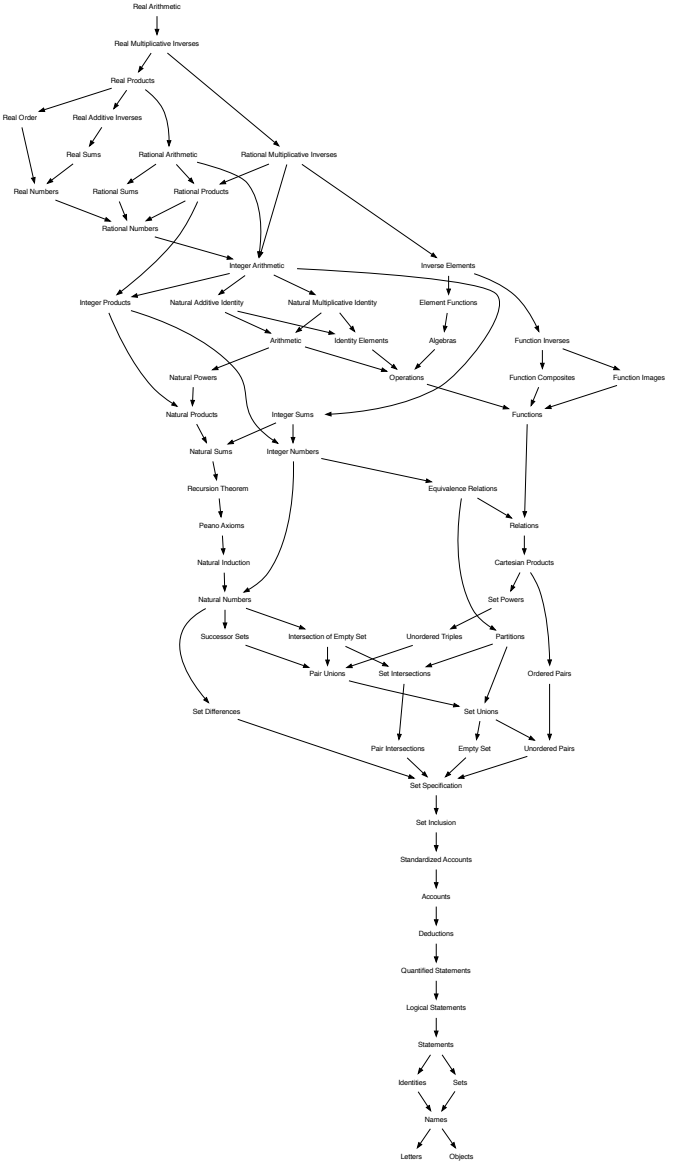
It is easy to see the following.[1]

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