

Corollary 2.1.11: If $ab < 0$, then either i) $a < 0$ and $b > 0$, or ii) $a > 0$ and $b < 0$

2) Prove that if $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $(a) - (a+b) = (-a) + (-b)$

Proof: 1. $(-1)a = (-a)$ (Ex 2.1, 1(c)) 2. $(-1)a + (-b) = (-a) + (-b)$ (Substitute eq 1)
 3. $(-1)b = (-b)$ (Ex 2.1, 1(c)) 4. $(-1)a + (-1)b = (-1)a + (-b)$ (Substitute eq 3)
 5. $(-1)a + (-1)b = (-a) + (-b)$ (Transitivity of eq on 4, 2)
 6. $-1(a+b) = (-1)a + (-1)b$ (D) 7. $(-1)(a+b) = (-a) + (-b)$ (Transitivity of eq on 6, 5)
 8. $(-1)(a+b) = -(a+b)$ (Ex 2.1, 1(c)) 9. $-(a+b) = (-1)(a+b)$ (Symmetry of eq 8)
 10. $-(a+b) = (-a) + (-b)$ (Transitivity of eq on 9, 7)

(b) $(-a) \cdot (-b) = a \cdot b$

Proof: 1. $(-1)a = (-a)$ (Ex 2.1, 1(c)) 2. $(-1)a \cdot (-b) = (-a) \cdot (-b)$ (Substitute eq 1)
 3. $(-1)b = (-b)$ (Ex 2.1, 1(c)) 4. $(-1)a \cdot (-1)b = (-1)a \cdot (-b)$ (Substitute eq 3)
 5. $(-1)a \cdot (-1)b = (-a) \cdot (-b)$ (Transitivity of eq on 4, 2)
 6. $(-1) \cdot a = a \cdot (-1)$ (M1) 7. $(-1) \cdot a \cdot (-1) \cdot b = (a \cdot (-1)) \cdot ((-1) \cdot b)$ (Substitute eq 6)
 8. $(a \cdot (-1)) \cdot ((-1) \cdot b) = (a \cdot (-1)) \cdot (-b)$ (M2)
 9. $(a \cdot (-1)) \cdot (-1) = a \cdot ((-1) \cdot (-1))$ (M2) 10. $(-1) \cdot (-1) = 1$ (Ex 2.1, 1(d))
 11. $a \cdot ((-1) \cdot (-1)) = a \cdot 1$ (Substitute eq 10) 12. $a \cdot 1 = a$ (M3)
 13. $a \cdot ((-1) \cdot (-1)) = a$ (Transitivity of eq on 11, 12)
 14. $(a \cdot (-1)) \cdot (-1) = a$ (Transitivity of eq on 9, 13)
 15. $((a \cdot (-1)) \cdot (-1)) \cdot b = a \cdot b$ (Substitute eq 14)
 16. $a \cdot b = ((a \cdot (-1)) \cdot (-1)) \cdot b$ (Symmetry of eq 15)
 17. $a \cdot b = (a \cdot (-1)) \cdot ((-1) \cdot b)$ (Transitivity of eq on 16, 8)
 18. $(a \cdot (-1)) \cdot ((-1) \cdot b) = a \cdot b$ (Symmetry of eq 18) 19. $((-1) \cdot a) \cdot ((-1) \cdot b) = a \cdot b$ (Transitivity of eq on 7, 18)