1 What requirements S must fullfil in order to become a field?

In order to show that S is a field, we'll need to prove the following ***binary operator*** properties:

1. In S, there are two members, zero - 0_S and one - 1_S
2. S supports the addition and multiplication binary operators
3. Every member in S can be negated, i.e. for every x there is $-x$
4. For every member in S that is not 0_S, $\exists x^{-1} \in S$, it is called the multiplicative inverse of x

In addition, the mentioned binary operators should satisfy the following properties, referred to as ***field axioms***:

1. Associativity of addition(A1) and multiplication(M1):
$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$
$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$
2. Commutativity of addition(A2) and multiplication(M2):
$$a + b = b + a$$
$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$
3. Additive identity(A3) and multiplicative identity(M3)
$$a + 0 = a$$
$$a \cdot 1 = a$$
4. Additive inverse(A4) and multiplicative inverse(M4)
$$a + (-a) = 0$$
$$a \cdot a^{-}1 = 1$$
5. Distributivity(D)
$$a(b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$$

2 Prove: $((a+b)+c)+d = (a+b)+(c+d) = a+(b+(c+d))$

2.1 $\underline{((a+b)+c)+d = (a+b)+(c+d)}$:

First of all, we'll take a look at the left side of the equation.
We'll mark:

$$h = (a+b)$$

Therefore:

$$(h+c)+d = ((a+b)+c)+d$$

$$(h+c)+d \overset{(A1)}{=} h+(c+d)$$

We'll subtitue h with $(a+b)$:

$$h+(c+d) = (a+b)+(c+d)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$((a+b)+c)+d = (a+b)+(c+d)$$

2.2 $\underline{a+(b+(c+d)) = (a+b)+(c+d)}$:

We'll mark:

$$h = (c+d)$$

Therefore:

$$a+(b+h) = a+(b+(c+d))$$

$$a+(b+h) \overset{(A1)}{=} (a+b)+h$$

We'll subtitue h with $(c+d)$:

$$(a+b)+h = (a+b)+(c+d)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a+(b+(c+d)) = (a+b)+(c+d)$$

$$\blacksquare$$

3 Prove: $\forall x, y \in F,\ x(y-z) = xy - xz$

$x(y-z) = x(y+(-z))$ **(A1)**
$x(y+(-z)) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot (-z))$ **(D)**
$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot (-z)) = (x \cdot y) + (-x \cdot z)) = (x \cdot y) - (x \cdot z))$
$(x \cdot y) - (x \cdot z)) = xy - xz$

$$\blacksquare$$

4 Prove: $\forall x, y \in F,\ (x+y)(x+y) = xx + xy + yx + yy$

let $h = (x+y)$ $(x+y)(x+y) = h \cdot (x+y)$
$h \cdot (x+y) = (x \cdot h) + (y \cdot h) = x(x+y) + y(x+y)$ **(D)**
$x(x+y) + y(x+y) = xx + xy + yx + yy$ **(D)**

$\blacksquare$

5 Prove: $\forall x, y \in F,\ (x+y)(x-y) = xx - yy$

$(x+y)(x-y) = xx - xy + yx - yy$ **(ex. 4)**
$xx - xy + yx - yy = xx + (-xy + yx) - yy$ **(A1)**
$(-xy + yx) = (-xy + xy)$ **(A2)**
$(-xy + xy) = 0$ **(A4)**
$\Downarrow$
$xx + (-xy + yx) - yy = xx + 0 - yy = xx - yy$ **(A3)**

$\blacksquare$

6 Prove: $(a = b) \wedge (c = d) \Rightarrow (a + c = b + d) \wedge (ac = bd)$

6.1 $\underline{(a = b) \wedge (c = d) \Rightarrow a + c = b + d}$:

$c = d = x$
$a = b$
$a + x = b + x$ **(Consistency with addition)**
$a + x = a + c$ **(x=c)**
$b + x = b + d$ **(x=d)**
$\Downarrow$
$a + c = b + d$

6.2 $\underline{(a = b) \wedge (c = d) \Rightarrow ac = bd}$:

$c = d = x$
$a = b$
$ax = bx$ **(Consistency with multiplication)**
$ax = ac$ **(x=c)**
$bx = bd$ **(x=d)**
$\Downarrow$
$ac = bd$

$\blacksquare$

7 $A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \middle| a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

7.1 Does A have a neutral additive member?

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+0 \end{pmatrix}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ **(A3)**
$\Downarrow$
$0_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

7.2 Does A have a neutral multiplicative member?

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ **(M3)**
$\Downarrow$
$1_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

7.3 Is A a field?

7.3.1 A1 - Additive Associativity

$\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right] \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \oplus \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right]$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b+c \end{pmatrix}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+b+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+b+c \end{pmatrix}$
$\Downarrow$
$\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right] \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \oplus \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right]$

7.3.2 M1 - Multiplicative Associativity

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\right]\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}\stackrel{?}{=}\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}\right]$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\ab\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}\stackrel{?}{=}\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\bc\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\abc\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\abc\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\right]\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}\right]$$

7.3.3 A2 - Additive Commutativity

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\oplus\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\stackrel{?}{=}\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\oplus\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a+b\end{pmatrix}\stackrel{?}{=}\begin{pmatrix}1\\b+a\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a+b\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\b+a\end{pmatrix}\ \textbf{(A2: In A, } a\in\mathbb{R}\textbf{)}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\oplus\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\oplus\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}$$

7.3.4 M2 - Multiplicative Commutativity

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\stackrel{?}{=}\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\ab\end{pmatrix}\stackrel{?}{=}\begin{pmatrix}1\\ba\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\ab\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\ba\end{pmatrix}\ \textbf{(M2: In A, } a\in\mathbb{R}\textbf{)}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\odot\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}$$

7.3.5 A3 - Additive Identity

$$\exists\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}\in A\left|\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\oplus\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\right.?$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\oplus\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\a+0\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}\ \textbf{(A3: In A, } a\in\mathbb{R}\textbf{)}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}=0_A$$

7.3.6 M3 - Multiplicative Identity

$$\exists \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} \in A \middle| \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}?$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\1a\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \textbf{ (M3: In A, } a \in \mathbb{R}\textbf{)}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix} = 1_A$$

7.3.7 A4 - Additive Inverse

$$\exists \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} \in A \middle| \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} = 0_A?$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix}1\\-a\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\a+(-a)\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} = 0_A \textbf{ (A4: In A, } a \in \mathbb{R}\textbf{)}$$

7.3.8 M4 - Multiplicative Inverse

$$\exists \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} \in A \middle| \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} = 1_A?$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix}1\\\frac{1}{a}\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\cdot\frac{1}{a}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\cdot\frac{1}{a}\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\\frac{a}{a}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\\frac{a}{a}\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix} = 1_A$$

7.3.9 D - Distributivity

In order to display distributivity, we'll need to show the A equivalent of:

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

We need to prove: $\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}\right] \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix}1\\ab\end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix}1\\ac\end{pmatrix}$

A's Addition property: $\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \left[\begin{pmatrix}1\\b\end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix}1\\c\end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix}1\\b+c\end{pmatrix}$

A's Multiplication property: $\begin{pmatrix}1\\a\end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix}1\\b+c\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\a(b+c)\end{pmatrix}$

Since A's bottom member of the pair $\in \mathbb{R}$, we'll use Axiom D:

$$\begin{pmatrix}1\\a(b+c)\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\ab\end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix}1\\ac\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\blacksquare$$

8 Is B a field?

If B fulfills all 9 field's axioms, B is a field, let's check them one by one.

8.1 A1 - Additive Associativity

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}\right] \oplus \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \left[\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix}\right]$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} a+c \\ b+d \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} c+e \\ d+f \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} a+c+e \\ b+d+f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+c+e \\ b+d+f \end{pmatrix}$$

8.2 M1 - Multiplicative Associativity

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}\right] \odot \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \left[\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix}\right]$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} ac \\ bd \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} ce \\ df \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} ace \\ bdf \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ace \\ bdf \end{pmatrix}$$

8.3 A2 - Additive Commutativity

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} a+c \\ b+d \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} c+a \\ d+b \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use axiom A2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+c \\ b+d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c+a \\ d+b \end{pmatrix}$$

8.4 M2 - Multiplicative Commutativity

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} ac \\ bd \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} ca \\ db \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use axiom M2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} ac \\ bd \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ca \\ db \end{pmatrix}$$

8.5 A3 - Additive Identity

Now, we'll look for 0_B:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+0 \\ b+0 \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use axiom A3:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+0 \\ b+0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0_B$$

8.6 M3 - Multiplicative Identity

Now, we'll look for 1_B:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1a \\ 1b \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use axiom M3:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1a \\ 1b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1_B$$

This answers (ii).

8.7 A4 - Additive Inverse

Now, let us find if exists a member, $\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \in B$, for any other member $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \in B$, so that:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = 0_B$$

We'll start by adding the inverse of every number to itself:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} -a \\ -b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+(-a) \\ b+(-b) \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use axiom A4 to find the sum's value:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+(-a) \\ b+(-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0_B$$

This answers (i).

8.8 M4 - Multiplicative Inverse

Now, let us find if exists a member, $\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \in B$, for any other member $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \in B$, so that:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = 1_B$$

Let's multiply every number by its multiplicitive inverse:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} \\ \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \\ b \cdot \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use axiom M4:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \\ b \cdot \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1_B$$

8.9 D - Distributivity

In order to display distributivity, we'll need to show the B equivalent of:

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

i.e., we need to prove:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \left[\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} ac \\ bd \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} ae \\ bf \end{pmatrix}$$

First, let's solve:

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

We use B's binary additive operator:

$$\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c + e \\ d + f \end{pmatrix}$$

We use B's binary multiplicative operator:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} c + e \\ d + f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a(c + e) \\ b(d + f) \end{pmatrix}$$

As $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{R}$, we can use the distributivity axiom to unpack:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a(c + e) \\ b(d + f) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac + ae \\ bd + bf \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac \\ bd \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} ae \\ bf \end{pmatrix}$$

This answers (iii).

$$\blacksquare$$

23 Prove $-(a+b) = (-a) + (-b) = -a - b$:

According to axiom *A4*:

$$-(a+b) + (a+b) = 0$$

Now, let's add $-a-b$ to both sides of the equation:

$$-(a+b) + (a+b) - a - b = -a - b$$

And use axioms *A1* and *A2*:

$$-(a+b) + (a + (-a)) + (b + (-b)) = -a - b$$

According to axiom *A4*:

$$-(a+b) + (0) + (0) = -a - b$$

And according to axiom *A3* and the definition of deduction:

$$-(a+b) = -a - b = (-a) + (-b)$$

■

26 Prove $(-a)(-b) = ab$:

According to multiplicative identity axiom:

$$(-a)(-b) = ((-1) \cdot a)((-1) \cdot b)$$

According to multiplicative commutativity axiom:

$$((-1) \cdot a)((-1) \cdot b) = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot a \cdot b$$

And multiplicative identity axiom again:

$$(-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot a \cdot b = 1 \cdot a \cdot b = ab$$

■

30 Prove $a \neq 0 \implies 0/a = 0$:

30.1 Lemma: $a \cdot 0 = 0$

According to the distributivity and multiplicative identity axioms:

$$a \cdot 0 + a = a(0+1) = a \cdot 1 = a$$

Therefore:

$$a \cdot 0 + a = a$$

We'll subtract a from both sides of the equation:

$$a \cdot 0 + a - a = a - a$$

$$a \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\blacksquare$$

30.2 $a \neq 0 \implies 0/a = 0$

According to the definition of division:

$$0/a = 0 \cdot a^{-1}$$

According to the lemma:

$$0 \cdot a^{-1} = 0$$

$$\blacksquare$$

37 Solve in $\mathbb{R}$:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{53} (-1)^i$$

We can notice that 53 is an odd number, and therefore (-1) is multiplied by itself an odd number of times.
Therefore, we can say that the following two are identical:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{53} (-1)^i = \sum_{i=1}^{1} (-1)^i = -1$$

$$\blacksquare$$

38 Solve in $\mathbb{R}$:

$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} [k \cdot k - (k-1) \cdot (k-1)]$$

First, let's understand this by solving:

$$\sum_{k=3}^{4} [k \cdot k - (k-1) \cdot (k-1)]$$

$$\sum_{k=3}^{4} [k \cdot k - (k-1) \cdot (k-1)] = 4^2 - 3^2 + 3^2 - 2^2 = 4^2 - 2^2$$

Therefore, we can extrapolate:

$$\sum_{k=3}^{20} [k \cdot k - (k-1) \cdot (k-1)] = 20^2 - 2^2$$

$$\blacksquare$$

49

$$a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + a_3X_3 = b$$

49.1 $\underline{(1, 1, 2, 1)}$:

Apply the coefficients:

$$X_1 + X_2 + 2X_3 = b$$

Change the equation to a single variable equation:

$$X_1 = b - t_1 - 2t_2$$

Or:

$$c = X_2 + 2X_3$$

$$X_1 = b - (X_2 + 2X_3) = b - c$$