# 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.** ((a+b)+c)+d=(a+b)+(c+d):

let 
$$h = (a + b)$$
  
 $(h + c) + d = ((a + b) + c) + d$   
 $(h + c) + d = h + (c + d)$  (Axiom A1)  
 $h + (c + d) = (a + b) + (c + d)$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow$   
 $((a + b) + c) + d = (a + b) + (c + d)$ 

### **2.2.** a + (b + (c + d)) = (a + b) + (c + d):

let 
$$h = (c + d)$$
  
 $a + (b + h) = a + (b + (c + d))$   
 $a + (b + h) = (a + b) + h$  (Axiom A1)  
 $(a + b) + h = (a + b) + (c + d)$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow$   
 $a + (b + (c + d)) = (a + b) + (c + d)$ 

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x(y-z) = x(y+(-z)) \; \textbf{(Axiom A1)} \\ x(y+(-z)) = (x\cdot y) + (x\cdot (-z)) \; \textbf{(Axiom D)} \\ (x\cdot y) + (x\cdot (-z)) = (x\cdot y) + (-x\cdot z)) = (x\cdot y) - (x\cdot z)) \\ (x\cdot y) - (x\cdot z)) = xy - xz \end{array}$$

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

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