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Formal proof for $(-1) \\times (-1) = 1$ - Mathematics Stack Exchange

Is there a formal proof for $(-1) \\times (-1) = 1$? It's a fundamental formula not only in arithmetic but also in the whole of math. Is there a proof for it or is it just assumed?

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□1□□□□8□□: 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 □□□ This is an arithmetic sequence since there is a common difference between each term. In this case, adding 18 to the previous term in the sequence gives the next term. In other words, an=a1+d (n−1). Arithmetic Sequence: d=1/8

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What is the value of 1^i? - Mathematics Stack Exchange

The formal moral of that example is that the value of 1i 1 i depends on the branch of the complex logarithm that you use to compute the power. You may already know that 1 =e0+2kiπ 1 = e 0 + 2 k i π for every integer k k, so there are many possible choices for log(1) log (1).