2. Consider any L'-formula $\phi(\overline{x}, \overline{c})$ where $\overline{x}$ represents free variables and $\overline{c}$ represents constants. Then there is a corresponding L-formula $\phi(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$ where the constants have been replaced by free variables $\overline{y}$. Because T has quantifier elimination, then there is a quantifier-free L-formula $\psi(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$ such that $T \models \forall \overline{x}, \overline{y}(\phi(\overline{x}, \overline{y}) \leftrightarrow \psi(\overline{x}, \overline{y}))$. Because $T' \supseteq T$, then $T' \models \forall \overline{x}, \overline{y}(\phi(\overline{x}, \overline{y}) \leftrightarrow \psi(\overline{x}, \overline{y}))$. Since this is true for all free variables $\overline{y}$, we can simply replace them with constants $\overline{c}$ and get that $T' \models \forall \overline{x}(\phi(\overline{x}, \overline{c}) \leftrightarrow \psi(\overline{x}, \overline{c}))$. Since $\psi(\overline{x}, \overline{c})$ is quantifier free, then T' has quantifier elimination.

   If a theory lacks a statement about the order of two constants c_1 and c_2, then clearly the theory cannot be complete since neither $c_1 < c_2$ nor $\neg(c_1 < c_2)$ is proved by the theory. Now consider a theory T that completely determines the order of the constants. Because DLO without endpoints has quantifier elimination, then by the argument above, adding constants to DLO still yields a theory with quantifier elimination. And for a theory with quantifier elimination, any embedding of a substructure into a larger structure will be elementary. Let $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ be two structures modeling T and consider the substructures of each consisting of just those constants. Then because T completely determines the order of the constants, the substructures must be isomorphic. And these substructures are elementary equivalent to $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$, so the structures satisfy the same formulas. If there was a formula ϕ such that neither $T \models \phi$ nor $T \models \neg\phi$, then we could create two models of the theory that were not elementary equivalent. Thus, T must be complete.