POMA Note

Jacob Xie

January 1, 2023

1 The Real and Complex Number Systems

Ordered Sets

Definition 1.8. Suppose S is an ordered set, $E \subset S$, and E is bounded above. Suppose there exists an $\alpha \in S$ with the following properties:

(i) α is an upper bound of E.

(ii) If $\gamma < \alpha$ the γ is not an upper bound of E.

Then α is called the *least upper bound of E* or the *supremum of E*, and we write

$$\alpha = \sup E$$

The *greatest lower bound*, or *infimum*, of a set E which is bounded below is defined in the same manner: The statement

$$\alpha = \inf E$$

means that α is a lower bound of E and that no β with $\beta > \alpha$ is a lower bound of E.

Note S 是有序集合的情况下，E 又是属于 S 的，并且 E 拥有上界。那么只会存在一个 α 是 E 的最小上界。同理如果是 E 拥有下界，只会存在一个 α 是 E 的最大下界。发音：Supremum [su:ˈpri:məm]；Infimum [ˈɪnfaɪməm]。

Definition 1.10. An ordered set S is said to have the *least-upper-bound property* if the following is true: If $E \subset S$, E is not empty, and E is bounded above, then $\sup E$ exists in S.

Note S 中存在 $E \subset S$，且 E 具有最小上界，那么 S 就具有最小上界性，反之亦然。

Theorem 1.11. Suppose S is an ordered set with the least-upper-bound property, $B \subset S$, B is not empty, and B is bounded below. Let L be the set of all lower bounds of B. Then $\alpha = \sup L$ exists in S, and $\alpha = \inf B$. In particular, $\inf B$ exists in S.

Proof.

因为 B 是有下界的，且 L 不为空。由于 L 包含了所有的 y（$y \in S$）且满足不等式 $y \leq x$（$x \in B$），那么所有的 $x \in B$ 都是 L 的上界。因此 L 是有上界的。关于 S 的假设意为在 S 中有一个 L 的最小上界，被称为 α。

如果 $\gamma < \alpha$ 那么（根据定义 1.8）γ 并不是 L 的一个上界，因此 $\gamma \notin B$。对于所有的 $x \in B$ 都有 $\alpha \leq x$。因此 $\alpha \in L$。

如果 $\alpha < \beta$ 那么 $\beta \notin L$，因为 α 是 L 的一个上界。

我们展示过了 $\alpha \in L$ 但是 $\beta \notin L$ 而 $\beta > \alpha$ 的情况。也就是说，α 是 B 的一个下界，但是当 $\beta > \alpha$ 时 β 却不是。这就意味着 $\alpha = \inf B$。 □

Fields

Definition 1.12. A field is a set F with two operations, called *addition* and *multiplication*, which satisfy the following so-called ”field axioms” (A), (M), and (D):

(A) Axioms for addition

(A1) If $x \in F$ and $y \in F$, then their sum $x + y$ is in F.

(A2) Addition is commutative: $x + y = y + x$ for all $x, y \in F$.

(A3) Addition is associative: $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$ for all $x, y, z \in F$.

(A4) F contains an element 0 such that $0 + x = x$ for every $x \in F$.

(A5) To every $x \in F$ corresponds an element $-x \in F$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.

(M) Axioms for multiplication

(M1) If $x \in F$ and $y \in F$, then their product xy is in F.

(M2) Multiplication is commutative: $xy = yx$ for all $x, y \in F$.

(M3) Multiplication is associative: $(xy)z = x(yz)$ for all $x, y, z \in F$.

(M4) F contains an element $1 \neq 0$ such that $1x = x$ for every $x \in F$.

(M5) If $x \in F$ and $x \neq 0$ then there exists an element $\frac{1}{x} \in F$ such that $x \cdot (\frac{1}{x}) = 1$.

(D) The distributive law

$x(y + z) = xy + xz$ holds for all $x, y, z \in F$.

Note 域的定义：维基百科。

Definition 1.17. An *ordered field* is a field F which is also an ordered set, such that:

1. $x + y < x + z$ if $x, y, z \in F$ and $y < z$,
2. $xy > 0$ if $x \in F$, $y \in F$, $x > 0$, and $y > 0$.

如果 $x > 0$，我们称 x 为 *positive*；如果 $x < 0$，x 则为 *negative*。

The Real Field

Theorem 1.19. There exists an ordered field R which has the least-upper-bound property. Moreover, R contains Q as a subfield.

第二个声明意味着 $Q \subset R$ 以及加法与乘法在 R 上的运算，当应用于 Q 的成员时，与有理数的通常操作重合；同样的，正有理数成员时 R 的正元素。

R 的成员被称为 *real numbers*，即实数。

The Extended Real Number System

The Complex Field

Euclidean Spaces

2 Basic Topology