

The System of Real Numbers, denoted  $\mathbb{R}$ , is a set, containing constants  $0$  and  $1$  with  $0 \neq 1$ .

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On the set  $\mathbb{R}$ , the following are defined:

1. A binary operation  $(x, y) \rightarrow x + y$  (addition).
2. A binary operation  $(x, y) \rightarrow xy$  (multiplication).
3. A unary operation  $x \rightarrow -x$  (negation).
4. A unary operation  $x \rightarrow x^{-1}$  defined for  $x \neq 0$  (inversion).
5. A relation  $<$ .

These are subject to the following axioms:

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## The Field Axioms

### Commutativity

(Addition) For all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x + y = y + x$ .

(Multiplication) For all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $xy = yx$ .

### Associativity

(Addition) For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$ .

(Multiplication) For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(xy)z = x(yz)$ .

### Identity

(Addition) For all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x + 0 = x$  and  $0 + x = x$ .

(Multiplication) For all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x1 = x$  and  $1x = x$ .

### Invertibility

(Addition) For all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x + (-x) = 0$  and  $-x + x = 0$ .

(Multiplication) For all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , with  $x \neq 0$ ,  $xx^{-1} = 1$  and  $x^{-1}x = 1$ .

### Distributivity

For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x(y + z) = xy + xz$  and  $(y + z)x = yx + zx$ .

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## The Order Axioms

### Trichotomy

For all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , exactly one of  $x = y$ ,  $x < y$ , or  $y < x$  is true.

### Transitivity

For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ , if  $x < y$  and  $y < z$ , then  $x < z$ .

### Monotonicity

(Addition) For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ , if  $x < y$ , then  $x + z < y + z$ .

(Positive Multiplication) For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ , if  $x < y$  and  $0 < z$ , then  $xz < yz$ .

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### Completeness

For any non-empty subsets  $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , with the property that for all  $a \in A$  and all  $b \in B$ ,  $a \leq b$ , there is at least one real number  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  with the property that for all  $a \in A$  and all  $b \in B$ ,  $a \leq c \leq b$ .