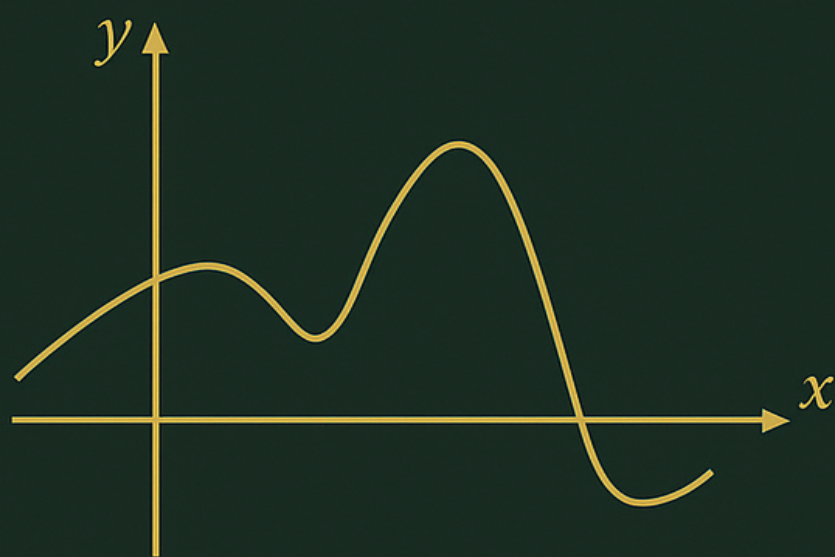


# REAL ANALYSIS

A SELF-TAUGHT APPROACH



Luis Vasquez

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Sources

The following notes are taken from the compilation of a few sources

- Zorich, V. A. (2004). Mathematical analysis I (R. Cooke, Trans.). Springer.
- MIT 18.100B Real Analysis, Spring 2025, available at the MIT OCW youtube channel

## 1.2 Purpose

This notes are taken in a way that is easy to understand math for myself (the author). No obscure proof or incomplete idea will be included, avoiding partial understanding of a certain topic. It also covers the need of having an easy-to-follow approach to *Real Analysis*, making it possible to read this through to revisit known topics without the need of rabbithole-ing at other sources. Since I will also be studying the course while taking this notes, the document as a whole will be written by hand without any AI slob nor blind copy/pasting, and since English is not my native language, typos may appear here and there.

*When I say **we**, it means you (the reader) and I. When I say **I/myself**, responsability only lies on me (the author).*

## 2 Base knowledge

### 2.1 What is a Field

*“We can verify that a set is a field by checking that multiplication is a well-defined operation, i.e., it is independent of the representative.”*

For example, for arbitrary rational numbers  $Q$ :

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1}$$

And evaluate an equivalent expression with different representatives of the same numbers:

$$\frac{m_2}{n_2} \times \frac{p_2}{q_2}$$

Given that:

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} = \frac{m_2}{n_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{p_1}{q_1} = \frac{p_2}{q_2}$$

We want to verify that both multiplication results are the same. To review this, we start from the tautology (intuitive truth):

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} = \frac{m_2}{n_2} \iff m_1 \times n_2 = m_2 \times n_1 \tag{A}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{q_1} = \frac{p_2}{q_2} \iff p_1 \times q_2 = p_2 \times q_1 \tag{B}$$

Then, operating the multiplication using both representatives:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1} &= \frac{m_1 \cdot p_1}{n_1 \cdot q_1} \\ \frac{m_2}{n_2} \times \frac{p_2}{q_2} &= \frac{m_2 \cdot p_2}{n_2 \cdot q_2} \end{aligned}$$

Conveniently, we want to form  $m_1 \times n_2$  to use the first ground truth:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1} \times n_2 &= \frac{m_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot p_1}{n_1 \cdot q_1} \\ &= \frac{m_2 \cdot n_1 \cdot p_1}{n_1 \cdot q_1} \quad (\text{replacing using A}) \\ &= \frac{m_2 \cdot p_1}{q_1} \quad (\text{simplifying } n_1) \end{aligned}$$

Applying the same logic for  $p_1 \times q_2$  to use the second ground truth:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1} \times n_2 \times q_2 &= \frac{m_2 \cdot p_1 \cdot q_2}{q_1} \\ &= \frac{m_2 \cdot p_2 \cdot q_1}{q_1} \quad (\text{replacing using B}) \\ &= m_2 \cdot p_2 \quad (\text{simplifying } q_1) \end{aligned}$$

Finally, rearranging:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1} \times n_2 \times q_2 &= m_2 \cdot p_2 \\ \frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1} &= \frac{m_2 \cdot p_2}{n_2 \cdot q_2} \\ \frac{m_1}{n_1} \times \frac{p_1}{q_1} &= \frac{m_2}{n_2} \times \frac{p_2}{q_2} \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

This is not a rigorous demonstration, but gives us a first step to go from the intuition of a solution (particularly for  $\mathbb{Q}$ ) to a more formal procedure based on the real definition of a field.

## 2.2 Formal definition

<b>Definition</b>	A <b>field</b> $\mathbb{F}$ is a set with two operations: addition ( $\oplus$ ) and multiplication ( $\otimes$ ), with the following properties:
Field	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>x, y \in \mathbb{F} \implies x \oplus y \in \mathbb{F}</math></li> <li>• <math>x, y \in \mathbb{F} \implies x \oplus y = y \oplus x</math></li> <li>• <math>x, y, z \in \mathbb{F} \implies (x \oplus y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y \oplus z)</math></li> <li>• <math>\exists 0 \in \mathbb{F}</math> such that <math>\forall x \in \mathbb{F}, x \oplus 0 = x</math></li> <li>• <math>\forall x \in \mathbb{F}, \exists (-x) \in \mathbb{F}</math> such that <math>x \oplus (-x) = 0</math></li> <li>• <math>x, y \in \mathbb{F} \implies x \otimes y \in \mathbb{F}</math></li> <li>• <math>x, y \in \mathbb{F} \implies x \otimes y = y \otimes x</math></li> <li>• <math>x, y, z \in \mathbb{F} \implies (x \otimes y) \otimes z = x \otimes (y \otimes z)</math></li> <li>• <math>\exists 1 \in \mathbb{F}</math> such that <math>\forall x \in \mathbb{F}, x \otimes 1 = x</math></li> <li>• <math>\forall x \in \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}, \exists x^{-1} \in \mathbb{F}</math> such that <math>x \otimes x^{-1} = 1</math></li> </ul>

The first five properties correspond to the addition operation, and the last five to the multiplication operation. In order to relate both sets of properties, the following axiom is stated:

<b>Axiom</b>	Let $x, y, z \in \mathbb{F}$ . Then
Distributive law	$x \otimes (y \oplus z) = x \otimes y \oplus x \otimes z$
2.1	

<b>Theorem</b>	For any field $\mathbb{F}$ , there exists only one zero element.
Zero uniqueness	
2.1	

**Proof** Assume  $0_1$  and  $0_2$  are zeros for a field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Then

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{F} : \begin{cases} 0_1 + x = x & \text{(A)} \\ 0_2 + x = x & \text{(B)} \end{cases}$$

For both cases, let  $x$  be  $0_2$  and  $0_1$  respectively:

$$x = 0_2 \implies \text{(A)} : \quad 0_1 + 0_2 = 0_2 \quad \text{(C)}$$

$$x = 0_1 \implies \text{(B)} : \quad 0_2 + 0_1 = 0_1 \quad \text{(D)}$$

From (C) and commutativity:

$$0_2 + 0_1 = 0_2$$

Comparing this result with (D):

$$\begin{aligned} 0_2 + 0_1 = 0_2 \quad \text{and} \quad 0_2 + 0_1 = 0_1 \\ \implies 0_1 = 0_2 \end{aligned}$$

□

## 2.3 Order

<b>Definition</b> Ordered sets 2.2	<p>A set <math>S</math> is <b>ordered</b> when it has an ordering “<math>&lt;</math>” such that for all <math>x, y \in S</math>, exactly one of the following properties holds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>x = y</math></li> <li>2. <math>x &lt; y</math></li> <li>3. <math>y &lt; x</math></li> </ol>
--	---

<b>Definition</b> Ordered fields 2.3	<p>A field <math>\mathbb{F}</math> is <b>ordered</b> if it is also an ordered set. As a consequence, the following properties apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>x, y \in \mathbb{F}, x &lt; y \implies \forall z \in \mathbb{F}, x \oplus z &lt; y \oplus z</math></li> <li>• <math>x, y \in \mathbb{F}, 0 &lt; x, y \implies 0 &lt; x \otimes y</math></li> </ul>
--	--

<b>Theorem</b> 2.2	Given $\mathbb{F}$ an ordered field. If $x < y$ and $0 < z$ , then $x \otimes z < y \otimes z$ .
-----------------------	--

**Proof** We prove by contradiction. Assume the opposite:

$$x \otimes z \geq y \otimes z$$

Then adding  $(-x \otimes z)$  on both sides, we maintain the ordering of the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} x \otimes z \oplus (-x \otimes z) &\geq y \otimes z \oplus (-x \otimes z) \\ 0 &\geq y \otimes z \oplus (-x \otimes z) \end{aligned}$$

Now, using Axiom 2.1, we get:

$$0 \geq z \otimes (y \oplus (-x))$$

From the initial conditions,  $x < y$  implies  $y \oplus (-x) > 0$ . Since we also have  $z > 0$ , we would expect the product of these two to be  $> 0$  by Definition 2.3 (second property). Hence:

$$0 \geq z \otimes (y \oplus (-x)) \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < z \otimes (y \oplus (-x))$$

This is a contradiction. □

From this point forward, for better readability,  $+$  and  $\cdot$  (or  $\times$ ) will be used instead of  $\oplus$  and  $\otimes$ . They will still represent the abstraction of a field’s addition and multiplication operations, without necessarily being the familiar operations we might expect them to be.

## 2.4 Completeness

**Definition** | A set  $X \subset \mathbb{F}$  ( $\mathbb{F}$  ordered field) is said to be *bounded above* (or respectively, *bounded below*) if  $\exists c \in \mathbb{F}$  such that  $\forall a \in \mathbb{F}, a \leq x$  (or respectively,  $x \leq a$ ).  $c$  is called upper (or respectively lower) bound of  $X$ .

Bounds  
2.4

**Definition** | A set that is both bounded above and below, is called *bounded*.

2.5

**Definition** | An element  $a \in X$  is called the *largest* element of  $X$  if  $\forall x \in X, x \leq a$ . Respectively,  $a \in X$  is called the *smallest* element of  $X$  if  $\forall x \in X, a \leq x$ . Simplifying the notation:

2.6

$$(a = \max X) := (a \in X \wedge \forall x \in X, x \leq a)$$

$$(a = \min X) := (a \in X \wedge \forall x \in X, a \leq x)$$

These read as *maximal* and *minimal* of  $X$ . Now, given this definition, is important to notice that not every set, not even every bounded set, has a maximal or minimal element. For example:

$$X = \{x \in \mathbb{F} \mid 0 \leq x < 1\}$$

Only has a minimal element (0), but no maximal element, since  $1 \notin X$

**Definition** | The smallest  $s \in X \subset \mathbb{F}$  that bounds  $X$  from above is called the *least upper bound* of  $X$ , and denoted  $\sup X$  (read "the supremum of  $X$ ")

Least Upper  
Bound  
2.7

$$(s = \sup X) := \forall x \in X ((x \leq s) \wedge (\forall s' < s \exists x' \in X (s' < x')))$$

Lets break this down by element

- $\forall x \in X$ : The following definition applies to the whole set  $X$ .
- $(x \leq s)$ : Given that  $s$  is an upper bound for  $X$ ...
- $(\forall s' < s) \exists x' \in X (s' < x')$ :
  - $(\forall s' < s)$ : Considering any arbitrary  $s'$  smaller than our upper bound  $s$
  - $\exists x' \in X$ : There will be an element  $x'$  in  $X$ , so that...
  - $(s' < x')$ : It is larger than the  $s'$ , making  $s'$  to **fail** to be an upper bound.

So in summary,  $s = \sup X$  if and only if,  $s$  is an upper bound, and no smaller number  $s'$  is an upper bound of  $X$ , because we can find an  $x'$  that is not bounded by it.

<b>Definition</b> Greatest Lower Bound 2.8	Similarly, the greatest $i \in X \subset \mathbb{F}$ that bounds $X$ below is called the <i>greatest lower bound</i> of $X$ , and denoted $\inf X$ (read "the infimum of $X$ ")
---	---

$$(i = \inf X) := \forall x \in X ((i \leq x) \wedge (\forall i' < i \exists x' \in X (x' < i')))$$

Thus, we have now the following definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup X &:= \min\{c \in \mathbb{F} \mid \forall x \in X (x \leq c)\} \\ \inf X &:= \max\{c \in \mathbb{F} \mid \forall x \in X (c \leq x)\} \end{aligned}$$

It is important to note that the supremum and infimum of a set, as defined above, may not exist in an arbitrary ordered field  $\mathbb{F}$ . The definitions above specify what  $\sup X$  and  $\inf X$  mean *if they exist*, but they do not guarantee existence. We will address this issue shortly.

<b>Theorem</b> Uniqueness of Supremum 2.3	Let $X \subset \mathbb{F}$ be a nonempty set in an ordered field $\mathbb{F}$ . If $X$ has a supremum, then this supremum is unique.
--	--

<b>Proof</b>	Suppose $s_1$ and $s_2$ are both suprema of $X$ . We will show that $s_1 = s_2$ . Since $s_1 = \sup X$ , we know that $s_1$ is an upper bound of $X$ . Since $s_2 = \sup X$ , we know that $s_2$ is the <i>least</i> upper bound of $X$ . Therefore:
--------------	---

$$s_2 \leq s_1$$

By the same reasoning (swapping the roles of  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ ), since  $s_2$  is an upper bound and  $s_1$  is the least upper bound:

$$s_1 \leq s_2$$

By the antisymmetry property of order in  $\mathbb{F}$ , we have  $s_1 \leq s_2$  and  $s_2 \leq s_1$ , which implies:

$$s_1 = s_2$$

Therefore, the supremum is unique. □

The proof for the uniqueness of the infimum is analogous.

**Example**  
2.1

Consider the ordered field  $\mathbb{Q}$  of rational numbers, and let:

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid x^2 < 2\}$$

The set  $S$  is nonempty (for instance,  $1 \in S$ ) and bounded above (for instance,  $2 \in \mathbb{F}$  is an upper bound). However,  $S$  does not have a supremum in  $\mathbb{Q}$ , since if it had, it would have to equal  $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ , so  $S$  has no least upper bound within the rational numbers.

This shows that not every ordered field has the property that bounded sets possess suprema.

**Definition**  
Complete Ordered  
Field  
2.9

An ordered field  $\mathbb{F}$  is called *complete* if every nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{F}$  that is bounded above has a supremum in  $\mathbb{F}$ .

**Proposition**  
2.1

If  $\mathbb{F}$  is a complete ordered field, then every nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{F}$  that is bounded below has an infimum in  $\mathbb{F}$ .

**Proof** Let  $X \subset \mathbb{F}$  be nonempty and bounded below. Define:

$$X' = \{-x \mid x \in X\}$$

**1.  $X'$  is nonempty and bounded above**

Since  $X$  is nonempty,  $\exists x_0 \in X \Rightarrow -x_0 \in X'$  by definition of  $X'$ . Thus  $X' \neq \emptyset$ .  
Now,  $X$  is bounded below by the proposition, so there exists  $c \in \mathbb{F}$  such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in X, \quad c &\leq x \\ \forall x \in X, \quad -x &\leq -c \end{aligned}$$

Since  $-x \in X'$  and  $-c \in \mathbb{F}$ , we can be sure that  $X'$  is bounded above in  $\mathbb{F}$ .  
Considering  $\mathbb{F}$  is complete, and we proved  $X'$  is nonempty and bounded above,  $X'$  has a supremum in  $\mathbb{F}$ .

**2.  $-s$  is a lower bound for  $X$ .**

Let  $s = \sup X'$  and  $x \in X$  be arbitrary. Then  $-x \in X'$  by definition of  $X'$ . Since  $s$  is an upper bound for  $X'$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall -x \in X', \quad -x &\leq s \\ \Rightarrow \quad -s &\leq x \end{aligned}$$

Showing that  $-s$  is a lower bound for  $X$ .

**3:  $-s$  is the greatest lower bound for  $X$ .**

Let  $\ell \in \mathbb{F}$  be any lower bound for  $X$ .

Since  $\ell$  is a lower bound for  $X$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in X, \quad \ell &\leq x \\ \Rightarrow \quad -x &\leq -\ell \end{aligned}$$

Meaning that  $-\ell$  is an upper bound for any  $-x \in X'$ . Since  $s = \sup X'$ , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} s &\leq -\ell \\ \Rightarrow \ell &\leq -s \end{aligned}$$

Showing that  $-s$  is greater than or equal to every lower bound of  $X$ . Therefore,  $-s = \inf X$ .  $\square$

**Theorem**  
Least Upper  
Bound Principle  
2.4

Let  $\mathbb{F}$  be a complete ordered field. Every nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{F}$  that is bounded above has a unique least upper bound in  $\mathbb{F}$ .

**Proof**

Let  $X \subset \mathbb{F}$  be nonempty and bounded above.

**Existence:** Since  $\mathbb{F}$  is complete, by definition of completeness,  $X$  has a supremum in  $\mathbb{F}$ .

**Uniqueness:** By the Uniqueness of Supremum theorem, this supremum is unique. Therefore,  $X$  has a unique least upper bound.  $\square$

## 2.5 Archimedean property

Now that we achieved completeness on an ordered field, we can now extend the definitions and properties into a theorem/property that uses the result from the *Least Upper Bound principle* (Theorem 2.4).

**Theorem**  
2.5

Let  $\mathbb{F}$  be a complete ordered field, then

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{F}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{F} : n > x$$

**Proof** We first define the subset  $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{F}$  **inductively**, to work with a generalized version of the set of “natural numbers”

1.  $1_{\mathbb{F}}$  is the multiplicative identity in  $\mathbb{F}$
2.  $n + 1_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  defines the induction step over  $\mathbb{N}$ , using the addition operation from the field  $\mathbb{F}$

We now proceed to prove by contradiction, assuming  $\exists x \in \mathbb{F}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} :$

$$n \leq x$$

Meaning that  $\mathbb{N}$  is bounded above. Now, since  $\mathbb{N}$  is not empty, and is bounded by an element of the (complete ordered) field that contains it ( $x \in \mathbb{F}$ ), then by *L.U.B. principle* (Theorem 2.4),  $\mathbb{N}$  must have a supremum.

Let  $s := \sup \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{F}$  be that supremum of  $\mathbb{N}$ . Then, since  $s$  is the least upper bound, any element that is less than  $s$  will no longer be an upper bound for  $\mathbb{N}$ . Conveniently we take  $s - 1_{\mathbb{F}}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : s - 1_{\mathbb{F}} &< n_0 \\ \Rightarrow s &< n_0 + 1_{\mathbb{F}} \end{aligned}$$

But by our inductive definition of  $\mathbb{N} : (n_0 + 1_{\mathbb{F}}) \in \mathbb{N}$ . So we found out that  $s$  ( $\sup \mathbb{N}$ ) fails to be an upper bound for an element in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

Therefore, our original assumption of  $x$  must be wrong. □

Now, is important to notice that  $\mathbb{F}$  implies an archimedien field, but the opposite won't necessarily be true.

**Example**  
2.2

Using an Archimedean field, that is not complete, let's take  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$

$$x \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge n \in \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Q}$$

It is true that, for any  $x$  there is a natural number  $n$  so that

$$n > x$$

But invoking the previous example (Example 2.1) we can take a subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  that is not bounded in  $\mathbb{Q}$ , failing to properly form a complete set.

Closing this chapter, let's emphasise the fact that the construction of  $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{F}$  by induction was crucial to generalize the property for any complete ordered field. Next we will explain why this wasn't necessary at all.

## 3 $\mathbb{R}$ as the complete ordered field

### 3.1 $\mathbb{F}$ is $\mathbb{R}$

Turns out there is a reason why it is called **Real** Analysis. So far we have worked over a generic *Complete Ordered Field*  $\mathbb{F}$ , that was also an *Archimedean* following the expected properties. We have finally reached the point where we can state that **any** set that manages to follow all these properties is actually identical to the set of real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$ . In fact,  $\mathbb{R}$  is the only set that accomplishes this.

Most *Real Analysis* courses won't go into proving this, but as I already mentioned in the first chapter, I want to cover all doubts and missing points existing during a course like this.

We will go through the initial proofs needed to understand the main one. At the beginning it's possible that some of them look unnecessary or trivial, but I don't want to assume that much. Better to be safe than sorry.

#### 3.1.1 Isomorphism

Our starting point will be defining what it means to have “equal fields”.

<b>Definition</b>	Let $F, F'$ fields. A function $\phi : F \rightarrow F'$ is a homomorphism between $F$ and $F'$ iff. it preserves the defined operations in both fields:
Field	
homomorphism 3.1	
	$\phi(x + y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y), \forall x, y \in F$
	$\phi(x \cdot y) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y), \forall x, y \in F$

<b>Definition</b>	Let $F, F'$ fields. A function $\phi : F \rightarrow F'$ is an isomorphism iff. it is a homomorphism and also a bijection
Field isomorphism	
3.2	

**Lemma**

Injectivity by  
order preservation  
3.1

Let  $F, F'$  fields,  $\phi : F \rightarrow F'$ . If  $\phi$  preserves order from  $\mathbb{F}$ :

$$x < y \Rightarrow \phi(x) < \phi(y), x, y \in F$$

Then  $\phi$  is injective.

**Proof**

To prove injectivity, we need to show that for any two identical images of the function  $\phi$ , we get that their arguments were the same, guaranteeing the uniqueness of the image:

Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{F}$  so that

$$\phi(x) = \phi(y)$$

Using the tricotomy over  $F$ :

Case 1:  $x < y$ :

$$\rightarrow \phi(x) < \phi(y) (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$

Case 2:  $y < x$ :

$$\rightarrow \phi(y) < \phi(x) (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

Then,  $\phi$  is injective. □

**Lemma**

Surjectivity by  
construction  
3.2

Let  $F, F'$  fields,  $\phi : F \rightarrow F'$ . Define:

$$\text{Im}_F := \{\phi(x), x \in F\}$$

Then, the bounded function  $\phi' : F \rightarrow \text{Im}_F$  is surjective

**Proof** To prove surjectivity, we need to show that every element in  $y \in \text{Im}_F$  has an  $x \in F$  such that  $\phi'(x) = y$ . Using the definition of our constructed set:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in \text{Im}_F &\Leftrightarrow y \in \{\phi(x), x \in F\} \\ \Rightarrow \exists x \in F / \forall y \in \text{Im}_F : y &= \phi'(x) \end{aligned}$$

Finally proving that for any image of  $\phi' \in \text{Im}_F$  we will have a preimage  $x \in F$ . Then  $\phi'$  is surjective.  $\square$

On this first part, this surjectiveness by construction might be the bit that doesn't quite seem correct. Isn't it trivial to have surjectiveness if we grab the method  $\phi$  and limit it to its image  $\phi'$ ?

The key here is that we defined the set of images  $\text{Im}_F$  first, and *then* proved the surjectiveness in it. The lemma confirms that the set we defined was *just right*. Not so big to leave some elements unreached, and not too small to make undefined preimages at some spots.

## 3.2 Sets construction

Now, to make it reasonable for a complete ordered field  $\mathbb{F}$  to be isomorphic to our known  $\mathbb{R}$ , we need to start shaping it using the parts that make it up. Think of  $\mathbb{R}$  as the joint set of irrational and rational numbers, which contain the other types of number as well.

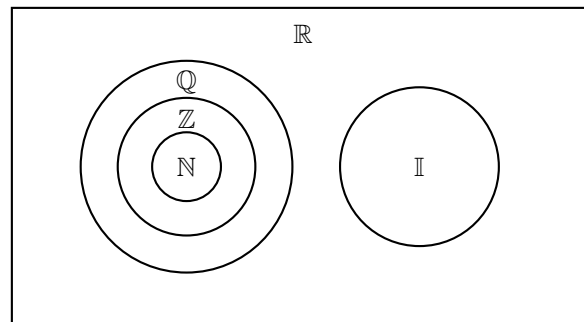


Figure 1: Hierarchy of number sets: Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ), Integers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ), Rationals ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ), Irrationals ( $\mathbb{I}$ ), and Real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ).

From this idea, we need to build  $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$  and  $\mathbb{I}_{\mathbb{F}}$  to finally get this  $\mathbb{F}$  we want. This will all make sense in the last part of the process, and it is true that it will be a bit of a hassle to construct all of it (specially  $\mathbb{I}_{\mathbb{F}}$  from  $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$ ), but we need to go step by step.

**Definition**  
 $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$  by induction  
 3.3

Let  $\mathbb{F}$  be *the* complete ordered field. Using  $1_{\mathbb{F}}$ : multiplicative neutral of  $\mathbb{F}$ , we declare the following element construction:

$$\begin{aligned} 1_{\mathbb{F}} &:= 1_{\mathbb{F}} \\ 2_{\mathbb{F}} &:= 1_{\mathbb{F}} + 1_{\mathbb{F}} \\ 3_{\mathbb{F}} &:= 1_{\mathbb{F}} + 1_{\mathbb{F}} + 1_{\mathbb{F}} \\ &\vdots \\ n_{\mathbb{F}} &:= \sum_1^n 1_{\mathbb{F}} \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we define the set:

$$\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}} := \{1_{\mathbb{F}}, 2_{\mathbb{F}}, 3_{\mathbb{F}}, \dots\} = \{n_{\mathbb{F}} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

**Definition**  
 $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$  by extension  
 3.4

Within field  $\mathbb{F}$ , let the following:

1.  $0_{\mathbb{F}}$ : Additive identity
2.  $-x$ : Additive inverse

We define the set:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}} = \{0_{\mathbb{F}}\} \cup \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}} \cup \{-x_{\mathbb{F}}, \forall n_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}\}$$

**Definition**  
 $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$  by operation  
 3.5

Within field  $\mathbb{F}$ , let the following:

1.  $a \in \mathbb{F}$
2.  $b^{-1}$  (multiplicative inverse of  $b$ )  $\in \mathbb{F}$

we define the set:

$$\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} := \left\{ \frac{a}{b} : a \in \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}, b \in \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}} \right\}$$

Starting similarly to Theorem 2.5 (Archimedean property) we use the inductive approach to reach  $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$ . Fancy but not complicated at all. Later, we just extend integers in  $\mathbb{F}$  to build by  $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$  to conclude defining  $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$  with the result of operating arbitrary elements  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$  as  $a.b^{-1}$ .

Notice how we only used existent elements from  $\mathbb{F}$  computed using the field's operations and nothing else. Is important to mention that you as the reader don't know yet the usage of these new sets, although we could make a good guess.

Now comes the tricky part for us. One could think that the next steps involve 1. to prove that the irrational (in  $\mathbb{F}$ ) is in fact buildable from  $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$ , and 2. to prove that there is a isomorphism between this result and the  $\mathbb{R}$  we know.

That won't be the case. If we would go down that path, we would just be creating an arbitrary function  $\Phi$  that maps a generic  $\mathbb{F}$  with  $\mathbb{R}$  perfectly, losing all progress we made constructing these specific sets one by one (for a reason). The real strategy here is to first prove that  $\Phi$  exists and *then* to try to extend this function to make it follow all expected properties in the irrationals. Buckle up.

### 3.3 Isomorphism in $\mathbb{Q}_s$

**Definition**  
 $\phi$  function  
 3.6

Let  $\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  defined as:

$$\phi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) := \frac{m_{\mathbb{F}}}{n_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

Where:

- $m, n \in \mathbb{Q} \ (m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$
- $m_{\mathbb{F}}, n_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$

**Lemma**  
3.3

$$\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) := \frac{m_{\mathbb{F}}}{n_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

is an homomorphism

**Proof**

For  $m_1/n_1, m_2/n_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$1. \phi(x + y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(m_1/n_1 + m_2/n_2) &= \phi\left(\frac{m_1 \cdot n_2 + m_2 \cdot n_1}{n_1 \cdot n_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{(m_1 \cdot n_2 + m_2 \cdot n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \\ &= \frac{(m_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}} + (m_2 \cdot n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \\ &= \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}} + (m_2)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \\ &= \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}} + \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(m_1/n_1 + m_2/n_2) = \phi(m_1/n_1) + \phi(m_2/n_2)$$

$$2. \phi(x \cdot y) = \phi(x) \cdot \phi(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(m_1/n_1 \cdot m_2/n_2) &= \phi\left(\frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{n_1 \cdot n_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{(m_1 \cdot m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \\ &= \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \\ &= \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}} \cdot \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(m_1/n_1 \cdot m_2/n_2) = \phi(m_1/n_1) \cdot \phi(m_2/n_2)$$

Finally,  $\phi$  is an homomorphism. □

Now comes the monster. In order to get the isomorphism, we need to make sure  $\phi$  preserves order to prove injectivity by Lemma 3.1, and this step alone takes several previous lemmas to cover it fully, and of course we will see them all. Just remember we are having fun.

**Lemma**  
Ordering in  $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$   
3.4

For  $n, k \in \mathbb{N}, n_{\mathbb{F}}, k_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$

1. If  $n < k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} < k_{\mathbb{F}}$
2. If  $n = k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}}$
3. If  $n > k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} > k_{\mathbb{F}}$

**Proof**

1.  $n = k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}}$

$$n_{\mathbb{F}} := \sum_1^n 1_F = \sum_1^k 1_F = n_{\mathbb{F}}$$

2.  $n < k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} < k_{\mathbb{F}}$

$$n < k \Leftrightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{N} : n + p = k$$

Now,  $k_{\mathbb{F}}$  can be expressed as:

$$k_{\mathbb{F}} := \sum_1^k 1_F = \sum_1^n 1_F + \sum_1^p 1_F = n_{\mathbb{F}} + p_{\mathbb{F}}$$

Since  $p > 1$ , using order preservation in addition for fields (Definition 2.3) we have:

$$k_{\mathbb{F}} = n_{\mathbb{F}} + p_{\mathbb{F}} > n_{\mathbb{F}} + 0_{\mathbb{F}} > n_{\mathbb{F}}$$

3.  $n > k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} > k_{\mathbb{F}}$

$$n > k \Leftrightarrow k < n$$

From 2.

$$n_{\mathbb{F}} > k_{\mathbb{F}}$$

□

**Lemma**  
Ordering in  $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$   
3.5

For  $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}, n_{\mathbb{F}}, k_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$

1. If  $n < k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} < k_{\mathbb{F}}$
2. If  $n = k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}}$
3. If  $n > k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} > k_{\mathbb{F}}$

**Proof**

1.  $n = k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}}$

(a)  $n, k \geq 0$ : Same as the proof for  $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$

(b)  $n, k < 0$ :

$$n = k \leftrightarrow -k = -n \rightarrow -k, -n \in \mathbb{N}$$

We now proceed exactly as the proof for  $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$

2.  $n < k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} < k_{\mathbb{F}}$ , similarly to  $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{F}}$ :

$$n < k \leftrightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{N} : n + p = k$$

(a)  $n \geq 0$ : Since  $n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (n + p)_{\mathbb{F}} = n_{\mathbb{F}} + p_{\mathbb{F}}$

(b)  $n < 0$ : Labeling  $n = -t$  just to indicate it is negative by sign:

$$\rightarrow n = -t \leftrightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} = -t_{\mathbb{F}} \wedge (-t) + p = k$$

$$\rightarrow p = k + t$$

$$\rightarrow p_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}} + t_{\mathbb{F}}$$

$$\rightarrow p_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}} - n_{\mathbb{F}}$$

$$\rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} + p_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}}$$

$$\rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} + p_{\mathbb{F}} = k_{\mathbb{F}} = (n + p)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

Therefore, we proved for any case of  $n, k \in \mathbb{Z} : n < k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} < k_{\mathbb{F}}$

3.  $n > k \rightarrow n_{\mathbb{F}} > k_{\mathbb{F}}$

Labeling accordingly:  $n > k \leftrightarrow -n' > -k' \leftrightarrow n' < k' (n', k' \in \mathbb{N})$

With this we just proceed as in 2

□

So far so “good”. Now, before moving to  $\mathbb{Q}$  we need an extra tool for operating multiplications in  $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$ .

**Lemma**  
Multiplication in  
 $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{F}}$   
3.6

For any  $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(n.k)_{\mathbb{F}} = n_{\mathbb{F}}.k_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{F}$$

**Proof**

1.  $n, k > 0$  :

We have:

$$(n.k)_{\mathbb{F}} = \sum_1^{n.k} 1_{\mathbb{F}} = \sum_1^n \sum_1^k 1_{\mathbb{F}} = \sum_1^n k_{\mathbb{F}} = n_{\mathbb{F}}.k_{\mathbb{F}}$$

Which is just adding the additive neutral  $n.k$  times.

2.  $n > 0, k < 0$  :

Writing  $k$  as  $-m$  to denote negativeness, we have:

$$(n.k)_{\mathbb{F}} = (n(-m))_{\mathbb{F}} = (-n.m)_{\mathbb{F}} = -(n.m)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

From 1:

$$(n.k)_{\mathbb{F}} = -n_{\mathbb{F}}.m_{\mathbb{F}} = n_{\mathbb{F}}. -m_{\mathbb{F}} = n_{\mathbb{F}}.k_{\mathbb{F}}$$

□

**Lemma**  
Ordering in  $\mathbb{Q}$   
3.7

Let  $\frac{m_1}{n_1}, \frac{m_2}{n_2} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{m_1}{n_1}\right)_{\mathbb{F}} < \left(\frac{m_2}{n_2}\right)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

**Proof** Arbitrary locking  $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  without losing generalization, we have:

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \leftrightarrow m_1 \cdot n_2 < m_2 \cdot n_1$$

Maintaining the inequality direction Now, from Lemma 3.5:

$$m_1 \cdot n_2 < m_2 \cdot n_1 \leftrightarrow (m_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}} < (m_2 \cdot n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

Next, from Lemma 3.6:

$$(m_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}} < (m_2 \cdot n_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \leftrightarrow (m_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}} < (m_2)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

Now, since we fixed  $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ , we can use  $(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}$  to divide the expression:

$$(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}} < (m_2)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \leftrightarrow \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} < \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

Next, we just distribute and simplify:

$$\frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} < \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot (n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1 \cdot n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}} \leftrightarrow \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}} < \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

Finally, we have:

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \leftrightarrow \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}} < \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \leftrightarrow \left(\frac{m_1}{n_1}\right)_{\mathbb{F}} < \left(\frac{m_2}{n_2}\right)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

□

Now if we recall, we did all of this as a previous step for proving the injectivity of  $\phi$ . We can make it happen now.

**Lemma**  
3.8

$$\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) := \frac{m_{\mathbb{F}}}{n_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

is injective

**Proof**

Let  $\frac{m_1}{n_1}, \frac{m_2}{n_2} \in \mathbb{Q}$ , such that:

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2}$$

By Lemma 3.7, we have:

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{m_1}{n_1}\right)_{\mathbb{F}} < \left(\frac{m_2}{n_2}\right)_{\mathbb{F}}$$

By definition of  $\phi$ , we can replace:

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \frac{(m_1)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_1)_{\mathbb{F}}} < \frac{(m_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}{(n_2)_{\mathbb{F}}}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{n_1} < \frac{m_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \phi\left(\frac{m_1}{n_1}\right) < \phi\left(\frac{m_2}{n_2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \text{ preserves order.}$$

Finally, from Lemma 3.1 (Injectivity by order preservation) we assert:

$$\Rightarrow \phi : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \text{ is injective.}$$

□

<b>Lemma</b>	$\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$	
3.9		$\phi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) := \frac{m_{\mathbb{F}}}{n_{\mathbb{F}}}$
	is surjective	

**Proof** By set construction (Lemma 3.2) we defined  $\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ , meaning that:

$$\mathbb{Q} = \text{Im}(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}})$$

Then

$\phi$  is surjective.

□

And thus, we got home.

<b>Lemma</b>	$\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$	
3.10		$\phi\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) := \frac{m_{\mathbb{F}}}{n_{\mathbb{F}}}$
	is an isomorphism	

**Proof**

1. By Lemma 3.3,  $\phi$  is an homomorphism.
2. By Lemma 3.8 and Lemma 3.9,  $\phi$  is bijective

Then, by Definition 3.2

 $\Rightarrow \phi$  is an isomorphism.

□

Securing this is a big step, and recalling our strategy we now need to use this isomorphism  $\phi$  in  $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ , and somehow transform it into a  $\Phi$  that extends this to the whole  $\mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

Although this has being a long ride, personally I don't think this was a complex construction, or a hard-to-follow implementation of  $\phi$ . Everything just landed in place.

The tricky part begins when we introduce  $\Phi$  and try to understand what it really is. Still, I wouldn't include anything that I wouldn't find clear or satisfactory from a student's perspective (keep in mind I'm also learning while writing). If something feels confusing or lacks intuition, I prefer to leave it out entirely and try again.

### 3.4 Isomorphism in $\mathbb{R}$

We have successfully constructed an isomorphism  $\phi : \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  that preserves all the important conditions (order, addition and multiplication), but our main goal is to extend this to all  $\mathbb{R}$ , starting from all  $\mathbb{F}$ .

So we expect a:

$$\Phi : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Such that:

1. Matches the former  $\phi$  for all  $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$  into  $\mathbb{Q}$
2. Remains an isomorphism
3. Preserves the field's struture (order, addition and multiplication)

The intuion to create  $\Phi$  was actually mentioned previously, on Example 2.1. We talked about how a subset  $S$  of an ordered field  $\mathbb{Q}$  was bounded above by  $\sqrt{2}$ . The example talks more about how this  $S$  won't have a supremum, but the key idea we will be using is how this particular  $S$  was **bounded** by an irrational like  $\sqrt{2}$ . This is the relationship we need to apply to link irrational and rational numbers: **the first one bounds the second one**

With this idea, we can intuit that any **real number is actually defined by the numbers below it**. Take  $\sqrt{2}$  for example:

1.  $\sqrt{2}$  is greater than all the rationals  $q$  where  $q < \sqrt{2}$ : 1, 1.4, 1.41, 1.414, ...
2.  $\sqrt{2}$  is less than all the rationals  $q$  where  $q > \sqrt{2}$ : 2, 1.5, 1.42, 1.4145, ...

The fact is that  $\sqrt{2}$  is the only number placed in the boundary between these to sequences.

More formally:

$$\sqrt{2} := \sup\{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \sqrt{2}\}$$

Relating an irrational number, with all the rationals below it.

**Definition**  
 $\Phi$  function  
 3.7

For any  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ , define  $\Phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  as

$$\Phi(\alpha) := \sup\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\}$$

This new function  $\Phi$  using the former isomorphism  $\phi$  defined in  $\mathbb{Q}$  does the exact same thing that  $\sqrt{2}$  did in our example: bounds  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Since our main focus is to somehow extend the properties of the original  $\phi$ , let's take the time to emphasise why this new  $\Phi$  is not just an arbitrary function.

**Lemma**  
 3.11

For  $r \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\Phi(r) = \phi(r)$$

**Proof**

First, let's check the definition:

$$\Phi(\alpha) := \sup\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\}$$

If  $\alpha$  happens to be a rational number  $r$ , it means that the supremum of all the rational values before this particular  $r$  are limited by  $\phi(r)$ , and this is the *Least Upper Bound* of the set.

1.  $\phi(r)$  bounds  $\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < r\}$

Knowing that  $\phi$  preserves order:

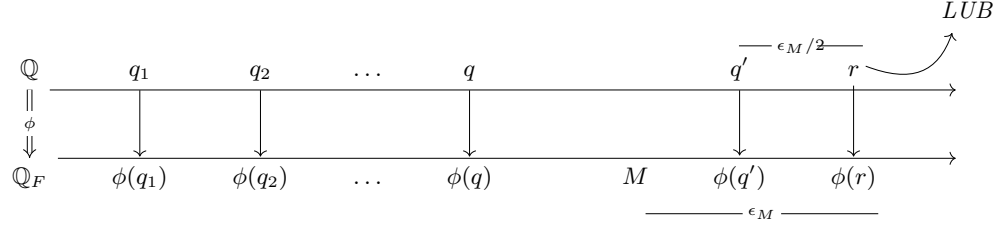
$$\begin{aligned} \forall q, q < r &\leftrightarrow \phi(q) < \phi(r) \\ &\leftrightarrow \phi(q) \leq \phi(r) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \phi(r)$  bounds the set.

□

**Proof**2.  $\phi(r)$  is the L.U.B. of  $\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < r\}$ 

Lets visualize the approach

Assume  $M$  is an arbitrary upper bound, trying to make  $\phi(r)$  not the *L.U.B.*

$$\rightarrow M < \phi(r) \rightarrow \phi(r) - M > 0$$

Lets call  $\epsilon_M$  to the distance between this assumed  $M$  and  $\phi(r)$ .

Now, lets not forget that by density in  $\mathbb{Q}$  we are able to locate an arbitrary rational number between two other arbitrary rationals, or even better for our use case: we can position an arbitrary rational  $q'$  as close as we want to any other arbitrary rational.

Developing that idea:

$$\forall r \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists q' \in \mathbb{Q} : q' - \epsilon \leq r, \epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Now,  $M \in \mathbb{Q}_F$ , but the density property we are using for  $q'$  is in  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Luckily, we already proved that  $\phi$  is ordered:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall r \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists q' \in \mathbb{Q} / \forall \epsilon > 0 : q' - \epsilon \leq r \\ \rightarrow \phi(q') - \phi(\epsilon) \leq \phi(r) \end{aligned}$$

Now that we are entirely in  $\mathbb{Q}_F$  we will conveniently take this distance  $\phi(\epsilon)$  as  $\epsilon_M/2$ , just to note that this will be smaller than the distance between  $M$  and  $r$ . No matter how close we assume  $M$  is to  $\phi(r)$ , by density in  $\mathbb{Q}$  we can make sure that we can take half that distance (or a quarter, or a tenth, doesn't matter) to locate another image closer to  $\phi(r)$ .

$$\rightarrow M < \phi(q') < \phi(r) \rightarrow M \neq \text{Upper bound}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(r) := \sup\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < r\} = \phi(r), \forall r \in \mathbb{Q}$$

□

Taking the time to proof this mapping for rationals wasn't a waste of time after all, since it confirms that our intuition about the definition of  $\Phi$  isn't arbitrary, but respects the structure we already built.

### 3.4.1 Completeness of $\Phi$

So far, our definition for  $\Phi$ :

$$\Phi(\alpha) := \sup\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\}$$

Uses an internal set  $S(\alpha) = \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\}$  that we can use to simplify our readability a bit:

$$\Phi(\alpha) := \sup(S(\alpha))$$

Now, to make  $\Phi$  to make sense we need to make sure that  $S$  makes sense, and if we want to obtain the supremum of a poorly-define set, the whole definition crumbles.

Next, we will review how  $S(\alpha)$  is well defined to avoid any issues further down.

<b>Lemma</b>	Set $S$ :	$\Phi(\alpha) := \sup\{S(\alpha)\} = \sup\{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\}$
3.12	is well defined in $\mathbb{R}$	

<b>Proof</b>	<p>To prove this, what matters the most is that <math>S</math> is well-defined in <math>\mathbb{F}</math>. That automatically guarantees that <math>\Phi</math> makes sense in <math>\mathbb{R}</math>.</p> <p>1. <math>S(\alpha)</math> is not empty:          Using Theorem 2.5 (Archimedean theorem):</p> $\begin{aligned} \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : n > \alpha \\ \rightarrow n >  \alpha  \\ \rightarrow -n < \alpha, -n \in \mathbb{Q} \end{aligned}$ <p>Identifying <math>q = -n</math> in <math>S</math>, we have a rational that is bounded by <math>\alpha</math>, meaning that <math>\phi(-n) \in S(\alpha)</math></p> <p>2. <math>S(\alpha)</math> is bounded above:          Again, using Theorem 2.5:</p> $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : n > \alpha$ <p>Then, for any rational <math>q &lt; \alpha</math></p> $\begin{aligned} n > \alpha > q \\ \rightarrow q < n \\ \rightarrow \phi(q) < \phi(n) = n_{\mathbb{F}} \end{aligned}$ <p>So <math>n_{\mathbb{F}}</math> is an upper bound of <math>S</math>, for any <math>q &lt; \alpha</math></p> <p><math>\rightarrow S(\alpha)</math> is well-defined in <math>\mathbb{F}</math></p> <p><math>\rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) := \sup\{S(\alpha)\}</math> is well-defined in <math>\mathbb{R}</math> <span style="float: right;">□</span></p>
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Now, while studying this a question came to me: if we already know that  $\phi : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$  exists, why do we need to prove  $S(\alpha)$  is non-empty? Can't we just pick any rational and map it?

The issue is that the set  $S(\alpha)$  is not just any images of rationals, it's specifically:  $S(\alpha) = \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ AND } q < \alpha\}$ . The constraint  $q < \alpha$  obliges us to prove that *there exists at least one rational  $q$  with  $q < \alpha$* .

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<b>Lemma</b>	For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$	$\alpha < \beta \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) < \Phi(\beta)$
Order-		
Preservation		
3.13		

**Proof** Lets start with two evaluations of set  $S$ :

- $S(\alpha) := \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\}$
- $S(\beta) := \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \beta\}$

If  $\alpha < \beta$ , then for any  $\phi(q') \in S(\alpha)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(q) \in S(\alpha) &\leftrightarrow \phi(q') \in \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\} \\ &\leftrightarrow \phi(q') \in \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha < \beta\} \\ &\leftrightarrow \phi(q') \in \{\phi(q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \beta\} \\ &\leftrightarrow \phi(q') \in S(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

Then, going back to the statement:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha < \beta &\Rightarrow S(\alpha) \subseteq S(\beta) \\ &\Rightarrow \sup(S(\alpha)) \leq \sup(S(\beta)) \\ &\Rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) \leq \Phi(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

Now, to prove that the images of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in  $\Phi$  are strictly less than and not equal, we use the density of  $\mathbb{Q}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  to locate arbitrary rationals  $r_\alpha, r_\beta$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \exists r_\alpha, r_\beta \in \mathbb{Q} : \\ \alpha < \beta \rightarrow \alpha < r_\alpha < r_\beta < \beta \end{aligned}$$

Since  $r_\beta < \beta \rightarrow \phi(r_\beta) \in S(\beta)$  by the definition of  $S$ . Now, knowing that for any element of  $S(\beta)$  it will be less or equal to its supremum, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r_\beta) &\leq \sup(S(\beta)) \\ \phi(r_\beta) &\leq \Phi(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

Now in the middle, by order preservation:

$$r_\alpha < r_\beta \leftrightarrow \phi(r_\alpha) < \phi(r_\beta)$$

And finally, since  $\alpha < r_\alpha \rightarrow S(\alpha) \subseteq S(r_\alpha)$ . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} S(\alpha) &\subseteq S(r_\alpha) \\ &\rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) \leq \Phi(r_\alpha) \\ &\rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) \leq \phi(r_\alpha) \text{ (Since } r_\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}) \end{aligned}$$

Joining all results:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\alpha) &\leq \phi(r_\alpha) < \phi(r_\beta) \leq \Phi(\beta) \\ &\Rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) < \Phi(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

Finally,  $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) < \Phi(\beta)$ . □

Now comes the final sprint to proof that  $\Phi$  maps  $\mathbb{F}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  perfectly. Just as we did with  $\phi$ , we need to prove isomorphism by proving bijection and homomorphism. From this last part, the only tricky step is for surjectiveness, since it uses a method that we haven't seeing before. We are almost there!

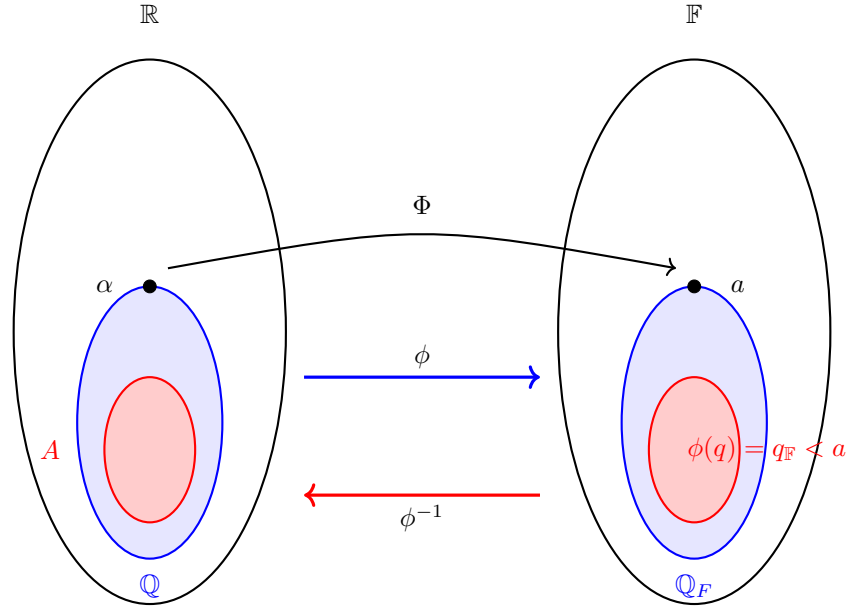
<b>Lemma</b> Injectivity in $\Phi$ 3.14	Given $\Phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ , for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $\alpha \neq \beta \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) \neq \Phi(\beta)$
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<b>Proof</b>	From proven order preservation in Lemma 3.13, if $\alpha \neq \beta$  1. $\alpha < \beta \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) < \Phi(\beta) \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) \neq \Phi(\beta)$  2. $\alpha > \beta \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) > \Phi(\beta) \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) \neq \Phi(\beta)$
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□

<b>Lemma</b> Surjectivity in $\Phi$ 3.15	Given $\Phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ :  $\forall a \in \mathbb{F}, \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \Phi(\alpha) = a$
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**Proof** Lets support the following ideas on the next diagram:



Picking an arbitrary  $a \in \mathbb{Q}_F$ , we define the subset bounded above by this  $a$ :

$$\{\phi(q) = q_F \in \mathbb{Q}_F, q_F < a\}$$

Now, since we already know that  $\phi$  is a isomorphism (and hence, is injective), we know that its inverse  $\phi^{-1}$  exists. Applying it to the defined set we create  $A$ :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \phi^{-1}(\{q_F \in \mathbb{Q}_F, q_F < a\}) \\ &= \phi^{-1}(\{\phi(q), q \in \mathbb{Q}, \phi(q) < a\}) \\ &= \{q \in \mathbb{Q}, \phi(q) < a\} \end{aligned}$$

Now lets consider  $\alpha = \sup(A)$ , lets first prove that  $\alpha$  exists:

1.  $A$  is non-empty:

Let an arbitrary  $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ , then  $\phi(q) = q_F \in \mathbb{Q}_F$ . This means that  $\phi(q) < a$ , and by definition of  $A$ ,  $q \in A$ .

2.  $A$  is bounded above:

Using the archimedean property in  $\mathbb{F}$  :  $\exists n_F \in \mathbb{N}_F : n_F > a$ . But from the definition of  $A$ ,  $\exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : \phi(q) < a$ . Then  $\phi(a) < a < n_F$ . Since  $\phi$  is order-preserving, we evaluate its inverse in the interval and get  $\phi^{-1}(\phi(a)) < \phi^{-1}(n_F)$ . Then,  $a < n$  shows that  $n$  is an upper bound for  $A$ .

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \sup(A)$  exists

□

**Proof** Now, what we want to achieve is that given this arbitrary  $a$ , we reach the preimage  $\alpha$  by expanding  $A$  enough to declare that  $\alpha$  is its supremum. That way, we match the definition of  $\Phi$  and that would be it.

Claim:

$$\{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \alpha\} = A$$

•  $\subseteq$ :

Let  $q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \alpha$ . If we fix an arbitrary  $q' \in A$  and using the fact that  $\alpha = \sup(A)$ , then there is an  $\epsilon$  small enough (the minimal in fact) that  $q' + \epsilon > \alpha$ . Now, ordering:

$$\begin{aligned} q &< q' < \alpha && \text{(choosing the smallest } \epsilon) \\ \rightarrow q &< q' \\ \rightarrow \phi(q) &< \phi(q') && \text{(due } \phi \text{ preserving order)} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\phi(q') \in \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}$ ,  $\phi(q') < a$  (as the diagram implies from our initial assumptions)

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \phi(q) &< \phi(q') < a \\ \rightarrow q &\in A \end{aligned}$$

•  $\supseteq$ :

Let  $q \in A$ . By definition,  $\phi(q) < a$  and, since  $\alpha = \sup(A)$ ,  $q < \alpha$ .

$$\rightarrow q \in \{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \alpha\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \alpha\} = A$$

So far we proved that:

1.  $\sup(A) = \alpha$  exists
2.  $A = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \alpha\}$

Lets combine the two:

$$\sup(A) = \sup\{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < \alpha\}$$

And from the definition:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\alpha) &= \sup\{\phi(q), q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < \alpha\} \\ &= \sup\{\phi(q), q \in A\} \end{aligned}$$

But from the original definition of  $A = \phi^{-1}(\{q_{\mathbb{F}} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}, q_{\mathbb{F}} < a\})$ , and replacing:

□