

Various proofs of $0.999\dots = 1$

Mike Dylan Poppelaars

February 7, 2025

Contents

1	Algebraic Proof	2
2	Infinite Series Proof	2
3	Archimedean Property	3

1 Algebraic Proof

1. Let

$$x = 0.\bar{9} \tag{1}$$

where $0.\bar{9}$ denotes $0.999\dots$

2. Multiply both sides by 10:

$$10x = 9.\bar{9} \tag{2}$$

3. Subtract (1) from (2):

$$\begin{aligned} 10x - x &= 9.\bar{9} - 0.\bar{9} \\ 9x &= 9 \\ x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

4. Since $x = 0.\bar{9}$ (from (1)), we conclude:

$$0.\bar{9} = 1 \quad \square$$

2 Infinite Series Proof

We observe that

$$0.\bar{9} = 0.9 + 0.09 + 0.009 + 0.0009 + \dots := S,$$

where $0.\bar{9}$ denotes $0.999\dots$. This is a geometric series S with first term $a = 0.9$ and common ratio $r = 0.1$.

The sum of an infinite geometric series is given by

$$S = \frac{a}{1-r}. \tag{3}$$

Substituting $a = 0.9$ and $r = 0.1$ into (3), we find

$$S = \frac{0.9}{1-0.1} = \frac{0.9}{0.9} = 1 \quad \square$$

Proof of the Geometric Series Formula

For completeness, we prove (3). Consider a geometric series of the form:

$$S = a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots, \tag{4}$$

where a is the first term and r is the common ratio ($|r| < 1$ for convergence).

Multiply both sides of (4) by r :

$$Sr = ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ar^4 + \dots. \tag{5}$$

Subtract (5) from (4). Notice that most terms on the right-hand side cancel:

$$S - Sr = a.$$

Factor out S on the left-hand side:

$$S(1-r) = a.$$

Solving for S , we obtain

$$S = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad \square$$

3 Archimedean Property

1. Assume for contradiction that $0.999\dots \neq 1$. Then $0.999\dots < 1$.
2. Let $\varepsilon = 1 - 0.999\dots$, which is a positive real number.
3. By the Archimedean Property, there exists a positive real integer N such that $10^{-N} < \varepsilon$.
4. Consider the partial sum of $0.999\dots$ after N decimal places, which is $1 - 10^{-N}$. Since all subsequent digits are 9s, $0.999\dots \geq 1 - 10^{-N}$.
5. $\Rightarrow 1 - 0.999\dots \leq 10^{-N}$.
6. Combining the results from steps 3 and 5, we get $\varepsilon = 1 - 0.999\dots \leq 10^{-N} < \varepsilon$.
 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon < \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow 0.999\dots = 1 \quad \square$