

## Answer on Question #80107 – Math – Calculus

### Question

Does  $\mathbb{N}$  satisfy Archimedean property ?

### Solution

Let  $K$  be an ordered field. Since every ordered field is a linearly ordered group, all the above definitions of infinitely small and infinitely large elements, as well as the formulation of the axioms of Archimedes, remain valid. However, there are specific features that make the wording of the Archimedean axiom simpler.

Let  $a, b$  be positive elements of  $K$ .

the element  $a$  is infinitely small relative to element  $b$ , then and only if the element  $a / b$  is infinitely small with respect to  $1 \in K$  (such elements are simply, infinitely small)

the element  $a$  is infinitely large relative to the element  $b$ , then and only if the element  $a / b$  is infinitely large with respect to  $1 \in K$  (such elements are simply, infinitely large)

Infinitely small and infinitely large elements are united under the name of infinitesimal elements.

Accordingly, the wording of the axiom of Archimedes is simplified: the ordered field  $K$  has the property of Archimedes, if it contains no infinitesimal elements, or, equivalently, if there are no infinitely large elements. If here we expand the definition of an infinitely small (or infinitely large) element, then we obtain the following formulation of the axiom of Archimedes:

For every element  $a$  of the field  $K$  there exists a natural element  $n$  such that  $n > a$ .

If  $0 < x < y$  are natural numbers, then there exists an  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $nx > y$ .

(One can put  $n = y + 1$ ).