

## 5. Archimedean Property

### 1 Archimedean Property

**Theorem 1.1** (Archimedean Property of  $\mathbb{R}$ ). *If  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$ , then there exists a positive integer  $n$  such that  $na > b$ .*

*Proof.* Suppose, for contradiction, that there exist  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$  such that  $na \leq b$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $b$  is an upper bound for the set  $S = \{na : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .

By the completeness axiom,  $\sup S$  exists. Denote  $S_0 = \sup S$ . Since  $a > 0$ , we have  $S_0 - a < S_0$ . As  $S_0$  is the least upper bound, there exists  $n_0 a \in S$  such that  $n_0 a > S_0 - a$ . But then  $(n_0 + 1)a > S_0$ , which contradicts that  $S_0$  is an upper bound for  $S$ . Therefore, the assumption is false and the theorem holds.  $\square$

**Corollary 1.2.** *If  $a > 0$ , then there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $a > \frac{1}{n}$ .*

*Proof.* Apply the Archimedean property with  $b = 1$  to get  $na > 1$ , so  $a > \frac{1}{n}$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 1.3.** *If  $b > 0$ , then there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $b < n$ .*

*Proof.* Apply the Archimedean property with  $a = 1$  to get  $n > b$ .  $\square$

### 2 Denseness of Rational Numbers

**Theorem 2.1** (Denseness of  $\mathbb{Q}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ ). *If  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $a < b$ , then there exists  $r \in \mathbb{Q}$  such that  $a < r < b$ .*

*Proof.* We want to find  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $a < \frac{m}{n} < b$ , or equivalently,  $na < m < nb$ .

Since  $b - a > 0$ , by the Archimedean property, there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $n(b - a) > 1$ , so  $nb - na > 1$ .

By the Archimedean property again, there exists  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $k > \max\{|na|, |nb|\}$ , so  $-k < na < nb < k$ .

Let  $K = \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : -k \leq j \leq k\}$  and consider the set  $\{j \in K : na < j\}$ . This set is finite and nonempty (it contains  $k$ ). Let  $m = \min\{j \in K : na < j\}$ .

Since  $m > -k$ , we have  $m - 1 \in K$ . By the minimality of  $m$ , we have  $m - 1 \leq na$ . Therefore:

$$na < m \leq na + 1 < nb$$

So  $na < m < nb$ , which implies  $a < \frac{m}{n} < b$ .  $\square$

### Homework Problems

5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6