

AXIOM 8.1. For all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

- (i)  $x + y = y + x$
- (ii)  $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
- (iii)  $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$
- (iv)  $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
- (v)  $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$

AXIOM 8.2. There exists a number 0, such that for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x + 0 = x$

AXIOM 8.3. There exists a number 1 such that  $1 \neq 0$  and whenever  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \cdot 1 = x$

AXIOM 8.4. For each  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , there exists a real number, denoted by  $-x$ , such that  $x + (-x) = 0$

AXIOM 8.5. For each  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ , there exists a real number, denoted by  $x^{-1}$ , such that  $x \cdot x^{-1} = 1$

AXIOM 8.26. There exists a subset  $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  satisfying

- (i) If  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$  then  $x + y \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$
- (ii) If  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$  then  $x \cdot y \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$
- (iii)  $0 \notin \mathbb{R}^{>0}$
- (iv) For every  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , we have  $x \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$  or  $x = 0$  or  $-x \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$

AXIOM 8.52. (Completeness axiom). Every nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  that is bounded above has a least upper bound.