

LOGICLESS NONSTANDARD ANALYSIS: AN AXIOM SYSTEM

ABHIJIT DASGUPTA

We give an axiomatic framework for getting full elementary extensions such as ultrapowers. From five axioms, all properties of a nonstandard extension are derived in a rather algebraic manner, without the use of any logical notions such as formulas or satisfaction. For example, when applied to the real number system, it provides a complete framework for working with hyperreals. This has possible pedagogical and expository applications as presented in, e.g., [2, 3], but we avoid use of special logical axioms such as the transfer axiom of [2, 3].

Terminology. An n -ary partial function f on a set X is a function whose domain is a subset of X^n and whose range is a subset of X (here $n \in \omega$).

For $n > 0$ and $1 \leq k \leq n$, let $P_k^{X,n}$ be the k -th n -ary projection function on X , i.e. the total function $P_k^{X,n}: X^n \rightarrow X$ satisfying $P_k^{X,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_k$.

For $a \in X$, $C_a^{X,n}: X^n \rightarrow X$ is the n -ary constant function taking the value a .

We let f, g, h , etc, denote partial functions.

The Axioms. Let $A \subset B$ be non-empty sets and suppose that for each partial function f on A there is associated a partial function $*f$ on B with the same arity. We refer to $*f$ as the transform of f . The five axioms are:

- (1) *The transform preserves projection functions:* $*P_k^{A,n} = P_k^{B,n}$.
- (2) *The transform preserves constant functions:* For any $a \in A$, $*C_a^{A,n} = C_a^{B,n}$.
- (3) *The transform preserves compositions:* $*(f \circ g) = *f \circ *g$, where f and g are partial functions on A . (Similarly for more general forms of composition.)
- (4) *If $\text{dom}(f)$ is itself a partial function, say $\text{dom}(f) = g$, then $\text{dom}(*f) = *g$.*
- (5) *If $\text{dom}(f)$ is finite then $*f = f$.*

Suppose these axioms are satisfied and fix an element $a \in A$. For each relation R on A , identify R with the partial constant function f_R having domain R and taking the constant value a , and let $*R$ be defined as the domain of $*f_R$.

MetaTheorem. Let L_A be the language which consists of all relations and functions on A , and let \mathfrak{A} be the structure over A where each symbol of L_A is interpreted as itself, and \mathfrak{B} the structure over B where each symbol of L_A is interpreted as its transform. Under the axioms, $\mathfrak{A} \preceq \mathfrak{B}$, i.e. \mathfrak{A} is an elementary substructure of \mathfrak{B} .

REFERENCES

- [1] Goldblatt, R. *Lectures on the Hyperreals*, Springer, 1998.
- [2] Keisler, H. J. *Elementary Calculus: An Approach Using Infinitesimals*, Online Edition, 2000.
- [3] Keisler, H. J. *Foundations of Infinitesimal Calculus*, Online Edition, 2007.

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY, 4001 W. McNICHOLS RD, DETROIT, MI 48221, U.S.A.

E-mail address: abhijit.dasgupta@udmercy.edu