

Maximal ordered fields of rank n

Daiji KIJIMA and Mico NISHI

(Received August 21, 1986)

In this paper, the field of real numbers and the field of rational numbers will be denoted by \mathbf{R} and \mathbf{Q} respectively.

We denote an ordered field by (F, σ) or simply F , where σ is an ordering of a field F . For ordered fields (F, σ) and (K, τ) , we say that K/F is an extension of ordered fields if K/F is an extension of fields and τ is an extension of σ . Let F be an ordered field. Then the following statements are equivalent:

- (1) F is isomorphic to \mathbf{R} .
- (2) F is a complete archimedean ordered field.
- (3) F is archimedean and for any archimedean ordered field K , there is an order preserving isomorphism of K with a subfield of F .
- (4) F is archimedean and for any proper extension of ordered fields K/F , K is not archimedean.

In §2, we define the *rank* of an ordered field. An ordered field F is archimedean if and only if F is of rank 0, and so \mathbf{R} is characterized as a maximal ordered field of rank 0. For the case of rank n , $n \geq 1$, we consider the following three conditions:

- (1) F is a complete ordered field of rank n .
- (2) F is of rank n and for any ordered field K of rank n , there is an order preserving isomorphism of K with a subfield of F .
- (3) F is of rank n and for any proper extension of ordered fields K/F , rank $K > n$.

If $n \geq 1$, the above three conditions are not equivalent. In fact (2) and (3) are equivalent, and (1) follows from (3) but not conversely. We say that F is a *maximal* ordered field of rank n if F satisfies the condition (3). The purpose of this paper is to show that there is a maximal ordered field of rank n and it is unique up to isomorphism.

§1. The rank of an ordered field

Let F be an ordered field and v be a valuation of F . The valuation ring, the group of units and the maximal ideal of v will be denoted by A , U and M respectively. Then the following statements are equivalent (cf. [5], Theorem 2.3):

- (1) If $0 < a$ and $v(a) < v(b)$, then $b < a$.
- (2) A is convex.