

Re: Is e^x zero in some extended number system?

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2006-01/msg04963.html>

- *From:* David W. Cantrell <DWcantrell@xxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 30 Jan 2006 15:37:45 GMT
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"Dave L. Renfro" <renfr1dl@xxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

To answer the question in your title: Sure.

In $[-\infty, +\infty]$, the two-point extension of the reals, we have $e^{(-\infty)} = 0$.

But I certainly suppose you already knew that.

David Cantrell

- > I came across the following a couple of days ago
- > and I'm curious if any related work has been done
- > along these lines.
- >
- > Paul Dienes, "The exponential function in linear algebras",
- > Quarterly Journal of Mathematics (Oxford) 1 (1930), 300-309.
- > <http://www.emis.de/cgi-bin/JFM-item?56.0151.02>
- >
- > The text of the first two paragraphs follows.
- >
- > "The introduction of complex numbers was chiefly
- > suggested by the problem of determining the zeros
- > of polynomials. Some integral functions, such as
- > e^x , have no zero in the field of complex numbers.
- > This fact suggests the following question. Can we
- > generalize the idea of number to such an extent
- > that the exponential function may have a zero in
- > the extended field?"
- >
- > "We shall prove in this Note that the exponential
- > function has no zero in the linear associative
- > algebra to a finite base, and that it has no
- > zero in finite non-associative linear algebras.
- > [Dienes assumes, of course, that the algebra
- > product has a multiplicative identity.] This
- > result extends to a large class of algebras to
- > an infinite base. In particular, the exponential
- > function has no zero in the tensor algebra of
- > relativity theory and it misses only singular
- > tensor values which do not divide some tensor.
- > Moreover, in Hilbert's [*] algebra of infinite

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- > bounded matrices, so important in atom mechanics,
- > the exponential function has no absolutely
- > bounded matrix zero."
- >
- > [*] "D. Hilbert, 'Grundz=FCge einer allgemeinen
- > Theorie der linearen Integralgleichungen',
- > Leipzig (1912), pp. 128–9."
- >
- > Dave L. Renfro

- **Follow-Ups:**

- ◆ **Re: Is e^x zero in some extended number system?**

- ◆ From: Dave L. Renfro

- **References:**

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- Prev by Date: **Re: Why $f: \text{domain} \rightarrow \text{codomain}$ instead of $f: \text{domain} \rightarrow \text{range}$?**

- Next by Date: **Re: JSH: Better explanation?**

- Previous by thread: **Is e^x zero in some extended number system?**

- Next by thread: **Re: Is e^x zero in some extended number system?**

- Index(es):

- ◆ **Date**

- ◆ **Thread**