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Choquet capacity

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A *Choquet capacity*, or just *capacity*, on a set X is a kind of set function, mapping the power set $\mathcal{P}(X)$ to the real numbers.

Definition. Let \mathcal{F} be a collection of subsets of X . Then, an \mathcal{F} -capacity is an increasing set function

$$I: \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

satisfying the following.

1. If $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an increasing sequence of subsets of X then $I(A_n) \rightarrow I(\bigcup_m A_m)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
2. If $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a decreasing sequence of subsets of X such that $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ for each n , then $I(A_n) \rightarrow I(\bigcap_m A_m)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

The condition that I is increasing means that $I(A) \leq I(B)$ whenever $A \subseteq B$. Note that capacities differ from the concepts of measures and outer measures, as no additivity or subadditivity conditions are imposed. However, for any finite measure, there is a <http://planetmath.org/CapacityGeneratedByAMeasure> correspondence between capacity and measure. An important application to the theory of measures and analytic sets is given by the capacitability theorem.

The (\mathcal{F}, I) -capacitable sets are defined as follows. Recall that \mathcal{F}_δ denotes the collection of countable intersections of sets in the paving \mathcal{F} .

Definition. Let I be an \mathcal{F} -capacity on a set X . Then a subset $A \subseteq X$ is (\mathcal{F}, I) -capacitable if, for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a $B \in \mathcal{F}_\delta$ such that $B \subseteq A$ and $I(B) \geq I(A) - \epsilon$.

Alternatively, such sets are called I -capacitable or, simply, capacitable.