

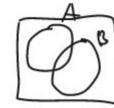
- 3. Elementare Eigenschaften signierter Maße. Es sei μ ein signiertes Maß oder ein Inhalt auf einem Ereignisraum (Ω, A) . Beweisen Sie für $A, B, C \in A$:
 - (a) $\mu(A \cup B) + \mu(A \cap B) = \mu(A) + \mu(B)$,
 - (b) $\mu(A \setminus B) + \mu(B) = \mu(B \setminus A) + \mu(A)$,
 - (c) $\mu(A \setminus B) + \mu(B) = \mu(A)$, falls $B \subseteq A$,
 - (d) $\mu(A \cup B \cup C) + \mu(A \cap B) + \mu(B \cap C) + \mu(C \cap A) = \mu(A) + \mu(B) + \mu(C) + \mu(A \cap B \cap C)$.

$$\mu: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \S + \omega \S$$
 it $Shholt_{\downarrow} A \sqcup B$

1) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$

2) $\forall A, B \in A \text{ mit } A \cap B = \emptyset$: $\mu(A \cup B) = \mu(A) + \mu(B)$

Benrais:
$$\mu(A \cup B) = \mu(A \cup B \setminus A) = \mu(A) + \mu(B \setminus A) = \mu(A) + \mu(B) - \mu(A \cap B)$$



$$NR: \mu(B) = \mu(B \cap \Omega) =$$

$$= \mu(B \cap A \cup A^{c})$$

$$= \mu(B \cap A) \cup (B \cap A^{c})$$

$$= \mu(B \cap A) \cup B \cap A^{c}$$

$$= \mu(A \cap B) \cup B \cap A$$

$$= \mu(A \cap B) + \mu(B \cap A)$$

Beweis:

$$= \mu (AUB) + \mu(C) - \mu ((AUB) \cap C)$$

$$= \mu (AUB) + \mu(C) - \mu ((ACC)U(BCC))$$

$$= \mu (AUB) + \mu(C) - \mu ((ACC)U(BCC))$$

$$= \mu (AUB) + \mu(C) - \mu ((ACC)U(BCC)) - \mu ((ACC)U(BCC))$$

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$$= \mu (AUB) + \mu(B) - \mu (ACD) + \mu (BC) - \mu (BCC) + \mu (ACBC)$$

$$= \mu (AUB) + \mu(B) - \mu (ACD) + \mu (ACC) - \mu (BCC) + \mu (ACBC)$$

$$\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{N})$$
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1. Erzeugte σ -Algebren. Es sei $\Omega = \{1,2,3,4\}$ und $\mathcal{E} = \{\{1,2\},\{1,3\}\}$. Beweisen Sie $\sigma(\mathcal{E},\Omega) = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$. Geben Sie auch alle Elemente von $\sigma(\{\{1,2\}\},\Omega)$ an.

alle Elemente you
$$\sigma(\{\{1,2\}\},\Omega)$$
 an.

 $P(n) = \delta(E)$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \text{ plan}$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \text$

A = P(D) it 3- Alayelra, lulls 1) DEA 2) $\forall A \in \mathcal{A} : A^c \in \mathcal{A} \quad (^c - tabil)$ 3) $\forall (A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathcal{A} : \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \in \mathcal{A} \quad (\bigwedge_{\infty} - n tabil)$ Benerbung: NEW And Chew And Chew Edy das Catall

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1. Erzeugte σ -Algebren. Es sei $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ und $\mathcal{E} = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}\}$. Beweisen Sie $\sigma(\mathcal{E}, \Omega) = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$. Geben Sie auch alle Elemente von $\sigma(\{\{1,2\}\},\Omega)$ an.

$$S: \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow [0,\infty]$$

Satz on Vitali: Es lein Was inner 3-slybra

S:
$$S(R) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$$

Solar $\forall a < b : S([a,b]) = b - a, dh. podar $S(0) = 0$

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$$\mathcal{E}_{1}, \mathcal{E}_{2} \subseteq \mathcal{G}(\Omega)$$

 $\mathcal{E}_{3} \downarrow k$:
 $\mathcal{E}_{1}(\mathcal{E}_{2}) = \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E}_{2}) = \mathcal{E}_{1} \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E}_{2})$
 $\mathcal{E}_{2} \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E}_{3})$

- 4. Erzeugendensysteme für $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$. Es sei $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$. Zeigen Sie, dass folgende Mengensysteme alle die Borelsche σ Algebra $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ erzeugen
 - 3(En) = B(R) (a) $\mathcal{E}_1 = \{|a,b| | a,b \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}, a < b\}$ sei die Menge der offenen Intervalle.
 - (b) $\mathcal{E}_2 = \{[a,b] | a,b \in \mathbb{R}, a \leq b\}$ sei die Menge der kompakten Intervalle.
 - (c) $\mathcal{E}_3 = \{]-\infty, a] | a \in \mathbb{R} \}$ sei die Menge der linksseitig unendlichen abgeschlossenen Intervalle.
 - (d) $\mathcal{E}_4 = \{ [-\infty, a] | a \in \mathbb{Q} \}$ sei die Menge der linksseitig unendlichen abgeschlossenen Intervalle mit
 - (e) $\mathcal{E}_5 = \{|a,b| \cap \mathbb{R} \mid a,b \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}\}$

$$\mathcal{E} := \{A \leq R \mid A \text{ offen } 3\}$$

 $\mathcal{B}(R) := \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E})$

a) En reign:
$$b(\epsilon_{\Lambda}) = b(\epsilon)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda} \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E})$$
 it blos, do
sogar $\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$
Noch migh: $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda})$

Fij alle x E A finder vir Ex>0 nodan]x-Ex, x+Ex = A

$$A = \bigcup_{x \in A} \underbrace{\int_{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}^{x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_x}}_{\in \mathcal{B}(\epsilon_n)} = \underbrace{\int_{x \in A_n}^{x - \epsilon_x, x + \epsilon_$$

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