

– LECTURE 0 –

# A SICKNESS UNTO DEATH

OR, AN ENQUIRY INTO THE THEORY OF MEASURE  
AS IT CONCERNS THOSE PROCESSES OF A  
STOCHASTIC KIND

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## NIHIL – $\emptyset$

“It is clear that I can only deliver to you, to each of  
you, what you are already on the verge of absorbing.”

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## 1. THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCES

The general problem of measure is our starting point. Given  $A \subseteq X$  we want to be able to assign a quantity  $m(A)$  to this set, which can be said, in some sense, to be its “measure”. Take, for example,  $X = \mathbb{R}$  and  $A = [a, b]$ , for which we can set  $m(A) = b - a$ . Some questions immediately arise: what properties must  $m$  obey? and what is its proper domain, i.e. which sets can be said to be *measurable*? The answer to this last question requires the introduction of the elementary structure of measure theory– the  $\sigma$ -algebra.

**Definition 1.** A  $\sigma$ -algebra over a set  $X$  is a set  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$  satisfying

- (1)  $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$ ,
- (2)  $A \in \mathcal{F} \implies X \setminus A \in \mathcal{F}$ ,
- (3) If  $A_1, A_2, \dots \in \mathcal{F}$  then

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i \in \mathcal{F}.$$