

MATH 540 Notes

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1 MEASURES

1.1 ABSTRACT MEASURE THEORY

Definition 1.1. Let X be an (non-empty) underlying space we are working over. We denote $\mathcal{P}(X)$ to be the power set of X , i.e., the set of all subsets of X .

Example 1.2. Let $X = \{1, 2\}$, then $\mathcal{P}(X) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$.

Remark 1.3. If X is a finite set of size n , then $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is a finite set of size 2^n .

We will consider a subcollection \mathcal{A} of subsets of X , i.e., a subset of the power set. We will try to define this as an algebra. Note that an algebra is just a ring with a module structure with respect to some other ring.

Definition 1.4. $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ is an algebra on X if it is

- a. closed under finite union, i.e., given $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{A}$, then $E_1 \cup E_2 \in \mathcal{A}$, and
- b. closed under complements, i.e., if $E \in \mathcal{A}$, then the complement $E^c \in \mathcal{A}$ as well.

Remark 1.5. An algebra \mathcal{A} would be closed under finite intersection. Indeed, for any $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{A}$, we have $E_1 \cap E_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ if and only if $(E_1 \cap E_2)^c \in \mathcal{A}$, if and only if $E_1^c \cup E_2^c \in \mathcal{A}$, which is true by definition.

Lemma 1.6. If \mathcal{A} is a non-empty algebra on X , then $\emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$ and $X \in \mathcal{A}$.

Proof. Since \mathcal{A} is non-empty, take $E \in \mathcal{A}$, then $\emptyset = E \cap E^c \in \mathcal{A}$ as well. Also, $X = E \cup E^c \in \mathcal{A}$. □

Example 1.7. Let X be a set, and let $\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, X\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$. It is easy to verify that \mathcal{A} is an algebra.

Definition 1.8. Let $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ be an algebra, then we say \mathcal{A} is a σ -algebra on X if

- a. closed under countable union, i.e., if $E_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \in \mathcal{A}$;
- b. if $E \in \mathcal{A}$, then $E^c \in \mathcal{A}$.

Lemma 1.9. If $\mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$ is a σ -algebra on X , then $\{\emptyset, X\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is a σ -algebra.

Example 1.10. Let X be an uncountable set, let $\mathcal{A} = \{E \subseteq X : E \text{ is countable or } E^c \text{ is countable}\}$, then \mathcal{A} is a σ -algebra on X .

Theorem 1.11. Suppose a non-empty algebra $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ such that,

- if $E_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, and E_j 's are pairwise disjoint, then $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \in \mathcal{A}$,

then \mathcal{A} is a σ -algebra on X .

Proof. Take $E_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we will show that $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \in \mathcal{A}$. To do this, we will rearrange the sets. Let $F_1 = E_1$, let $F_2 = E_2 \setminus E_1$, let $F_3 = E_3 \setminus (E_1 \cup E_2)$, and so on, such that let $F_k = E_k \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{k-1} E_i$. We note

$$\begin{aligned} F_k &= E_k \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{k-1} E_j \right)^c \\ &= E_k \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{k-1} E_j^c \right) \in \mathcal{A}. \end{aligned}$$

One can also verify that $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k$, and that F_k 's are disjoint from the definition. \square

Definition 1.12. Let X be a non-empty space. A topology on X is a family \mathcal{F} of subsets of X satisfying the following conditions:

- i. $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{F}$;
- ii. \mathcal{F} is closed under arbitrary union;
- iii. \mathcal{F} is closed under finite intersection.

Every member of \mathcal{F} is now called an open subset of X . A complement of an open subset of X is called a closed subset.

Definition 1.13. Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ be σ -algebras. We say \mathcal{A}_1 is smaller than \mathcal{A}_2 if $\mathcal{A}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{A}_2$, and equivalently \mathcal{A}_2 is larger than \mathcal{A}_1 .

Definition 1.14. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of subsets of X , the smallest σ -algebra containing \mathcal{F} is called the σ -algebra generated by \mathcal{F} . This is denoted by $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{F})$.

Lemma 1.15. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of subsets of X . Suppose $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ where \mathcal{A} is a σ -algebra, then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$.

Proof. Obvious. \square

Definition 1.16. Let \mathcal{F} be a topology on X , then we say (X, \mathcal{F}) is a topological space. We say $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{F})$ is the Borel σ -algebra on X , denoted by $\mathcal{B}_X = \mathcal{B}_{X, \mathcal{F}}$. Any member of \mathcal{B}_X is called a Borel set.

Example 1.17. Let $X = \mathbb{R}$, we denote the corresponding Borel σ -algebra to be $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Definition 1.18. A G_{δ} -set is a countable intersection of open subsets of X . A F_{σ} -set is a countable union of closed subsets of X .

Theorem 1.19. Both G_{δ} -sets and F_{σ} -sets are Borel sets, that is, $G_{\delta}, F_{\sigma} \subseteq \mathcal{B}_X$.

Proof. We will prove that any G_{δ} -set E is a Borel set, and similarly any F_{σ} -set is a Borel set. By definition $E = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} O_j$, where each O_j is an open subset. To show $E \in \mathcal{B}_X$, we show that $E^c \in \mathcal{B}_X$. Note that $E^c = \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} O_j \right)^c = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} O_j^c$. Since $O_j \in \mathcal{B}_X$ for all j , then $O_j^c \in \mathcal{B}_X$ as well. Therefore, $E^c \in \mathcal{B}_X$ since a σ -algebra \mathcal{B}_X is closed under countable unions. \square

Definition 1.20. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be non-empty spaces. The product space is $\prod_{j=1}^n X_j$. Define $\pi_j : \prod_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow X_j$ by $\pi_j(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_j$. Let \mathcal{A}_j be a σ -algebra on X_j , the product σ -algebra on $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ is the σ -algebra generated by $\{\pi_j^{-1}(E_j) : E_j \in \mathcal{A}_j \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$. The product σ -algebra is denoted by $\bigotimes_{j=1}^n \mathcal{A}_j = \prod_{j=1}^n \mathcal{A}_j$.

Example 1.21. $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \bigotimes_{j=1}^n \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

1.2 MEASURES

Definition 1.22. Let \mathcal{A} be a σ -algebra on X . A measure μ on X and \mathcal{A} is a function $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ such that

- a. $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$;
- b. if $E_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and E_j 's are disjoint, then $\mu\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_j)$.

We then say (X, \mathcal{A}) is a measureable space. A measureable space is a triple (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) with measure μ specified.

Definition 1.23. Let μ be a measure on (X, \mathcal{A}) .

1. If $\mu(X) < \infty$, then we say μ is a finite measure. In particular, if $\mu(X) = 1$, this is a probability measure.
2. If $X = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$ such that $\mu(E_j) < \infty$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then we say μ is σ -finite.
3. If for all $E \in \mathcal{A}$ with $\mu(E) = \infty$, there is $F \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $F \subseteq E$ and $0 < \mu(F) < \infty$, then we say μ is semi-finite.

Remark 1.24. A σ -finite measure is semi-finite. However, the converse is not true.

Example 1.25. Let $f : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be a function. For any $E \subseteq \mathcal{P}(E)$, we can define a measure $\mu(E) = \sum_{x \in E} f(x)$. Note that the summation makes sense only when E is finite. In case E is infinite, we should define $\sum_{x \in E} f(x) = \sup\{\sum_{x \in F} f(x) : F \subseteq E \text{ for finite } F\}$. Let μ be a measure on $\mathcal{P}(X)$.

- If $f(x) \equiv 1$ for all $x \in X$, then $\mu(E) = \sum_{x \in E} 1 = \text{Card}(E)$. In this case, μ is called a counting measure.
- Suppose $x_0 \in X$ is fixed. Define

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x = x_0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$$

then for any $E \in \mathcal{P}(X)$,

$$\mu(E) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x_0 \in E \\ 0, & \text{if } x_0 \notin E \end{cases}$$

This is called the Dirac measure of x_0 .

Definition 1.26. Let (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) be a measure space. A set $E \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is called a null set if $\mu(E) = 0$.

If a statement about points $x \in X$ is true except for null sets, then we say the statement is true almost everywhere.

Example 1.27. Suppose $f(x) \leq 1$ for all $x \in X$, then we say f is bounded above by 1 everywhere. If we want to weaken this statement, we can say $f(x) \leq 1$ almost everywhere $x \in X$, which is true if and only if $\mu(\{x \in X : f(x) > 1\}) = 0$.

Theorem 1.28. Let $E, F \in \mathcal{A}$ be such that $E \subseteq F$, then $\mu(E) \leq \mu(F)$.

Proof. We can write $F = E \cup (E \setminus F)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(F) &= \mu(E) + \mu(F \setminus E) \\ &\geq \mu(E) \end{aligned}$$

since $\mu(F \setminus E) \geq 0$. □

Theorem 1.29 (Sub-additivity). Let $E_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\mu\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_j)$.

Proof. Set $F_1 = E_1$ and let $F_k = E_k \setminus \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{k-1} E_j \right)$ be defined inductively, then $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} E_j$. Since F_k 's are disjoint, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \left(\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} E_j \right) &= \mu \left(\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(F_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_k) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_j) \end{aligned}$$

by [Theorem 1.28](#). □

Theorem 1.30. Let $E_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$.

- a. (Continuity from below): If $E_1 \subseteq E_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq E_j \subseteq \cdots$ for all j , then $\mu \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_j)$.
- b. (Continuity from above): If $E_1 \supseteq E_2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq E_j \supseteq \cdots$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\mu \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_j)$ if $\mu(E_1) < \infty$.

In particular, the limits on the right exist on $\bar{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.

Example 1.31. Let μ be the counting measure on $(\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}))$. For each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we define $E_j = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n > j\}$. Therefore $E_1 \supseteq E_2 \supseteq \cdots$ is a decreasing sequence of sets. Note that $\mu(E_1) = \mu(\{n \in \mathbb{N}\}) = \mathbb{N} = \infty$, and $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_j) =$

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \infty = \infty, \text{ but } \mu \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right) = \mu(\emptyset) = 0.$$

Proof. a. Set $E_0 = \emptyset$. Now

$$\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (E_j \setminus E_{j-1})$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right) &= \mu \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (E_j \setminus E_{j-1}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_j \setminus E_{j-1}) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^k \mu(E_j \setminus E_{j-1}) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^k E_j \setminus E_{j-1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_k) \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_j). \end{aligned}$$

b. For any $j \in \mathbb{N}$, set $F_j = E_1 \setminus E_j$. Note that $F_j \subseteq F_{j+1}$ since $E_j \supseteq E_{j-1}$. This is now an increasing sequence as in part a. By part a., we know $\mu\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j\right) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu(F_j)$. Now note that

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j &= \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (E_1 \setminus E_j) \\ &= \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (E_1 \cap E_j^c) \\ &= E_1 \cap \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j^c \\ &= E_1 \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)^c \\ &= \left(\left(E_1 \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)^c\right) \cup \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)^c \\ &= \left(E_1 \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)^c\right) \cup \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $E_1 \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)^c$ and $\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$ are disjoint, therefore by property of measure we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E_1) &= \mu\left(E_1 \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right)^c\right) + \mu\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right) \\ &= \mu\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j\right) + \mu\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right) \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu(F_j) + \mu\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $F_j = E_1 \setminus E_j$ for all j , therefore $E_1 = F_j \cup F_j^c = F_j \cup E_j$, where F_j and E_j are disjoint, therefore $\mu(E_1) = \mu(F_j) + \mu(E_j)$. Since $\mu(E_1) < \infty$, and F_j is a subset of E_1 and hence also a real number, then $\mu(E_1)$ is a sum of two real numbers. Therefore, we have $\mu(E_1) - \mu(E_j) = \mu(F_j)$. With this, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E_1) &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\mu(E_1) - \mu(E_j)) + \mu\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right) \\ &= \mu(E_1) - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\mu(E_j)) + \mu\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we get

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\mu(E_j)) = \mu\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j\right).$$

□

1.3 OUTER MEASURE

Definition 1.32. An outer measure μ^* on X (or $\mathcal{P}(X)$) is a function $\mu^* : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ such that

- i. $\mu^*(\emptyset) = 0$,
- ii. $\mu^*(A) \leq \mu^*(B)$ for all $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$,
- iii. σ -subadditivity: $\mu^*\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j)$.

Example 1.33. Let $\rho : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be such that $\rho(\emptyset) = 0$, where $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ is a subcollection (but not necessarily an algebra) such that $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{A}$.

For all $A \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, i.e., $A \subseteq X$, we define

$$\mu^*(A) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_j) : E_j \in \mathcal{A} \text{ and } A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right\}.$$

Theorem 1.34. μ^* defined in Example 1.33 is an outer measure.

Proof. i. Let $E_j = \emptyset$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\emptyset \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$, and so

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho(\emptyset) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 0 = 0$$

and therefore $\mu^*(\emptyset) = 0$.

ii. Let $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$. If $B \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$, we have $A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$, then

$$\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_j) : E_j \in \mathcal{A}, B \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right\} \subseteq \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_j) : E_j \in \mathcal{A}, A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j \right\}.$$

In particular, given subsets $S_1 \subseteq S_2$, then $\inf S_2 \leq \inf S_1$ and $\sup S_1 \leq \sup S_2$. This implies $\mu^*(A) \leq \mu^*(B)$.

iii. We want to show $\mu^*\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j)$. Now for any $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\mu^*(A_j) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_k) : E_k \in \mathcal{A} \text{ and } A_j \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k \right\}.$$

For any $\varepsilon > 0$, we note that $\mu^*(A_j) + \varepsilon \cdot 2^{-j}$ is not a lower bound of $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_k) : E_k \in \mathcal{A} \text{ and } A_j \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k \right\}$.

Then there exists $E_k^{(j)} \in \mathcal{A}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $A_j \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k^{(j)}$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_k^{(j)}) \leq \mu^*(A_j) + \varepsilon \cdot 2^{-j}$. Summing with respect to j , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_k^{(j)}) &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon \cdot 2^{-j} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j) + \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k^{(j)}$$

is a countable union of subsets of \mathcal{A} . We will calculate the value over μ^* . By definition of μ^* , we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right) &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho(E_k^{(j)}) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j) + \varepsilon.\end{aligned}$$

Since this is true for all $\varepsilon > 0$, then take $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we are done. \square

Definition 1.35. Let μ^* be an outer measure on $(X, \mathcal{P}(X))$. A set $A \subseteq X$ is called μ^* -measurable if $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$ for all $E \subseteq X$.

Remark 1.36. First note that $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*((E \cap A) \cup (E \cap A^c))$, therefore $\mu^*(E) \leq \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$ for all $E \subseteq X$.

Theorem 1.37 (Fundamental Theorem of Measure Theory). Let μ^* be an outer measure on X . Let \mathcal{A} be the collection of all μ^* -measurable set, then \mathcal{A} is a σ -algebra, and $\mu^*|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a measure on \mathcal{A} , i.e., (X, \mathcal{A}, μ^*) is a measure space.

Proof. We first prove that \mathcal{A} is an algebra. To see \mathcal{A} is closed under complement, we have $A \in \mathcal{A}$ if and only if $A^c \in \mathcal{A}$ by the definition of measurable set. To show \mathcal{A} is closed under finite union, suppose $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$, and we want to show $A \cup B \in \mathcal{A}$, which is true if and only if $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)) + \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)^c)$ for all $E \subseteq X$, hence it suffices to show that $\mu^*(E) \geq \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)) + \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)^c)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)) &= \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B) \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B) \cap A^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap B \cap A^c)\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)^c) &= \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)^c \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)^c \cap A^c) \\ &= \mu^*(\emptyset) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c \cap B^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E \cap A^c \cap B^c).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)) + \mu^*(E \cap (A \cup B)^c) &= \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c \cap B) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c \cap B^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E)\end{aligned}$$

where the last two steps follow from the fact that $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ are μ^* -measurable. Therefore, \mathcal{A} is an algebra. We now want to show that it is a σ -algebra. It suffices to prove that \mathcal{A} is closed under disjoint σ -unions. Let $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ where they are pairwise disjoint, and we want to show that $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in \mathcal{A}$. That is,

$$\mu^*(E) = \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)\right) + \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)^c\right)$$

for all $E \subseteq X$.

Lemma 1.38. For a pairwise disjoint family $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{A}$,

$$\mu^*\left(E \cap \bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \mu^*(E \cap A_j).$$

Subproof. We proceed by induction. For $n = 1$, this is obviously true. Now suppose $n > 1$. To simplify the notation, let $B_n = \bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j$, and use the convention that $B_0 = \emptyset$. Now

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*(E \cap B_n) &= \mu^*(E \cap B_n \cap A_n) + \mu^*(E \cap B_n \cap A_n^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E \cap A_n) + \mu^*(E \cap B_{n-1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (E \cap A_i) + \mu^*(E \cap B_0) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (E \cap A_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (E \cap A_i)\end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This finishes the proof. ■

Now for any $E \subseteq X$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*(E) &= \mu^*(E \cap B_n) + \mu^*(E \cap B_n^c) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \mu^*(E \cap A_j) + \mu^*(E \cap B_n^c) \\ &\geq \sum_{j=1}^n \mu^*(E \cap A_j) + \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)^c\right)\end{aligned}$$

since $B_n = \bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$. Now take $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^*(E) &\geq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(E \cap A_j) + \mu^*\left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)^c\right) \\ &\geq \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)\right) + \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)^c\right) \\ &\geq \mu^*(E).\end{aligned}$$

This forces all inequalities here to be equality, therefore

$$\mu^*(E) = \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)\right) + \mu^*\left(E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)^c\right)$$

as desired. Finally, we need to show that the restriction still gives a measure. We already know

$$\mu^*(E) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(E \cap A_j) + \mu^*\left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right)^c\right)$$

for any $E \subseteq X$, then in particular take $E = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in \mathcal{A}$ to be the disjoint union, then this forces

$$\mu^*\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(E \cap A_j) + \mu^*(\emptyset) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(E \cap A_j).$$

Therefore $\mu^*|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a measure. □

Definition 1.39. A measure μ is said to be complete if its domain contains all subsets of null sets.

Example 1.40. Let $X = \{a, b\}$, $\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, \{a, b\}\}$. Define $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by setting $\mu^*(X) = 0$, $\mu^*(\emptyset) = 0$. This is not a complete measure because $\{a\} \notin \mathcal{A}$.

Theorem 1.41. Let \mathcal{A} be the collection of all μ^* -measurable sets, then the measure $\mu^*|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is complete.

Proof. Let N be any null set in \mathcal{A} , i.e., $\mu^*(N) = 0$. Take an arbitrary subset $A \subseteq N$, we need to show $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Since $\mu^*(N) = 0$, then $\mu^*(A) = 0$ as well. For any $E \subseteq X$, we prove $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$. It is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^*(E) &\leq \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c) \\ &\leq \mu^*(A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c) \\ &\leq \mu^*(N) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E \cap A^c) \\ &= \mu^*(E). \end{aligned}$$

by the subadditivity of μ^* . □

Definition 1.42. Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ be an algebra. A function $\mu_0 : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a pre-measure if

i. $\mu_0(\emptyset) = 0$,

ii. if $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in \mathcal{A}$, and they are pairwise disjoint, then $\mu_0\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j)$.

Theorem 1.43. Let μ_0 be a pre-measure, then $\mu_0(A) \leq \mu_0(B)$ if $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ are such that $A \subseteq B$.

Proof. We write $B = (B \setminus A) \cup A$, where $B \setminus A = B \cap A^c \in \mathcal{A}$, therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_0(B) &= \mu_0(B \setminus A) + \mu_0(A) \\ &\geq \mu_0(A). \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 1.44. Given a pre-measure μ_0 , we extend it to an outer measure as follows: for any $E \subseteq X$, define $\mu^*(E) = \inf\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j) : E \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j, A_j \in \mathcal{A}\right\}$.

Theorem 1.45. Let μ^* be the outer measure induced by μ_0 specified in Definition 1.44, then

i. $\mu^*|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mu_0$, or equivalently, for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$, we have $\mu^*(A) = \mu_0(A)$;

ii. if $A \in \mathcal{A}$, then A is μ^* -measurable.

Proof. i. We want to show that for any $E \in \mathcal{A}$, $\mu^*(E) = \mu_0(E)$. To show $\mu^*(E) \leq \mu_0(E)$, we choose $A_1 = E \in \mathcal{A}$, and $A_j = \emptyset$ for all $j \geq 2$, then $E \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$, therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^*(E) &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j) \\ &= \mu_0(E). \end{aligned}$$

It now suffices to show that $\mu_0(E)$ is a lower bound of $\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j) : E \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j, A_j \in \mathcal{A}\right\}$. Let $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$ and

$\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \supseteq E$. We prove that $\mu_0(E) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j)$. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $B_n = E \cap \left(A_n \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{n-1} A_j\right)$, therefore

$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = E \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \right) = E$ where B_n 's are disjoint. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_0(E) &= \mu_0 \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(B_n) \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_n) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j). \end{aligned}$$

- ii. For any $A \in \mathcal{A}$, we want to prove that $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$ for all $E \subseteq X$. It suffices to show that for any $E \subseteq X$, we have $\mu^*(E) \geq \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$.

Pick arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$, then $\mu^*(E) + \varepsilon$ is not a lower bound of $\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j) : E \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j, A_j \in \mathcal{A} \right\}$. Therefore, there exists some $A_j \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $E \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j) \leq \mu^*(E) + \varepsilon$. Since $\mu_0(A_j) = \mu_0(A_j \cap A) + \mu_0(A_j \cap A^c)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j \cap A) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_j \cap A^c) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j \cap A) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j \cap A^c) \\ &\geq \mu^* \left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \right) \cap A \right) + \mu^* \left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \right) \cap A^c \right) \\ &\geq \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, then $\mu^*(E) \geq \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$, as desired.

□