

# Formalizing Ionescu-Tulcea: Countable Kernel Compositional Products

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# 1. Measures

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Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A})$  be a measurable space, i.e.  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathfrak{P}(\Omega)$ , s.t.

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2.  $A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{A}$ ,
3.  $A_n \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \in \mathcal{A}$ .

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**Definition 1.1** (probability measure): A probability measure is a function  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ , s.t.

1.  $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$
2. For  $A_n \in \mathcal{A}$  pairwise disjoint,  $\mu\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n\right) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(A_n)$ .
3.  $\mu(\Omega) = 1$

## 2. Kernels

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## 2.1 Definition

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**Definition 2.1.1** (Markov kernel): A Markov kernel from  $(\Omega_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$  to  $(\Omega_1, \mathcal{A}_1)$  is a map  $K : \Omega_0 \times \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , s.t.

1.  $\forall \omega \in \Omega_0 : K(\omega, \cdot)$  is a probability measure.
2.  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}_1 : K(\cdot, A)$  is measurable.



## 2.2 Compositional Product

**Definition 2.2.1** (compositional product): Let  $\mu$  be a measure on  $(\Omega_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$  and  $K$  a kernel from  $(\Omega_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$  to  $(\Omega_1, \mathcal{A}_1)$ . We define a measure on  $(\Omega_0 \times \Omega_1, \mathcal{A}_0 \otimes \mathcal{A}_1)$  by

$$(\mu \times K)(A) = \int_{\Omega_0} K(\omega_0, A(\omega_0)) \, d\mu(\omega_0)$$

where  $A \in \mathcal{A}_0 \otimes \mathcal{A}_1$  and  $A(\omega_0) = \{\omega_1 \mid (\omega_0, \omega_1) \in A\}$ .

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Then by induction, we can define a measure on  $\bigotimes_{m \leq n} (\Omega_m, \mathcal{A}_m)$  by

$$\mu \times K_1 \times \dots \times K_n = ((\mu \times K_1) \times \dots \times K_{n-1}) \times K_n$$

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These fulfill the following consistency property:

**Lemma 2.3.1:**

$$\mu \times \dots \times K_n(A) = \mu \times \dots \times K_{n+m}(A \times \bigtimes_{n < k \leq n+m} \Omega_k)$$

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The goal is to show that we can define “ $\mu \times K_1 \times K_2 \times \dots$ ” if  $\mu$  is a probability measure and  $K_n$  are Markov kernels.

**Theorem 2.4.1** (Ionescu-Tulcea): Let  $\mu$  be a prob.-measure on  $(\Omega_0, \mathcal{A}_0)$  and  $K_n$  be Markov kernels from  $\bigotimes_{m < n} (\Omega_m, \mathcal{A}_m)$  to  $(\Omega_n, \mathcal{A}_n)$ . There exists a unique probability measure  $\mathbb{P}$  on  $\bigotimes_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\Omega_n, \mathcal{A}_n)$ , s.t.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : \forall A \in \bigotimes_{m \leq n} \mathcal{A}_m :$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A \times \bigtimes_{k > n} \Omega_k) = (\mu \times K_1 \times \dots \times K_n)(A).$$

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**Definition 2.4.2:** Cylinder sets are sets of the form  $A \times \bigtimes_{k > n} \Omega_k$  where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $A \in \bigotimes_{k \leq n} \mathcal{A}_k$ .



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**Lemma 2.4.3:** Cylinder sets are a  $\bigcap$ -stable generator of  $\bigotimes_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}_n$ .

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**Definition 2.5.3** (sigma additivity): A content  $\mu$  is sigma additive if for all pairwise disjoint sequences  $A_n \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\bigcup_n A_n \in \mathcal{A}$ , we have  $\mu\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(A_n)$ .

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**Theorem 2.5.4** (Caratheodory's extension theorem): Every  $\sigma$ -additive content on a set algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  can be extended to a measure on  $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ .

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$$P : C \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

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It is known that it suffices to show for  $B_n \in C$  and  $B_n \downarrow \emptyset$ , that  $P(B_n) \rightarrow 0$ .

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$$Q_{n,m} = K_n \times \dots \times K_{n+m}$$

$$f_{n,m}(\omega_{1,\dots,n}) = Q_{n,m}(\omega_{1,\dots,n}, A_{n+m+1}(\omega_{1,\dots,n}))$$

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We then would strengthen our induction and show

$$\exists \omega : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : \inf_m f_{n,m}(\omega_{1,\dots,n}) > 0$$

If  $f_{n,0}(\omega_{1,\dots,n}) > 0$  then  $A_{n+1}(\omega_{1,\dots,n}) \neq \emptyset$  then  $\omega_{1,\dots,n} \in A_n$  .....