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# Introduction to Deep Learning

## Intro

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## Measures and probability

## Measurable space $(S, \mathcal{S})$

- $S$  - set (e.g.,  $\mathbb{R}^d$ , discrete set, etc.)
- $\mathcal{S}$  -  $\sigma$ -algebra on  $S$  (collection of measurable subsets of  $S$ )
  - closed under complements and countable unions
  - contains  $\emptyset$  and  $S$

## Measure $\mu$ on $(S, \mathcal{S})$ - function $\mu: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$

- $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$
- countable additivity: for disjoint  $\{A_i : i \in I\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ ,  $\mu(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i) = \sum_{i \in I} \mu(A_i)$

## Examples:

- counting measure:  $\#(A)$  = number of elements in  $A$
- Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ :  $\lambda(A)$  = volume of  $A$