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Introduction to Deep Learning

Intro

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Outline

Measures and probability

Measures - assigning mass to sets

Measurable space (S, \mathcal{S})

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

Measure μ 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