



## Why

We extend our notion of length, area, and volume beyond the Lebesgue measure on the product spaces of real numbers.

## Definition

An extended-real-valued non-negative function on an *algebra* is *finitely additive* if the result of the function applied to the union of a disjoint finite family of distinguished sets is the sum of the results of the function applied to each of the sets individually.

An extended-real-valued non-negative function on a *sigma algebra* is *countably additive* if the result of the function applied to the union of a disjoint countable family of distinguished sets is the limit of the partial sums of the results of the function applied to each of the sets individually.

A *finitely additive measure* is an extended-real-valued non-negative finitely additive function which associates the empty set with the real number 0. A *countably additive measure* is an extended-real-valued non-negative countably additive function which associates the empty set with the real number 0. We call countably additive measures *measures*, for short.

Every countably additive measure is finitely additive. On the other hand, there exist finitely additive measures which are not countably additive.

In the context of measure, we call a countably unitable subset algebra a *measurable space*. We call the distinguished sets *measurable sets*. A *measure space* is triple. As a pair, the first two objects are a measurable space. The third object is a measure defined on the sigma algebra of the measurable space.

## Notation

Suppose  $A$  a nonempty set and  $\mathcal{A}$  is a sigma algebra on  $A$  so that the pair  $(A, \mathcal{A})$  is a measurable space.

Let  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  a measure; thus: (a)  $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$  and (b) for disjoint  $\{A_n\} \subset \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mu(\cup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n)$  The triple  $(A, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  is a measure space.

We use  $\mu$  since it is a mnemonic for “measure”. We often also use  $\nu$  to denote measures, since it is after  $\mu$  in the Greek alphabet, and  $\lambda$ , since it is before  $\mu$  in the Greek alphabet.

## Examples

**Example 1.** Let  $(A, \mathcal{A})$  a measurable space. Let  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  such that  $\mu(A)$  is  $|A|$  if  $A$  is finite and  $\mu(A)$  is  $+\infty$  otherwise. Then  $\mu$  is a measure. We call  $\mu$  the counting measure.

**Example 2.** Let  $(A, \mathcal{A})$  measurable. Fix  $a \in A$ . Let  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  such that  $\mu(A)$  is 1 if  $a \in A$  and  $\mu(A)$  is 0 otherwise. Then  $\mu$  is a measure. We call  $\mu$  the point mass concentrated at  $a$ .

**Example 3.** The Lebesgue measure on the measurable space  $(\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}))$  is a measure.

**Example 4.** Let  $\mathcal{A}$  the co-finite algebra on  $N$ . Let  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  be such that  $\mu(A)$  is 1 if  $A$  is infinite or 0 otherwise. Then  $\mu$  is a finitely additive measure. However it is impossible to extend  $\mu$  to be a countably additive measure. Observe that if  $A_n = \{n\}$  the  $\mu(\cup_n A_n) = 1$  but  $\sum_n \mu(A_n) = 0$ .

**Example 5.** Let  $(A, \mathcal{A})$  a measurable space. Let  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  be 0 if  $A = \emptyset$  and  $\mu(A)$  is  $+\infty$  otherwise. Then  $\mu$  is a measure.

**Example 6.** Let  $A$  be set with at least two elements ( $|A| \geq 2$ ). Let  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{P}(A)$ . Let  $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  such that  $\mu(A)$  is 0 if  $A = \emptyset$  and  $\mu(A) = 1$  otherwise. Then  $\mu$  is not a measure, nor is  $\mu$  finitely additive.

*Proof.* Let  $B, C \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $B \cap C = \emptyset$  then using finite additivity we obtain a contradiction  $1 = (B \cup C) = (B) + (C) = 2$ .  $\square$

## Why

We want to generalize the notions of length, area, and volume.

## Definition

A *measurable space* is a sigma algebra. We call the distinguished subsets the *measurable sets*. A *measure* on a measurable space is a function from the sigma algebra to the positive extended reals. A *measure space* is a measurable space and a measure.

## Notation

### Properties

**Prop. 1.** Let  $(A, \mathcal{A})$  be a measurable space and  $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  be a measure.

If  $B \subset C \subset A$ , then  $m(B) \leq m(C)$ . We call this property the *measures monotonicity of measure*.

**Prop. 2.** For a measure space  $(A, \mathcal{A}, m)$ .

If  $B \subset C \subset A$ , then  $m(B) \leq m(C)$ .

We call this property the *monotonicity of measure*.

**Prop. 3.** For a measure space  $(A, \mathcal{A}, m)$ .

If  $\{A_n\} \subset \mathcal{A}$  a countable family, then  $m(\cup A_n) \leq \sum_i m(A_i)$ .

We this property the *sub-additivity of measure*.

**Prop. 4.** For a measure space  $(A, \mathcal{A}, m)$ .

If  $\{A_n\} \subset \mathcal{A}$  a countable family, then  $m(\cup A_n) \leq \sum_i m(A_i)$ .

We this property the *sub-additivity of measure*.

**Prop. 5.** *For a measure space  $(A, \mathcal{A}, m)$ .*

$$m(\cup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(A_i)$$

**Prop. 6.** *For a measure space  $(A, \mathcal{A}, m)$ .*

$$m(\cap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(A_i)$$

