



Sigma Algebras

1 Why

For general measure theory, we need an algebra of sets closed under countable unions; we define such an object (TODO).

2 Definition

A **countably summable subset algebra** is a subset space for which (1) the base set is distinguished (2) the complement of a distinguished set is distinguished (3) the union of a sequence of distinguished sets is distinguished.

The name is justified, as each countably summable subset algebra is a subset algebra, because the union of A_1, \dots, A_n coincides with the union of $A_1, \dots, A_n, A_n, A_n \dots$.

We say that the set of distinguished sets a **sigma algebra** on the base set; we justify this language, as for an algebra, by the closure properties under standard set operations.

2.1 Notation

The notation follows that of a subset space. Let (A, \mathcal{A}) be a countably summable subset algebra. We also say “let \mathcal{A} be a sigma algebra on A .” Moreover, since the largest element of the sigma algebra is the base set, we can say without ambiguity: “let \mathcal{A} be a sigma algebra.”

3 Examples

Example 1. *For any set A , 2^A is a sigma algebra.*

Example 2. *For any set A , $\{A, \emptyset\}$ is a sigma algebra.*

Example 3. *Let A be an infinite set. Let \mathcal{A} the collection of finite subsets of A . \mathcal{A} is not a sigma algebra.*

Example 4. *Let A be an infinite set. Let \mathcal{A} be the collection subsets of A such that the set or its complement is finite. \mathcal{A} is not a sigma algebra.*

Proposition 5. *The intersection of a family of sigma algebras is a sigma algebra.*

Example 6. *For any infinite set A , let \mathcal{A} be the set*

$$\{B \subset A \mid |B| \leq \aleph_0 \vee |C_A(B)| \leq \aleph_0\}.$$

*\mathcal{A} is an algebra; the **countable/co-countable algebra**.*

TOOD : clean up examples