



SIGMA ALGEBRAS

Why

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

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.

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."

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 : cleanuexamples

