

#### SIGMA ALGEBRAS

# Why

For general measure theory, we need an algebra of sets closed under countable unions; we define such an object.<sup>1</sup>

### **Definition**

A countably summable subset algebra is a subset algebra 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  $A_1, \ldots, A_n$  coincides with the union of  $A_1, \ldots, A_n, A_n, A_n, \ldots$ 

We say that the set of distinguished sets is a sigma algebra or sigma field on the base set. This language is justified (as for a regular subset algebra) by the closure properties of the sigma algebra under the usual set operations. Other notations are  $\sigma$ -algebra and  $\sigma$ -field.

#### Notation

Let (A, A) be a countably summable subset algebra. We often say "let A be a sigma algebra on A." Since the largest element of the sigma algebra is the base set, we can also say (without

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Future editions will make no reference to measure theory. The entire development will be for follow the historical development for handling integration.

ambiguity): "let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a sigma algebra." In this last case, the base set is  $\cup \mathcal{A}$ .

## **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 A the collection of finite subsets of A. A is not a sigma algebra.

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

**Prop. 1.** The intersection of a family of sigma algebras is a sigma algebra.

**Example 5.** For any infinite set A, let A be the set

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

A is an algebra; the countable/co-countable algebra.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Future editions will clean up and modify these examples.

