

### RANDOM VARIABLE SIGMA ALGEBRAS

# Why

What does it mean for two random variables to be independent? What are the events associated with a random variable?<sup>1</sup>

## **Defining Result**

**Proposition 1.** The set of inverse images the distinguished sets of a measurable space under a function from a set to that space is a sigma algebra.

If the first set and the function are measurable, the sigma algebra is a sub sigma algebra of the domain sigma algebra.

*Proof.* Let  $(X, \mathcal{A})$  and  $(Y, \mathcal{B})$  be measurable spaces. Let  $f: X \to Y$  be a measurable function. Define

$$\mathcal{C} := \{ f^{-1}(B) \mid B \in \mathcal{B} \}.$$

First, since  $f^{-1}(Y) = X, X \in \mathcal{C}$ .

Second, let  $C \in \mathcal{C}$ . Then there is B such that  $C = f^{-1}(B)$ . Then  $X - C = X - f^{-1}(B) = f^{-1}(Y - B)$ . Since  $\mathcal{B}$  is a sigma algebra,  $B \in \mathcal{B}, Y - B \in \mathcal{B}$  and so  $X - C \in \mathcal{C}$ .

Finally, let  $(C_n)_n \subset \mathcal{C}$ . Then for every n there exists a  $B_n \in \mathcal{B}$  so that  $C_n = f^{-1}(B_n)$ . Then:

$$\bigcup_n C_n = \bigcup_n f^{-1}(B_n) = f^{-1}(\bigcup B_n).$$

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Future editions will expand.

Since  $\mathcal{B}$  is a sigma algebra,  $\cup_n B_n \in \mathcal{B}$  and so  $\cup_n C_n \in \mathcal{C}$ .

Since f is measurable,  $f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A}$  for every  $B \in \mathcal{B}$ , and so  $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{A}$ .

The sigma algebra generated by a random variable is the sigma algebra consisting of the inverse images of every measurable set of the codomain.

The sigma algebra generated by a family of random variables is the sigma algebra generated by the union of the sigma algebras generated individually by each of the random variables.

### Notation

Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a probability space and  $(Y, \mathcal{B})$  be a measurable space. Let  $f: X \to Y$  be a random variable. Denote by  $\sigma(f)$  the sigma algebra generated by f.

#### Results

**Proposition 2.** The sigma algebra generated by a family of random variables is the smallest sigma algebra for with respect to which each random variable is measurably.

