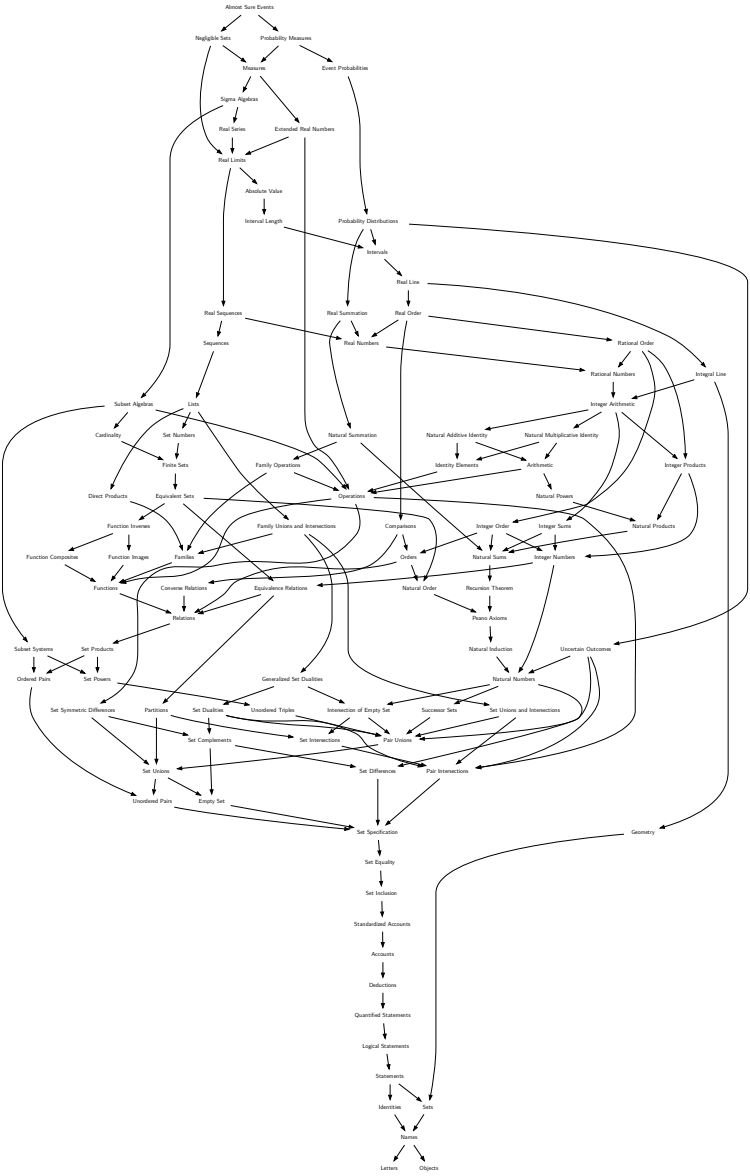
Why

We discuss negligible sets in the langauge of probability theory.[1]

Definition

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{P})$ be a probability space. An event $A \in \mathcal{A}$ happens *almost surely* (or *almost certainly* or *almost always*) if $\mathbf{P}(A) = 1$ (equivalent, if $\mathbf{P}(\Omega - A) = 0$. Conversely, an event $B \subset \Omega$ happens *almost never* if $\mathbf{P}(B) = 0$.

[1] Future editions may modify this explanation.


Almost Sure Events
Negligible Sets
Probability Measures
Measures
Event Probabilities
Sigma Algebras
Real Series
Extended Real Numbers
Real Limits
Absolute Value
Interval Length
Probability Distributions
Intervals
Real Line
Real Sequences
Real Summation
Real Order
Sequences
Real Numbers
Rational Order
Rational Numbers
Integral Line
Subset Algebras
Lists
Integer Arithmetic
Cardinality
Set Numbers
Natural Summation
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Finite Sets
Family Operations
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Integer Products
Direct Products
Equivalent Sets
Operations
Natural Powers
Function Inverses
Family Unions and Intersections
Comparisons
Integer Order
Integer Semi
Natural Products
Function Composites
Function Images
Families
Orders
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Functions
Converse Relations
Equivalence Relations
Natural Order
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Subset Systems
Set Products
Natural Induction
Uncertain Outcomes
Ordered Pairs
Set Powers
Generalized Set Dualities
Natural Numbers
Set Symmetric Differences
Partitions
Set Dualities
Unordered Triples
Intersection of Empty Set
Successor Sets
Set Unions and Intersections
Set Complements
Set Intersections
Pair Unions
Set Differences
Pair Intersections
Set Unions
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Set Specification
Geometry
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Letters
Objects