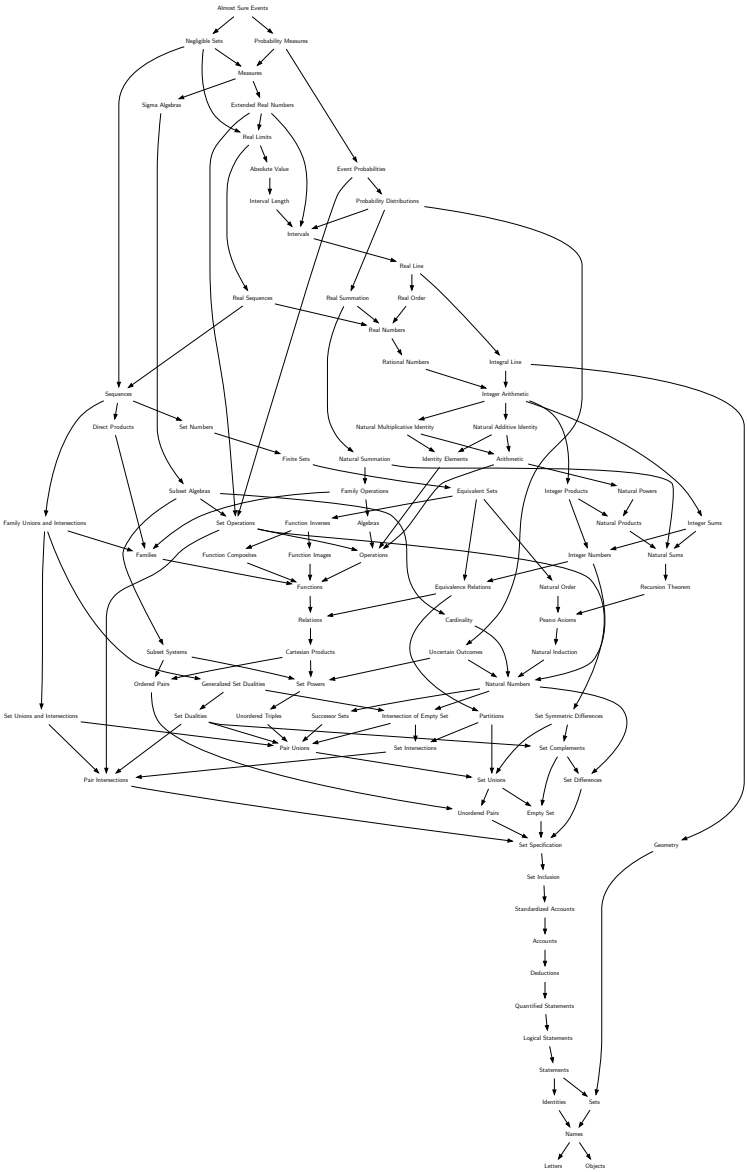
Why

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