

Real Length Impossible

1 Why

Given a subset of the real line, what is its length?

2 Background

Let $a, b \in R$ with $a \leq b$. The *length* of the closed interval of the real numbers [a, b] is b - a. The length is non-negative.

A family $\{A_{\alpha}\}_{{\alpha}\in I}$ is disjoint if for $\alpha, \beta \in I$, $\alpha \neq \beta$, then $A_{\alpha} \cap A_{\beta} = \emptyset$. A set A can be partitioned into a family if there exists a disjoint family whose union is A. A set $A \subset R$ is simple if it can be partitioned into a countable family whose members are closed intervals. The above discussion suggests that we should define the length of a simple set as the sum of the lengths of sets which partition it.

The above discussion suggests that if we wish to define a function length : $2^R \to R \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$, we should ask that (1) length(A) ≥ 0 , (2) length(A) = A

3 Converse

Define the equivalence relation \sim on R by by $x \sim y$ if $x \sim y \in Q$

3.1 Notation

Let A be a set and $A \subset A^*$. We denote the subset algebra of A and A by (A, A), read aloud as "A, script A."

4 Properties

Proposition 1. For any set A, 2^A is a sigma algebra.

Proposition 2. The intersection of a family of sigma algebras is a sigma algebra.

5 Generation

Proposition 3. Let A a set and \mathcal{B} a set of subsets. There is a unique smallest sigma algebra (A, \mathcal{A}) with $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$.

We call the unique smallest sigma algebra containing B the gener-

