



# Empirical Law

## 1 Why

Suppose we have collected data.

## 2 Definition

Let  $A$  be a non-empty set. Let  $n$  be a natural number. A *data set* of size  $n$  for  $A$  is a function from  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  into  $A$ . It may be that  $a_i = a_j$  for some  $i \neq j$ .

To each data set we associate an *empirical law* which is a probability measure  $P$  on the measurable space  $(A, 2^A)$  that assigns to each set  $B \subset A$  the number

$$P(B) = \frac{|\{i \in [n] \mid a_i \in B\}|}{n},$$