Measure Theory & Probability

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Basic Notions and Notation

Example 1.1.
Simplest σ-algebra:

- $\{\emptyset, \Omega\}$, ***contained in every*** σ-algebra on Ω,
- Family of all subsets of Ω, ***containing every*** σ-algebraon Ω.

Exercise 1.1.
Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a σ-algebra. Then $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ for every integer $n \geqslant 1 \Rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$.

Proposition 1.2.
Let P be a probability measure on σ-algebra $\mathcal{F}$. Then the following statements hold:

(i) $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(A) \leqslant P(B)$;

(ii) For ***increasing*** sequence $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ we have
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P(A_n) = P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right);$$

(iii) For ***decreasing*** sequence $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ we have
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P(A_n) = P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right).$$

Proposition 1.2 (General).
Let μ be a measure on σ-algebra $\mathcal{F}$. Then the following statements hold:

(i) $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \mu(A) \leqslant \mu(B)$;

(ii) For ***increasing*** sequence $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ we have
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mu(A_n) = \mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right);$$

(iii) For ***decreasing*** sequence $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ we have
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mu(A_n) = \mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right).$$

Proposition (Bounding Intersections).
Let $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $\mu(A \cap B) \leqslant \mu(A)$.
Hint: σ-additivity and $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \setminus B)$.

Proposition (Measure of Set Difference, I).
Let $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, then $\mu(A \setminus B) = \mu(A) - \mu(A \cap B)$.

Proposition (Measure of Set Difference, II).
Let $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ and $B \subseteq A$, then $\mu(A \setminus B) = \mu(A) - \mu(B)$.

Proposition (Complement of Limit Inferior/Superior).
Let $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of sets in $\mathcal{F}$, then:

(i)
$$\left(\liminf_{n\to\infty} A_n\right)^C = \limsup_{n\to\infty} A_n^C$$

(ii)
$$\left(\limsup_{n\to\infty} A_n\right)^C = \liminf_{n\to\infty} A_n^C$$

Exercise Ws 2, 1 (Limit Inferior/Superior Properties).
Let $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of sets in $\mathcal{F}$, then:

(i)
$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} A_n := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$$
is the set of those ω that are ***in all but finitely many*** A_n, i.e. that uphold the property A_n captures for all except a finite amount of values of n.

(ii)
$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} A_n := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$$
is the set of those ω that are ***in infinitely many*** A_n, i.e. that uphold the property A_n captures for an infinite amount of values of n.

Expectation Integrals

Proposition (Unknown).
Let $A, B \subseteq \Omega$. Then the following equalities hold:

- $\mathbf{1}_{A^C} = 1 - \mathbf{1}_A$,
- $\mathbf{1}_{A\cap B} = \mathbf{1}_A \mathbf{1}_B$.
- $\mathbf{1}_{A\cup B} = \mathbf{1}_A + \mathbf{1}_B - \mathbf{1}_{A\cap B}$.

Lemma 3.3.
Let X be a ***non-negative*** random variable. Then there exists a sequence of ***non-negative, simple*** random variables X_n converging to X for every $\omega \in \Omega$.
Hint: $h_n(x) = \min\{\lfloor 2^n x \rfloor / 2^n, n\}$ is non-negative, simple and increasing, approaching x. Consider $X_n := h(X) \to X$.

Lemma (Simple Function Integral Properties).
Let $f, g : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be a ***non-negative***, simple functions and $a, b \geqslant 0$. Then the following holds:

- $\int_\Omega f \, d\mu \geqslant 0$,
- $\int_\Omega (af + bg) \, d\mu = a \int_\Omega f + b \int_\Omega g \, d\mu$.

Corollary (Positive Integral over Set).
Let $A \subseteq \Omega$ and $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ a ***non-negative*** measurable function. Then $\int_A f \, d\mu \geqslant 0$.

Lemma 3.3 (General).
Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be a ***non-negative***, measurable function. The there exists a sequence f_n of ***non-negative***, simple functions such that:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$$
Hint: Use h_n from Lemma 3.3's hint.

Exercise 3.5.
Let $A \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $\mu(A) = 0$. Then for ***any*** measurable function $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$:
$$\int_A f \, d\mu = 0.$$

Exercise 3.6.
Let $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ be a measurable function, then:

(i) For any $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $A \in \mathcal{F}$:
$$\int_A cf \, d\mu = c \int_A f \, d\mu,$$
provided the integral exists.

(ii) For any $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$:
$$\int_{A\cup B} f \, d\mu = \int_A f \, d\mu + \int_B f \, d\mu,$$
provided the left-hand or right-hand side is well-defined.

Theorem 3.8 (Monotone Convergence).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be increasing sequence of non-negative, measurable functions $f_n : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, converging to some f. Then:
$$\int_\Omega \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n \, d\mu = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega f_n \, d\mu$$

Exercise 3.15.
Let ν be a measure that is absolutely continuous with respect to measure μ and density g, then $\mu(g < 0) = 0$. Moreover, ν is a probability measure $\Leftrightarrow g \geqslant 0$ μ-a.e. and $\int_\Omega g \, d\mu = 1$.

Proposition 3.16.
Let ν and μ be measures on σ-algebra $\mathcal{F}$ such that ν is absolutely continuous with respect to μ and density g. Then for every $\mathcal{F}$-measurable function f the following holds:
$$\int_\Omega f \, d\nu = \int_\Omega fg \, d\mu,$$
whenever one of the integrals exists.

Proposition 3.18 (Markov-Chebyshev's Inequality).
Let X be a ***non-negative*** R.V., then
$$P(X \geqslant \lambda) \leqslant \lambda^{-\alpha} E(X^\alpha) \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0.$$

Remark 3.3.
Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ be measure space, $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ***non-negative*** $\mathcal{F}$-measurable, then
$$\mu(f \geqslant \lambda) \leqslant \lambda^{-\alpha} \int_\Omega f^\alpha \, d\mu \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0.$$

Lemma 3.10 (Fatou's Lemma).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of ***non-negative***, measurable functions $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, then
$$\int_\Omega \liminf_{n\to\infty} f_n \, d\mu \leqslant \liminf_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega f_n \, d\mu.$$

Corollary 3.11 (Fatou's Lemma Extension).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of measurable functions $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Then

(i) if there exists a $g \in L_1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$, i.e. $\int_\Omega |g| \, d\mu < \infty$ such that $g \leqslant f_n$ for all n, then:
$$\int_\Omega \liminf_{n\to\infty} f_n \, d\mu \leqslant \liminf_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega f_n \, d\mu.$$

(ii) if there exists a $g \in L_1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$, i.e. $\int_\Omega |g| \, d\mu < \infty$ such that $g \geqslant f_n$, then:
$$\int_\Omega \limsup_{n\to\infty} f_n \, d\mu \geqslant \limsup_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega f_n \, d\mu.$$

Hint: TODO

Theorem 3.12 (Lebegue's Theorem on Dominated Convergence).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of Borel functions $f_n : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ converging to some $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Assume there exists a (non-negative) Borel functions g such that $|f_n| \leqslant g$ for any $n \geqslant 1$ and $\int_\Omega g \, d\mu < \infty$. Then the following two statements hold:

(i)
$$\int_\Omega |f| \, d\mu < \infty,$$

(ii)
$$\int_\Omega f \, d\mu = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega f \, d\mu.$$

Hint: TODO

Proposition (Restricted Expectation).
Let X be a random variable and $A \in \mathcal{F}$, then:
$$E(X\mathbf{1}_A) = \int_A X \, dP.$$

Lemma 4.4 (Borel-Cantelli Lemma).
Let $(A)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of sets $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n) < \infty$, i.e. the series of measures of A_n converges. Then for:
$$A := \limsup_{n\to\infty} A_n := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k,$$
we have $\mu(A) = 0$.
Hint: Define $B_n := \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$, then $(B_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is decreasing and so $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} B_n$ and realize that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n) < \infty \Rightarrow$ tail sums $\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \mu(A_k) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

Convergence of Measurable Functions

Exercise 5.2 (Almost Finite, Converging Sequence is Bounded).

Assume that $\mu(\Omega) < \infty$. Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be ***µ-a.e. finite***, converging in measure to μ to some $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$. Then the sequence of f_n is ***bounded in measure µ, uniformly in*** n, i.e.:

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} \sup_{n\geqslant 1} \mu(|f_n| \geqslant K) = 0.$$

Hint: f_n ***µ-a.e. finite and*** $\mu(\Omega) < \infty \Rightarrow f_n$ bounded in measure (not necessarily uniformly), so

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} \sup_{n\geqslant 1} \mu(|f_n| \geqslant K) =$$

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} \limsup_{n\to\infty} \mu(|f_n| \geqslant K).$$

Then use observation of splitting measures of inequalities.

Exercise 5.3 (Product of Bounded & Zero Convergent is Zero Convergent).

Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and $(g_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be sequences of μ-a.e. finite measurable functions such that the f_n are bounded in measure μ, uniformly in n and $g_n \to 0$ in measure μ, as $n \to \infty$. Then $f_n g_n \to 0$ in measure μ, as $n \to \infty$.

Exercise Ws 3, 1.

Let $\mu - \lim f_n = f$, then there exists a subsequence $(f_{n_k})_{k=1}^{\infty}$ such that $(n_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is increasing and $f_{n_k} \to f$ (μ-a.e.).

Hint: Borel-Cantelli with $A_k = \{|f_{n_k} - f| \geqslant 1/k\}$ s.t. $\mu(A_k) \leqslant 1/k^2$.

Theorem 5.4 (Measure Convergence Has Almost Everywhere Converging Subsequence).

Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of functions converging in measure μ to some μ-a.e. finite function f. Then there exists a (strictly) increasing sequence $(n_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ of positive integers such that $\lim_{k\to\infty} f_{n_k} = f$ μ-almost everywhere.

Exercise 5.5.

Convergence in measure μ does not imple convergence μ-almost everywhere.

Hint: $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), \lambda)$ with $f_n = \mathbf{1}_{[k/2^m,(k+1)/2^m]}$ where $k = 0, 1, \ldots, 2^m - 1$ and $m = 0, 1, \ldots$ such that $n = 2^m + k$.

Exercise Ws 3, 2 (Convergence Implication).

Let $\mu(\Omega) < \infty$. Then $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$ (μ-a.e.) $\Rightarrow \mu - \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$.

Exercise Ws 3, 3 (Relaxed Domnitated Convergence).

Lebegue's Theorem on Dominated convergence holds under the following, relaxed conditions:

(i) $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$ ***µ-a.e.***, $|f_n| \leqslant g|$ μ-a.e. and $g \in L_1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$, i.e. $\int_\Omega |g|\, d\mu < \infty$; and

(ii) $\mu - \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$, $|f_n| \leqslant g|$ μ-a.e. and $g \in L_1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$, i.e. $\int_\Omega |g|\, d\mu < \infty$.

Hint: TODO

Independence of Events and Random Variables

Theorem 6.7 (Fubini-Tonelli Theorem).
Let $(\Omega_i, \mathcal{F}_i, \mu_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$, be measure spaces and $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ be the product measure space of the two, i.e. $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_i \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$ and $\mu = \mu_1 \otimes \mu_2$. Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be a ***non-negative*** $\mathcal{F}$-measurable function. If μ_i, for $i = 1, 2$, are ***finite measures*** on Ω_i, for $i = 1, 2$, respectively, then the following iterated integrals are well-defined and:

$$\int_{\Omega_1\times\Omega_2} f\, d\mu_1 \otimes \mu_2 = \int_{\Omega_1}\int_{\Omega_2} f\, d\mu_2 d\mu_1 =$$
$$= \int_{\Omega_2}\int_{\Omega_1} f\, d\mu_1 d\mu_2.$$

Furthermore, this statement holds for $\mathcal{F}$-measurable functions if:

$$\int_{\Omega_1\times\Omega_2} |f|\, d\mu_1 \otimes \mu_2 < \infty.$$

Definitions

Basic Notions and Notation

In the following, Ω is a set, $\mathcal{F}$ a σ-algebra on Ω. If used, then μ is a measure. Otherwise, the measure is the probability measure P.

Definition 1.1.
Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of subsets of set Ω. $\mathcal{F}$ is called a ***σ-algebra*** if:

- ***Closed Under Complement***: $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F}$,
- ***Closed Under Arbitrary Union***: $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ for integer $n \geqslant 1$ $\Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$,
- ***Contains Entire Set***: $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$

Definition 1.2. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a family of subsets of Ω. There exists a σ-algebra which contains $\mathcal{C}$ ***and*** which is contained in every σ-algebra that contains $\mathcal{C}$ (take intersection of all σ-algebras. Such σ-algebra is ***unique*** and called ***smallest σ-algebra containing*** $\mathcal{C}$ or ***σ-algebra generated by*** $\mathcal{C}$, denoted by $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$. Simplest example, let $A \subseteq \Omega$:

$$\sigma(A) = \{\emptyset, A, A^c, \Omega\}.$$

Definition (Finite Measure Space).
Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ be a measure space. If $\mu(\Omega) < \infty$, then we call the measure space ***finite***.

Random Variables

Definition 2.1.1.
Let $A \subseteq \Omega$ and $\mathbf{1}_A$ be defined as follows:

$$\mathbf{1}_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A \end{cases}.$$

Then $\mathbf{1}_A$ is a R.V. and called the ***indicator (function) of (events) A***.

Expextation Integrals

Definition (Indicator Integral).
Let $A \subseteq \Omega$, then:

$$\int_\Omega \mathbf{1}_A\, d\mu = \mu(A).$$

Definition (Simple Function).
Let $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ be a ***simple function***, then f takes finitely many values. Formally, if I is a finite index set, $(A_i)_{i\in I}$ a famility of ***disjoint*** subsets of Ω and $(c_i)_{i\in I}$ a family of real numbers, then:

$$f(\omega) = \sum_{i\in I} c_i \mathbf{1}_{A_i}(\omega).$$

Definition (Lebesgue Integral for Expectation).
Let X be a random variable. Then we write:

$$EX = \int_\Omega X\, dP.$$

Definition (Non-negative, Measurable Lebesgue Integral).
Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be a ***non-negative***, measurable function and $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ a sequence of ***non-negative, simple*** functions sucht that $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$. Then

$$\int_\Omega f\, d\mu = \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n\, d\mu.$$

Definition (Lebesgue Integral).
Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be a measurable function. The ***Lebesgue Integral*** of f is defined as:

$$\int_\Omega f\, d\mu = \int_\Omega f^+\, d\mu - \int_\Omega f^-\, d\mu,$$

where $f^+ = \max\{f, 0\}$ and $f^- = \max\{-f, 0\}$, if at least one of the integrals on the right-hand side is finite. If both are infinite, then we say that the Lebesgue Integral of f does not exist.

Definition (Restricted Integration).
Let $A \in \mathcal{F}$ and $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is a measurable function, then we define:

$$\int_A f\, d\mu = \int_\Omega \mathbf{1}_A f\, d\mu,$$

when the integral of $\mathbf{1}_A f$ w.r.t μ exists.

Definition 3.7 (Absolute Continuity).
Let μ and ν be measures on σ-algebra $\mathcal{F}$ such that for some $\mathcal{F}$-measureable $g : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$:

$$\nu(A) = \int_\Omega \mathbf{1}_A g\, d\mu = \int_A g\mu(dx),$$

for all $A \in \mathcal{F}$. Then ν is called ***absolutely continuous*** with respect to μ and g is called the ***density*** or ***Radon-Nikodym derivative*** (Notation: $g = \frac{d\nu}{d\mu}$).

Convergence of Measurable Functions

Definition (μ-Almost Everywhere Finite).
Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable, then f is said to be ***µ-almost everywhere*** (μ-a.e.) finite if $\mu(|f| = \infty) = 0$.

Definition (Almost Surely Finite).
Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable, then f is said to be ***almost surely*** (a.s.) finite if $P(|f| = \infty) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(|f| < \infty) = 1$.

Definition 5.1 (μ-Almost Everywhere Convergence).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable functions. The f_n are said to ***converge µ-almost everywhere*** to a ***µ-a.e. finite*** $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ as $n \to \infty$ if there exists an $A \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $\mu(A) = 0$ and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(\omega) = f(\omega) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall \omega \in A^C.$$

Notation: $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$ (μ-a.e.) or $f_n \to f$ (μ-a.e.).

Definition 5.1 (Almost Sure Convergence).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable functions. The f_n are said to ***converge almost surely*** to a ***a.s. finite*** $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ as $n \to \infty$ if there exists an $A \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $P(A) = 0$ and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(\omega) = f(\omega) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall \omega \in A^C.$$

Notation: $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$ (a.s.) or $f_n \to f$ (a.s.).

Definition 5.2 (Convergence in Measure).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable functions. The f_n are said to ***converge in measure*** μ to a ***μ-a.e. finite*** $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ as $n \to \infty$ if

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mu(|f_n - f| \geqslant \varepsilon) = 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

Notation: $\mu - \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n = f$.

Definition 5.2 (Convergence in Probability).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable functions. The f_n are said to ***converge in probability*** to a ***a.s. finite*** $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ as $n \to \infty$ if

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P(|f_n - f| \geqslant \varepsilon) = 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

Definition (Bounded in Measure).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of measurable functions, then it is ***bounded in measure*** μ if

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} \mu(|f_n| \geqslant K) = 0,$$

for any $n \geqslant 1$.

Definition (Bounded Uniformly in Measure).
Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of measurable functions, then it is ***bounded in measure μ, uniformly in n*** if

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} \sup_{n\geqslant 1} \mu(|f_n| \geqslant K) = 0.$$

Definition (Finite Second Moment).
Let X be a random variable. Then X has ***finite second moment*** if $EX^2 < \infty$.

Conditional Expectation

Definition (Sub-σ-Algebra Measurable).
Let Y be a random variable TODO FINISH

Useful Observations

Observation (Bounding Measures).
The following inequalities to bound measures are ***always*** applicable, for ***any*** sets $A, B, C \in \mathcal{F}$:

1. "Dropping a set in an intersection gives an upper bound" $\Leftrightarrow$ "Relaxing constraints":
$$\mu(A \cap B) \leqslant \mu(A).$$
2. "Dropping a set in a union gives an lower bound":
$$\mu(A \cup B) \geqslant \mu(A).$$
3. "Adding a set in a union gives an upper bound" $\Leftrightarrow$ "Adding constraints":
$$\mu(A \cup B) \leqslant \mu(A \cup B \cup C).$$
4. "Intersections are less than a set and a set is less than a union":
$$\mu(A \cap B) \leqslant \mu(A) \leqslant \mu(A \cup B).$$

Observation (Adding Ω by Intersection).
If you would like to introduce a property to an existing set A to make it easier to work with, for instance easier to bound, you can add an intersection with Ω:

$$\mu(A) = \mu(\Omega \cap A).$$

Then Ω can be split into the set B that represents the property and B^C that does not have the property, where $\Omega = B \cup B^C$. Then:

$$\mu(A) = \mu(\Omega \cap A) = \mu((B \cup B^C) \cap A) =$$
$$\mu((B \cup B^C) \cap A) = \mu((B \cap A) \cup (B^C \cap A)).$$

Using σ-additivity, we get:

$$\mu(A) = \mu(B \cap A) + \mu(B^C \cap A).$$

Then by the observation on bounding measures, this can be made into an inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(A) &= \mu(B \cap A) + \mu(B^C \cap A)\\ &\leqslant \mu(B \cap A) + \mu(B^C).\end{aligned}$$

Observation (Increasing Sequence of Sets).
For an ***increasing*** sequence of sets $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ we can define:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} A_n := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$$

Observation (Decreasing Sequence of Sets).
For an ***decreasing*** sequence of sets $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ we can define:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} A_n := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$$

Observation (μ-Almost Everywhere Finite, I).
If $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ is μ-a. e. finite, then note that if $A_n := \{|f| \geqslant n\}$, then $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a decreasing sequence and so:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \mu\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} A_n\right) &= \mu(|f| = \infty)\\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Observation (μ-Almost Everywhere Finite, II).
If $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ is μ-a. e. finite, then observe

$$\mu(|f| = \infty) = \lim_{R\to\infty} \mu(|f| \geqslant R) = 0.$$

Observation (Almost Surely Finite, II).
If $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ is a.s. finite, then observe

$$\begin{aligned}& P(|f| = \infty) = \lim_{R\to\infty} P(|f| \geqslant R) = 0.\\ \iff\ & P(|f| < \infty) = \lim_{R\to\infty} P(|f| < R) = 1.\end{aligned}$$

Observation (Almost Surely Finite).
If $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ is a. s. finite, then note that if $A_n := \{|f| \geqslant n\}$, then $(A_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a decreasing sequence and so:

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = P\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} A_n\right) &= P(|f| = \infty)\\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Observation (μ-Almost Everywhere Convergence I).
If $f_n \to f$ μ-a.e., then $\mu(f_n \not\to f) = 0$.

Observation (μ-Almost Everywhere Convergence II).
If $A \in \mathcal{F}$ is a set such that $\mu(A) = 0$ and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} |f_n(\omega) - f(\omega)| = 0 \quad \forall \omega \in A^C,$$

then $f_n \to f$ μ-almost everywhere.

Observation (Almost Sure Convergence).
If $f_n \to f$ a.s., then $P(f_n \not\to f) = 0$ or equivalently $P(f_n \to f) = 1$.

Observation (Splitting Measures of Inequalities).
Let f, g be measurable functions and $a \in \mathbb{R}$, then observe that:

$$\mu(|f| \geqslant a) \leqslant \mu\left(|f - g| \geqslant \frac{a}{2}\right) + \mu\left(|g| \geqslant \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

Observation (Using Borel-Cantelli).
If you can define sets $(A_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ such that $\mu(A_k) \leqslant 1/k^2$, then you can use Borel-Cantelli as:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_k) \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} < \infty.$$

In fact, the choice of $1/k^2$ is more or less arbitrary. This technique would work with any r_k s.t. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r_k < \infty$ and $\mu(A_k) \leqslant r_k$. Caution: $r_k = 1/k$ does ***not*** work.

Observation (Function As Integral).
Let $f : \Omega \to \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be a ***non-negative*** measurable function, the obvserve that

$$f(\omega) = \int_0^{f(\omega)} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \mathbf{1}_{x \leqslant f(\omega)}\, dx$$

Observation (Bounding Complement Probabilities).
Note that $1 - x \leqslant e^{-x}$. Therefore, we can bound probabilities of a product of complement events, for instance:

$$\begin{aligned}&\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n^C) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} [1 - P(A_n)] \leqslant\\ &\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-P(A_n)} = e^{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -P(A_n)}\end{aligned}$$