Measure Theory & Probability

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Example 1.1.
Simplest σ-algebra:

- $\{\emptyset, \Omega\}$, ***contained in every*** σ-algebraon 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 $n \geqslant 1 \Rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$.

Expectation Integrals

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

$$\int_A f \, d\mu = 0.$$

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:

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

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

$$\mu(f \geqslant \lambda) \leqslant \lambda^{-\alpha} \int_\Omega f^\alpha \, d\mu \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0.$$

Proposition (Restricted Expectation).
Let X be a random variable and $A \in \mathcal{F}$, then:

$$E(X\mathbf{1}_A) = \int_A X \, dP.$$

Definitions

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 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***.

Definition 2.1.1.
Let $A \subset \Omega$, then:

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

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

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

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