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 (Unknown).
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 $\mu(A \setminus B) = \mu(A) - \mu(B)$.

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

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

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

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 $A \subseteq \Omega$:

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

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

Useful Observations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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