

MTH640

Exercises for MTH 640 II

Saumitra Mazumder

500720916

Ryerson University

September 16, 2020

I hereby declare that I am the sole author of this work.

Sps, $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $\mathcal{F} = \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}\}$, ie the power set of Ω . Sps further that $\mathcal{C} = \{\{1\}, \{2, 3\}\} \subset \mathcal{F}$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \{ & \mathcal{C}, \\ & \mathcal{C}^c = \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}\}, \\ & \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{C}^c = \emptyset, \\ & \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{C}^c = \mathcal{F}, \\ & \}\end{aligned}$$

I have failed to show $\mathcal{C} \subset \sigma(\mathcal{C})$, this is NOT a σ -algebra over \mathcal{C} since a σ -algebra over \mathcal{C} must contain \mathcal{C} . However, the following is a σ -algebra over \mathcal{C} :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \{ & \overbrace{\{\{1\}, \{2, 3\}\}}^{=\mathcal{C}}, \\ & \overbrace{\{\{1\} \cup \{2, 3\}\}}^{\{1\} \cup \{2, 3\}} \\ & \overbrace{\{1, 2, 3\}}^{\{1\} \cup \{2, 3\}} = \Omega, \\ & \Omega^c = \emptyset, \}\end{aligned}$$

We notice that \mathcal{C} is a subset of the above collection of sets. Furthermore, we find that the above collection of sets is a σ -algebra by Definition 1.1.