

Lecture-02: Probability Function

1 Indicator Functions

Definition 1.1 (Indicator functions). Consider a random experiment over an outcome space Ω and an event space \mathcal{F} . The indicator of an event $A \in \mathcal{F}$ is denoted by

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

Example 1.2. Consider N trials of a random experiment over outcome space Ω and the event space \mathcal{F} . Let $\omega_n \in \Omega$ denote the outcome of the experiment of the n th trial. For each event $A \in \mathcal{F}$, we define an indicator function

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

For any event $A \in \mathcal{F}$, the number of times the event A occurs in N trials is denoted by $N(A) = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{1}_A(\omega_n)$. We denote the relative frequency of an event A in N trials by $\frac{N(A)}{N}$.

Definition 1.3 (Disjoint events). Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}) be a pair of sample and event space, and a sequence of events $(A_n \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$. The sequence is **mutually disjoint** if $A_n \cap A_m = \emptyset$ for any $m \neq n \in \mathbb{N}$. If $\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n = \Omega$, then $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ is a **partition** of sample space Ω .

Exercise 1.4. Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}) be a pair of sample and event space. For any sequence of events $(A_n \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$, show that

1. $\mathbb{1}_{\cap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n}(\omega) = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{1}_{A_n}(\omega)$,
2. $\mathbb{1}_{\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n}(\omega) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{1}_{A_n}(\omega)$ if the sequence $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ is mutually disjoint.

Example 1.5. We observe the following properties of the relative frequency.

1. For all $A \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $0 \leq \frac{N(A)}{N} \leq 1$. This follows from the fact that $0 \leq N(A) \leq N$ for any $A \in \mathcal{F}$.
2. Let $(A_i \in \mathcal{F} : i \in \mathbb{N})$ be a sequence of mutually disjoint events, then $\frac{N(\cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i)}{N} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{N(A_i)}{N}$. This follows from the fact that for mutually disjoint events $(A_i : i \in \mathbb{N})$, we have

$$\mathbb{1}_{\cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i}(\omega_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{1}_{A_i}(\omega_n).$$

3. For the certain event Ω , we have $\frac{N(\Omega)}{N} = 1$. This follows from the fact that $N(\Omega) = N$.

Since the relative frequency is positive bounded, it may converge to a real number as N grows very large, and the limit $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(A)}{N}$ may exist.

2 Probability axioms

Inspired by the relative frequency, we list the following axioms for a probability function $P : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1]$.

Axiom 2.1 (Axioms of probability). We define a probability measure on sample space Ω and event space \mathcal{F} by a function $P : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1]$ which satisfies the following axioms.

Non-negativity: For all events $A \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $P(A) \geq 0$.

σ -additivity: For an infinite sequence $(A_i \in \mathcal{F} : i \in \mathbb{N})$ of mutually disjoint events, we have $P(\cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} P(A_i)$.

Certainty: $P(\Omega) = 1$.

Definition 2.2 (Probability space). A sample space Ω , an event space $\mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^\Omega$, and a probability measure $P : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0,1]$, together define a probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

3 Properties of Probability

Theorem 3.1. For any probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , we have the following properties of probability measure.

impossibility: $P(\emptyset) = 0$.

finite additivity: For mutually disjoint events $(A_1, \dots, A_n) \in \mathcal{F}^n$, we have $P(\cup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$.

monotonicity: If events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $A \subseteq B$, then $P(A) \leq P(B)$.

inclusion-exclusion: For any events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$.

continuity: For a sequence of events $(A_i \in \mathcal{F} : i \in \mathbb{N})$ such that $\lim_n A_n$ exists, we have $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$.

Proof. We consider the probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

1. We take disjoint events $(E_i : i \in \mathbb{N})$ where $E_1 = \Omega$ and $E_i = \emptyset$ for $i \geq 2$. It follows that $\cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} E_i = \Omega$ and $(E_i : i \in \mathbb{N})$ is a collection of mutually disjoint events. From the countable additivity axiom of probability, it follows that

$$P(\Omega) = P(\Omega) + \sum_{i \geq 2} P(E_i).$$

Since $P(E_i) \geq 0$, it implies that $P(\emptyset) = 0$.

2. We see that finite additivity follows from the countable additivity. We consider disjoint events A_1, \dots, A_n , and take $A_i = \emptyset$ for all $i > n$. It follows that the sequence of sets $(A_i : i \in \mathbb{N})$ is mutually disjoint, and since $P(\emptyset) = 0$, it follows that

$$P(\cup_{i=1}^n A_i) = P(\cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) + \sum_{i > n} P(\emptyset) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i).$$

3. For events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $A \subseteq B$, we can take disjoint events $E_1 = A$ and $E_2 = B \setminus A$. From closure under complements and intersection, it follows that $E_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. From non-negativity of probability, we have $P(E_2) \geq 0$. Finally, the result follows from finite additivity of disjoint events

$$P(B) = P(E_1 \cup E_2) = P(E_1) + P(E_2) \geq P(A).$$

4. For any two events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, we can write the following events as disjoint unions

$$A = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B), \quad B = (B \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B), \quad A \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B) \cup (B \setminus A).$$

The result follows from the finite additivity of probability of disjoint events.

5. To show the continuity of probability in events, we first need to understand the limits of events. We show the continuity of probability in the next section.

□

4 Limits of Sets

Definition 4.1 (Limits of monotonic sets). For a sequence of non-decreasing sets $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$, we can define the limit as

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \triangleq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n.$$

Similarly, for a sequence of non-increasing sets $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$, we can define the limit as

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \triangleq \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n.$$

Example 4.2 (Monotone sets). Consider $(-\frac{1}{n} \in \mathbb{R} : n \in \mathbb{N})$ a monotonically increasing sequence that converges to the limit 0. We consider sequence of sets $(A_n = [-2, -\frac{1}{n}] : n \in \mathbb{N})$ and $(B_n = [-2, \frac{1}{n}] : n \in \mathbb{N})$, which are monotonically increasing and decreasing respectively. We can verify the following limits

$$\lim_n A_n = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n = [-2, 0), \quad \lim_n B_n = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n = [-2, 0].$$

Definition 4.3 (Limits of sets). For a sequence of sets $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$, we can define the limit superior and limit inferior of this sequence of sets as

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \triangleq \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m, \quad \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \triangleq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcap_{m \geq n} A_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bigcap_{m \geq n} A_m.$$

In general, $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \subseteq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$. If the limit superior and limit inferior of any sequence of sets are equal, then the limit is defined as

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n.$$

Lemma 4.4. For a sequence of sets $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$, we have $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \subseteq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$.

Proof. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define $E_n \triangleq \bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m$ and $F_n \triangleq \bigcap_{m \geq n} A_m$. We see that $F_{n_0} \subseteq A_m$ for all $m \geq n_0$. Consider a fixed n , then $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n \subseteq A_n$, and $F_m \subseteq A_m$ for all $m \geq n$. Therefore, we can write $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n \subseteq \bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and hence the result follows. \square

Example 4.5 (Sequence of sets with different limits). We consider sequence of sets $(A_n = [-2, (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}] : n \in \mathbb{N})$. It follows that $F_n = \bigcap_{m \geq n} A_m = [-2, -1]$ and

$$E_n = \bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m = \begin{cases} [-2, 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}], & n \text{ odd,} \\ [-2, 1 + \frac{1}{n}], & n \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

We can verify the following limits

$$\liminf_n A_n = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n = [-2, -1], \quad \limsup_n A_n = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n = [-2, 1].$$

4.1 Proof of continuity of probability

Continuity for increasing sets. Let $(A_n \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$ be a non-decreasing sequence of events, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$. This implies that $(P(A_n) : n \in \mathbb{N})$ is a non-negative non-decreasing bounded sequence, and hence has a limit. It remains to show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n)$. To this end, we observe that

$(A_1, A_2 \setminus A_1, \dots, A_n \setminus A_{n-1})$ is a partition of the event A_n , and $P(A_i \setminus A_{i-1}) = P(A_i) - P(A_{i-1})$ for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$. From finite additivity of P for mutually disjoint events, we can write for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$P(A_n) = P(A_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P(A_{i+1} \setminus A_i) = P(A_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (P(A_{i+1}) - P(A_i)).$$

From σ -additivity of P for sequence of mutually disjoint events, we can write for $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$,

$$P(\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n) = P(A_1) + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (P(A_{i+1}) - P(A_i)) = P(A_1) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (P(A_{i+1}) - P(A_i)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n).$$

Continuity for decreasing sets. Similarly, for a non-increasing sequence of sets $(B_n \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$, we can find the non-decreasing sequence of sets $(B_n^c \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$. By the first part, we have

$$P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n) = P(\cap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n) = 1 - P(\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n^c) = 1 - P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n^c) = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n^c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n).$$

Continuity for general sequence of sets. We can similarly prove the general result for a sequence of sets $(A_n \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$ such that the limits $\lim_n A_n$ exists. We can define non-increasing sequences of sets $(E_n = \cup_{m \geq n} A_m \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$ and non-decreasing sequences of sets $(F_n = \cap_{m \geq n} A_m \in \mathcal{F} : n \in \mathbb{N})$. From the continuity of probability for the monotonic sets, we have

$$P(\limsup_n A_n) = P(\cap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(E_n), \quad P(\liminf_n A_n) = P(\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(F_n).$$

From the definition of two sequences of sets, we obtain

$$P(E_n) \geq \sup_{m \geq n} P(A_m), \quad P(F_n) \leq \inf_{m \geq n} P(A_m).$$

Therefore taking limsup and liminf, we obtain

$$\limsup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} P(E_n) \geq \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{m \geq n} P(A_m) \geq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{m \geq n} P(A_m) \geq \liminf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} P(F_n).$$

Since $P(\lim_n A_n) = \lim_n P(E_n) = \lim_n P(F_n)$ exists, the result follows.