

$$f: X \rightarrow Y$$

$$\cup$$

$$A$$

$$f^{-1}(A^c) = (f^{-1}(A))^c \quad \text{2.3.3.}$$

$$f^{-1}(A) := \{x \in X; f(x) \in A\}$$

$$x \in f^{-1}(A^c) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in A^c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \notin A.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{NOT } (f(x) \in A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{NOT } (x \in f^{-1}(A))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (f^{-1}(A))^c$$

概率空间
(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

Y : 实数上的概率测度

$$E[Y^2] = 0 \Leftrightarrow Y = 0 \quad (y \in \Omega \setminus C)$$

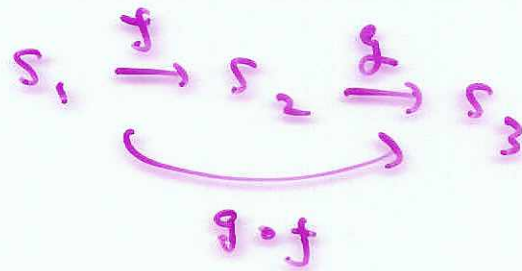
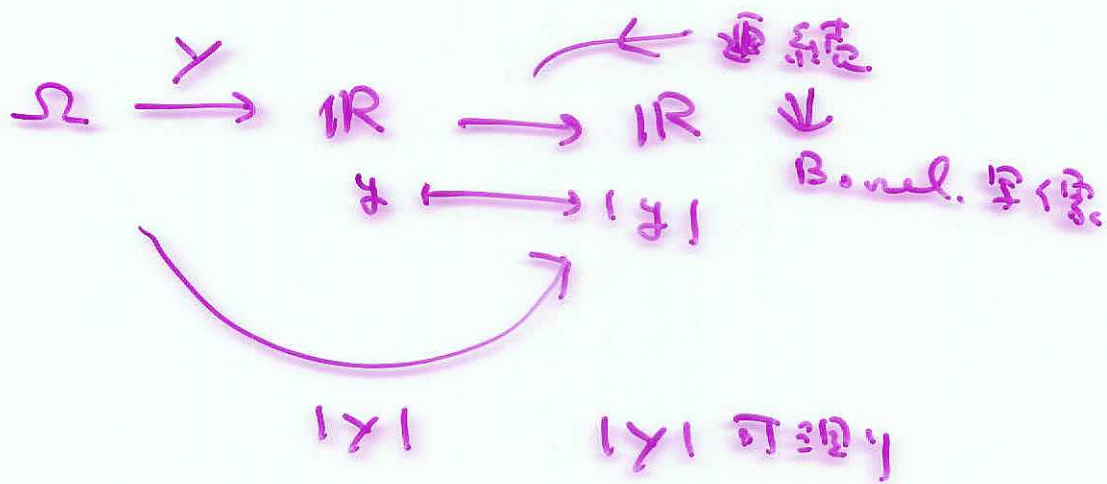
$$P(C) = 0.$$

x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots 独立

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1, \dots, x_n: \text{独立} \quad (\text{令 } z = x_n)$$

$$E[cx] = c E[x] \quad c: \text{常数}$$

$$V[cx] = c^2 V[x]$$



$f, g: \text{可測} \Rightarrow g \circ f \text{ 可測}$

$P(A) > 0 \quad A \in \mathcal{F}$

$P_A(B) := \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$

$(\mathcal{P}_A, (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P_A))$: 確率空間

$E[f|A]$

$\Omega \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$

確率表

A 如 $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots$, P_A 在 ω_i 處 A 得值 ω_i 事件 A 得值 ω_i 計算

A_1, \dots, A_n

$A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$

$E[f] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[f|A_i] P(A_i)$

$\in \mathbb{C}[A, 1]$

$$\times \left(g^{(i)} - \sqrt{2} d^{(i)}, g^{(i)} + \sqrt{2} d^{(i)} \right)$$

$$U = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \left(g^{(i)} - \sqrt{2} d^{(i)}, g^{(i)} + \sqrt{2} d^{(i)} \right)$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}[A, 1]$

= 1 ...

$$d((a, t), (g, g^2)) < \epsilon$$

$$\exists (g, g^2) \in U \cup \mathbb{Q}^2$$

$$(a, t) \in U \quad \exists A > 0$$

...

$$g \in \mathbb{Q}$$

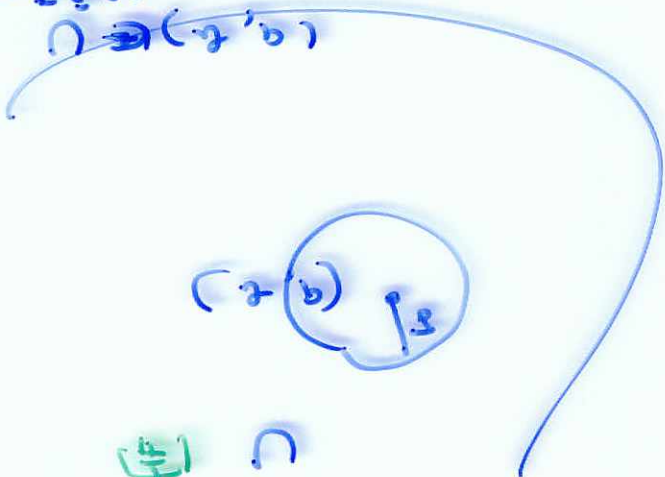
$$(g^2 - 1, g^2) = (g - 1, g + 1) \times (g + 1, g - 1)$$

$$(a - \sqrt{2} d, a + \sqrt{2} d)$$

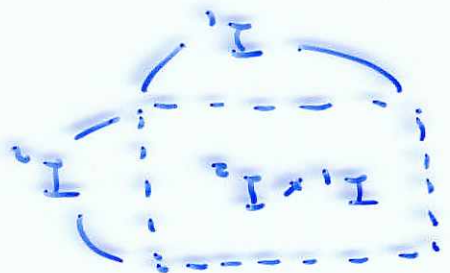
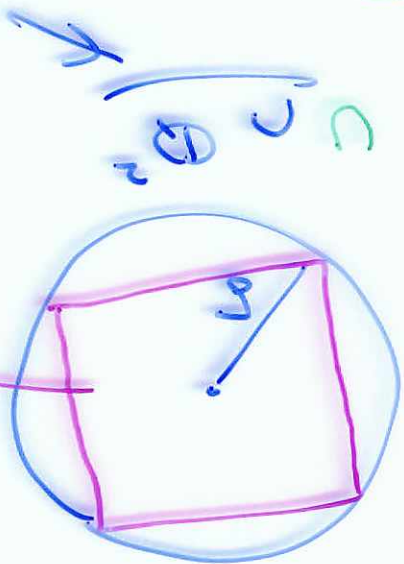
$$B_\delta(a, t) \subset U$$

$$U \cap \mathbb{Q}^2 \neq \emptyset$$

$$(a, t) \in U$$



$$U \cap \mathbb{Q}^2$$



$$\sigma \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \subset \sigma[A_1] \subset \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^+} \times \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

" "

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$A_1 \subset \{B_1 \times B_2; B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}\}$$

证 is easier.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

f 是 连续 \Leftrightarrow 对 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是 连续

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{对 } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ x_j \rightarrow x \quad (j \rightarrow +\infty) \\ \Rightarrow f(x_j) \rightarrow f(x) \end{array} \right) \text{ 成立}$$

$\forall U: \mathbb{R}^m$ 的 开集

$$f^{-1}(U) \text{ 的.}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 连续}$$

$$\Downarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} B: \subset \mathbb{R}^m \text{ Borel 集} \\ f^{-1}(B): \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 的 Borel} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Downarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} U: \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 的 开集} \\ f^{-1}(U): \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 的 开 Borel} \end{array} \right)$$



~~$$x \xrightarrow{f} z, \quad y \xrightarrow{g} z$$

$$x \times y \rightarrow$$~~

$$x \xrightarrow{f} z, \quad x \xrightarrow{g} y$$

$$(f, g) : x \rightarrow z \times y$$

$$x \mapsto (f(x), g(x))$$

$$f : \Omega \rightarrow S_1 \times \dots \times S_n$$

↑

可逆函数

↑

$$\{B_1 \times \dots \times B_n\}$$

$$B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i$$

可测集

$$f : \text{可测} \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(B_1 \times \dots \times B_n) \text{可测}$$

"

可测

$$f_1^{-1}(B_1) \cap f_2^{-1}(B_2) \cap \dots \cap f_n^{-1}(B_n)$$

$$\Omega \xrightarrow{f} S_1 \xrightarrow{g} S_2$$

$$\curvearrowright$$

$g \circ f$

$$f, g : \text{可测}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f \text{ 可测}$$

$$B \in \mathcal{B}_2$$

$$(g \circ f)^{-1}(B) \text{ 可测}$$

$$f^{-1}(g^{-1}(B))$$