## Real Analysis

## Chapter 2. Lebesgue Measure

 2.1. Introduction-Proofs of Theorems

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Problem 2.1. Let $m^{\prime}$ be a set function defined on a $\sigma$-algebra $\mathcal{A}$ with values in $[0, \infty]$. Assume $m^{\prime}$ is countably additive over countable disjoint collections in $\mathcal{A}$. If $A$ and $B$ are two sets in $\mathcal{A}$ with $A \subset B$, then $m^{\prime}(A) \leq m^{\prime}(B)$. This is called monotonicity.

Proof. First, $B \backslash A=B \cap A^{c}$ and since $\mathcal{A}$ is a $\sigma$-algebra (and hence closed under countable intersections and complements), then $B \backslash A \in \mathcal{A}$. Next, $B=(B \backslash A) \cup A$, so by the hypothesized Countable Additivity, $m^{\prime}(B)=m^{\prime}(B \backslash A)+m^{\prime}(A)$ since $B \backslash A$ and $A$ are disjoint. Since $m^{\prime}(B \backslash A) \geq 0$ by hypothesis, then $m^{\prime}(A) \leq m^{\prime}(B)$.

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