

Events of Borel Sets, Construction of Borel Sets and Random Variables for Stochastic Finance

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Summary. We consider special events of Borel sets with the aim to prove, that the set of the irrational numbers is an event of the Borel sets. The set of the natural numbers, the set of the integer numbers and the set of the rational numbers are countable, so we can use the literature [10] (pp. 78-81) as a basis for the similar construction of the proof. Next we prove, that different sets can construct the Borel sets [16] (pp. 9-10). Literature [16] (pp. 9-10) and [11] (pp. 11-12) gives an overview, that there exists some other sets for this construction. Last we define special functions as random variables for stochastic finance in discrete time. The relevant functions are implemented in the article [15], see [9] (p. 4). The aim is to construct events and random variables, which can easily be used with a probability measure. See as an example theorems (10) and (14) in [20]. Then the formalization is more similar to the presentation used in the book [9]. As a background, further literatures is [3] (pp. 9-12), [13] (pp. 17-20), and [8] (pp.32-35).

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The notation and terminology used in this paper have been introduced in the following articles: [12], [15], [26], [4], [5], [27], [25], [1], [2], [6], [22], [19], [30], [20], [17], [24], [14], [29], [18], [23], [21], [28], and [7].

1. EVENTS OF BOREL SETS

Now we state the propositions:

- (1) $1, -1 \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (2) $e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.
- (3) $e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$.
- (4) $e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}$.

One can verify that $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ is non empty and $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ is non empty and $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}$ is non empty.

Now we state the propositions:

- (5) Let us consider a real number k . Then $\{k\} \in$ the Borel sets.
- (6) Let us consider real numbers k_1, k_2 . Then $]k_1, k_2]$ is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (5).

The family of left closed half-lines yielding a family of subsets of \mathbb{R} is defined by the term

(Def. 1) the set of all $[r, +\infty[$ where r is an element of \mathbb{R} .

Now we state the propositions:

- (7) Let us consider an extended real E . Then $\{E\}$ is a subset of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$.
- (8) Let us consider a set Y and a natural number k . If $Y = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\}$, then Y is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (5).

Now we state the propositions:

- (9) There exists a sequence A of subsets of \mathbb{N} such that for every natural number n , $A(n) = \{n\}$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{U}(\text{natural number}) = \{\$1(\in \mathbb{N})\}$. For every element x of \mathbb{N} , $\mathcal{U}(x) \in 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ by [7, (31)]. Consider f being a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{N} such that for every element d of \mathbb{N} , $f(d) = \mathcal{U}(d)$ from [5, Sch. 8]. \square

- (10) Let us consider a sequence A of subsets of \mathbb{N} . Suppose for every natural number n , $A(n) = \{n\}$. Let us consider a natural number n . Then (the partial unions of A)(n) \in the Borel sets.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{J}[\text{natural number}] \equiv (\text{the partial unions of } A)(\$1) \in$ the Borel sets. (The partial unions of A)(0) \in the Borel sets. For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{J}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{J}[n+1]$ by (5), [19, (3)]. For every natural number n , (the partial unions of A)(n) \in the Borel sets. \square

- (11) \mathbb{R} is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (5).
- (12) \mathbb{N} is an event of the Borel sets.

PROOF: Consider A being a sequence of subsets of the Borel sets such that for every natural number n , $A(n) = \{n\}$. $\bigcup A = \mathbb{N}$ by [19, (12)]. \square

(13) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}$ is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (12).

(14) Let us consider a sequence A_1 of subsets of \mathbb{R} . Then there exists a sequence A of subsets of \mathbb{R} such that for every natural number n , $A(n) = (\text{the partial unions of } A_1)(n)$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{U}(\text{natural number}) = (\text{the partial unions of } A_1)(\$1)$. Consider f being a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} such that for every element d of \mathbb{N} , $f(d) = \mathcal{U}(d)$ from [5, Sch. 4]. \square

(15) \mathbb{Z} is an event of the Borel sets.

PROOF: Consider A_1 being a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} such that for every natural number n , $A_1(n) = \{n\}$. Consider A_2 being a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} such that for every natural number n , $A_2(n) = \{-n\}$. For every natural number n , $(\text{the partial unions of } A_1)(n)$ is an event of the Borel sets by (5), [19, (21)]. Define $\mathcal{J}[\text{natural number}] \equiv (\text{the partial unions of } A_2)(\$1) \in \text{the Borel sets}$. $\mathcal{J}[0]$. For every natural number n , $(\text{the partial unions of } A_2)(n)$ is an event of the Borel sets by (5), [19, (21)]. Consider B_1 being a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} such that for every natural number n , $B_1(n) = (\text{the partial unions of } A_1)(n)$. For every natural number n , $B_1(n)$ is an event of the Borel sets. Consider B_2 being a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} such that for every natural number n , $B_2(n) = (\text{the partial unions of } A_2)(n)$. For every natural number n , $B_2(n)$ is an event of the Borel sets. $\bigcup B_1 \cup \bigcup B_2 = \mathbb{Z}$ by [19, (12)], [30, (13)]. \square

Let k be a natural number and p be an element of \mathbb{R} . The functor $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ yielding a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} is defined by

(Def. 2) for every natural number n , $it(n) = \{p \cdot k \cdot (n+1)^{-1}\}$.

Note that the functor $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ yields a sequence of subsets of the Borel sets. One can check that $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is (the Borel sets)-valued.

Now we state the proposition:

(16) Let us consider an element p of \mathbb{R} and a natural number k . If $k > 0$ and $p \neq 0$, then $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is one-to-one.

Let k be a natural number and p be an element of \mathbb{R} .

The functor $(\bigcup_{i=0}^n \{\frac{p \cdot k}{i+1}\})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ yielding a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} is defined by

(Def. 3) $it(0) = (\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}})(0)$ and for every natural number n , $it(n+1) = it(n) \cup (\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}})(n+1)$.

Note that the functor $(\bigcup_{i=0}^n \{\frac{p \cdot k}{i+1}\})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ yields a sequence of subsets of the Borel sets. One can verify that $(\bigcup_{i=0}^n \{\frac{p \cdot k}{i+1}\})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is (the Borel sets)-valued and $(\bigcup_{i=0}^n \{\frac{p \cdot k}{i+1}\})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is non descending.

The functor $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ yielding a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} is defined by

(Def. 4) $it(0) = \bigcup((\bigcup_{i=0}^n \{\frac{p \cdot 0}{i+1}\})_{n \in \mathbb{N}})$ and for every natural number n , $it(n+1) = it(n) \cup \bigcup((\bigcup_{i=0}^n \{\frac{p \cdot (n+1)}{i+1}\})_{n \in \mathbb{N}})$.

One can check that the functor $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ yields a sequence of subsets of the Borel sets. Let us note that $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is (the Borel sets)-valued and $\{\frac{p \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is non descending.

Now we state the propositions:

- (17) Let us consider elements a, b of \mathbb{R} . Suppose $a = 1$ and $b = -1$. Then $\bigcup\{\frac{a \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \bigcup\{\frac{b \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \mathbb{Q}$.
PROOF: For every object x , $x \in \bigcup\{\frac{a \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \bigcup\{\frac{b \cdot k}{n+1} : k, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ iff $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ by [19, (12)], [1, (6)], [17, (8)], [27, (2)]. \square
- (18) \mathbb{Q} is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (1) and (17).
- (19) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (15).
- (20) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (18).
- (21) $\mathbb{I}\mathbb{Q}$ is an event of the Borel sets. The theorem is a consequence of (18).

2. CONSTRUCTION OF BOREL SETS

Now we state the proposition:

- (22) The Borel sets = σ (the family of left closed half-lines).

PROOF: σ (the family of left closed half-lines) $\subseteq \sigma$ (Halfines) by [15, (3)].
 σ (Halfines) $\subseteq \sigma$ (the family of left closed half-lines) by [15, (2)], [19, (15)].
 \square

3. RANDOM VARIABLES FOR STOCHASTIC FINANCE IN DISCRETE TIME

In the sequel Ω denotes non empty set, Σ denotes a σ -field of subsets of Ω , and X, Y, Z denote functions from Ω into \mathbb{R} .

Let us consider random variables X, Y of Σ and the Borel sets. Now we state the propositions:

- (23) $X + Y$ is a random variable of Σ and the Borel sets.
- (24) $X - Y$ is a random variable of Σ and the Borel sets.
- (25) $X \cdot Y$ is a random variable of Σ and the Borel sets.

Now we state the proposition:

- (26) Let us consider a real number r and a random variable X of Σ and the Borel sets. Then $r \cdot X$ is a random variable of Σ and the Borel sets.

Let Ω, Ω_1 be non empty sets, F be a σ -field of subsets of Ω , F_1 be a σ -field of subsets of Ω_1 , and X be a set. Assume $X =$ the set of random variables on F and F_1 . Let k be an element of X . Let us observe that the change element to function F, F_1 , and k yields a random variable of F and F_1 . Let Ω be a non empty set and X be a non empty set. Let us note that the random variables for future elements of portfolio value of F and k yields a random variable of F and the Borel sets. Let p_1 be a natural number, Ω, Ω_1 be non empty sets, F_1 be a σ -field of subsets of Ω_1 , and X be a set. Assume $X =$ the set of random variables on F and F_1 . Let G be a sequence of X . Let us note that the element of F, F_1, G , and p_1 yields a random variable of F and F_1 . Let Ω be a non empty set, X be a non empty set, φ be a sequence of real numbers, and n be a natural number. The random variables for the future elements of portfolio value of (φ, F, G, n) yielding a function from Ω into \mathbb{R} is defined by

- (Def. 5) for every element w of Ω , $it(w) =$ (the random variables for future elements of portfolio value of F and $G(n))(w) \cdot \varphi(n)$.

One can verify that the random variables for the future elements of portfolio value of (φ, F, G, n) yields a random variable of F and the Borel sets. Let w be an element of Ω . The elements of the random variables for the future elements of portfolio value of (φ, F, G, w) yielding a sequence of real numbers is defined by

- (Def. 6) for every natural number n , $it(n) =$ (the random variables for the future elements of portfolio value of $(\varphi, F, G, n))(w)$.

Let d be a natural number. Let us note that the portfolio value for future extension of d, φ, F, G , and w yields a real number and is defined by the term

- (Def. 7) $(\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\kappa}(\text{the elements of the random variables for the future elements of portfolio value of } (\varphi, F, G, w))(\alpha))_{\kappa \in \mathbb{N}(d)}$.

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