

APA complement: Monotone class theorem

→ { An event A is independent of $\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ $\forall n \geq 1$
This implies that A is independent of $\sigma(X_n, n \geq 1)$?

Monotone class theorem

If \mathcal{G} is an algebra & \mathcal{M} is a monotone class

& $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{M}$, then $\sigma(\mathcal{G}) \subset \mathcal{M}$

Algebra: \mathcal{G} is an algebra if

- $\phi, \Omega \in \mathcal{G}$
- if $A \in \mathcal{G}$ then $A^c \in \mathcal{G}$
- if $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{G}$ then $\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j \in \mathcal{G}$

Monotone class: \mathcal{M} is a monotone class if

- if $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \dots \in \mathcal{M}$, then $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n \in \mathcal{M}$
- if $B_1 \supset B_2 \supset \dots \in \mathcal{M}$, then $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} B_n \in \mathcal{M}$

$\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \underbrace{\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)}_{= \mathcal{F}_n \text{ } \sigma\text{-field}}$ is an algebra

$\mathcal{M} = \{ B \in \mathcal{F} : P(B \cap A) = P(B) \cdot P(A) \}$
= collection of events in \mathcal{F} which are indep. of A

\mathcal{M} is a monotone class:

Take $B_1 \supset B_2 \supset \dots \in \mathcal{M}$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} B_n \cap A\right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n \cap A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n) \cdot P(A) \\ &= P\left(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} B_n\right) \cdot P(A) \end{aligned}$$

Assumption:

- A is independent of $\mathcal{F}_n \quad \forall n \geq 1$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{F}_n$$

- A is "independent" of $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{F}_n$ (not necessarily a σ -field)
because $\forall B \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{F}_n$, $\exists N \geq 1$ st $B \in \mathcal{F}_N$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \quad \forall B \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{F}_n = \underline{\underline{\mathcal{G}}}$$

i.e. $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{M}$

- By the monotone class theorem, $\underline{\underline{\sigma(\mathcal{G})}} \subset \mathcal{M}$
 $= \sigma(X_n, n \geq 1)$