

ON FINITELY SUBADDITIVE OUTER MEASURES AND MODULARITY PROPERTIES

CHARLES TRAINA

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Let ν be a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure on $P(X)$. Define $\rho(E) = \nu(X) - \nu(E')$ for $E \subset X$. The measurable sets S_ν and S_ρ and the set $S = \{E \subset X / \nu(E) = \rho(E)\}$ are investigated in general, and in the presence of regularity or modularity assumptions on ν . This is also done for $\nu^0(E) = \inf\{\nu(M) / E \subset M \in S_\nu\}$. General properties of ν are derived when ν is weakly submodular. Applications and numerous examples are given.

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1. Introduction. Let X be an arbitrary nonempty set and ν a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure on $P(X)$. ρ denotes the set function defined by $\rho(E) = \nu(X) - \nu(E')$, $E \subset X$. We investigate conditions for ρ to be an inner measure. This entails the notion of weak submodularity for ν , and we fully investigate the interplay between regularity, submodularity of ν , and measurability of sets with respect to ν . Such matters were first considered in [5], and, in this paper, we extend and improve upon the results. We also analyze a large number of examples. This can be done quickly in the light of our general results. In particular, we consider applications to well-known lattice derived outer measures.

We also apply our general results to the case of the finite, finitely subadditive outer measure $\nu^0(E) = \inf\{\nu(M) / E \subset M \in S_\nu\}$, $E \subset X$, where S_ν is the usual ν -measurable sets. While this case is well known for ν , a countably subadditive outer measure, it is not well known when ν is only finitely subadditive. Again, a start was made in [5], but we improve on these results and give much shorter proofs for known results.

We begin with a brief summary of the terminology and notation and some basic facts that will be used throughout the paper. We then consider the concepts of regularity, modularity, and condition (2.3) (see below) for an outer measure ν and establish their relationships. Next, examples are given, and then some interesting inequalities are established with applications. Finally, ν^0 and the measurable sets S_ν and S_{ν^0} are considered with further examples presented.

2. Background and notations. Throughout this section and the rest of the paper, ν will designate a finite-valued, finitely subadditive outer measure defined on the power set $P(X)$ of a nonempty set X . ρ will designate the associated set function $\rho(E) = \nu(X) - \nu(E')$, where $E \subset X$, and the prime will designate complement. Clearly, $\rho(E) \leq \nu(E)$, for all $E \subset X$. ρ , in general, is not an inner measure (see [Example 4.2](#)). Furthermore, we let

$$S = \{E \subset X / \rho(E) = \nu(E)\} \tag{2.1}$$

and S_ν, S_ρ denote the ν -measurable and ρ -measurable sets, respectively, where, in general, if λ is a nonnegative real-valued set function on $P(X)$ with $\lambda(\phi) = 0$, then we denote

$$S_\lambda = \{E \subset X / \lambda(G) = \lambda(G \cap E) + \lambda(G \cap E') \ \forall G \subset X\}. \tag{2.2}$$

It is well known that S_λ is an algebra and λ restricted to S_λ is a finitely additive measure.

Again, let ν be a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure, then ν is *regular* if, for any $E \subset X$, there exists an $M \in S_\nu$ such that $E \subset M$ and $\nu(E) = \nu(M)$. If ν is just 0-1 valued, then, clearly, ν is regular. If ν is regular, then $E \in S_\nu$ if and only if

$$\nu(X) = \nu(E) + \nu(E') \tag{2.3}$$

(see [\[6\]](#)). Hence, we say that ν satisfies condition (2.3) if and only if $E \in S_\nu$ whenever $\nu(X) = \nu(E) + \nu(E')$. Therefore, we can say that any regular outer measure satisfies condition (2.3). The converse is false (see [\[6\]](#) and [Section 4](#)). We also apply this to ρ .

We can express these matters in terms of the above sets, S_ν and S_ρ . Clearly, S_ν and S_ρ are contained in S , while $S = S_\nu$ if and only if condition (2.3) is satisfied for ν , and $S = S_\rho$ if and only if condition (2.3) is satisfied by ρ . We note, for example, that if ν satisfies condition (2.3), then $S = S_\nu$ is an algebra. However, this is not true in general (see [Section 4](#)).

DEFINITION 2.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a collection of subsets of X such that \mathcal{E} is a lattice, and let λ be a set function defined on \mathcal{E} such that

$$\lambda(E \cup F) + \lambda(E \cap F) \leq \lambda(E) + \lambda(F) \tag{2.4}$$

for all $E, F \in \mathcal{E}$, then λ is *submodular* on \mathcal{E} . If the reverse inequality holds, then λ is called *supermodular* on \mathcal{E} . It is called *modular* on \mathcal{E} if we have equality. If $\mathcal{E} = P(X)$, we usually leave off the words “on $P(X)$,” and simply say, for example, submodular.

Next, let \mathcal{C} be a covering class of X such that $\phi \in \mathcal{C}$, and let τ be a finite, nonnegative set function defined on \mathcal{C} with $\tau(\phi) = 0$. Then, as well known,

$$\lambda(E) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \tau(E_i) / E \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i, \text{ for all } E_i \in \mathcal{C} \right\} \tag{2.5}$$

is a finite and finitely subadditive outer measure on $P(X)$.

The following result (see [5]) is extremely useful especially for applications.

THEOREM 2.2. *Let \mathcal{C} , τ , and λ be as above. Then,*

- (a) *if \mathcal{C} is closed under finite unions and if τ is finitely subadditive on \mathcal{C} , then*

$$\lambda(E) = \inf \{ \lambda(C) / E \subset C \in \mathcal{C} \}, \text{ where } E \subset X; \tag{2.6}$$

if, in addition, τ is monotone, then $\lambda = \tau$ on \mathcal{C} ;

- (b) *if \mathcal{C} is a lattice and if τ is submodular on \mathcal{C} , then*

$$\lambda(E) = \inf \{ \lambda(C) / E \subset C \in \mathcal{C} \} \tag{2.7}$$

is submodular on $P(X)$.

Finally, let \mathcal{L} be a lattice of subsets of X such that $\phi, X \in \mathcal{L}$. $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{L})$ denotes the algebra generated by \mathcal{L} , and $M(\mathcal{L})$ denotes the set of all nontrivial, nonnegative, finitely additive measures on $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{L})$. $M_R(\mathcal{L})$ denotes the set of all those $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$ which are \mathcal{L} -regular. $M(\mathcal{L})$, $M_R(\mathcal{L})$, and other subsets of $M(\mathcal{L})$ have been extensively studied in the literature; we cite just a few recent papers [1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10].

In [Theorem 2.2](#), take $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{L}'$, the complementary lattice to \mathcal{L} , and $\tau = \mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$. Then, writing μ' for λ , we have the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.3. *If $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$, then*

$$\mu'(E) = \inf \{ \mu(\mathcal{L}') / E \subset L', L \in \mathcal{L} \}, \tag{2.8}$$

for $E \subset X$, is a finite and finitely subadditive outer measure on $P(X)$ and μ' is submodular on $P(X)$. Also,

$$\rho(E) = \mu'(X) - \mu'(E') = \mu(X) - \mu(E') = \sup \{ \mu(L) / L \subset E, L \in \mathcal{L} \} \tag{2.9}$$

which has been denoted in the literature by $\mu_i(E)$.

We now proceed to extend and improve results in [5].

3. Modularity results. We again stress the fact that the finitely subadditive outer measure ν is always assumed to be finite valued. If this is not the case, then $\rho(E) = \nu(X) - \nu(E')$, for $E \subset X$, need not be defined. We have noted that

ρ need not be an inner measure (see [Example 4.2](#)). In order to see when ρ is an inner measure, we introduce the following definition.

DEFINITION 3.1. Let ν be a finite and finitely subadditive outer measure. Then ν is *weakly submodular* if the submodular law

$$\nu(E \cup F) + \nu(E \cap F) \leq \nu(E) + \nu(F), \quad (3.1)$$

$E, F \subset X$, holds when $E \cup F = X$.

We now have the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.2. ρ is an inner measure if and only if ν is weakly submodular.

PROOF. Suppose that ν is a weakly submodular outer measure; all we must show is that

$$\rho(E \cup F) \geq \rho(E) + \rho(F) \quad (3.2)$$

if $E \cap F = \emptyset$. Now, since $E \cap F = \emptyset$, $E' \cup F' = X$. Therefore,

$$\nu(E' \cup F') + \nu(E' \cap F') \leq \nu(E') + \nu(F'). \quad (3.3)$$

Hence,

$$\nu(X) - \nu(E' \cup F') + \nu(X) - \nu(E' \cap F') \geq \nu(X) - \nu(E') + \nu(X) - \nu(F'). \quad (3.4)$$

That is,

$$\rho(E \cup F) \geq \rho(E) + \rho(F). \quad (3.5)$$

The proof of the converse is just as simple. \square

We noted in [Section 2](#) that the set

$$S = \{E \subset X / \rho(E) = \nu(E)\} \quad (3.6)$$

is not in general an algebra (see [Example 4.4](#)). However, we have the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.3. If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure and if ν is submodular, then S is an algebra and ν , restricted to S , is a finitely additive measure.

PROOF. If $E \in S$, then, clearly, $E' \in S$; while if $E, F \in S$, then, by the submodularity of ν which is of course equivalent to the supermodularity of ρ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(E) + \rho(F) &\leq \rho(E \cup F) + \rho(E \cap F) \\ &\leq \nu(E \cup F) + \nu(E \cap F) \\ &\leq \nu(E) + \nu(F) = \rho(E) + \rho(F). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

This, together with the fact that $\rho \leq \nu$, implies that

$$\rho(E \cup F) = \nu(E \cup F), \quad \rho(E \cap F) = \nu(E \cap F). \tag{3.8}$$

Hence, S is an algebra. The last proof of the theorem follows now directly from (3.7). □

We recall the following definition from [5].

DEFINITION 3.4. Let ν be, as usual, a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure, and let S_ν be the ν -measurable sets. We define

$$\nu^0 = \inf \{ \nu(M) / E \subset M \in S_\nu \} \tag{3.9}$$

and say that ν is *approximately regular* if $\nu = \nu^0$.

It is clear from Theorem 2.2 that ν^0 is a finite, finitely subadditive, submodular outer measure and $\nu^0(M) = \nu(M)$ for $M \in S_\nu$. We will consider ν^0 in greater detail in Section 6.

In Section 2, we have noted that ν is regular if each $E \subset X$ has a measurable cover $M \in S_\nu$. Clearly, regularity implies approximately regular, and, in the case of ν being a countably subadditive outer measure where S_ν is a σ -algebra, the two notions coincide. However, this is not the case for finitely subadditive outer measures (see Section 4). The next theorem follows immediately from the definitions and the fact that ν is a finitely additive measure on S_ν and hence modular.

THEOREM 3.5. *If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure, then ν is submodular if ν is approximately regular.*

We now wish to investigate the relationship between modularity and condition (2.3) introduced in Section 2, and, in doing so, we will extend and improve results in [5].

THEOREM 3.6. (a) *If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure, and if*

$$\rho(E) = \nu(X) - \nu(E') \quad \text{for } E \subset X, \tag{3.10}$$

then $S_\nu = S_\rho$.

(b) *If ν is also submodular on $P(X)$, then $S_\nu = S_\rho = S$.*

PROOF. (a) Let $E \in S_\nu$. Then, $\nu(A) = \nu(A \cap E) + \nu(A \cap E')$ for $A \subset X$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(A \cap E) &= \nu(X) - \nu(A' \cup E'), \\ \rho(A \cap E') &= \nu(X) - \nu(A' \cup E). \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

Therefore,

$$\rho(A \cap E) + \rho(A \cap E') = 2\nu(X) - \nu(A' \cup E') - \nu(A' \cup E). \tag{3.12}$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(A' \cup E) &= \nu((A' \cup E) \cap E) + \nu((A' \cup E) \cap E') = \nu(E) + \nu(A' \cap E'), \\ \nu(A' \cup E') &= \nu((A' \cup E') \cap E) + \nu((A' \cup E') \cap E') = \nu(A' \cap E) + \nu(E'). \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

Substituting in (3.12), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(A \cap E) + \rho(A \cap E') &= 2\nu(X) - \nu(E) - \nu(A' \cap E') - \nu(E') - \nu(A' \cap E) \\ &= \nu(X) - \nu(A' \cap E) - \nu(A' \cap E') \\ &= \nu(X) - \nu(A') \\ &= \rho(A). \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

Hence, $E \in S_\rho$, so $S_\nu \subset S_\rho$. Similarly, $S_\rho \subset S_\nu$. Thus, $S_\nu = S_\rho \subset S$.

(b) Since ν is submodular, ρ is supermodular and, therefore, $S_\rho = S$ by [5]. We also see from part (a) that ν satisfies condition (2.3) if and only if ρ satisfies condition (2.3). \square

We can summarize some results in the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.7. *Let ν be a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure. Then, ν regular implies that ν is approximately regular implies that ν is submodular implies that ν satisfies condition (2.3).*

We will see in the examples to follow that none of these implications can be reversed in general.

We also note that if μ is a countably additive measure on an algebra, then the customary induced Carathéodory outer measure μ^* is regular, and hence, if finite, it satisfies condition (2.3). Of course, this is well known [3, 6].

4. Examples. In view of our general results in Sections 2 and 3, many specific examples become easier to analyze. We first consider the important examples $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$ with $\nu = \mu'$ and $\rho = \mu_i$ considered in Section 2. Using Theorems 2.3 and 3.7, we have the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$ and*

$$\mu'(E) = \inf \{ \mu(L') / E \subset L', L \in \mathcal{L} \}. \tag{4.1}$$

Then, μ' is submodular, and the following are equivalent:

- (a) $E \in S_{\mu'} = S_{\mu_i}$,
- (b) $\mu'(E) = \mu_i(E)$ where $\mu_i(E) = \sup \{ \mu(L) / L \subset E, L \in \mathcal{L} \}$,
- (c) $\mu'(E) + \mu'(E') = \mu'(X)$.

This result was first proved in [1] in an entirely different manner. It is, as we see, simply a special case of our more general theorems. It is also of interest to see when μ' is even more than submodular, namely, approximately regular. We will look into this in Section 6.

We now turn to more specific examples in order to show the need for certain hypotheses in the theorems and in order to show that certain implications cannot be reversed.

EXAMPLE 4.2. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and define $\nu(\phi) = 0, \nu(X) = 2, \nu(E) = 1$ for all other sets $E \subset X$. Clearly, ν is an outer measure (countably subadditive), and $\rho(\phi) = 0, \rho(X) = 2, \rho(E) = 1$ for all $E \subset X$. Clearly, $S = P(X)$ is of course an algebra, and, clearly, $S_\nu = \{\phi, X\}$. Thus, ν and ρ do not satisfy condition (2.3); hence ν is not submodular and therefore not regular by Theorem 3.7. Also, even though S is an algebra, ν is not a measure on S , which shows the need for submodularity in Theorem 3.3. Also, by taking any two disjoint nonempty sets whose union is not X , we see that ρ here is not an inner measure, so ν is not even weakly submodular. We finally note that, unlike two-valued (0-1) ν , a three-valued ν need not be regular.

EXAMPLE 4.3. Again, let $X = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, and let $\nu(\phi) = 0, \nu(X) = 3/2, \nu(E) = 1$ for all other $E \subset X$ (see [6]). Then, $\rho(\phi) = 0, \rho(X) = 3/2, \rho(E) = 1/2$ for all other E . Clearly,

$$S_\rho = S_\nu = S = \{\phi, X\}. \tag{4.2}$$

However, as easily seen, ν is not weakly submodular and, therefore, not submodular; yet, ν restricted to S is trivially a measure. Also, condition (2.3) is of course true for ν and ρ .

EXAMPLE 4.4. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and define $\nu(\phi) = 0, \nu$ (any singleton) = 1, ν (any two-point set) = 1, ν (any three-point set) = 2, and $\nu(X) = 2$. Then, $\rho(\phi) = 0, \rho$ (singleton) = 0, ρ (a two-point set) = 1, ρ (a three-point set) = 1, and $\rho(X) = 2$. Hence,

$$S = \{\phi, X, \text{all two-point sets}\} \tag{4.3}$$

is not an algebra; therefore, ν and ρ do not satisfy (2.3), so ν is not submodular, but ρ is an inner measure, so ν is weakly submodular. Also, here, $S_\nu = S_\rho = \{\phi, X\}$.

We have already proved or observed the following implications pertaining to the finite, finitely subadditive outer measure ν

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{regular} & \Rightarrow & \text{approximately regular} & \implies & \text{submodular} & \implies & \text{weakly submodular} \\ & & & & \Downarrow & & \\ & & & & \text{condition (2.3)} & & \end{array} \tag{4.4}$$

That weakly submodular does not imply submodular is shown in Example 4.4. That condition (2.3) does not imply submodular is shown in Example 4.3. We

now give two type examples to show that submodularity does not imply approximately regular.

EXAMPLE 4.5. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and define $\nu(\phi) = 0$, and ν (singleton) = 1, ν (any two-point set) = 2, and $\nu(X) = 2$. Then, $\rho(\phi) = 0$, ρ (singleton) = 0, ρ (a two-point set) = 1, and $\rho(X) = 2$. Thus, $S = \{\phi, X\}$. It is also routine to show that ν is submodular, and, hence, ν, ρ satisfy condition (2.3), so $S_\nu = S_\rho = S = \{\phi, X\}$. However, this implies that ν^0 just assumes the two values 0 or 2. Consequently, $\nu \neq \nu^0$ and ν is not approximately regular which is equivalent to regular when ν just assumes a finite number of values.

Next, we consider the following example.

EXAMPLE 4.6. Let X be an uncountable set. Define $\nu(\phi) = 0 = \nu$ (a finite set), ν (a countable set) = 1, and ν (an uncountable set) = 2. Then, $\rho(\phi) = \rho$ (a finite set) = 0, ρ (a countable set) = 0, and ρ (an uncountable set) = 0, 1, and 2, depending on whether its complement is uncountable, countable, or finite. ν is easily seen to be submodular, and, clearly, $S = \{\phi, X, \text{all finite sets and their complements}\}$. Thus, $S_\rho = S_\nu = S$. Hence, ν^0 just assumes the values 0 and 2; so, $\nu^0 \neq \nu$ and ν is not approximately regular.

Finally, we consider an example for which ν is approximately regular but not regular. Clearly, ν must be finitely subadditive but not countably subadditive for such an example. Before proceeding to the example, we first recall that if $E \subset X$, then a *measurable cover* of E is a set $M \in S_\nu$ such that $E \subset M$ and $\nu(M) = \nu(E)$. A *measurable kernel* of a set $E \subset X$ is a set $N \in S_\nu$ such that $N \subset E$ and $\rho(N) = \rho(E)$. Clearly, E has a measurable cover if and only if E' has a measurable kernel.

Next, we note that if \mathcal{A} is an algebra of subsets of X and if μ is a finitely additive measure on \mathcal{A} , then

$$\mu^\cdot(E) = \inf \{ \mu(A) / E \subset A \in \mathcal{A} \}, \tag{4.5}$$

for $E \subset X$ is, by Theorem 2.2, a finitely subadditive outer measure on $P(X)$ which extends μ on \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{A} \subset S_{\mu^\cdot}$. Also,

$$(\mu^\cdot)^0(E) = \inf \{ \mu^\cdot(B) / E \subset B \in S_{\mu^\cdot} \} = \mu^\cdot(E) \tag{4.6}$$

for $E \subset X$; so, μ^\cdot is approximately regular.

If $X = [0, 1]$ and if $S \subset X$, we denote by \bar{S} the closure of S and by S^0 the interior of S .

EXAMPLE 4.7. Let $X = [0, 1]$ and let $\nu = \bar{\nu}$, outer Jordan content. Then, $\rho = \underline{\nu}$, inner Jordan content. Also, let $0 < \alpha < 1$, and denote by C_α the Cantor set of measure $1 - \alpha$. Although the Cantor set of measure zero is Jordan contentable, this is not the case for C_α . Since $\underline{\nu}(C'_\alpha) = \alpha$ while $\bar{\nu}(C'_\alpha) = 1 - \underline{\nu}(C_\alpha) = 1$ since $\underline{\nu}(C_\alpha) = \underline{\nu}(C_\alpha^0) = 0$.

It is clear by the above comments that \bar{c} is approximately regular, and we now note that it is not regular. We show that C_α does not have a contentable cover or, equivalently, that C'_α does not have a contentable kernel. Hence, suppose that there exists $S \subset C'_\alpha, S \in S_c$, and

$$\underline{c}(S) = \bar{c}(S) = \underline{c}(C'_\alpha) = \alpha. \tag{4.7}$$

It readily follows that any open set containing an $x \in C'_\alpha$ intersects S , so $C'_\alpha \subset \bar{S}$. Consequently,

$$[0, 1] = \bar{C}'_\alpha \subset \bar{S}, \tag{4.8}$$

since $C^0_\alpha = \phi$. Thus,

$$\alpha = \bar{c}(S) = \bar{c}(\bar{S}) = \bar{c}[0, 1] = 1, \tag{4.9}$$

a contradiction. Hence, C'_α does not have a contentable kernel, and \bar{c} is not regular.

5. Further modularity properties. Again, ν denotes a finite, finitely sub-additive outer measure on $P(X)$, and $\rho(E) = \nu(X) - \nu(E')$ for $E \subset X$. In this section, we prove a number of inequalities which significantly extend those in [5], and, in the course of proving these inequalities, we also give an alternate characterization of weakly submodular.

THEOREM 5.1. *Let ν be a finite and finitely subadditive outer measure. Then, for $E, F \subset X$ and $E \cap F = \phi$,*

- (a) $\rho(E) + \rho(F) \leq \rho(E \cup F)$ if and only if ν is weakly submodular;
- (b) $\rho(E \cup F) \leq \rho(E) + \nu(F)$;
- (c) $\rho(E) + \nu(F) \leq \nu(E \cup F)$ if and only if ν is weakly submodular;
- (d) $\nu(E \cup F) \leq \nu(E) + \nu(F)$.

PROOF. (d) is of course true since ν is an outer measure. (a) was established in [Theorem 3.2](#).

We proceed to prove (b). By definition of ρ we have,

$$\rho(E \cup F) = \nu(X) - \nu(E' \cap F'), \tag{5.1}$$

but $E' = F \cup (E' \cap F')$, so $\nu(E') \leq \nu(F) + \nu(E' \cap F')$. Thus, $\nu(E') - \nu(F) \leq \nu(E' \cap F')$, and, by (5.1), we get

$$\rho(E \cup F) \leq \nu(X) - \nu(E') + \nu(F) = \rho(E) + \nu(F). \tag{5.2}$$

Finally we consider (c). Since $E \cap F = \phi, F' = E \cup (F' \cap E')$. Hence, $\rho(F') \geq \rho(E) + \rho(F' \cap E')$ since ν is weakly submodular. Now,

$$\rho(E) + \nu(F) = \nu(X) + \rho(E) - \rho(F') \leq \nu(X) - \rho(E' \cap F') = \nu(E \cup F). \tag{5.3}$$

Conversely, suppose that, whenever $A \cap B = \phi$,

$$\rho(A) + \nu(B) \leq \nu(A \cup B). \quad (5.4)$$

Let $E \cap F = \phi$, so $F' = E \cup (F' \cap E')$. Taking $A = E$ and $B = F' \cap E'$, we get

$$\rho(E) + \nu(F' \cap E') \leq \nu(F'). \quad (5.5)$$

Therefore,

$$\rho(E) + \nu(F' \cap E') \leq \nu(X) - \rho(F). \quad (5.6)$$

So,

$$\rho(E) + \rho(F) \leq \nu(X) - \nu(F' \cap E') = \rho(E \cup F). \quad (5.7)$$

Hence, ρ is an inner measure and ν is weakly submodular. \square

COROLLARY 5.2. *If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive, and weakly submodular outer measure, then, for $E, F \subset X$, and $E \cap F = \phi$,*

$$\rho(E) + \rho(F) \leq \rho(E \cup F) \leq \rho(E) + \nu(F) \leq \nu(E \cup F) \leq \nu(E) + \nu(F). \quad (5.8)$$

[Corollary 5.2](#) is a strong extension of a result in [5], where it is only proven in the case of an approximately regular ν . Since, as we noted in [Theorem 2.3](#) for a $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$, μ' is submodular, we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 5.3. *For $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$ and $E, F \subset X$, $E \cap F = \phi$,*

$$\mu_i(E) + \mu_i(F) \leq \mu_i(E \cup F) \leq \mu_i(E) + \mu'(F) \leq \mu'(E \cup F) \leq \mu'(E) + \mu'(F). \quad (5.9)$$

COROLLARY 5.4. *If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive, and weakly submodular outer measure, then, for $M \in S_\nu$ and $E \subset X$,*

$$\rho(M) = \nu(M) = \rho(M \cap E) + \nu(M \cap E'). \quad (5.10)$$

PROOF. By (b) and (c) of [Theorem 5.1](#),

$$\rho(M) \leq \rho(M \cap E) + \nu(M \cap E') \leq \nu(M) = \rho(M), \quad (5.11)$$

which completes the proof. \square

There are clearly many special ν , in addition to μ' , to which we can apply the above results. We will indeed consider one of these in [Section 6](#). Further applications should be clear.

6. The outer measure ν^0 . As usual, ν denotes a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure on $P(X)$. In [Definition 3.4](#), we defined the finite, finitely subadditive outer measure

$$\nu^0(E) = \inf \{ \nu(M) / E \subset M \in S_\nu \}. \tag{6.1}$$

Then,

$$\nu^0(X) - \nu^0(E') = \nu(X) - \nu(E') = \sup \{ \nu(M) / M \subset E, M \in S_\nu \} \tag{6.2}$$

since $\nu^0 = \nu$ on $S_\nu \subset S$, and we denote by ν_0 ,

$$\nu_0(E) = \sup \{ \nu(M) / M \subset E, M \in S_\nu \}. \tag{6.3}$$

Also, it is clear that

$$\nu_0 \leq \rho \leq \nu \leq \nu^0. \tag{6.4}$$

Clearly, these ν^0 and ν_0 fit the general framework of the previous sections. ν^0 and ν_0 have been thoroughly investigated in the case where ν is a countably subadditive outer measure (see [\[2\]](#)). They have also been investigated in the finitely subadditive case in [\[5\]](#). In the light of our stronger results, we can improve on the results in [\[5\]](#) and also give considerably shorter proofs and numerous examples. We now proceed to do this.

The following theorem is proved in [\[5\]](#), and we add the proof for completeness.

THEOREM 6.1. *Let ν be a finite and finitely subadditive outer measure. Then, $S_\nu \subset S_{\nu^0}$.*

PROOF. Let $E \in S_\nu$, and $A \subset X$ be arbitrary. For $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an $M \in S_\nu$ such that $A \subset M$ and $\nu(M) < \nu^0(A) + \varepsilon$. Now, $A \cap E \subset M \cap E \in S_\nu$, and $A \cap E' \subset M \cap E' \in S_\nu$. Hence,

$$\nu^0(A \cap E) + \nu^0(A \cap E') \leq \nu(M \cap E) + \nu(M \cap E') = \nu(M) < \nu^0(A) + \varepsilon, \tag{6.5}$$

and, therefore, $E \in S_{\nu^0}$.

Next, we note that, for $E \subset X$,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu^{00}(E) &= \inf \{ \nu^0(M) / E \subset M \in S_{\nu^0} \} \\ &\leq \inf \{ \nu^0(M) / E \subset M \in S_\nu \}, \end{aligned} \tag{6.6}$$

by [Theorem 6.1](#), and this, in turn,

$$\begin{aligned} &= \inf \{ \nu(M) / E \subset M \in S_\nu \} \\ &= \nu^0(E); \end{aligned} \tag{6.7}$$

so, $\nu^{00} \leq \nu^0$. But we always have $\nu^{00} \geq \nu^0$. Consequently, $\nu^{00} = \nu^0$; so, ν^0 is approximately regular, and we can use the results of the preceding sections on ν^0 . \square

THEOREM 6.2. *Let ν be a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure. Then,*

- (a) ν^0 is approximately regular and hence submodular and satisfies condition (2.3);
- (b) $S_\rho = S_\nu \subset S_{\nu^0} = S_{\nu_0} = \tilde{S} \subset S$, where $\tilde{S} = \{E \subset X / \nu_0(E) = \nu^0(E)\}$;
- (c) if $E, F \subset X$ and $E \cap F = \phi$, then

$$\nu_0(E) + \nu_0(F) \leq \nu_0(E \cup F) \leq \nu_0(E) + \nu^0(F) \leq \nu^0(E \cup F) \leq \nu^0(E) + \nu^0(F); \quad (6.8)$$

- (d) for $M \in S_{\nu_0}$ and $E \subset X$,

$$\nu_0(M) = \nu^0(M) = \nu_0(M \cap E) + \nu^0(M \cap E'). \quad (6.9)$$

PROOF. (a) Since we have seen that ν^0 is approximately regular, (a) follows from Theorem 3.7. (b) follows from Theorems 3.6 and 6.1(a), and since

$$\nu_0(E) \leq \rho(E) \leq \nu(E) \leq \nu^0(E), \quad (6.10)$$

it follows that $E \in \tilde{S}$ implies $E \in S$. \square

COROLLARY 6.3. *If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure that satisfies condition (2.3), then $S_\rho = S_\nu = S_{\nu_0} = S_{\nu^0} = \tilde{S} = S$.*

PROOF. The proof follows immediately from Theorem 6.2(b), and since ν satisfies condition (2.3), $S_\nu = S$. \square

REMARK 6.4. We have shown that $S_\nu \subset S_{\nu^0}$ and that $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$ if ν satisfies condition (2.3). It is certainly possible that $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$ even if condition (2.3) is not satisfied (see examples below).

We do have, however, the following result.

THEOREM 6.5. *Let $E \in S_{\nu^0}$, then $E \in S_\nu$ if and only if there exists an $M \subset E$, $M \in S_\nu$, and $\nu(E) = \nu(M)$.*

PROOF. If the condition holds, then

$$\nu(E) = \nu(E \cap M) + \nu(E \cap M') = \nu(M) + \nu(E \cap M'). \quad (6.11)$$

Hence, $\nu(E \cap M') = 0$, so, $E \cap M' \in S_\nu$, and, therefore,

$$E = M \cup (E \cap M') \in S_\nu. \quad (6.12)$$

The converse is of course clear. \square

REMARK 6.6. In the case of a countably subadditive measure ν which is finite, the condition in Theorem 6.5 is satisfied, and we always have $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$.

However, if ν can take on infinite values, then this is no longer the case. As noted earlier, this is treated in full detail in [2].

COROLLARY 6.7. *If ν is a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure and if*

- (a) *ν just assumes a finite number of values on S_ν , or*
- (b) *S_ν is a σ -algebra, then $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$.*

PROOF. In both cases, it is clear that the condition of [Theorem 6.5](#) is satisfied. □

We now consider several examples.

EXAMPLE 6.8. We first consider the general example of a $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$. Since μ' is submodular, we have, by [Corollary 6.3](#), $S_{\mu'} = S_{(\mu')^0}$. Suppose next that $\mu \in M_R(\mathcal{L})$. This is equivalent to $\mathcal{L} \subset S_{\mu'}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu'(E) &= \inf \{ \mu(L') / E \subset L' \in \mathcal{L}' \} \\ &\geq \inf \{ \mu'(M) / E \subset M \in S_{\mu'} \} \\ &= (\mu')^0(E) \geq \mu'(E). \end{aligned} \tag{6.13}$$

Thus, we have $\mu \in M_R(\mathcal{L})$ that implies that $(\mu')^0 = \mu'$, that is, μ' is approximately regular. The converse need not be true since, for any $\mu \in M(\mathcal{L})$ that just assumes two values, μ' is regular.

We next consider two specific examples.

EXAMPLE 6.9. Let X, ν be as in [Example 4.6](#). We saw that ν is submodular. Hence, by [Corollary 6.3](#), $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$. This also follows by [Corollary 6.7](#). We also note that ν is just finitely subadditive here.

EXAMPLE 6.10. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$; and define $\nu(\phi) = 0$, ν (a finite set) = 0, $\nu(E) = 1$ (if E is infinite and E' is infinite), and $\nu(E) = 2$ (if E is infinite and E' is finite), so, $\nu(X) = 2$. Then, $\rho(\phi) = 0$, ρ (a finite set) = 0, $\rho(E) = 1$ (if E is infinite and E' is infinite), and $\rho(E) = 2$ (if E is infinite and E' is finite). Thus, $S = P(X)$ while $S_\nu = \{\phi, X, E \text{ such that } E \text{ or } E' \text{ is finite}\}$. Thus, $S \neq S_\nu$; so, condition (2.3) is not satisfied here but by [Corollary 6.7](#) $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$. Thus, $S_\nu = S_{\nu^0}$ does not imply condition (2.3). We also note that ν here is clearly only finitely subadditive.

Different examples in the case of a finite, finitely subadditive outer measure of a general type can be found in [5].

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Charles Traina: Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, St. John's University, 8000 Utopia Parkway, Jamaica, NY 11439, USA

E-mail address: trainac@stjohns.edu