zero

[MTH411] Let K be a bounded closed set contained in the open interval \(I\). Then
\(m(K)=m(I)-m(I-K)\)

[MTH411] Let E be a closed set and let G be a bounded open set. If \(E\subseteq G\), then
\(m(E_{1})> m(E_{2})\)

[MTH411] Let X be an arbitrary set. Then a ______________on X is a family of subsets of X that contains and is closed under complementation, formation of countable unions and formation of countable intersections.
algebra

[MTH411] Let X be any set and let M = P(X), the power set of X. Then M is a __________on X
q Ã¢â‚¬â€œ algebra

[MTH411] Let X be an infinite set and let M be the collection of all subsets A of X such that A or Ac is fnite. Then M is _________ on X
algebra

[MTH411] Let\(E_{1}\) and \(E_{2}\) be two sets. If \(E_{1}\\subseteq E_{2}\), then
\(m(E_{1})\leq m(E_{2})\)

[MTH411] Let X be any set and let M be the collection of all subsets A of X such that either A or Ac is countable. Then M is___________ on X.
q Ã¢â‚¬â€œ algebra

[MTH411] The inner measure m*(K) of a bounded set K is the _________ of the measures of all bounded closed sets contained in the set K.
least upper bound

[MTH411] The outer measure m*(K) of a bounded set K is the___________of the measures of all bounded open sets containing the set K.
greatest lower bound