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This site uses cookies to give you the best possible user experience. By continuing to use this site, you agree to the use of cookies. Please read our cookie notice for more information on the cookies we use and how to delete or block them. 1, since if $\mu(A \cap B) = 1$, then either $\mu(A) = 1$ or $\mu(B) = 1$, but there are no μ-zero sets of measure one. As a corollary, we can find a contradiction when μ is the Lebesgue measure. Suppose that $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ are closed nowhere dense sets of measure one and $A = \bigcup_{i = 1}^n F_i$. Then A is dense (since $F_i \cap A e \varnothing$ and F_i is closed) and $\mu(A) = 1$, so $\mu(A) > \sum_{i = 1}^n \mu(F_i)$. However, $\sum_{i = 1}^n \mu(F_i) = 0$, since $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ are nowhere dense. Thus, $0 = \mu(A) > \sum_{i = 1}^n \mu(F_i)$, which is a contradiction. This approach doesn't generalize to arbitrary measures μ: suppose that μ is a probability measure and A is a μ-set of probability 1. Then $\mu(A) > \sum_{i = 1}^n \mu(F_i)$ for any n (by a similar argument as above). However, if A is also μ-measurable, then the argument above shows that $\mu(A) = \sum_{i = 1}^n \mu(F_i)$. /** dclicontrolfp.cpp ------------------------ 2d92ce491b