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SOME EQUIVALENTS OF THE AP CONTROLLED CONVERGENCE THEOREM, THEIR GENERALIZATIONS AND A RIESZ-TYPE DEFINITION OF THE AP-INTEGRAL

In this paper, the author will propose the definitions of ap variational convergence and an ap equi-integrable sequence. Their corresponding convergence theorems will be proved to be equivalent to the AP Controlled Convergence Theorem. By their equivalency, we prove the condition (3) of the AP Controlled Convergence Theorem is actually implied in other conditions. Then we will give some generalizations.

Finally, a Riesz-type definition of the AP-integral will be given.

These definitions and theorems are extensions of the oscillation convergence, equi-integrable sequence, Riesz-type definition, and their corresponding convergence theorems with respect to Henstock Integration (see [4], [8]).

1 Prerequisites and Explanation

Our problems are concerned with one dimensional AP-integration. The sets and functions involved are assumed to be Lebesgue measurable. The notation N means all natural numbers, \mathbb{R} denotes all real numbers, [a, b] stands for a bounded real closed interval, and (a, b) is bounded real open interval.

The details of the following definitions and theorems are mainly from [1], [4] Section 22, [5] and [7] Chapter 7.8.

 $S = \{S_x : x \in E\}$: We call a measurable set $D_x \subset [a, b]$ an approximate neighbourhood (ap neighbourhood) if it has density 1 at x (or has x as a point of density, see [7]) and includes x. Given a measurable set $E \subset [a, b]$, if for every $x \in E$, and ap neighbourhood of x, $S_x \subset [a, b]$ is chosen, then we say

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