



## A NOTE ON CONVERGENCE THEOREMS FOR INTEGRALS

TUNCAY TUNC AND ALPER ERDEM

*Received 07 September, 2020*

*Abstract.* In this study we investigate the convergence theorems such as bounded convergence theorem, Fatou's lemma, monotone convergence theorem and dominated convergence theorem for measurable functions depending upon the concept of statistical convergence.

*2010 Mathematics Subject Classification:* 40G15; 40A35

*Keywords:* statistically convergence, convergence theorems, Lebesgue integrability

### 1. INTRODUCTION

When we have a sequence of integrable functions, “the convergence theorems” depend on this sequence state that the integrability is preserved under the operation of limit. More clearly, let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of integrable functions and the function  $f$  be some kind of limit of the sequence. Then we naturally desire integrability of the function  $f$  and the relation

$$\int f = \lim \int f_n$$

holds. We call this type of results as convergence theorems. These theorems are used to show that a given function is integrable or to construct an integrable function. The best known theorem of among the convergence theorems in measure theory is the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem.

In this work, we prove the certain convergence theorems in  $\sigma$ – finite measurable spaces, when a given sequence of measurable functions is statistically converges to a function.

The concept of statistical convergence was firstly used as “almost convergence” by Zygmund [26] in a monograph in 1935 and in a few years later related works had been published by Steinhaus [25] and Fast [5]. There are a large number of papers related with the statistical convergence and its generalisations in different areas of mathematics have been published in recent years, see [3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 18–20, 23].

In [24], Srivastava *et al.* introduced a new concept of the deferred Nörlund equi-statistical convergence to prove a Korovkin type approximation theorem and demonstrated that a theorem is a non-trivial extension of some well-known Korovkin

type approximation theorems which were proven by earlier authors. Then, in [14] Parida *et al.* introduced the notion of equi-statistical convergence, statistical point-wise convergence and statistical uniform convergence in conjunction with the deferred statistical convergence and established a inclusion relation between them.

Srivastava and Et [20] introduced the concepts of lacunary strong summability of order  $\alpha$  and lacunary statistical convergence of order  $\alpha$  of real-valued functions which are measurable (in the Lebesgue sense) in the interval  $(1, \infty)$ , and they get some relations between them.

Recently, statistical probability convergence has been a dynamic research area due to the fact that it is more general than the statistical convergence as well as the classical convergence. Moreover, such theory is discussed in the study of Fourier Analysis and Approximation Theory. For more details, see [9, 21], and references therein. In [21], Srivastava *et al.* introduced the notion of statistical probability convergence for sequences of random variables and proved a new Korovkin-type approximation theorem with periodic test functions for a sequence of random variables on a Banach space. In [9], Jena *et al.* introduced various aspects of statistical convergence for sequences of random variables as well as for sequences of real numbers via deferred Cesàro summability mean and proposed different new Korovkin-type approximation results with algebraic test functions for a sequence of random variables on a Banach space. In [22], Srivastava *et al.* introduced the notion of statistical probability convergence via deferred Nörlund summability mean and proved a new Korovkin-type approximation theorem with algebraic test functions for a sequence of random variables on a Banach space.

In [12] Nath and Tripathy introduced the statistical convergence concepts of complex uncertain sequences: statistical convergence almost surely, statistical convergence in measure, statistical convergence in mean, statistical convergence in distribution and statistical convergence uniformly almost surely sequences of complex uncertain sequences defined by Orlicz function.

Throughout the paper, it is convenient to begin with the definitions and some well-known results which are needed. The set of positive integers will denote, as usual, by  $\mathbb{N}$ .

**Definition 1.** For  $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ , we denote the density of  $A$  by

$$d(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{k \in A : k \leq n\}|}{n}$$

if the limit exists.

**Definition 2.** Let  $(a_n)$  be a sequence of real numbers and  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . We say that  $(a_n)$  is statistically converges to  $a$  if for all  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$d(\{n \in \mathbb{N} : |a_n - a| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$$

and denoted by  $a_n \xrightarrow{st} a$  or  $st \lim a_n = a$ .

We will use  $a_n \rightarrow a$  or  $\lim a_n = a$  for usual limit. It is clear that each convergent real number sequence (in ordinary sense) is statistical convergent, but the inverse is not true. Actually, the relation between the usual convergence and statistical convergence of number sequences can be given as follows. Let

$$\mathcal{K} := \{K \subset \mathbb{N} : d(K) = 1\}.$$

**Proposition 1** ([2]). *If  $K_1, K_2 \in \mathcal{K}$  then  $K_1 \cap K_2 \in \mathcal{K}$ .*

**Proposition 2** ([17]). *Let  $(a_n)$  be a sequence of numbers and  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $a_n \xrightarrow{st} a$  iff there is a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $a_{k_n} \rightarrow a$ .*

There is also a relation between the statistical convergence and arithmetic means of bounded sequences of non-negative real numbers.

**Proposition 3** ([5]). *Let  $(a_n)$  be a bounded sequence of non-negative real numbers. Then*

$$a_n \xrightarrow{st} 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \rightarrow 0.$$

From this proposition we can obtain following corollary.

**Corollary 1** ([3]). *Let  $(a_n)$  be a bounded sequence of real numbers and  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then*

$$a_n \xrightarrow{st} a \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k - a| \rightarrow 0.$$

**Definition 3** ([7]). Let  $(a_n)$  be a sequence of real numbers and  $L_{(a_n)}$  and  $U_{(a_n)}$  be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  defined as

$$L_{(a_n)} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : d(\{n : a_n < x\}) \neq 0\}$$

and

$$U_{(a_n)} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : d(\{n : a_n > x\}) \neq 0\},$$

respectively, then the statistical limit inferior and the statistical limit superior of the sequence  $(a_n)$  are defined by

$$st \liminf a_n = \begin{cases} \inf L_{(a_n)} & L_{(a_n)} \neq \emptyset, \\ +\infty & L_{(a_n)} = \emptyset, \end{cases}$$

and

$$st \limsup a_n = \begin{cases} \sup U_{(a_n)} & U_{(a_n)} \neq \emptyset, \\ -\infty & U_{(a_n)} = \emptyset, \end{cases}$$

respectively.

**Theorem 1** ([7]). Let  $(a_n)$  be a real number sequence. If  $\text{st lim inf } a_n = \alpha$  is finite then for all  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$d(\{n : a_n < \alpha + \varepsilon\}) \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad d(\{n : a_n < \alpha - \varepsilon\}) = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

hold. Conversely, if (1.1) hold for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  then  $\text{st lim inf } a_n = \alpha$ . Similarly, If  $\text{st lim sup } a_n = \beta$  is finite, then for all  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$d(\{n : a_n > \beta + \varepsilon\}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad d(\{n : a_n > \beta - \varepsilon\}) \neq 0 \quad (1.2)$$

hold. Conversely, if (1.2) hold for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  then  $\text{st lim sup } a_n = \beta$ .

It is clear that the inequailities

$$\liminf a_n \leq \text{st lim inf } a_n \leq \text{st lim sup } a_n \leq \limsup a_n$$

hold for any real number sequence  $(a_n)$ .

**Definition 4** ([7]). Let  $(a_n)$  be a real number sequence. If there exists a positive real number  $M$  satisfying  $d(\{k : |x_k| > M\}) = 0$  then  $(a_n)$  is said to be statistically bounded sequence.

**Theorem 2** ([7]). Let  $(a_n)$  be a statistically bounded real number sequence. Then  $(a_n)$  is statistically convergent iff  $\text{st lim sup } a_n = \text{st lim inf } a_n$ .

Note that, for any sequence of real numbers  $(a_n)$ , if there exists a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $\text{st lim sup } a_{k_n} = \alpha$  then  $\text{st lim sup } a_n = \alpha$ . Similarly, if there exists a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $\text{st lim inf } a_{k_n} = \alpha$  then  $\text{st lim inf } a_n = \alpha$ .

Now let us give the definition of the statistical convergence of sequence of functions by using the definition of statistical convergence of real number sequences. The statistical convergence of sequence of functions was first examined in 1951 by Fast [5]. In recent years, there are many studies on the statistical convergence of function sequences (see [1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 16] and references therein).

**Definition 5.** For a set  $X$ , a sequence  $(f_n)$  of real valued sequence of functions on  $X$  is said to be statistically convergent to  $f$  on  $X$  if  $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{st} f(x)$  for all  $x \in X$  and denoted by  $f_n \xrightarrow{st} f$ .

Many features about the statistical convergence of the function sequences can be obtained directly with the help of the statistical convergence of the number sequences. However, the Proposition 2, which is very useful in number sequences, is unfortunately not valid in the statistical convergence of function sequences. For a counter-example, it can examined the Example 3.6 in [13]. Thus, the Corollary 3.7 in [2] is unfortunately not valid.

In this work, we investigate the convergence theorems such as bounded convergence theorem, Fatou's lemma, monotone convergence theorem and dominated convergence theorem for measurable functions depending the upon the concept of statistical convergence.

## 2. THE STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE THEOREMS

Let  $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$  be a  $\sigma$ -finite measure space and complete, that is  $\mathcal{B}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra of subsets of  $X$ ,  $\mu: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  is a countably additive function with  $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  contains all subsets of all sets of measure zero (for details see [15]). For example the Lebesgue measure space  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{M}, m)$  is such a space where  $\mathcal{M}$  is family of all Lebesgue measurable subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ . All examples in this section will be selected in the Lebesgue measure space  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{M}, m)$ .

**Definition 6.** For  $E \in \mathcal{B}$ , a sequence  $(f_n)$  of  $\mu$ -measurable real valued functions on  $E$  is said to be statistically convergent to  $f$  almost everywhere if  $\mu(\{x \in E : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \neq f(x)\}) = 0$  and denoted by  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$ .

**Proposition 4 ([13]).** If  $(f_n)$  is a sequence of real-valued  $\mu$ -measurable functions and  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$  then  $f$  is a  $\mu$ -measurable function.

Let us begin with statement of the statistical version of the bounded convergence theorem.

**Theorem 3** (The Bounded Statistical Convergence Theorem). Let  $E \in \mathcal{B}$ ,  $\mu(E) < \infty$  and  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of  $\mu$ -measurable functions that uniformly bounded on the set  $E$  (i.e. there exists a number  $M \geq 0$  such that  $|f_n(x)| \leq M$  holds for all  $x \in E$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ). If  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$  then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n d\mu = \int_E f d\mu \quad (2.1)$$

holds.

*Proof.* Without loss of generality assume that  $f_n \xrightarrow{st} f$  on  $E$ . From Proposition 4, the function  $f$  is  $\mu$ -measurable. For fixed  $x \in E$ , since  $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{st} f(x)$  then there is a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_{k_k}(x) = f(x)$ . Hence  $|f(x)| \leq M$  holds. Therefore  $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq 2M$  for all  $x \in E$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . By using Corollary 1, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in E.$$

If we take  $g_n := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |f_n - f|$ , then it is clear that  $g_n$  is  $\mu$ -measurable and  $|g_n| \leq 2M$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $g_n \rightarrow 0$ . By the Lebesgue Convergence Theorem [15]

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E g_n d\mu = 0.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_E |f_n - f| d\mu = 0.$$

Considering  $\int_E |f_n - f| d\mu \geq 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  then, by Proposition 3, we obtain

$$\text{st} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E |f_n - f| d\mu = 0.$$

From the inequality

$$\left| \int_E f_n d\mu - \int_E f d\mu \right| \leq \int_E |f_n - f| d\mu$$

we get (2.1) as desired.  $\square$

*Remark 1.* In the equatiliy (2.1) we can not substitue  $\text{st} \lim$  with ordinary limit.

*Example 1.* Let  $E = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$  and  $f_n: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , be defined as

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is square,} \\ 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is non-square.} \end{cases}$$

It is clear that

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{st}} f \equiv 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{st} \lim \int_E f_n dm = \int_E f dm = 1$$

but  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n dm$  does not exist.

Let  $f$  and  $g$  be a real-valued functions which are defined on  $\mu$ -measurable set  $E$ . Let us define the function

$$(f \wedge g)(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}, \quad x \in E.$$

It is easy to see that if  $f$  and  $g$  are  $\mu$ -measurable functions then  $f \wedge g$  is a  $\mu$ -measurable function. By using the relation

$$f \wedge g = \frac{f + g - |f - g|}{2}$$

we have the following proposition.

**Proposition 5.**  $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{st}} f$  and  $g_n \xrightarrow{\text{st}} g$  then  $f_n \wedge g_n \xrightarrow{\text{st}} f \wedge g$ .

Let  $E \in \mathcal{B}$ . Let us denote the family of measurable functions by  $\mathcal{L}_0(E; \mu)$  and the family of positive measurable functions by  $\mathcal{L}_0^+(E; \mu)$ .

**Definition 7.** For a sequence  $(f_n) \subset \mathcal{L}_0(E; \mu)$ , if there exists a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $(f_{k_n})_n \subset \mathcal{L}_0^+(E; \mu)$  then the sequence  $(f_n)$  is said to be statistically positive on  $E$ .

For example the sequence  $(f_n)$  defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  as

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } n \text{ is prime,} \\ x^2/n & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

is statistically positive on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

The statistical version of the Fatou's Lemma which is handy to use when proving the convergence theorems is given below.

**Theorem 4.** Let  $(f_n) \subset \mathcal{L}_0^+(E; \mu)$  be a statistically positive sequence of functions and  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$  then

$$\int_E f d\mu \leq st \liminf_n \int_E f_n d\mu \quad (2.2)$$

holds.

*Proof.* Without loss of generality, assume that  $f_n \xrightarrow{st} f$  and  $(f_n) \subset \mathcal{L}_0^+(E; \mu)$ . It can be easily seen that  $f \in \mathcal{L}_0^+(E; \mu)$ . Take an arbitrary function  $h \in \mathcal{L}_0(E; \mu)$  satisfying the following conditions:

- (i)  $h \leq f$ ,
- (ii) there exists a number  $M \geq 0$  such that  $|h| \leq M$ ,
- (iii) for  $E_h = \{x \in E : h(x) \neq 0\}$ , let  $\mu(E_h) < \infty$ .

Let us consider  $h_n := f_n \wedge h$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . It is clear that, the function  $(h_n)$  satisfies the properties (i), (ii) and (iii) for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . In addition, by Proposition 5,  $h_n \xrightarrow{st} h$  holds. According to the bounded statistical convergence theorem (Theorem 2.1), we have

$$\int_{E_h} h d\mu = st \lim \int_{E_h} h_n d\mu. \quad (2.3)$$

Since  $h_n \leq f_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  then the inequalities

$$\int_{E_h} h_n d\mu \leq \int_{E_h} f_n d\mu \leq \int_E f_n d\mu$$

are valid. Thus, by using (2.3), we get

$$\int_E h d\mu = st \lim \int_E h_n d\mu = st \liminf_n \int_E h_n d\mu \leq st \liminf_n \int_E f_n d\mu.$$

By taking supremum on the functions  $h$  that satisfy the properties (i), (ii) and (iii), we obtain

$$\int_E f d\mu = \sup_h \int_E h d\mu \leq st \liminf_n \int_E f_n d\mu$$

as desired.  $\square$

**Remark 2.** The strict inequality in (2.2) exists and it is not allowed to substitute the  $st \liminf$  with ordinary  $\liminf$ .

**Example 2.** Let  $E = [0, \infty)$  and  $f_n : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is square,} \\ \frac{\chi_0^{n-1}(x)}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{n+2}{2n} \chi_{n-1}^n(x) & \text{if } n \text{ is even but non-square,} \\ \frac{\chi_0^{n-1}(x)}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{n+1}{n} \chi_{n-1}^n(x) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd but non-square,} \end{cases}$$

where  $\chi_a^b := \chi_{[a,b]}$  is the characteristic function of the interval  $[a, b]$ . It is clear that  $f_n \geq 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{st} f(x) = (x+1)^{-2}$  for all  $x \in E$ . It can be easily obtained the following strict inequalities

$$\liminf \int_E f_n d\mu = 0 < \int_E f d\mu = 1 < st \liminf \int_E f_n d\mu = \frac{3}{2}.$$

**Definition 8.** A sequence  $(f_n)$  of functions is called statistically increasing if there exists a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $f_{k_{n+1}} - f_{k_n} \geq 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

The following theorem is the statistical version of the monotone convergence theorem for measurable functions.

**Theorem 5** (Monotone Statistical Convergence Theorem). *Let  $(f_n) \subset L_0(E; \mu)$  be a statistically increasing and statistically positive sequence of functions. If  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$  then*

$$\int_E f d\mu = st \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n d\mu \quad (2.4)$$

holds.

*Proof.* Since the sequence  $(f_n)$  is statistically positive and  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$ , by using Theorem 4, we have

$$\int_E f d\mu \leq st \liminf \int_E f_n d\mu. \quad (2.5)$$

Considering Proposition 1, there is a set  $K \in \mathcal{K}$  such that the subsequence  $(f_n)_{n \in K}$  is positive and increasing on the set  $E$ . Let  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\}$ . Then  $f_{k_n} \leq f$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Thus

$$\int_E f_{k_n} d\mu \leq \int_E f d\mu$$

Thereby

$$st \limsup \int_E f_n d\mu = st \limsup \int_E f_{k_n} d\mu \leq \int_E f d\mu \quad (2.6)$$

holds. By gathering the inequalities (2.5) and (2.6), the inequality (2.4) can be obtained as desired.  $\square$

*Remark 3.* In the inequality (2.4) it is not allowed to substitute the  $st \lim$  with usual limit.

*Example 3.* Let  $E = [0, \infty)$  and  $f_n : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} -\chi_0^n(x)/n & \text{if } n \text{ is square,} \\ \chi_0^n(x)/(x+1)^2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is clear that  $f_n \in L_0[0, \infty)$  for all  $n$ , and the sequence  $(f_n)$  is statistically positive and statistically increasing. In addition,  $st \lim f_n(x) = (1+x)^{-2} =: f(x)$  for all  $x \in [0, \infty)$ .



Let  $a_n = \int_E f_n dm$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then

$$a_n = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } n \text{ is square,} \\ \frac{n}{(n+1)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus,  $st \lim a_n = 1$  while  $\lim a_n$  does not exist.

**Theorem 6** (Dominated Statistical Convergence Theorem). *Let  $g$  be a  $\mu$ -integrable function on  $E$  and  $(f_n) \subset \mathcal{L}_0(E; \mu)$ . If  $|f_n(x)| \leq g(x)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $x \in E$  and  $f_n \xrightarrow{st} f$  then  $f$  is  $\mu$ -integrable on  $E$  and*

$$st \lim \int_E f_n d\mu = \int_E f d\mu \quad (2.7)$$

holds.

*Proof.* It is clear that  $f_n$  is  $\mu$ -integrable function for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . From assumption, for arbitrary fixed number  $x \in E$ ,  $st \lim f_n(x) = f(x)$  implies existness of a set  $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{K}$  such that  $\lim f_{k_n}(x) = f(x)$ . By the fact that  $|f_{k_n}(x)| \leq g(x)$ , we get  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$  for all  $x \in E$ . From assumption  $g$  is a  $\mu$ -integrable function then  $f$  is  $\mu$ -integrable function.

Let us consider the functions  $h_n = g + f_n$  and  $g_n = g - f_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then both sequences  $(h_n)$  and  $(g_n)$  consist from non-negative  $\mu$ -integrable functions. Since  $h_n \xrightarrow{st} g + f$ , by Theorem 4, we have

$$\int_E (g + f) d\mu \leq st \liminf \int_E (g + f_n) d\mu$$

hence

$$\int_E f d\mu \leq st \liminf \int_E f_n d\mu \quad (2.8)$$

and since  $h_n \xrightarrow{st} g + f$ , by Theorem 4, we have

$$\int_E (g - f) d\mu \leq st \liminf \int_E (g - f_n) d\mu$$

hence

$$\int_E f d\mu \geq st \limsup \int_E f_n d\mu. \quad (2.9)$$

Combining (2.8) and (2.9) we obtain (2.7) as desired.  $\square$

**Definition 9** ([16]). Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of functions and  $g$  be a function defined on  $E$ . If

$$d(\{n : |f_n(x)| \leq g(x), \forall x \in E\}) = 0$$

then  $g$  is called a statistically majorant function for the sequence  $(f_n)$ .

**Corollary 2.**  $g \in \mathcal{L}_1(E; \mu)$  and  $(f_n) \in \mathcal{L}_0(E; \mu)$  is given. If the function  $g$  is a statistically majorant function for the sequence  $(f_n)$  and  $f_n \xrightarrow{st-a.e.} f$  then

$$st \lim \int_E f_n d\mu = \int_E f d\mu. \quad (2.10)$$

It can not be applied the statistical versions of bounded, monotone and uniform convergence theorems to the following example, but Corollary 2 can be applied. This example also shows that it can not be replaced the  $st \lim$  with usual limit in (2.10).

*Example 4.* Let  $E = [0, 2]$  and  $f_n: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } n \text{ is square,} \\ \sqrt{n} & \text{if } n \text{ is non-square and } 1/n \leq x \leq 2/n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The function  $g$  defined as  $g(x) = \sqrt{2/x}$  is statistically majorant for the sequence  $(f_n)$ .

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#### *Authors’ addresses*

##### **Tuncay Tunc**

Mersin University, Department of Mathematics, Ciftlikköy Yerleskesi, 33110 Mersin, Turkey

E-mail address: ttunc@mersin.edu.tr

##### **Alper Erdem**

(Corresponding author) Mersin University, Department of Mathematics, Ciftlikköy Yerleskesi, 33110 Mersin, Turkey

E-mail address: alpererdem@mersin.edu.tr