



## Why

An integral is a limit. When can we exchange this limit with another? We give a first result in the search for sufficient conditions to do so.

## Result

When context is clear, we refer to the following proposition as the *monotone convergence theorem*.

**Proposition 1.** *The integral of the almost everywhere limit of an almost-everywhere nondecreasing sequence of measurable, nonnegative, extended-real-valued functions is the limit of the sequence of integrals of the functions.*

*Proof.* Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a measure space, and let  $f_n : \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$  a  $\mathcal{A}$ -measurable function for every natural number  $n$  and let  $f : X \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$  a  $\mathcal{A}$ -measurable function. We want to show that if

$$f_n(x) \leq f_{n+1}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = \lim_n f_n(x)$$

hold for all natural  $n$  and almost every  $x$  in  $X$ , then

$$\int f d\mu = \lim_n \int f_n d\mu.$$

□



