

Integral of Continuous Three Variable Functions¹

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Summary. In this article we continue our proofs on integrals of continuous functions of three variables in Mizar. In fact, we use similar techniques as in the case of two variables: we deal with projections of continuous function, the continuity of three variable functions in general, aiming at pure real-valued functions (not necessarily extended real-valued functions), concluding with integrability and iterated integrals of continuous functions of three variables.

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INTRODUCTION

In this article, following the previous article [9], we continue our proofs on integrals of continuous functions of three variables in Mizar [2], [3]; for a survey of formalizations of real analysis in another proof-assistants like ACL2 [11], Isabelle/HOL [10], Coq [4], see [5].

In the first section, continuity of functions of three variables is shown. These are used in the proofs of the later sections.

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The second section summarizes the basic properties of the projection of a continuous function in three variables, a result that is almost as obvious as in two variables, but is used to transform [8] Riemann and Lebesgue integrals for real-valued functions (not extended real-valued functions).

In the last section, we prove integrability and iterated integrals of continuous functions of three variables. Throughout the paper, the basic proof steps follow [1], [16], and [12].

1. PRELIMINARIES

Now we state the propositions:

- (1) Let us consider real normed spaces X, Y, Z , a point u of $X \times Y \times Z$, a point x of X , a point y of Y , and a point z of Z . Suppose $u = \langle x, y, z \rangle$. Then
 - (i) $\|u\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\| + \|z\|$, and
 - (ii) $\|x\| \leq \|u\|$, and
 - (iii) $\|y\| \leq \|u\|$, and
 - (iv) $\|z\| \leq \|u\|$.
- (2) Let us consider closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, and a subset E of $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$. If $E = (I \times J) \times K$, then E is compact.
- (3) Let us consider a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a set E . Suppose $f = g$ and $E \subseteq \text{dom } f$. Then f is uniformly continuous on E if and only if for every real number e such that $0 < e$ there exists a real number r such that $0 < r$ and for every real numbers $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2$ such that $\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle \in E$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ holds $|g(\langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle) - g(\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle)| < e$.
 PROOF: For every real number e such that $0 < e$ there exists a real number r such that $0 < r$ and for every points p_1, p_2 of $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ such that $p_1, p_2 \in E$ and $\|p_1 - p_2\| < r$ holds $\|f_{/p_1} - f_{/p_2}\| < e$. $\square$
- (4) Let us consider intervals I, J, K . Then
 - (i) $(I \times J) \times K$ is a subset of $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$, and
 - (ii) $(I \times J) \times K \in \sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field})), \text{L-Field}))$.

- (5) Let us consider a point u of (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$), and a real number r . Suppose $0 < r$. Then there exist real numbers s, x, y, z such that

- (i) $0 < s < r$, and
- (ii) $u = \langle x, y, z \rangle$, and
- (iii) $]x - s, x + s[\times]y - s, y + s[\times]z - s, z + s[\subseteq \text{Ball}(u, r)$.

Let us consider a subset A of (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$). Now we state the propositions:

- (6) Suppose for every real numbers a, b, c such that $\langle a, b, c \rangle \in A$ there exists a real-membered set R_{12} such that R_{12} is non empty and upper bounded and $R_{12} = \{r, \text{ where } r \text{ is a real number} : 0 < r \text{ and }]a - r, a + r[\times]b - r, b + r[\times]c - r, c + r[\subseteq A\}$. Then there exists a function F from A into $\mathbb{R}$ such that for every real numbers a, b, c such that $\langle a, b, c \rangle \in A$ there exists a real-membered set R_{12} such that R_{12} is non empty and upper bounded and $R_{12} = \{r, \text{ where } r \text{ is a real number} : 0 < r \text{ and }]a - r, a + r[\times]b - r, b + r[\times]c - r, c + r[\subseteq A\}$ and $F(\langle a, b, c \rangle) = \frac{\sup R_{12}}{2}$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{object}, \text{object}] \equiv$ there exist real numbers a, b, c and there exists a real-membered set R_{12} such that $\$1 = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ and R_{12} is non empty and upper bounded and $R_{12} = \{r, \text{ where } r \text{ is a real number} : 0 < r \text{ and }]a - r, a + r[\times]b - r, b + r[\times]c - r, c + r[\subseteq A\}$ and $\$2 = \frac{\sup R_{12}}{2}$.

For every object x such that $x \in A$ there exists an object y such that $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{P}[x, y]$. Consider F being a function from A into $\mathbb{R}$ such that for every object x such that $x \in A$ holds $\mathcal{P}[x, F(x)]$. For every real numbers a, b, c such that $\langle a, b, c \rangle \in A$ there exists a real-membered set R_{12} such that R_{12} is non empty and upper bounded and $R_{12} = \{r, \text{ where } r \text{ is a real number} : 0 < r \text{ and }]a - r, a + r[\times]b - r, b + r[\times]c - r, c + r[\subseteq A\}$ and $F(\langle a, b, c \rangle) = \frac{\sup R_{12}}{2}$. $\square$

- (7) If A is open, then $A \in \sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field})), \text{L-Field}))$. The theorem is a consequence of (5), (6), and (1).
- (8) Let us consider closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Let us consider a real number e . Suppose $0 < e$. Then there exists a real number r such that

- (i) $0 < r$, and
- (ii) for every real numbers $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2$ such that $x_1, x_2 \in I$ and $y_1, y_2 \in J$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and

$$|z_2 - z_1| < r \text{ holds } |g(\langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle) - g(\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle)| < e.$$

PROOF: Set $E = (I \times J) \times K$. f is uniformly continuous on E . Consider r being a real number such that $0 < r$ and for every real numbers $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2$ such that $\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle \in E$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ holds $|g(\langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle) - g(\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle)| < e$. For every real numbers $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2$ such that $x_1, x_2 \in I$ and $y_1, y_2 \in J$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ holds $|g(\langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle) - g(\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle)| < e$. $\square$

- (9) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. If $f = g$, then $\|f\| = |g|$.
- (10) Let us consider closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Let us consider a real number e . Suppose $0 < e$. Then there exists a real number r such that
- (i) $0 < r$, and
 - (ii) for every real numbers $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2$ such that $x_1, x_2 \in I$ and $y_1, y_2 \in J$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ holds $||g|(\langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle) - |g|(\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle)| < e$.

The theorem is a consequence of (9) and (8).

2. PROPERTIES ON THE PROJECTIVE FUNCTION OF A THREE VARIABLE FUNCTION

Now we state the propositions:

- (11) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle)$ is continuous.
- PROOF: For every real number z_0 such that $z_0 \in \text{dom}(\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle))$ holds $\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle)$ is continuous in z_0 by [13, (4)]. $\square$
- (12) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, a partial

function p_2 from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and an element z of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $p_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(g, z)$. Then p_2 is continuous on $\text{dom } p_2$.

PROOF: For every point x_4 of (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) such that $x_4 \in \text{dom } p_2$ holds $p_2|_{\text{dom } p_2}$ is continuous in x_4 by [15, (18)], [14, (9)]. $\square$

- (13) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{ProjPMap1}(|g|, \langle x, y \rangle)$ is continuous. The theorem is a consequence of (11).

- (14) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function p_2 from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and an element z of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $p_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(|g|, z)$. Then p_2 is continuous on $\text{dom } p_2$. The theorem is a consequence of (12).

- (15) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is uniformly continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle)$ is uniformly continuous.

PROOF: For every real number r such that $0 < r$ there exists a real number s such that $0 < s$ and for every real numbers z_1, z_2 such that $z_1, z_2 \in \text{dom}(\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle))$ and $|z_1 - z_2| < s$ holds $|(\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle))(z_1) - (\text{ProjPMap1}(g, \langle x, y \rangle))(z_2)| < r$. $\square$

- (16) Let us consider a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function p_2 from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and an element z of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is uniformly continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $p_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(g, z)$. Then p_2 is uniformly continuous on $\text{dom } p_2$.

- (17) Let us consider elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from

- $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), \langle x, y \rangle)$. Then P_8 is continuous. The theorem is a consequence of (11).
- (18) Let us consider an element z of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_7 from $(\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $P_7 = \text{ProjPMap2}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), z)$. Then P_7 is continuous on $\text{dom } P_7$. The theorem is a consequence of (12).
- (19) Let us consider elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, \langle x, y \rangle)$. Then P_8 is continuous. The theorem is a consequence of (13).
- (20) Let us consider an element z of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_7 from $(\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose f is continuous on $\text{dom } f$ and $f = g$ and $P_7 = \text{ProjPMap2}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, z)$. Then P_7 is continuous on $\text{dom } P_7$. The theorem is a consequence of (14).

3. INTEGRAL OF CONTINUOUS THREE VARIABLE FUNCTION

Let us consider subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a non empty, closed interval subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Now we state the propositions:

- (21) Suppose $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), \langle x, y \rangle)$. Then
- (i) $P_8|_K$ is bounded, and
 - (ii) P_8 is integrable on K .

The theorem is a consequence of (17).

- (22) Suppose $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), \langle x, y \rangle)$. Then

- (i) P_8 is integrable on L-Meas, and
- (ii) $\int_K P_8(x)dx = \int P_8 \, d\text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iii) $\int_K P_8(x)dx = \int \text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), \langle x, y \rangle) \, d\text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iv) $\int_K P_8(x)dx = (\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)))(\langle x, y \rangle)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (21).

- (23) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, an element z of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_9 from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $z \in K$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_9 = \text{ProjPMap2}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), z)$. Then
- (i) P_9 is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and
 - (ii) $\int P_9 \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{ProjPMap2}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), z) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and
 - (iii) $\int P_9 \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = (\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)))(z)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (18).

- (24) Let us consider subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a non empty, closed interval subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, \langle x, y \rangle)$. Then
- (i) $P_8|_K$ is bounded, and
 - (ii) P_8 is integrable on K .

The theorem is a consequence of (19).

- (25) Let us consider subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a non empty, closed interval subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function P_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of L-Field. Suppose

$x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, \langle x, y \rangle)$ and $E = K$. Then P_8 is E -measurable. The theorem is a consequence of (24).

- (26) Let us consider subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a non empty, closed interval subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_8 = \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, \langle x, y \rangle)$. Then

- (i) P_8 is integrable on L-Meas, and
- (ii) $\int_K P_8(x) dx = \int P_8 \, d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iii) $\int_K P_8(x) dx = \int \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, \langle x, y \rangle) \, d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iv) $\int_K P_8(x) dx = (\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|))(\langle x, y \rangle)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (24).

- (27) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, an element z of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function P_9 from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. Suppose $z \in K$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_9 = \text{ProjPMap2}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, z)$ and $E = I \times J$. Then P_9 is E -measurable. The theorem is a consequence of (20).

- (28) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J of $\mathbb{R}$, a subset K of $\mathbb{R}$, an element z of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_9 from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $z \in K$ and $\text{dom } f = (I \times J) \times K$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_9 = \text{ProjPMap2}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, z)$. Then

- (i) P_9 is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and
- (ii) $\int P_9 \, d \text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{ProjPMap2}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, z) \, d \text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and

$$(iii) \int P_9 \, d \text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \\ (\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|))(z).$$

The theorem is a consequence of (20).

- (29) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field})), \text{L-Field}))$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $E = (I \times J) \times K$. Then g is E -measurable.

PROOF: For every real number r , $E \cap \text{LE-dom}(g, r) \in \sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field})), \text{L-Field}))$. $\square$

Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a real number e . Now we state the propositions:

- (30) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then suppose $0 < e$. Then there exists a real number r such that
- (i) $0 < r$, and
 - (ii) for every elements u_1, u_2 of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ and for every real numbers x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 such that $u_1 = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle$ and $u_2 = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $u_1, u_2 \in I \times J$ for every element z of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $z \in K$ holds $|\text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, u_2)(z) - \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, u_1)(z)| < e$.

PROOF: For every element x of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ and for every element y of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $x \in I \times J$ and $y \in K$ holds $(\text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, x))(y) = |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|(x, y)$ and $|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|(x, y) = |g|(\langle x, y \rangle)$. Consider r being a real number such that $0 < r$ and for every real numbers $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2$ such that $x_1, x_2 \in I$ and $y_1, y_2 \in J$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ holds $||g|(\langle x_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle) - |g|(\langle x_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle)| < e$. $\square$

- (31) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then suppose $0 < e$. Then there exists a real number r such that
- (i) $0 < r$, and
 - (ii) for every elements u_1, u_2 of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ and for every real numbers x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 such that $u_1 = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle$ and $u_2 = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$ and $|x_2 - x_1| < r$ and $|y_2 - y_1| < r$ and $u_1, u_2 \in I \times J$ for every element z of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $z \in K$ holds $|\text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, u_2)(z) - \text{ProjPMap1}(|\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|, u_1)(z)| < e$.

K holds $|(\text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), u_2))(z) - (\text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), u_1))(z)| < e$.

The theorem is a consequence of (8).

- (32) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then

- (i) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$, and
- (ii) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|) \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ is a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and
- (iii) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$, and
- (iv) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ is a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (26) and (22).

Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function F_4 from $(\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. Now we state the propositions:

- (33) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $F_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|) \upharpoonright (I \times J)$. Then F_4 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. The theorem is a consequence of (30), (19), and (24).
- (34) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $F_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)$. Then F_4 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. The theorem is a consequence of (31), (17), (21), and (22).
- (35) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then
 - (i) $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$, and
 - (ii) $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|) \upharpoonright K$ is a partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and

- (iii) $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$, and
- (iv) $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright K$ is a partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (20), (28), (18), and (23).

Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function G_3 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Now we state the propositions:

- (36) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $G_3 = \text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|) \upharpoonright K$. Then G_3 is continuous.

PROOF: Consider a, b being real numbers such that $I = [a, b]$. Consider c, d being real numbers such that $J = [c, d]$. For every real number e such that $0 < e$ there exists a real number r such that $0 < r$ and for every real numbers z_1, z_2 such that $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ for every real numbers x, y such that $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ holds $||g(\langle x, y, z_2 \rangle) - |g(\langle x, y, z_1 \rangle)|| < e$. Set $R_{11} = \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)$. For every elements x, y, z of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $z \in K$ holds $(\text{ProjPMap2}(|R_{11}|, z))(x, y) = |R_{11}|(\langle x, y \rangle, z)$ and $|R_{11}|(\langle x, y \rangle, z) = |g(\langle x, y, z \rangle)|$ and $|R_{11}|(\langle x, y \rangle, z) = |g(\langle x, y, z \rangle)|$. For every real number e such that $0 < e$ there exists a real number r such that $0 < r$ and for every elements z_1, z_2 of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ for every elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ holds $|(\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{ProjPMap2}(|R_{11}|, z_2), x))(y) - (\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{ProjPMap2}(|R_{11}|, z_1), x))(y)| < e$. For every real numbers z_0, r such that $z_0 \in K$ and $0 < r$ there exists a real number s such that $0 < s$ and for every real number z_1 such that $z_1 \in K$ and $|z_1 - z_0| < s$ holds $|G_3(z_1) - G_3(z_0)| < r$. $\square$

- (37) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $G_3 = \text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright K$. Then G_3 is continuous.

PROOF: Consider a, b being real numbers such that $I = [a, b]$. Consider c, d being real numbers such that $J = [c, d]$. For every real number e such that $0 < e$ there exists a real number r such that $0 < r$ and for every real numbers z_1, z_2 such that $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ for every real numbers x, y such that $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ holds $|g(\langle x, y, z_2 \rangle) - g(\langle x, y, z_1 \rangle)| < e$. Set $R_{11} = \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)$. For every elements x, y, z of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ and $z \in K$ holds $(\text{ProjPMap2}(R_{11}, z))(x, y) = R_{11}(\langle x, y \rangle, z)$

and $R_{11}(\langle x, y \rangle, z) = g(\langle x, y, z \rangle)$ and $R_{11}(\langle x, y \rangle, z) = g(\langle x, y, z \rangle)$.

For every real number e such that $0 < e$ there exists a real number r such that $0 < r$ and for every elements z_1, z_2 of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $|z_2 - z_1| < r$ and $z_1, z_2 \in K$ for every elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $x \in I$ and $y \in J$ holds $|(\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{ProjPMap2}(R_{11}, z_2), x))(y) - (\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{ProjPMap2}(R_{11}, z_1), x))(y)| < e$. For every real numbers z_0, r such that $z_0 \in K$ and $0 < r$ there exists a real number s such that $0 < s$ and for every real number z_1 such that $z_1 \in K$ and $|z_1 - z_0| < s$ holds $|G_3(z_1) - G_3(z_0)| < r$. $\square$

Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Now we state the propositions:

- (38) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is non-negative. The theorem is a consequence of (24) and (25).
- (39) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is non-negative. The theorem is a consequence of (20) and (27).
- (40) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, an element u of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|))(u) < +\infty$. The theorem is a consequence of (32).
- (41) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, an element z of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $(\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|))(z) < +\infty$. The theorem is a consequence of (35).
- (42) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is E -measurable.

PROOF: Set $F = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$. Set $I_1 = I \times J$. Reconsider $G = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|) \upharpoonright I_1$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $R_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright I_1$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $G_1 = G$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$.

Reconsider $R_6 = R_4$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. G_1 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. R_6 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. F is non-negative. Reconsider $H = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ as an element of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. For every real number r , $H \cap \text{LE-dom}(F, r) \in \sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. $\square$

Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Now we state the propositions:

- (43) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then
- (i) g is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \text{L-Meas})$, and
 - (ii) for every element u of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $\text{ProjPMap1}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), u)$ is integrable on L-Meas , and
 - (iii) for every element U of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$, $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is U -measurable, and
 - (iv) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and
 - (v) $\int g \, d \text{ProdMeas}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \, d \text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$.

PROOF: Set $F = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$. Set $I_1 = I \times J$. Reconsider $G = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|) \upharpoonright I_1$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $R_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright I_1$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $A_1 = I \times J$ as an element of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. Reconsider $G_1 = G$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $R_6 = R_4$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. G_1 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. R_6 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. Reconsider $N_1 = (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus A_1$ as an element of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. F is non-negative. Reconsider $H = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ as an element of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$.

F is H -measurable. Set $F_1 = F \upharpoonright N_1$. For every object x such that $x \in \text{dom } F_1$ holds $F_1(x) = 0$. Reconsider $K_1 = (I \times J) \times K$ as an element of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field})), \text{L-Field}))$. g is K_1 -measurable. For every element x of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|))(x) < +\infty$. $\square$

(44) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then

- (i) for every element z of $\mathbb{R}$, $\text{ProjPMap2}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g), z)$ is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and
- (ii) for every element V of L-Field , $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is V -measurable, and
- (iii) $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is integrable on L-Meas , and
- (iv) $\int g \, d \text{ProdMeas}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \, d \text{L-Meas}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (43) and (41).

(45) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, an element x of $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of L-Field . Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $x \in I$. Then $\text{ProjPMap1}(|\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|, x)$ is E -measurable.

PROOF: Set $F_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$. Reconsider $G_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ as a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $G = G_4 \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $F = G$ as a partial function from $(\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. F is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. Set $F_5 = \text{ProjPMap1}(|F_4|, x)$. Set $L_0 = F_5 \upharpoonright J$. For every element t of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $t \in J$ holds $0 \leq L_0(t)$. Reconsider $H = \mathbb{R}$ as an element of L-Field . For every real number r , $H \cap \text{LE-dom}(F_5, r) \in \text{L-Field}$. $\square$

(46) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then

- (i) for every element x of $\mathbb{R}$, $(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|))(x) < +\infty$, and

- (ii) for every element x of $\mathbb{R}$, $\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x)$ is integrable on L-Meas .

PROOF: Reconsider $G_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ as a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $G = G_4 \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $F = G$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. F is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. For every element x of $\mathbb{R}$, $(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|))(x) < +\infty$ by [6, (5)], [7, (75)]. $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$. $\square$

- (47) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, an element y of $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of L-Field . Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $y \in J$. Then $\text{ProjPMap2}(|\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|, y)$ is E -measurable.

PROOF: Set $F_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$. Reconsider $G_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ as a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $G = G_4 \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $F = G$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. F is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. Set $F_6 = \text{ProjPMap2}(|F_4|, y)$. Set $L_0 = F_6 \upharpoonright I$. For every element t of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $t \in I$ holds $0 \leq L_0(t)$. For every element r of $\mathbb{R}$, $0_{\overline{\mathbb{R}}} \leq F_6(r)$. Reconsider $H = \mathbb{R}$ as an element of L-Field . For every real number r , $H \cap \text{LE-dom}(F_6, r) \in \text{L-Field}$. $\square$

- (48) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from ((the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$)) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then

- (i) for every element y of $\mathbb{R}$, $(\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, |\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|))(y) < +\infty$, and
- (ii) for every element y of $\mathbb{R}$, $\text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y)$ is integrable on L-Meas .

PROOF: Reconsider $G_4 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ as a function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $G = G_4 \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $F = G$ as a partial function from (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) $\times$ (the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$) to the real normed space

of $\mathbb{R}$. F is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. For every element y of $\mathbb{R}$, $(\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, |\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|))(y) < +\infty$. $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))$ is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$. $\square$

- (49) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is E -measurable.

PROOF: Set $F = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$. Set $F_0 = F \upharpoonright (I \times J)$. Reconsider $G = F_0$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Reconsider $G_1 = G$ as a partial function from $(\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$. G_1 is uniformly continuous on $I \times J$. Reconsider $R_2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ as an element of $\sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. F is non-negative. For every real number r , $R_2 \cap \text{LE-dom}(F, r) \in \sigma(\text{MeasRect}(\text{L-Field}, \text{L-Field}))$. $\square$

- (50) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element E of L-Field . Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$ is E -measurable.

PROOF: Set $F = \text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), |\overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)|)$. Set $F_0 = F \upharpoonright K$. Reconsider $G = F_0$ as a partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. $G \upharpoonright K$ is bounded and G is integrable on K . Reconsider $R = \mathbb{R}$ as an element of L-Field . F is non-negative. For every real number r , $R \cap \text{LE-dom}(F, r) \in \text{L-Field}$. $\square$

- (51) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element x of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then

- (i) $\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x)$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$, and
- (ii) $\text{ProjPMap1}(|\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|, x)$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32).

- (52) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and an element y of $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then
- (i) $\text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y)$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$, and
 - (ii) $\text{ProjPMap2}(|\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|, y)$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32).

- (53) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then $|\text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))|$ is a function from $\mathbb{R}$ into $\mathbb{R}$. The theorem is a consequence of (35).
- (54) Let us consider an element x of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } g$. Then $\int \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) | \mathbb{R} \setminus J \, d\text{L-Meas} = 0$.
- (55) Let us consider an element y of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } g$. Then $\int \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) | \mathbb{R} \setminus I \, d\text{L-Meas} = 0$.
- (56) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } g$. Then $\int \text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) | \mathbb{R} \setminus K \, d\text{L-Meas} = 0$.
- (57) Let us consider an element x of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_1 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $x \in I$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_1 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) | J$. Then P_1 is continuous. The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).
- (58) Let us consider an element y of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_2

from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $y \in J$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) \upharpoonright I$. Then P_2 is continuous. The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (59) Let us consider an element x of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_1 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $x \in I$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_1 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) \upharpoonright J$. Then

- (i) $P_1 \upharpoonright J$ is bounded, and
- (ii) P_1 is integrable on J .

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (60) Let us consider an element y of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_2 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $y \in J$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) \upharpoonright I$. Then

- (i) $P_2 \upharpoonright I$ is bounded, and
- (ii) P_2 is integrable on I .

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (61) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function G_3 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $G_3 = \text{Integral1}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright K$. Then

- (i) $G_3 \upharpoonright K$ is bounded, and
- (ii) G_3 is integrable on K .

The theorem is a consequence of (37).

- (62) Let us consider an element x of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_1 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $x \in I$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on

$(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_1 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) \upharpoonright J$.
Then

- (i) $\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) \upharpoonright J$ is integrable on L-Meas, and
- (ii) $\int_J P_1(x) dx = \int \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) \upharpoonright J \, d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iii) $\int_J P_1(x) dx = \int \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), x) \, d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iv) $\int_J P_1(x) dx = (\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))))(x)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (46), (59), and (54).

- (63) Let us consider an element y of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_2 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $y \in J$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) \upharpoonright I$.
Then

- (i) $\text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) \upharpoonright I$ is integrable on L-Meas, and
- (ii) $\int_I P_2(x) dx = \int \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) \upharpoonright I \, d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iii) $\int_I P_2(x) dx = \int \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)), y) \, d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iv) $\int_I P_2(x) dx = (\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))))(y)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (48), (60), and (55).

Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Now we state the propositions:

- (64) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then
- (i) for every element U of L-Field, $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)))$ is U -measurable, and

- (ii) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)))$ is integrable on L-Meas , and
- (iii) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))) \, d\text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iv) $\int g \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))) \, d\text{L-Meas}$, and
- (v) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)$ is integrable on $\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas})$, and
- (vi) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \, d\text{L-Meas}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32), (43), (46), (40), and (34).

- (65) Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$. Then

- (i) for every element V of L-Field , $\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)))$ is V -measurable, and
- (ii) $\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)))$ is integrable on L-Meas , and
- (iii) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))) \, d\text{L-Meas}$, and
- (iv) $\int g \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}), \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g))) \, d\text{L-Meas}$, and
- (v) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int \text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \, d\text{L-Meas}$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32), (43), (48), (40), and (34).

- (66) Let us consider an element x of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_1 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $x \in I$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_1 = \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), x)$. Then

- (i) P_1 is continuous, and
- (ii) $\text{dom}(\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), x)) = J$, and
- (iii) $P_1 \upharpoonright J$ is bounded, and
- (iv) P_1 is integrable on J , and

- (v) $\int_J P_1(x)dx = \int \text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), x) d \text{L-Meas}$, and
- (vi) $\int_J P_1(x)dx = (\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)))(x)$,
and
- (vii) $\text{ProjPMap1}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), x)$ is integrable on L-Meas.

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (67) Let us consider an element y of $\mathbb{R}$, non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function P_2 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $y \in J$ and $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $P_2 = \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), y)$. Then
 - (i) P_2 is continuous, and
 - (ii) $\text{dom}(\text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), y)) = I$, and
 - (iii) $P_2 \upharpoonright I$ is bounded, and
 - (iv) P_2 is integrable on I , and
 - (v) $\int_I P_2(x)dx = \int \text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), y) d \text{L-Meas}$, and
 - (vi) $\int_I P_2(x)dx = (\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)))(y)$,
and
 - (vii) $\text{ProjPMap2}(\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J), y)$ is integrable on L-Meas.

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (68) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function G_8 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $G_8 = \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \upharpoonright I$. Then
 - (i) $\text{dom } G_8 = I$, and

- (ii) G_8 is continuous, and
- (iii) $G_8 \upharpoonright I$ is bounded, and
- (iv) G_8 is integrable on I , and
- (v) $\text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \upharpoonright I$ is integrable on L-Meas , and
- (vi) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \upharpoonright I \, d\text{L-Meas} = \int_I G_8(x) dx$, and
- (vii) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int_I G_8(x) dx$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (69) Let us consider non empty, closed interval subsets I, J, K of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function f from $((\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R}) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})) \times (\text{the real normed space of } \mathbb{R})$ to the real normed space of $\mathbb{R}$, a partial function g from $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, and a partial function G_7 from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $(I \times J) \times K = \text{dom } f$ and f is continuous on $(I \times J) \times K$ and $f = g$ and $G_7 = \text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \upharpoonright J$. Then

- (i) $\text{dom } G_7 = J$, and
- (ii) G_7 is continuous, and
- (iii) $G_7 \upharpoonright J$ is bounded, and
- (iv) G_7 is integrable on J , and
- (v) $\text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \upharpoonright J$ is integrable on L-Meas , and
- (vi) $\int \text{Integral1}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J)) \upharpoonright J \, d\text{L-Meas} = \int_J G_7(x) dx$, and
- (vii) $\int \text{Integral2}(\text{L-Meas}, \overline{\mathbb{R}}(g)) \upharpoonright (I \times J) \, d\text{ProdMeas}(\text{L-Meas}, \text{L-Meas}) = \int_J G_7(x) dx$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

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