

1035-W1-1886 **Erik Talvila*** (Erik.Talvila@ucfv.ca), University College of the Fraser Valley, 45635 Yale Road, Chilliwack, BC V2P 6T4, Canada. *Distributional integrals.*

One way of defining the integral is by properties of its primitive. For Lebesgue integrals the primitives are absolutely continuous functions. If we take the primitives to be continuous functions and use distributional derivatives we get an integral that includes those of Lebesgue and Henstock-Kurzweil but has a very simple definition. No measure theory is required to define this integral. (Received September 20, 2007)