

19/12/13

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10 May 2017

• 13000 & 20000 people live in Qofq! * $\frac{13000-2000}{13000} \rightarrow 0$ per
household of each year.

函数 g 在点 $(f(0), g(0)) = (0,0)$ 处可微， $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$!

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11 818 2180

$\min(f, g)$ е наименьшее значение f , g при $\max(f, g)$!

EUF PC% 101' C 100% E, F B3D9P 210 : P1621
101' C 100% N3D9P E\|F PC! ENF PC

מגניטים
בפיזיקה
הנושאים
הנוגעים
לפיזיקה

הנחתה $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, מינימום ב- $x_0 \in E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$: $\exists \delta > 0$ כך $\forall x \in B(x_0, \delta) \cap E$ $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$

156 did c, usage of preposition c,
- as in and with Nouns
- and also by / from

$$= \int_E f$$

$$E \oplus F = E + F$$

... 1/3rd and 2/3rd of yrs and recd pl.

$$V^*(E) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int (1_E)_+^n \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{...} & \text{...} \\ \text{...} & \text{...} \\ \text{...} & \text{...} \end{bmatrix} : \text{partial order relation}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{V}^*(E) = \mathcal{V}^*(\bar{E}) \quad \text{p/!} \quad (\mathbb{1}_E)^+ = (\mathbb{1}_{\bar{E}})^+ \quad \text{by (1) p/!}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_*(E) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int (\mathbb{1}_E)_L^{\top} \quad (1) - (1) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{PINS}$$

$$(\mathbb{1}_E)_L = (\mathbb{1}_{E^\circ})_L \quad p^{NS}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{D}(E) = \mathcal{D}_*(E^*) \quad \text{Pf}$$

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11 May 2012

WIPN $A = [0,1] \cap Q$ lebel, WIPN of BPP WNC10 ml skc pl:
 pl! $\mathcal{D}_*(A) = \mathcal{D}_*(\bar{A}) = \mathcal{D}^*(\bar{A}) = \mathcal{D}(A)$ pl! $A^\circ = \emptyset$! $\bar{A} = \mathbb{I}_{[0,1]}$
 WIPN ml

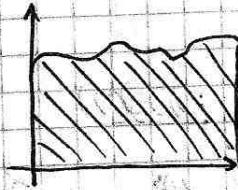
photon mass law

$$(1_E)_L^+ - (1_E)_L^- = (1_{\partial E})_L^+$$

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_B (\mathbb{1}_E)_L^+ + \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_B (\mathbb{1}_{\bar{E}})_L^+ = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_B (\mathbb{1}_E)_L^+$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $\mathcal{D}_*(B) + \mathcal{D}^*(\partial E) = \mathcal{D}^*(E)$

• $\mathcal{O}^*(\partial E) = \mathcal{O}_{N''N'}$ $\mathcal{O}_*(E) = \mathcal{O}^*(E)$ \mathcal{O}^*



$$\partial(E \cup F) \subseteq \partial E \cup \partial F \quad \text{prawda} \quad E, F \text{ zbiory w \mathbb{R}^n : } \text{tak}$$

$$\partial(E \setminus F) \subseteq \partial E \cup \partial F \quad ! \quad \partial(E \cap F) \subseteq \partial E \cup \partial F \quad ?$$

$$\partial(\mathcal{E}\cap\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \partial\mathcal{E} \cap \partial\mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{V}(E \cup F) + \mathcal{V}(E \cap F) = \mathcal{V}(E) + \mathcal{V}(F)$$

$$\frac{1}{EUF} + \frac{1}{EIF} = \frac{1}{E} + \frac{1}{F}$$

Latin Pro: ~~miss~~ will be present with ~~of~~

$Zg = \{x \mid g(x) = 0\}$ (no). 03) \Rightarrow $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow $Zg \subseteq \{g=0\}$

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II מילוי פונקציית

: P be a partition of Ω , we be f a function in $L^1(\Omega)$

then we have $\text{mesh}(P) = \max_{C \in P} \text{diam } C$; $\text{diam } C = \max_{x,y \in C} |x-y|$

$U(f, P) \xrightarrow{\text{mesh}(P) \rightarrow 0} \int f$ if B is a compact f in $L^1(B)$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall P (\text{mesh}(P) < \delta \rightarrow |U(f, P) - \int f| < \epsilon)$

$(\text{mesh}(P) < \delta \rightarrow |U(f, P) - \int f| < \epsilon)$

if L is a Lipschitz function $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$|U(f, P) - L(f, P)| \leq L \cdot \text{vol}(B) \cdot \text{mesh}(P)$$

if f is a Lipschitz function, then f is bounded \Rightarrow ⑤

$E^n \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(k_1 \delta, \dots, k_n \delta) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f$

f is bounded
and continuous

$[\lfloor k_1 \delta \rfloor, \lfloor k_1 \delta + \delta \rfloor] \times \dots \times [\lfloor k_n \delta \rfloor, \lfloor k_n \delta + \delta \rfloor]$

$[\lfloor k_1 \delta \rfloor, \lfloor k_1 \delta + \delta \rfloor] \times \dots \times [\lfloor k_n \delta \rfloor, \lfloor k_n \delta + \delta \rfloor]$

$\delta - \text{diam } E$

$\delta - \text{diam } E \leftarrow$



$\delta - \text{diam } E$ is the width of the largest rectangle.

for each δ we can find E such that E is a partition of Ω with diameter δ .

$E_- \subseteq E_+$

E_-, E_+ δ is the width of the largest rectangle.

$\text{diam}(E_+) - \text{diam}(E_-) < \epsilon$! $E_- \subseteq E \subseteq E_+$!

δ is the width of the largest rectangle.

N.D.N.

$\mathcal{V}: J(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow [0, \infty]!$; $\mathbb{R}^n \ni p \mapsto \mathcal{V}(p)$ is a non-negative function $J(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (N)

$J(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni E \ni p$

$\mathcal{V}(E \cup F) = \mathcal{V}(E) + \mathcal{V}(F)$ ⑤

$\mathcal{V}(E + x) = \mathcal{V}(E)$ ⑥

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11 w/e 2nd

DEFINITION: If $\omega: J(\mathbb{R}') \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a weight function, then $\omega(A) = c \cdot \nu(A)$ where $c = \int_{\mathbb{R}'} \omega(x) dx$.

(ב) אם α^n מוגדר כ $\alpha^n = \omega([0, \alpha])^n$ אז α^n מוגדר כמו ב(א).

$$\alpha^{-kn} G = w([0, \alpha^{-k}]^n) \text{ պահ էլու ; } G = w([0, 1]^n) \text{ ինչ.}$$

$\rho_k < \alpha^{-k}$ թվով բարեկարգ քանի որ $w = C \cdot \rho$

$\therefore w([0, \alpha^{-k}]^n) = \alpha^{-kn}$

• [] () $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx = -2 \int_{\Omega} u \cdot \nabla u dx$

E_-, E_+ ! δ^k CON ρ_{low} ρ_{high} ρ''_{low} ρ''_{high} ρ'''_{low} ρ'''_{high} ρ''''_{low} ρ''''_{high} ρ'''''_{low} ρ'''''_{high}

$$|v(E_+) - v(E_-)| \leq \epsilon \quad ! \quad E_- \subseteq E \subseteq E_+ \quad \epsilon \gg 0$$

$$C \cdot \mathcal{V}(F_{-}) \leq C \cdot \mathcal{V}(E) \leq C \cdot \mathcal{V}(E_{+})$$

$$W(E_-) \subseteq W(E) \subseteq W''(E_+) \cap N$$

$$\Rightarrow |C\mathcal{U}(E) - w(E)| \leq \epsilon \quad \text{for } \forall n \quad |w(E_-) - w(E_+)| \leq C\epsilon \quad \text{so, } C\mathcal{U}(E_-) = w(E_-)$$

polynomial

$|Tx| = |x|$! \Rightarrow $x \in N(0, R)$, $T(x) \in N(0, R)$ \Rightarrow $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ \cap $N(0, R)$: $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\gamma_0(T(E)) = \gamma_0(E) \quad \text{sk } \times \text{ pr } \textcircled{n} \quad T(E) \in J(R') \leftrightarrow E \in J(R') \text{ } \textcircled{x}$$

...D100 N3N100je shalp is T)

$$Q \log \delta \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \nu(G) \quad \text{for } n \geq N$$

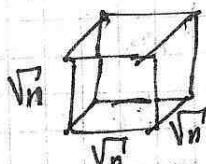
$$\max_{x,y \in S} |x-y| = \text{diam } Q \leq \delta \sqrt{n}$$

... $\text{diam } T \leq \sqrt{\delta n}$ je!

$\exists! T(Q) \subseteq [S_1, S_1 + \delta\sqrt{n}] \times \dots \times [S_n, S_n + \delta\sqrt{n}]$

$$v^*(T(Q)) \leq (\delta \sqrt{n'})^n ; v(Q) = \delta^n$$

$$Z^*(T(Q)) \leq (\sqrt{n})^n Z^*(Q) \cdot P!$$



$$\mathcal{D}^*(T(E)) \leq n^2 \mathcal{D}^*(E)$$

מִלְכָה כָּתֵב בְּרַבָּרֶבֶל

$$\mathcal{V}^*(T(E)) = \emptyset \leftarrow \mathcal{V}^*(E) = \emptyset \quad \text{(why?)} \quad \text{?}$$

गणितीय प्रैक्टिस के लिए यह अभियान बहुत उपयोगी है।

LOGARITHM

لهم انت ربنا لا يحيط به علم لا يناله بصر

Our current research (cf. Negishi et al., 1998) shows that the T₁ value can also be influenced by the presence of a substituent at the para position.

$w: J(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$. \exists E l.s.p $w(E) = \omega(T(E))$, $\forall x$

you're now in! It's like a new world.

$$T(E+x) = T(E) + T(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{线性}$$

$$\mathcal{V}(T(E+x)) = \mathcal{V}(T(E))$$

• *Nesof h'Yah* 10

$c \in [0, \infty]$ และ $w(E) = c \cdot \mathbb{Z}(E)$ สำหรับทุกๆ วงจร E

$$\mathcal{D}(\tau(E)) = c \cdot \mathcal{D}(E) \text{ with } !\text{?}$$

Now $T \supset T(E) = E$ signif. p. $T(E)$ is closed is, $E = \{x \mid |x| \leq 1\}$ np!

$$\mathcal{V}(E) = C \cdot \mathcal{V}(E) \quad \leftarrow \quad \mathcal{V}(E) = C \cdot \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{T}(E)) \quad \text{per} \quad \dots \text{DNN1}$$

$C=1$ if $\text{loop } \mathcal{V}(E) \neq 0$ or $\text{loop } \mathcal{V}_K$ $C=1/k \cdot \mathcal{V}(E) = 0$ if k is

الله ربنا

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II תקן מוכן

בנוסף ל- $\beta_k(x)$ מוגדר $\mu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_k(x)}{2^k}$

לעתה נוכיח כי $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \beta_k = 0$ ו- $\mu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_k(x)}{2^k}$ מוגדרת היטב.

 $\beta_k(x) \in [0, 1]$!

(110)

לפיכך $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_{2k}(x)}{2^k}$

$[0, \dots, 0] \overset{\text{מפני } \alpha^n}{\longrightarrow} [0, \dots, 0]$

בנוסף לכך, β_i מוגדרת היטב.

$\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{2^n-1}$

לפיכך, $P_n = \left\{ \frac{i}{2^{an}} \right\}_{i=0}^{2^n}$ מוגדר היטב.

$\left[\frac{1}{2^{an}}, \frac{2}{2^{an}} \right] = [0, \dots, 1]$

$I_{n,k} = \left[\frac{k}{2^{an}}, \frac{k+1}{2^{an}} \right] = [\beta_0(\frac{k}{2^{an}}), \dots, \beta_{2^n-1}(\frac{k}{2^{an}})]$

$\frac{1}{2^{an}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_{2i}(\frac{k}{2^{an}})}{2^{an}} = \sup_{x \in I_{n,k}} f(x)$

(110)

לפיכך $\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{2^n-1}$ מוגדרות היטב.

$\inf_{x \in I_{n,k}} f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_{2i}(\frac{k}{2^{an}})}{2^i}$ ← ... מוקדם

פ. סופי $f(x) - \inf f(x) = \frac{1}{2^n}$ פ!

$U(P_n, f) - L(P_n, f) \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

לפיכך f מוגדרת היטב על $[0, 1]$.

$$\begin{aligned} L(P_n, f) &= \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \inf_{I_{n,k}} \text{Vol}(I_{n,k}) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{2^n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_{2i}^k}{2^k} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{an}} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{2^n-1} \frac{\beta_{2i}^k}{2^k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2^i} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \int_{[0,1]} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

לפיכך $|f|$ מוגדרת היטב על $[0, 1]$.

לפיכך Df מוגדרת היטב על $[0, 1]$.

$$\sup_D |f| - \inf_D |f| \leq \sup_D f - \inf_D f$$

$\sup_D |f| = \sup_D (-f)$!
 $\sup_D |f| = \sup_D f$: מוגדר f על $[0, 1]$.

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11 פון פונ

$$\sup|f| - \inf|f| = \sup f - \inf|f| \leq \sup f - \inf f \quad \text{1 מינימום}$$

$$\sup|f| - \inf|f| = \sup(-f) - \inf|f| \leq \sup-f - \inf f = \sup f - \inf f$$

$$U(P, |f|) - L(P, |f|) \leq U(P, f) - L(P, f) \quad \text{לפונקציית מינימום}$$

$$\int^*_{*} |f| - \int^*_{*} |f| \leq \int^* f - \int^* f = 0$$

$$\int^* |f| = \int^* |f| \quad \text{פונקציית מינימום}$$

מינימום: $\min(f, g)$, $\max(f, g)$ של מינימום f, g פון: אוניברסיטאי

$$\max(f, g) = \frac{f+g}{2} + \frac{|f-g|}{2} \quad \text{פונקציית סכום}$$

$$\min(f, g) = -\max(-f, -g) \quad \text{פונקציית פונקציית מינימום}$$

וונגן $A \setminus B$, $A \cap B$, $A \cup B$ ← וונגן B, A : אוניברסיטאי

$$V(A \cup B) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbf{1}_{A \cup B} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{\max(\mathbf{1}_A, \mathbf{1}_B)}_{\text{פונקציית אוניברסיטאי}}$$

$$V(A \cap B) = \int \min(\mathbf{1}_A, \mathbf{1}_B)$$

$$V(A \setminus B) = \int \mathbf{1}_A - \mathbf{1}_{A \cap B}$$

ובכן פונקציית מינימום פון מינימום בפונקציית מינימום

$$k_0 \quad \overbrace{0}^1 \quad 1$$

$$k_1 \quad \overbrace{0}^{k_3} \quad \overbrace{k_3}^{k_3} \quad 1$$

$$k_2 \quad H \quad H \quad H$$

פונקציית מינימום פון
פונקציית מינימום פון מינימום

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II. 8. Riemann Integral

2) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: Riemann integrable $T: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\Rightarrow f \circ T$ Riemann integrable

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \circ T = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f \quad ; \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \circ T = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f$$

Riemann integrable f is Riemann integrable

[Because every set in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ is measurable] \Rightarrow $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \circ T = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f$

$$\text{Def}, \text{then}, h \circ T = \mathbf{1}_{T^{-1}(B)} \quad \text{sk. } \text{then } h = \mathbf{1}_B \quad \text{by } \underline{\text{def}}$$

$$T^{-1}(B) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid T(x) \in B \right\} \quad T \text{ sk. } T^{-1}(B) = \left\{ x \mid T(x) \in B \right\}$$

\Rightarrow $\int_h = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} \mathbf{1}_B = \int_B \mathbf{1}_B = \int_B h$

$\int_B h = \int_{T^{-1}(B)}$ \Rightarrow $\int_B h = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} h$

[Applying Rule 2] \Rightarrow $\int_{T^{-1}(B)} h = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} \mathbf{1}_B = \int_B h$

$$\int_h = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} \quad \text{pf.} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]}$$

$$V(T^{-1}(B)) = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} h \quad \text{pf.} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]}$$

$$\int_{T^{-1}(B)} h = \int_{T^{-1}(B)} \mathbf{1}_B = V(T^{-1}(B)) = V(B) = \int_B h$$

Now Rule 1) is also valid for T , i.e. $\int_{T^{-1}(B)} h = \int_B h$

$$\int_{T^{-1}(B)} h = \int_B h \quad \text{pf.} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \text{[def]}$$

\Rightarrow $\int_B h \leq \int_f + \varepsilon$! $f \leq h$

[! for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists N such that $\int_B h \leq \int_f + \varepsilon$! $f \leq h$]

$$\int_{f \circ T} \leq \int_{h \circ T} \quad \text{pf.} \quad f \circ T \leq h \circ T \quad \text{sk.} \quad f \leq h \quad \text{e. def.}$$

! for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists N such that $\int_{h \circ T} = \int_{f \circ T}$

$$0 < \varepsilon \text{ pf.} \quad \int_h \leq \int_f + \varepsilon \quad \text{pf.} \quad \text{[def]} \quad \int_{h \circ T} = \int_{f \circ T} = \int_h$$

$$\int_{f \circ T} \leq \int_f \quad \leftarrow \quad \int_{f \circ T} \leq \int_f + \varepsilon \quad \text{pf.}$$

$$\int_f \leq \int_g \quad \leftarrow \quad f = g \circ T^{-1} \quad \text{pf.} \quad \int_g \leq \int_f \quad \leftarrow \quad g = f \circ T$$

... $\int_f = \int_{f \circ T}$ if and only if $f \circ T = f$

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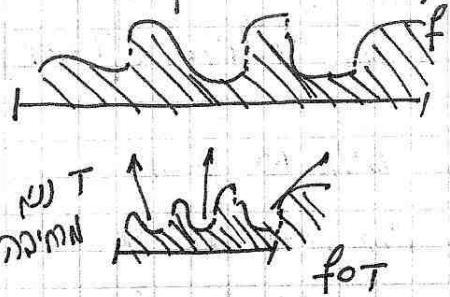
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per le leggi di $\int_{R^D} f = \int_{R^D} f \circ T$ rispetto a T - f non è un
obiettivo

first step: now we will prove that $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is linear.

sk p rk), magn T(E) n'nc abn E sk ECIR

pop pva los nivon yid f: $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ skc sk! $\mathcal{W}(T(E)) = |\det T| \cdot \mathcal{W}(E)$



$$*\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f = |\det T| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \circ T$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f = |\det T| \int_{T(\mathbb{R}^n)} f \circ T$$

ת. מילון נסחאות
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$$|\det T| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \circ T = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ \mathcal{B} primitiv (a_1, \dots, a_n) $\circ \circ \circ$ $\rho \circ \circ \circ$: $\exists \forall \exists \leftarrow \text{SVM}$

$0 \neq T(a_k)$?! (Because T is surjective) $S_k = |T(a_k)| > 0$ (no)

$$T(ak) = S_k b_k \quad \text{pr} \quad \text{Wijjn } 2k \text{p} \quad b_k = \frac{T(ak)}{S_k} \quad \text{vqz}$$

• $\forall k \in \omega$ es $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $(b_1, \dots, b_n) \in (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ para ρ^k

the same time, the 2000 people who had been infected were 100% asymptomatic.

It is also necessary to note the following features of the economy.

यदि $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n$ एक उत्तम संख्या है तो a_1, \dots, a_n प्राकृतिक संख्याएँ होंगी।

$\lambda(\omega) \in T \cap \cup B_n$. (x_1, \dots, x_n) "s $\lambda(\omega)$

$$T(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \dots, \quad T(x_1, \dots, x_n) = s_1x_1b_1 + \dots + s_nx_nb_n$$

$\underline{\underline{f(x) = (S_1, \dots, S_m)}}$ → $f(x)$ යේ අක්‍රෝම් සෑවා විසින් පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

$$S_1 \dots S_n = |\det T|$$

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11 21/8/03

visc Recycl

$$\int_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{R^2} f = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon^2 \sum_{k, l \in \mathbb{Z}} f(\epsilon k, \epsilon l) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (\epsilon \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} f(\epsilon k, \epsilon l))$$

$$\int dx \left(\int dy f(x,y) \right)$$

? $f_x(y) = f(x, y)$ be a $\text{prob}(C)$'s mean & $f \in \text{prob}(C)^k$ also -

A row of handwritten cursive lowercase letters on lined paper. The letters are 'o', 'g', 'h', 'b', 'd', 'e', 'l', and 'n'. Each letter has a vertical line through it, likely for tracing practice.

$\exists x \mapsto \int f_x$ a függvény minden f k függvénynek rejt.

$$? \quad \int \int = \int (\int) \quad \text{not } \int \int$$

19 NIN-19 Recycle prep NGN 200 Recycle prep 200

12 XII. 1910

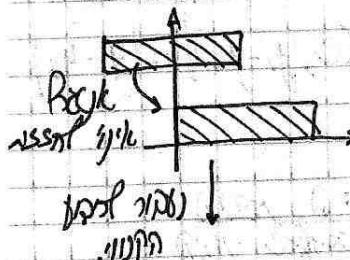
[Defn, M.R] $\mathbb{R}^2 \ni B = I_1 \times I_2$ let's define $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as $f(x)$

: ok. [08CP

[$\rho_{\alpha\beta}(x, y)$]

$$\text{I, 2} \quad \text{affine} \quad \text{to } p_C \quad x \mapsto \int_{I_a}^x f_x \quad (2)$$

$$[\text{ISM Beccy's } \text{ and } \text{ 1D } \text{ } \text{ 19NN-19 Regrh }] \quad \int_B f = \int_{I_1} \left(x_1 \mapsto \int_{I_2} f(x) \right) \quad (c)$$



$B = [0, t] \times [0, z]$ 12 2nd 1st

$$g(x,y) = f(zx,zy) \quad \text{on } [0,1] \times [0,1]$$

$$\int_X \int \cdot \cdot \cdot \int_X \cdot \cdot \cdot 0' \\ \text{=: } p_0 \text{ (Bij)} \text{ ja?} \quad . \quad Z \int_{[0,1]} g_X \quad ? = \int_{[0,1]} f_{z,x} \\ Z \int_{[0,1]} (x \mapsto \int g_X) \quad = \quad \int_{[0,1]} (x \mapsto \int f_{z,x})$$

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$$z_1 \int (x \mapsto f_{z_1, x}) = \int_{[0, z_1]} (x \mapsto f_{x, x}) \quad \text{by rule 15 on p. 1}$$

$$\int_{\Omega \times I} (x \mapsto f(x)) = \mathbb{E}_Z \int_{\Omega \times I} (Z \mapsto g(Z))$$