

$$\delta \mapsto \int_0^t f(\gamma(s), \dot{\gamma}(s)) ds \quad \text{for } s \in [t_0, t_1] \quad \delta: [t_0, t_1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$D(\Gamma) = \int_B f(\gamma(u), (D_{\gamma_i} \gamma)_u, \dots, (D_{\gamma_k} \gamma)_u) du \quad \gamma: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \gamma: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \gamma(s) = \gamma_0 + s\gamma_1 \quad \gamma_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(D \circ \gamma) \circ \gamma^{-1} = D \circ \gamma_i \circ \gamma_i^{-1} \quad ? \quad \gamma_i: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$w_{\lambda} \circ \gamma \circ \gamma^{-1} = w_{\lambda} \circ \gamma_i \circ \gamma_i^{-1}$$

$$\forall u \in B \quad \gamma_i(u) \rightarrow \gamma(u)$$

$$\text{if } f \text{ is } C^1 \text{ then } \exists L \text{ s.t. } \forall i \quad \gamma_i \in \text{Lip}(L)$$

$$w_{\lambda} \circ f \circ \gamma^{-1} \quad \text{is } C^k \text{ on } \Omega \quad \text{and } \gamma^{-1} \text{ is } C^{k+1} \text{ on } \Omega \quad \text{so } f \text{ is } C^k \text{ on } \Omega$$

$$h_2 \rightarrow f(x, h_1, h_2) \quad \text{so } h_2 \text{ is } \theta \text{ of } x \text{ and } (1-\theta) \text{ of } h_1$$

$$h_2 = \theta h_2' + (1-\theta) h_2'' \quad \theta \in (0,1)$$

$$f(x, h_1, h_2) = \theta f(x, h_1, h_2') + (1-\theta) f(x, h_1, h_2'')$$

$$\theta \in (0,1) \rightarrow h_2' = h_2 - \theta h_2'' \quad h_2, h_2', h_2'' \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

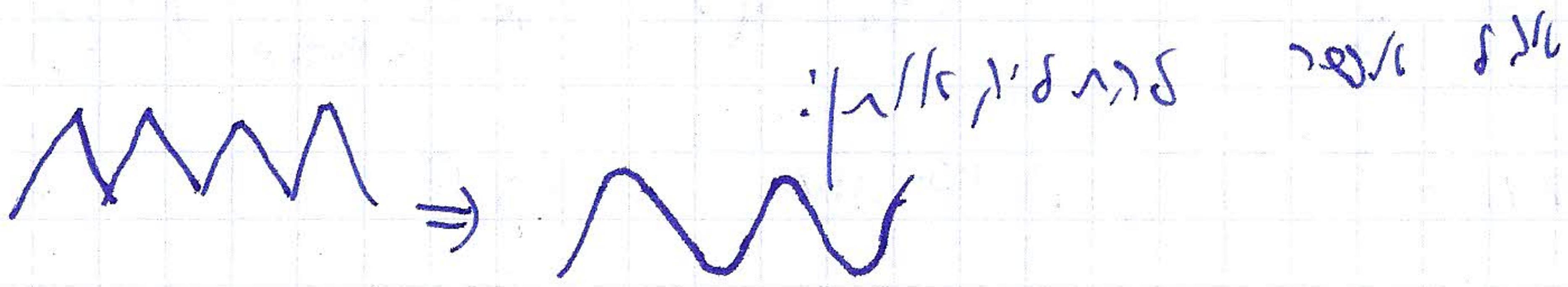
$$B = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

$$w_{\lambda} \circ f \circ \gamma^{-1} \quad \gamma(u_1, u_2) = x_0 + u_1 h_1 + u_2 h_2$$

$$\gamma: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \gamma(s) = x_0 + s h_1 \quad D_2(\gamma)_u = h_2 \quad D_1(\gamma)_u = h_1$$

$$(D_2 \gamma_i)_u = \begin{cases} h_2 & u_2 = T_i \\ h_2'' & u_2 \neq T_i \end{cases} \quad D_1(\gamma_i)_u = h_1$$

$\lim \int_{\Omega} \delta \text{ along } \Gamma_i \text{ and } \lambda(\Gamma) \rightarrow e^1$
 -
 $\int_{\Omega} f \text{ along } \Gamma_i \text{ and } \lambda(\Gamma) \rightarrow \Gamma_i \text{, good}$
 $\cdot \int_{\Omega} f \text{ along } \Gamma_i \text{ and } \lambda(\Gamma) \rightarrow \Gamma_i \text{, bad}$



$\lambda(\Gamma)$ work when Γ is smooth

$\lambda(\Gamma)$ works when Γ is smooth

16)

16)

smooth

$$\int_B f(\Gamma(u), (D_1 \Gamma_i)_u, (D_2 \Gamma_i)_u) \rightarrow$$

$\lambda(\Gamma_i) \Gamma_i \rightarrow \Gamma_i$ because Γ_i is smooth
 so $f(\Gamma_i)$ is smooth

$$\int_B f(\Gamma(u), (D_1 \Gamma_i)_u, (D_2 \Gamma_i)_u)$$

$$1 \text{ part } u_2 \rightarrow \int_0^{u_2} f(\Gamma(u_1, u_2), h_1, h_2) \delta u_1$$

$$2 \text{ part } u_2 \rightarrow \int_0^{u_2} f(\Gamma(u_1, u_2), h_1, h_2') \delta u_1$$

$$\int_0^{u_2} ((1 \text{ part}) \cdot 1 \cdot T_i + (2 \text{ part}) \cdot 1_{R(T_i)}) \delta u_2$$

$$\xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} \partial \int_0^{u_2} (1 \text{ part}) \delta u_2 \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} (1-\theta) \int (2 \text{ part}) \delta u_2$$

smooth part

$$x \rightarrow f(x, h_1, h_2) = \theta f(x, h_1, h_2') + (1-\theta) f(x, h_1, h_2'')$$

0 and 1 part, 0 and 1 part are smooth

$h_2 \rightarrow f(x, h_1, h_2)$

$$\pi(u_1, u_2) = \text{const} \rightarrow \omega(\pi) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x, 0, 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x, h_1, 0) = 0 \\ ? \\ f(x, 0, h_2) = 0 \end{array}$$

1) $\pi \circ \gamma \geq 0$ $\forall \gamma$

$$\omega(\pi) \geq 0$$

$$u_2 > u_1 \text{ or } u_2 = u_1 \quad \pi(u_1, u_2) = x_0 + u_2 h_2$$

γ is smooth

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{2) } \pi \circ \gamma \geq 0 \\ h_1 = h_2 \rightarrow f(x, h_1, h_2) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} ? \text{ for } f(x, h_1, h_2) = -f(x, h_2, h_1) \\ f(x, h_2/h_1) = -f(x, h_1/h_2) \end{array}$$

$$\pi(u_1, u_2) = \pi(x_0 + u_1 h_1 + u_2 h_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{3) } \pi \circ \gamma \geq 0 \\ L(h_1, h_2) \end{array}$$

$$L(h_1, h_2) + L(h_2, h_1) + L(h_1, h_1) + L(h_2, h_2) = 0$$

$$\text{4) } R^h \times C^m \ni (v, \omega) \mapsto \omega(v, \omega)$$

$$(V, \omega) \times S^k \ni (v, \omega) \mapsto \omega(v, \omega)$$

$$\omega(v, \omega) \in \Omega^{k+1}(M)$$

$$\text{rank } N^1(M) \leq n$$

$$\int_M \omega = \int_B \omega(\pi(v), (\partial_\alpha \Gamma)_v, \dots, (\partial_k \Gamma)_v) \, dv$$

Integration

• origo (0,0) $\sim_{\text{IS}} \sim_{\text{SL}}$, \rightarrow ∂

$$\sim_{\text{R}^2} \text{R}^2 \rightarrow \text{U}_{n-2} \text{IC} \quad w \quad \text{VIC}$$

$B \in \text{M}(U, \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ $\Gamma(u) = u$ $\sim_{\text{IS}} \sim_{\text{SL}}$ $B \subseteq \text{R}^2$ VIC

$$\int_B w := \int_B w(u, e_1, e_2) du \quad \text{SLW}$$

$$= \int_B w(\cdot, R_1, R_2) \quad \text{SLW}$$

$$\int_E w := \int_E w(\cdot, e_1, e_2) \quad -\text{PSLW}$$

$\bullet (r, \theta) \in [0, 2] \times [0, 2\pi]$ $\Gamma(r, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$ \rightarrow PSLW

$$B \rightarrow D = \overline{B(0, 1)}$$

$$\int_B w = \int_B w\left(\begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$

$$\Gamma(u) \quad (R_1 \Gamma)_u \quad (R_2 \Gamma)_u$$

$$\int_D w = \int_D w(\cdot, e_1, e_2) = \int_0^\pi r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left(w\left(\begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, e_1, e_2\right) \right)$$

$$L\left(\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}\right) = r L(e_1, e_2) - \text{PSLW}$$

\rightarrow PSLW

$\cos \theta \mapsto e_1$

$\sin \theta \mapsto e_2$

$\geq \omega$

$$L\left(\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \theta \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}\right) = -r \cos \theta L(e_1, e_2) + r \cos^2 \theta L(e_1, e_2)$$

SLW

$\cdot \text{PSE} \quad \text{PSLW}$

$$= r L(e_1, e_2) + r \cos \theta L(e_2, e_1)$$

\circ

→ ~~for~~ ~~now~~ ω_1/ω_2 $\approx 3/5$

∴ $\omega_1 \ll \omega_2$ & $\omega_1 \ll \omega_3$ $\Rightarrow \omega_3 \approx \omega_1$

$$\omega_3 + \omega_2 \approx \omega_1 \text{ when } \omega_3 \ll \omega_1$$

$$1.5/10/(\omega_1)$$

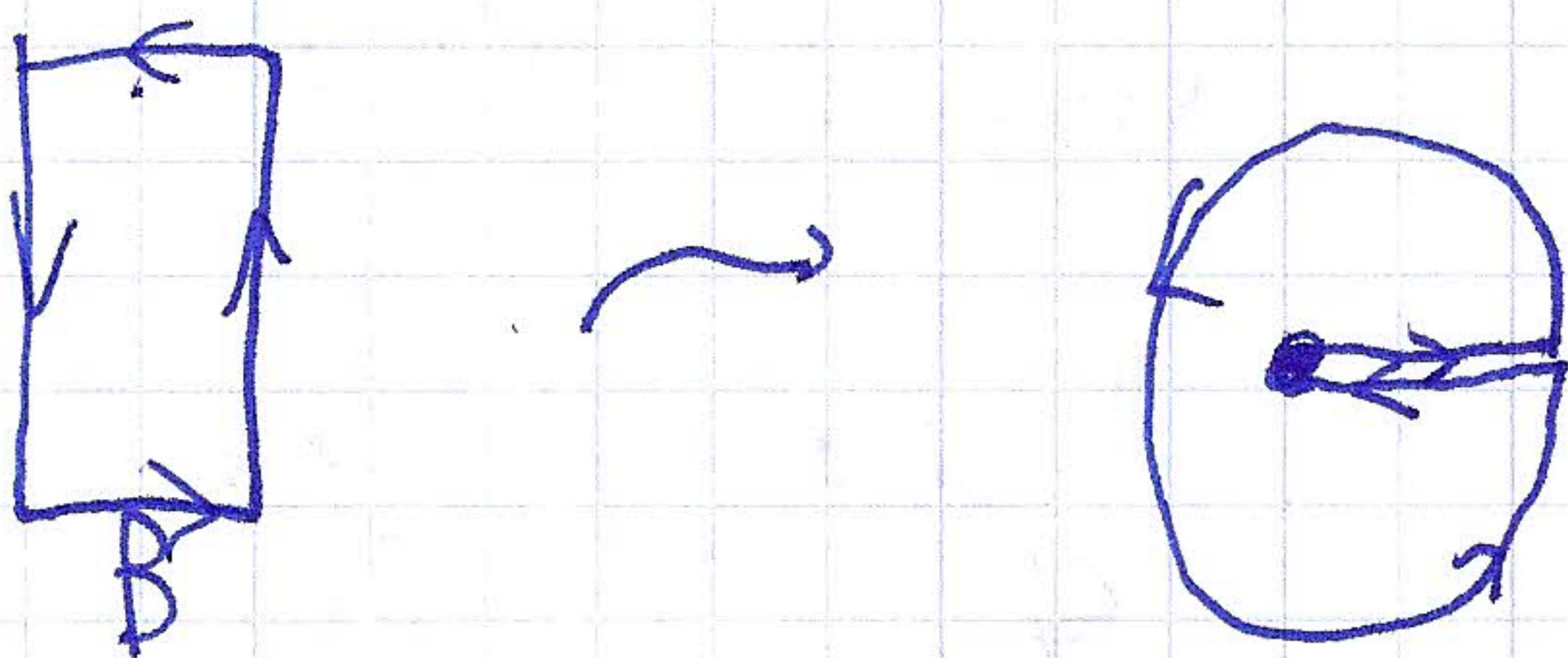
~~1.5/10/~~ ω_1 is ~~small~~, $\omega_3 \approx \omega_1$ when $\omega_3 \ll \omega_1$

∴ ω_1 is the main parameter, neglect ω_3 when $\omega_3 \ll \omega_1$

∴ $\omega_1 \approx \omega_2$

∴ $\omega_1 \approx \omega_2 \approx \omega_3$ $\Rightarrow \omega_1 \approx \omega_1$ $D \propto \omega_1^2$ \propto

? ω_1 or ω_2

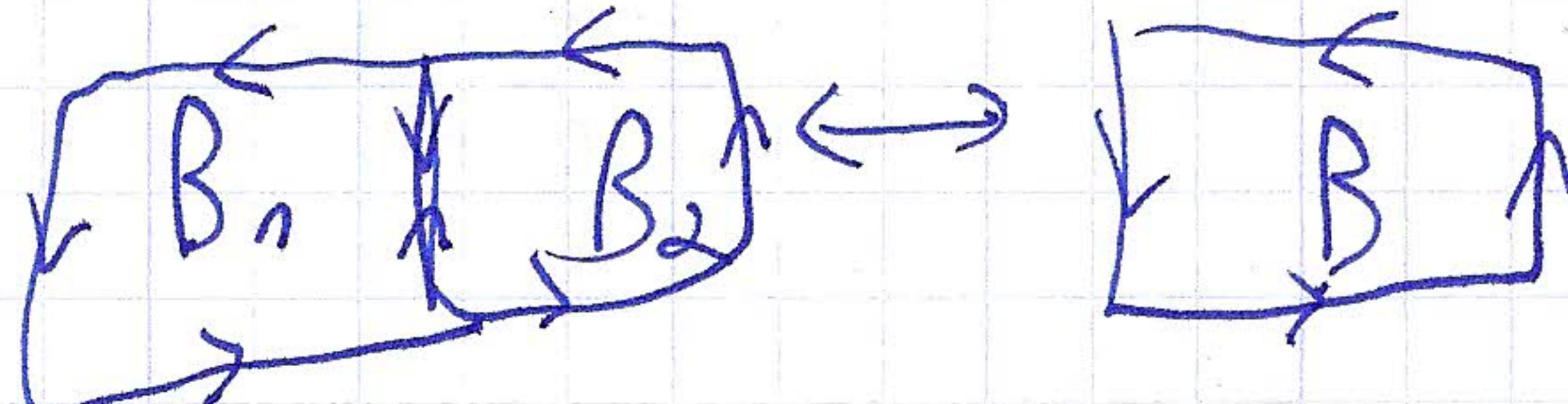


$$\Rightarrow \text{for } \omega_1 \approx \omega_2 \quad \int_{\partial D} \omega_1 = \int_D \omega_1 - \text{neglect } \omega_3 \text{ and } \omega_1 \text{ is small}$$

∴ ω_1 is small

\Rightarrow $\omega_1 \approx \omega_2$ ω_1

$\Rightarrow \omega_1 \approx \omega_2$ ω_1 ω_2 ω_1



$$\int_B \omega_2 = \int_{B_1} \omega_2 + \int_{B_2} \omega_2$$

$$\int_{\partial B} \omega_1 = \int_{\partial B_1} \omega_1 + \int_{\partial B_2} \omega_1$$

ר'גנ'ס גורף פול'ס הוא (מודולו) נייטרלי הנ'ס

לכל מודולו נייטרלי

$$G = c_1 \cdot \Gamma_1 + \dots + c_p \cdot \Gamma_p$$

הנ'ס G הוא אוסף של p מודולו נייטרליים

(מודולו/ הנ'ס) מושג

הנ'ס מושג מודולו נייטרלי

$$c(\Gamma_1) = c_1, \dots, c(\Gamma_p) = c_p$$

$$c(\tilde{\Gamma}) = 0$$

הנ'ס G מושג (הנ'ס מושג)

$$\Gamma = 1 \cdot \Gamma \quad \text{הנ'ס}$$

$$\int_G \omega = c_1 \int_{\Gamma_1} \omega + \dots + c_p \int_{\Gamma_p} \omega \quad \text{הנ'ס}$$

הנ'ס ω מושג $\int_G \omega = \int_{\Gamma_1} \omega + \dots + \int_{\Gamma_p} \omega$ מושג

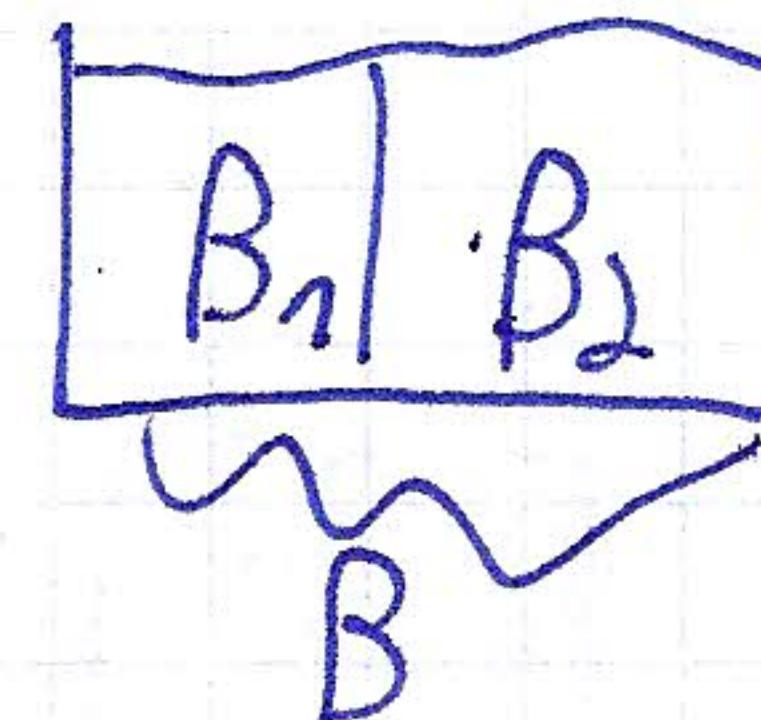
הנ'ס ω מושג מושג

$$\int_{C_1} \omega = \int_{C_2} \omega \quad \text{מ'כ } C_1 \sim C_2 \quad \text{הנ'ס} \quad \text{הנ'ס}$$

($\text{כ' } \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \cdot \omega \sim \omega$)

$$\int_{B_1 \cup B_2} \omega = \int_B \omega$$

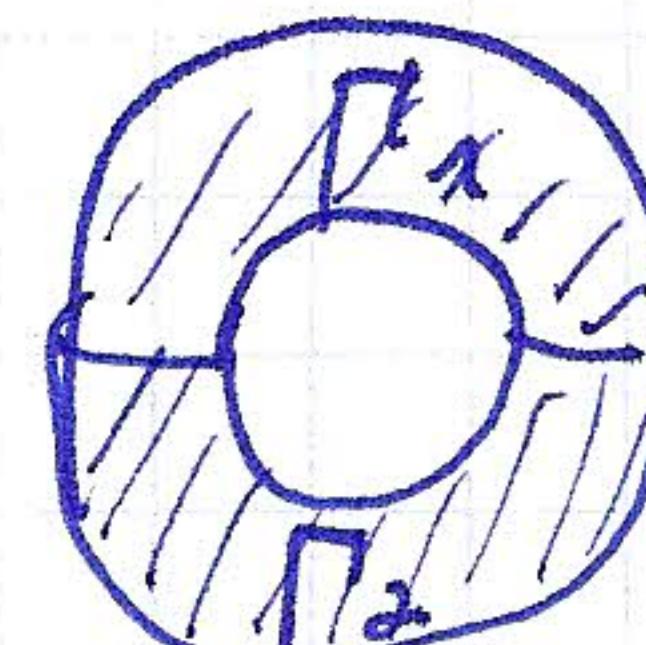
הנ'ס



הנ'ס $B_1 \cup B_2 \sim B$ הנ'ס

הנ'ס \Rightarrow הנ'ס

$$\Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 \sim \Gamma$$



הנ'ס מושג מושג $\Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 \sim \Gamma$

$$BA + AB \sim 0 \quad AB \sim -BA$$

$$A \not\sim B$$

$$B = \{0\} \quad R^0 = \{0\} \quad 0 \text{ is new}$$

$$\Gamma_0 : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^h$$

$$\Gamma_0(0) = x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^h$$

$\| \text{IND} \quad \Gamma_0 = \{x_0\}$

$$C^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \mathbb{R}^h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-h}$$

$$\omega(x, h_1, \dots, h_k) = \omega(x) \in C^m(\mathbb{R}^h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-h})$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \omega(x_0)$$

: here

$$c = c_1 \{x_1\} + \dots + c_p \{x_p\}$$

$$\int \omega = c_1 \omega(x_1) + \dots + c_p \omega(x_p)$$

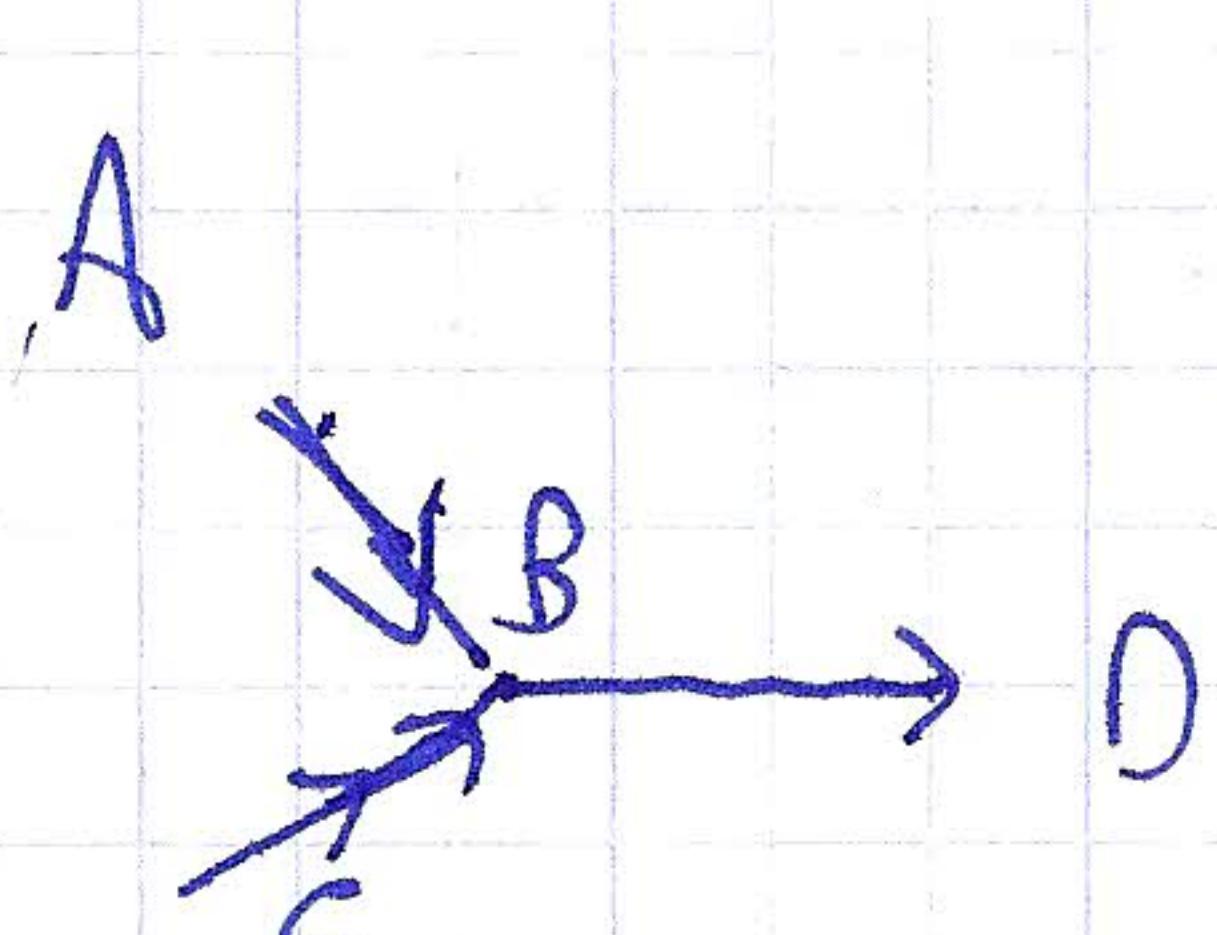
$$\int_{C_1} \omega = \int_{C_2} \omega. \quad \text{if } C_1 \sim C_2$$

$$c_1 = c_2 \Leftarrow c_1 \sim c_2 \quad \text{proof}$$

$$c_2 - c_1 \sim \text{error} = 0$$

$$(0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1) \rightarrow \text{several paths} \quad \text{proof}$$

$$\partial \gamma = \{\gamma(t_n)\} - \{\gamma(t_0)\} \quad \text{proof} \rightarrow$$



$$D(A+B+C+D) \rightarrow C$$

$$\partial(A+B+C+D) = \cancel{A} + \cancel{B} + \cancel{C} + \cancel{D} \quad \text{proof}$$

$$\partial(A+B+C+D) = A+B+C+D \quad \text{proof}$$

$$\partial(A+B+C+D) = B+C+D-A \quad \text{proof}$$

$\sim \text{error} \sim \text{error} \sim \text{error}$

$\Rightarrow \text{error} \sim \text{error} \sim \text{error}$

→ ω is a 1-form $C \mapsto \int_C$

ω is C^1 if $\int_C \omega = 0$ for all closed curves C

$$(D_h \omega)_x(h) = (D_h(\omega_x))_x = \omega_1(x, h)$$

$$\omega_1 = \int \omega_0 \quad (\text{no})$$

ω_1 is C^1 if $\int_C \omega_1 = 0$ for all closed curves C

$K=1$ iff $\int_C \omega = 0$ for all closed curves C

$$\int_C \delta \omega = \int_{\partial C} \omega \quad \text{if } \partial C \subset \text{closed} \quad \delta > \delta$$

$$\int_{\partial C} \omega = \int_{C'} \omega \quad \text{if } C' \subset \text{closed} \quad \delta > \delta$$

$$\int_{\partial C_1} \omega = \int_{C_1} \delta \omega = \int_{C_2} \delta \omega = \int_{\partial C_2} \omega \quad \text{if } C_1 \sim C_2 \quad \text{if } \delta > \delta$$

C^0 iff C^1 for all ω $\int_C \omega = 0$ for all closed curves C

$C = \delta$ iff $\int_C \omega = 0$ for all closed curves C $\Rightarrow \underline{\omega}$

$$\int_{\gamma} \delta \omega = \int_{\gamma} \omega \quad \text{if } \gamma \text{ is simple closed}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \delta \omega = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta \omega)(\gamma(t), \gamma'(t)) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (D_{\gamma'(t)} \omega)_{\gamma(t)} dt =$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} (\omega(\gamma(t))) dt = \omega(\gamma(t_1)) - \omega(\gamma(t_0)) = \int_{\gamma} \omega = \int_{\gamma} \omega \quad \boxed{\text{if } \gamma(t_1) = \gamma(t_0)}$$

$$\int_{\partial C_1} \omega_0 = \int_{\partial C_2} \omega_0 \quad \text{if } \omega_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$\int_C \omega$ is zero if ω is closed

$\int_C \omega$ is zero if ω is exact

$\int_C \omega$

$$\int_{\partial C_1} \omega_0 = \int_{\partial C_2} \omega_0 \quad \text{if } \omega_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$f_i \in C^1$ so $w \in \mathcal{W}$ $f \in C^0$ so $w \in \mathcal{W}$ $\int_C \omega$

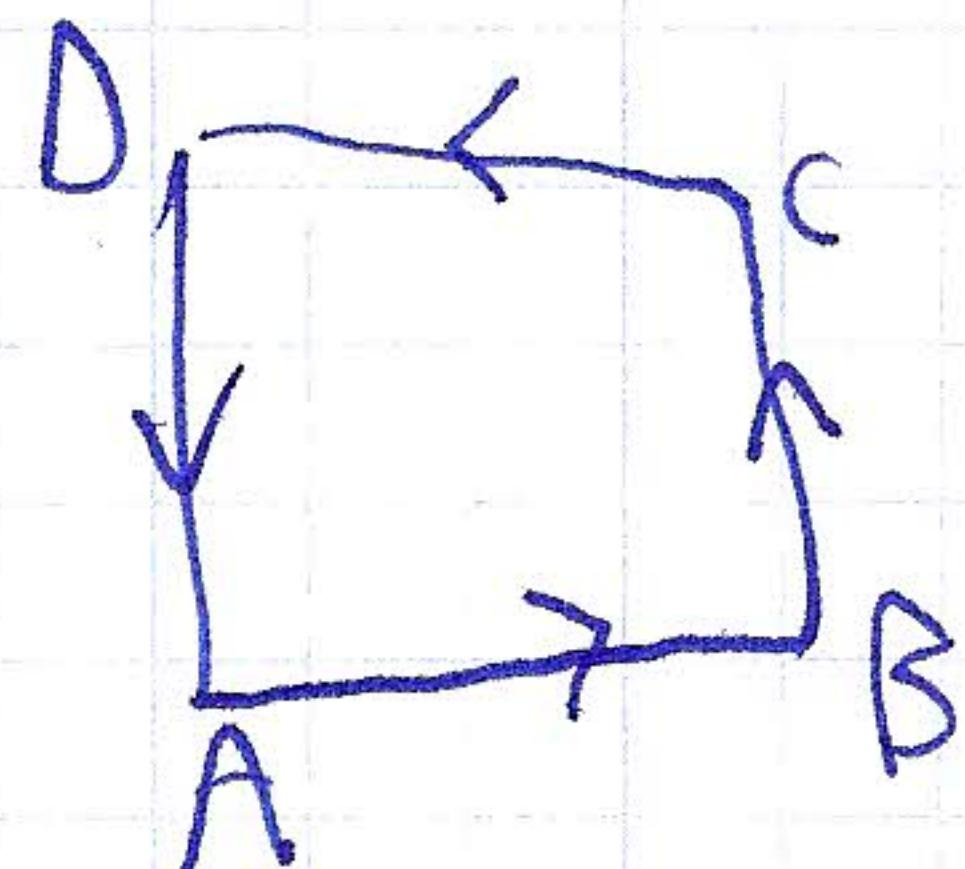
$\Rightarrow f_i \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{N}_{\delta/2}$ $\Rightarrow f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and
 $\Rightarrow f_i \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} f$ uniformly

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{[x_1, x_1 + \epsilon] \times [x_2, x_2 + \epsilon]} f$$

$\cdot h=2$ & $\text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0$ $\Rightarrow f$

$$(Df_\epsilon)_{(x_1, x_2)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{x_2}^{x_2 + \epsilon} f((x_1 + \epsilon, \cdot)) - f(x_1, \cdot)$$

$\therefore f_\epsilon \in C^1$ $\forall \delta$ $\because x_2 \rightarrow x_1 \Rightarrow f_\epsilon \rightarrow f$



$$\int \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\sim \delta x_1, \dots, \delta x_n$
 $(\delta x_1)^2$

$$\partial \Gamma \approx \Gamma|_{AB} + \Gamma|_{BC} + \Gamma|_{CD} + \Gamma|_{DA} \sim$$

$$\sim \Gamma|_{AB} + \Gamma|_{BC} - \Gamma|_{DC} - \Gamma|_{AD}$$

$$\sim \Gamma|_{ABCD}$$

$\sim \delta x_1 \delta x_2 \dots \delta x_n$
 $\sim \delta x_1 \delta x_2 \dots \delta x_n$
 $\sim \delta x_1 \delta x_2 \dots \delta x_n$