

28/20 8:15 ~ 6:15

~~STS~~ ~~f(x)~~ ~~fun~~

defn not

Daniel/r6

2 7 00 8/11

fun plan 10/10  $\rightarrow$  moodle

(S/1) XX AS XAS P/C, 10/10 10/10

Mark 10 10/10

No B/S is diff

$$E = \{(x, t) \mid -\infty < t < f\}$$

$\sim_{NPN} B/S \text{ defn } 10/10$

$$\int_{R^n} f = V_* \left\{ (x, t) \mid 0 < t < f(x) \right\} - V_* \left( \left\{ (x, t) \mid f(x) < t < 0 \right\} \right)$$

("∞-∞" is not in N)

$f > 0$  B/S  $f: R^n \rightarrow R$  10/10

$$f = \vee_x (\{(x, t) \mid 0 < t < f(x)\} \in [0, \infty])$$

$$f = f^+ - f^- \quad f^+, f^- \geq 0$$

$$f^+ = \max(f, 0) \quad f^- = \max(0, -f)$$

$$f = \int f^+ - \int f^-$$

$$-\infty + \infty = -\infty \quad \infty - \infty = \infty \quad \text{8/10}$$

$\infty - \infty$  "by defn" 10/10

B/S  $\rightarrow$  f  $\leftarrow$  B/S  $f: R^n \rightarrow R$  10/10

$$\text{sk} \quad E = \{(x, t) \mid f(x) \geq t\} \quad \text{desc}$$

$$\partial E = \{(x, t) \mid f(x) = t\} = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in R^n\} = \Gamma(f)$$

10/10 10/10 10/10 10/10 10/10 10/10

$$(NPN) \circ \text{desc 10/10} \quad \partial E \quad \text{10/10} \quad V_* (\partial E) = 0$$

$$B(r) = B(c, r) \quad \text{with } h \in \mathbb{R}^N \quad \text{and } c \in \mathbb{R}^h \quad B(r) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^h$$

$$A_r = \partial E \cap (B_r \times \mathbb{R}) = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in B(r)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{h+1}$$

$$\partial E \rightarrow \text{mildly } \mathcal{C}^\infty \text{ and } A_r \subseteq \partial E \quad \text{and}$$

(And the surface measure (areal) for  $A_r \cap \partial E$  is)

$$V_*(\partial E) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} V_*(A_r)$$

$$\text{defined } V_*(A_r) = 0 \quad r > 0$$

$\therefore$   $V_*(\partial E) = 0$   $\forall r > 0$   $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$   $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^h)$

$$\text{Now } f: \mathbb{R}^h \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\delta \epsilon \omega}$$

$$\int_{A_K} f \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^h} f \quad \text{sic } \cancel{\text{is}} \quad A_K \not\supseteq \mathbb{R}^h$$

$\therefore$   $\text{mildly } \mathcal{C}^\infty$   $\text{and } \delta \epsilon \omega$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \quad \text{then } -\delta \epsilon \omega$$

$\therefore$   $\text{mildly } \mathcal{C}^\infty$ ,  $\text{and } \delta \epsilon \omega$   $\Rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \pi$

$$A_K = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq K^2\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\iint_{A_K} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \iint_{A_K} e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^K e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_0^K e^{-r^2} 2r dr = \pi \left[ -e^{-r^2} \right]_0^K = \pi \cdot (-(-1)) = \pi$$

$$\beta_K = [-K, K]^2 \cap \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\iint_{B_K} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \int_{-K}^K \int_{-y}^y e^{-x^2} dx dy = \left( \int_{-K}^K e^{-t^2} dt \right)^2$$

$$\left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \right)^2 = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_{-K}^K e^{-t^2} dt \right)^2 = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{B_K} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}$$

Concise form  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \text{Euclidean space}$  for many purposes

Want some nice properties when  $f(x)$  is  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$\sim_{\text{Gaussian}} \mathcal{N}(0, A)$   $A > 0$   $\mathbb{R}^n$   $f$   $\mathcal{N}(0, A)$

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\langle x, Ax \rangle} dx = \sqrt{\frac{n}{\det A}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad a > 0$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \quad - \text{normalization factor}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Matrix } A \quad n \times n \quad \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$I = \prod_{j=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a_j x_j^2} dx_j = \prod_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a_j}} = \sqrt{\frac{n!}{a_1 \dots a_n}}$$

Significance of  $n$

NGP  $\propto \sqrt{n}$

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$$|\det Q| = 1 \quad \text{so } \det(Q^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det Q} = \frac{1}{|\det Q|} = 1$$

NGP  $\propto \sqrt{n}$

$\boxed{1}$

$$|\det(Q^{-1})| = 1 \quad \text{so } \det(Q^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det Q} = \frac{1}{|\det Q|} = 1$$

$$\int e^{-\langle y, Qy \rangle} dy = \int e^{-\langle Q^{-1}y, y \rangle} dy = \int e^{-\langle x, Ax \rangle} dx$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{|x|^2}$$

$\therefore U = \{0 < |x_1| \leq 1\}$  88  $\text{Q10}$   $f$  ~~isn't~~  $\int_U f$

$$V = \{|x| > 1\} \quad \text{VNR} \quad \text{1st type} \quad \text{N/V}$$

$$\cdot / \text{2nd} \quad U = \bigcup_{C_{1c}} C_{1c}$$

$$(\text{Ansatz}) \quad C_{1c} = \left\{ x \mid \frac{1}{2^{1c}} < |x| \leq \frac{1}{2^{1c-1}} \right\} \quad (c=1)$$

$$\int_U f = \sum_{C_{1c}} \int_{C_{1c}} f \quad \text{S/W} \quad \int_{C_{1c}} f \quad \text{S/C}$$

$$2^{\alpha(1c-1)} \leq f \leq 2^{\alpha 1c} \quad C_{1c} \geq$$

$$C_{1c} = 2^{-1c} C_1 \quad \text{P/N} \\ V(C_{1c}) = 2^{-h(1c-1)} \cdot C \quad C = V(C_1)$$

$$\frac{C_1}{2^\alpha} 2^{(\alpha-h)1c} \leq \int_{C_{1c}} f \leq 2^{\alpha 1c} \cdot C 2^{-h1c} = C \cdot 2^{(\alpha-h)1c} \quad / \text{Int N}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n C_{1c} \supseteq U \quad \text{Ansatz}$$

$$\sum_{C_{1c}} \int_{C_{1c}} f \rightarrow \int_U f$$

$$\text{VNR} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{(\alpha-h)1c} \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \text{1st type} \quad \text{N/V} \quad \text{Ansatz}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{(\alpha-h)1c} \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \int_U f < \infty \quad \text{S/W}$$

$$\uparrow \quad \alpha < h$$

$$\text{Ansatz} \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad (2)$$

$$B_{1c} = \left\{ 2^{1c} < |x| < 2^{(k+1)c} \right\}$$

$$\alpha > h \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \int_V f \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \text{Ansatz}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ansatz} \quad \int_{R^n} f = \{0\} \quad \text{Ansatz}$$