

~~18~~ 15/10/2020

daniel/r6

1053 se ruk + ~~the~~ moodle

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$\sim N(1)^N$ (3) / 3 $\sim 3^3 N$ (6)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{\{f(x) \leq t\}} dx \right) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{\{f(x) \leq t\}} dx \right) dt$$

$$\uparrow f = v_x \left(\{ (x, t) \mid 0 < t < f(x) \} \in [0, \infty] \right)$$

$$f = f^+ - f^- \quad f^+, f^- \geq 0 \quad \text{Sk}$$

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

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

" $\infty - \infty$ " is undefined for $-\infty + a = -\infty$ $\infty - a = \infty$ s.f.d

(b) $\tilde{S}$ ist surjektiv $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ surj

s.c. $E = \{(x, t) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ domain

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

[illegible]

$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} V_x(\partial E) = 0$ וכן ∂E נשאר 0

$$B(r) = B(0, r) \quad \text{with } \frac{h^2}{4\pi} \text{ and } \frac{1}{4\pi} \quad B(r) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^h$$

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

$$\partial E \supseteq \text{closure of } \partial E \quad A_r \subseteq \partial E \quad \text{for } r > 0$$

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

$$\text{for } f \in \mathcal{D} \quad V_*(A_r) = 0 \quad r > 0 \quad \text{and } \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$B(r) \text{ is a ball of radius } r \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^h$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^h \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f \geq 0 \quad \text{and } \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\int_{A_k} f \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^h} f \quad \text{as } A_k \nearrow \mathbb{R}^h$$

$$\text{The limit is the integral over } \mathbb{R}^h$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \quad \text{and } \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\text{The limit is the integral over } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$A_k = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq k^2\} \quad \text{and } \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\int_{A_k} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_{A_k} e^{-r^2} \cdot r = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^k e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta =$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_0^k e^{-r^2} 2r dr = \pi \left(-e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_0^k = \pi \cdot (-(-1)) = \pi$$

$$B_k = [-k, k]^2 \quad \text{and } \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

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

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \right)^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{-k}^k e^{-t^2} dt \right)^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_k} e^{-x^2-y^2} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = \pi$$

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

$$U = \{0 < |x| \leq 1\}$$

$$V = \{|x| > 1\}$$

$$U = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k$$

$$C_k = \{x \mid \frac{1}{2^k} < |x| \leq \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}\}$$

$$\int_U f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{C_k} f$$

$$2^{-(\alpha-1)k} \leq f \leq 2^{-\alpha k}$$

$$V(C_k) = 2^{-n(k-1)} \cdot C \quad C = V(C_1)$$

$$\frac{C}{2^\alpha} 2^{(\alpha-n)k} \leq \int_{C_k} f \leq 2^{-\alpha k} \cdot C 2^{-n(k-1)} = C \cdot 2^{(\alpha-n)k}$$

$$\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k \nearrow U$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{C_k} f \rightarrow \int_U f$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{(\alpha-n)k}$$

$$\infty > \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{(\alpha-n)k} \iff \int_U f < \infty$$

$$\alpha < n$$

$$B_k = \{2^k < |x| < 2^{k+1}\}$$

$$\int_V f$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f$$