

MM5011 - F03 - Appendix

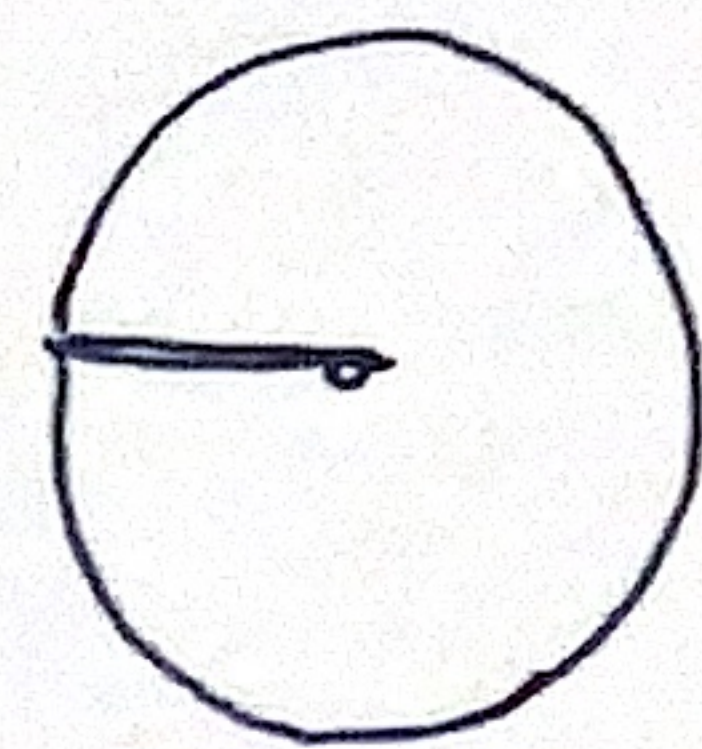
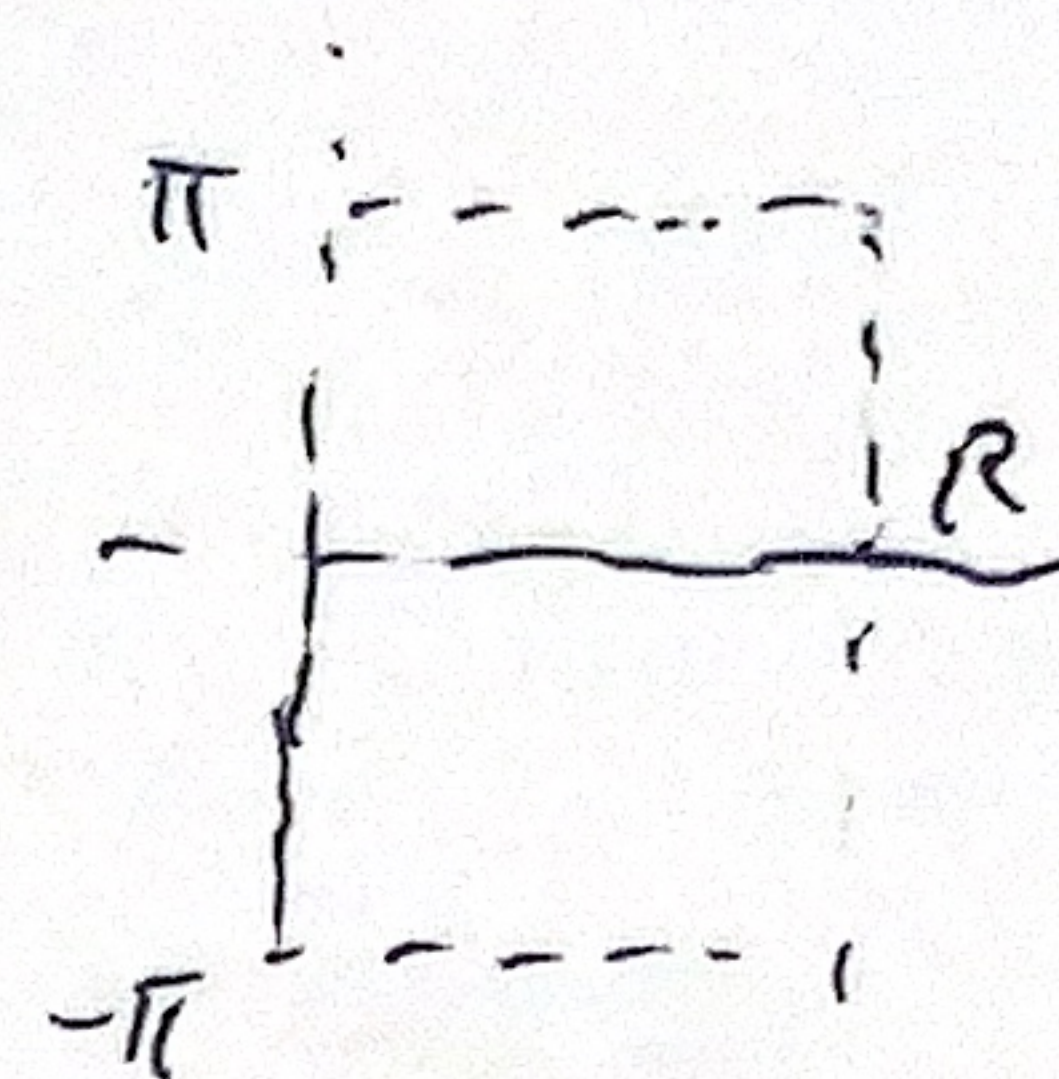
Volym av $B_R(0)$ i dimension d

Vi har definierad

givet $R > 0$

$$\varphi_2: \Omega_2^R := (0, R) \times (-\pi, \pi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(r, \theta) \longmapsto \varphi_2(r, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\varphi_2 \in \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega_2^R) \text{ \& } \{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < R \} \setminus \{ (x, y) : x \leq 0, y = 0 \} = \varphi_2(\Omega_2^R)$$

nullmängd.

$$\det d\varphi_2(r, \theta) = r > 0 \quad \forall (r, \theta) \in \Omega_2^R.$$

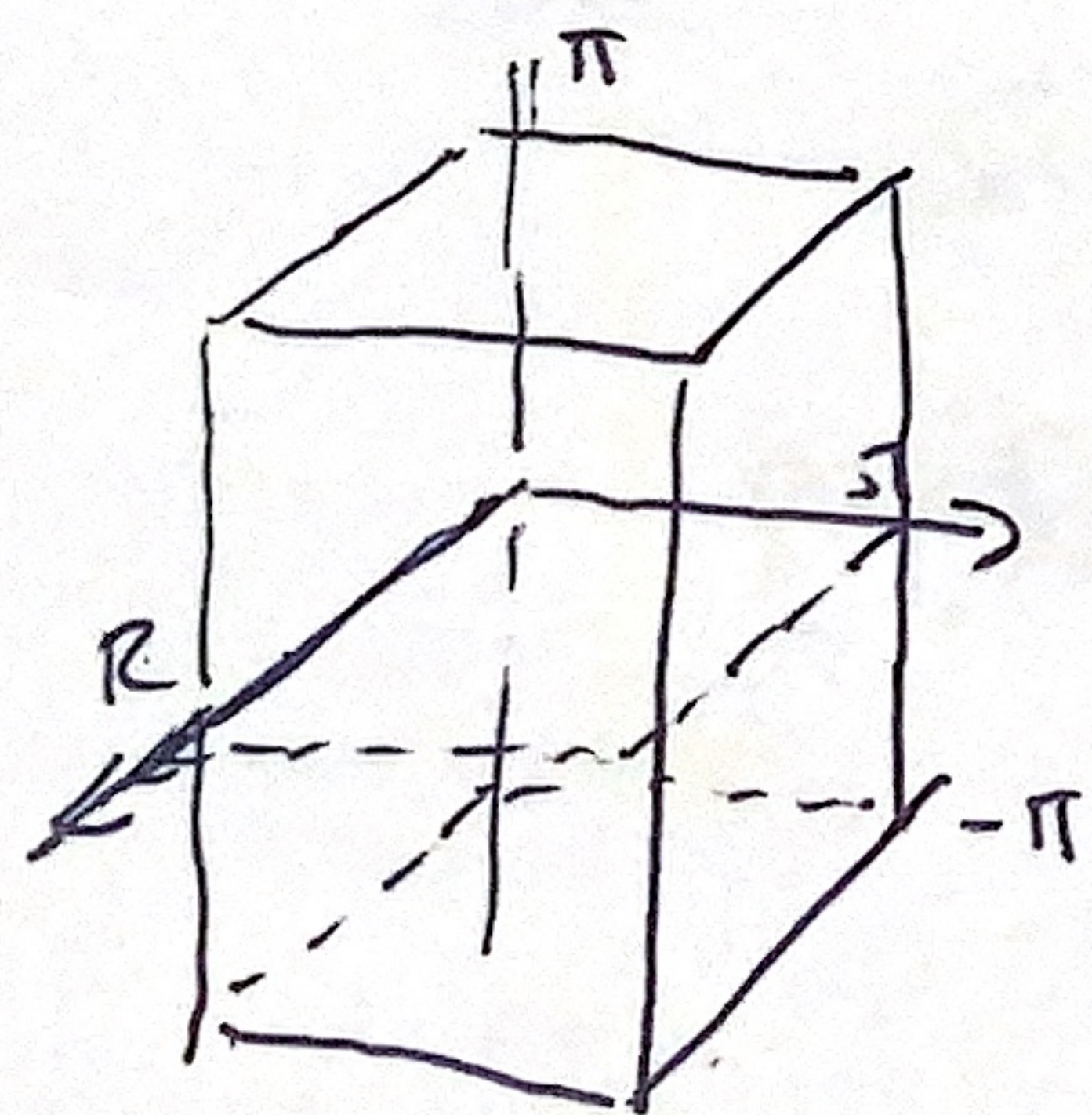
Ω_2^R öppet, begränsad, kvadrerbar

$\varphi_2(\Omega_2^R)$ " " "

$$\varphi_3: \Omega_3^R := (0, R) \times (0, \pi) \times (-\pi, \pi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(r, \theta, \gamma) \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \varphi_2(1, \gamma) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \cos \gamma \\ r \sin \theta \sin \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_3 \in \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega_3^R) \text{ \& } \varphi_3(\Omega_3^R) = B_R(0) \setminus \{ (x, y, z) : z = 0, y \leq 0 \}$$



Ω_3^R öppet, begränsad, kvadrerbar

$\varphi_3(\Omega_3^R)$ " " "

$$\det d\varphi_3(r, \theta, \gamma) = r^2 \sin \theta$$

För flera variabler $d \geq 3$

$$\varphi_d: \Omega_d^{\mathbb{R}} := (0, R) \times (0, \pi)^{d-2} \times (-\pi, \pi) \subset \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$(r, \theta, \gamma) \longmapsto \varphi_d(r, \bar{\theta}, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta_1 \\ r \sin \theta_1 \varphi_{d-1}(1, \bar{\theta}, \gamma) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{där } \bar{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \bar{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$$

där har

- $\varphi_d \in \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega_d^{\mathbb{R}})$

- $\det d\varphi_d(r, \theta, \gamma) = r^{d-1} S_{d-1}(\bar{\theta})$ där $S_{d-1}(\bar{\theta}) = \prod_{j=1}^{d-1} \sin^{d-1-j} \theta_j$
 $J_d(r, \theta, \gamma)$

- $\varphi_d(\Omega_d^{\mathbb{R}}) = \mathcal{B}_R(0) \setminus \underbrace{\{(x_1, \dots, x_d) : x_{d-1} \leq 0 \text{ och } x_d = 0\}}_{\text{nollmängd}}$.

Så är

$\Omega_d^{\mathbb{R}}$ öppet, begränsad, kvadrerbar

$\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ " " "

"

"

Låt $\Sigma_{d-1} = \partial B_d(0) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_d) : |x_1|^2 + \dots + |x_d|^2 = 1\}$.

Notera att

$$\text{dvs } \Psi_d : \overbrace{(0, \pi)^{d-2} \times (-\pi, \pi)}^{U_d} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$(0, \pi) \longmapsto \Psi_d(0, \pi) := \Psi_d(1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

| $d=2$
 $\Psi_2(0, \pi) = \Psi_2(1, 0)$

uppfyller att

$$\Psi_d(0, \pi) \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad 1 = |\Psi_d(0, \pi)|^2 = \Psi_d(0, \pi) \cdot \Psi_d(0, \pi)$$

Kedjeregeln ger oss att

$$0 = \frac{\partial \Psi_d}{\partial \theta_j}(\theta, \pi) \cdot \Psi_d(\theta, \pi)$$

och

$$0 = \frac{\partial \Psi_d}{\partial \pi}(\theta, \pi) \cdot \Psi_d(\theta, \pi)$$

Det medför att $\forall (\theta, \pi) \in U_d$

$$\vec{0} = \frac{\partial \Psi_d}{\partial(\theta, \pi)} \cdot \Psi_d(\theta, \pi) \iff \Psi_d(\theta, \pi) \text{ är normalvektor till "ytan" } \Psi_d(U_d) \text{ vid } \Psi_d(\theta, \pi).$$

$$\Psi_d(U_d) = \Sigma_{d-1} \setminus \{x : |x|=1, x_d=0, x_{d-1} \leq 0\}$$

Antag att $f, g \geq 0$

$f(x) = h(|x|)$ där $h \in \mathcal{C}[0, s]$.

$g: \Sigma_{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g \in \mathcal{C}(\Sigma_{d-1})$. så $g\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^d, \neq 0)$

Givet $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |x| < s} h(|x|) g\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right) dx$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{= \\ \uparrow \\ \text{[Polära} \\ \text{koordinater.]}}}{=} \int_{\varepsilon}^s \int_{[0, \pi]^{d-2}} \int_{(-\pi, \pi)} r^{d-1} S_{d-1}(\theta) g(\varphi_d(1, \theta, r)) h(r) dr d\theta dr.$$

+ Fubini's satsen

$$= \left(\int_{\varepsilon}^s r^{d-1} h(r) dr \right) \underbrace{\left(\int_{[0, \pi]^{d-2}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S_{d-1}(\theta) g(\varphi_d(1, \theta, r)) d\theta dr \right)}$$

$$\stackrel{!!}{=} \left[\int_{\Sigma_{d-1}} g(\omega) d\mathcal{H}_{d-1}(\omega) \right]$$

Om vi tar gränsvärdet då $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

får vi allt

$$\left[\int_{B_s(0)} h(|x|) g\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right) dx = \left(\int_0^s h(r) r^{d-1} dr \right) \left(\int_{\Sigma_{d-1}} g(w) dH_{d-1}(w) \right) \right] (\star)$$

Om $h(t) := e^{-t^2}$ och $g \equiv 1$ vid (\star)

definierar vi

$$\left[\omega_{d-1} := \int_{\Sigma_{d-1}} dH_{d-1}(w) \right]$$

och vi tar gränsvärdet då $s \rightarrow +\infty$, får vi

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{d/2} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-|x|^2} dx = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} t^{d-1} dt \right) \omega_{d-1} \\ &\uparrow \\ &\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kolla} \\ \text{föreläsning 3} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} s = t^2 \\ t = \sqrt{s} \\ dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}} \end{array} \right] = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-s} s^{\frac{d}{2}-1} ds \right) \frac{\omega_{d-1}}{2}$$

!!
 $\Gamma(d/2)$ (Gamma funktion)

Så får vi att

$$\left[\omega_{d-1} = \frac{2 \pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \right]$$

Om vi sätter $g=1$ och $h = \chi_{B_s(0)}$ vid (*) för n alt

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}_d(B_s(0)) &= \omega_{d-1} \int_0^s r^{d-1} dr = \frac{s^d}{d} \omega_{d-1} \\ &= \frac{2\pi^{d/2}}{d \Gamma(d/2)} s^d. \end{aligned}$$

(Så kan vi beräkna d -Volym av $B_s(0)$)

Notera att för $d \geq 3$, kan vi skriva $x = (x_1, x_2, \bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d-2}$.

Så

$$\text{Vol}_d(B_s(0)) = \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + |\bar{x}|^2 \leq s^2} dx_1 dx_2 d\bar{x}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{|\bar{x}| \leq s} \left(\int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq s^2 - |\bar{x}|^2} dx_1 dx_2 \right) d\bar{x}$$

$$\text{Vol}_2(B_{\mathbb{R}^2 - |\bar{x}|^2}(0))$$

$$= \int_{|\bar{x}| \leq s} \pi (s^2 - |\bar{x}|^2) d\bar{x}$$

$$= \pi \omega_{d-2} \int_0^s (s^2 - t^2) t^{(d-2)-1} dt = \dots = \frac{2\pi}{d} \underbrace{\frac{\omega_{d-2} - 1}{d-2}}_{\text{Vol}_{d-2}(B_1(0))} \cdot R^d$$

[Polar koordinater]
i \mathbb{R}^{d-2}

(*) med $h(r) = R^2 - r^2$

$g \equiv 1$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{d} R^d \text{Vol}_{d-2}(B_1(0))$$

Så ~~fora~~ kan vi beräkna Volymen av $B_R(0)$ från lägre dimensioner.

| d | $Vol_d(B_R(0))$ | $\omega_{d-1} = \mathcal{H}_{d-1}(\mathbb{S}_{d-1}) = \frac{d}{dR} (Vol_d(B_R(0))) \Big _{R=1}$ |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | $2R$ | 2 |
| 2 | πR^2 | 2π |
| 3 | $\frac{2\pi}{3} R^3 Vol_1(B_R(0))$ $= \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$ | 4π |
| 4 | $\frac{2\pi}{4} R^4 Vol_2(B_R(0))$ $= \frac{2\pi^2 R^4}{4} = \frac{\pi^2 R^4}{2}$ | $2\pi^2$ |
| 5 | $\frac{2\pi}{5} R^5 Vol_3(B_R(0))$ $= \frac{8\pi^2 R^5}{15}$ | $\frac{8\pi^2}{3}$ |