

לְפָרִים / כַּי / אֵלֶּה / דְּבָרִים / מְאֹרֶגֶת / כְּנָסָן .

• 326. 2000-08-26 09:00

ה- $\exists x \in A$ $f(g(x)) \neq 0$ $\rightarrow \exists x \in A$ $g(x) \neq 0$

$$\int_A f = \int_A (f \circ g) | \mathcal{I}_g |$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x+y} (y-2x)^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x+y} (y-2x)^2 : \text{Eq. 1.2.1) } \quad (2)$$

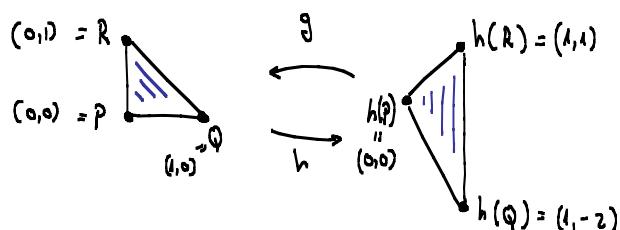


$$B = \{(x,y) \mid x > 0, y > 0, x+y < 0\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = h \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ y-2x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = g \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{הנורמליזציה}$$

$A = h(B)$ مثلاً $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ، \mathbb{R}^2 بـ $\text{Coen}(A)$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $N^{m \times N}$ \mathcal{G}



$$\int_A f = \int_A (f \circ g)|J_g| = \int_A \sqrt{u} v^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{u} \left(\int_{-2u}^u v^2 dv \right) du = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{u} \left[\frac{v^3}{3} \right]_{-2u}^u du = \int_0^1 u^{3/2} du = \left[\frac{u^{9/2}}{9/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{9}$$

$\omega(p) \in \Lambda^k(R_p^m)$ ו- $\omega: V \rightarrow \bigcup_{p \in V} \Lambda^k(R_p^m)$ גז' גול ל- V ה- מ- k (*) (k). 2

R_p^m ה- מ- m ו- $(e_1)_p, \dots, (e_m)_p$ מ- : מ- m מ- m מ- m

$$\left\{ (\varphi_{i_1})_p \wedge \dots \wedge (\varphi_{i_k})_p \mid 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m \right\} \text{ ה- מ- } \left((\varphi_1)_p, \dots, (\varphi_m)_p \right) \text{ -}$$

$$\omega = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}(p) (\varphi_{i_1})_p \wedge \dots \wedge (\varphi_{i_k})_p \quad / \in \Lambda^k(R_p^m) \text{ ה- מ-}$$

ו- $\omega_{i_1, \dots, i_k}: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ גז' גול מ- k מ- i_1, \dots, i_k

- ו- ω ה- מ- k -> ל- $f^* \omega$ (*)

$$\forall p \in V, (f^* \omega)(p) ((v_1)_p, \dots, (v_k)_p) = \omega(f(p)) (df_p((v_1)_p), \dots, df_p((v_k)_p))$$

$$((g \circ f)^* \omega)(p) ((v_1)_p, \dots, (v_k)_p) = \underbrace{\omega(g \circ f(p))}_{g \circ f \text{ ה- מ- } g(p)} (dg_{f(p)} \circ df_p((v_1)_p), \dots, dg_{f(p)} \circ df_p((v_k)_p)) \quad (a)$$

$$= \omega(g(f(p)) (dg_{f(p)} \circ df_p((v_1)_p), \dots, dg_{f(p)} \circ df_p((v_k)_p))$$

$$= (g^* \omega)(f(p)) (df_p((v_1)_p), \dots, df_p((v_k)_p))$$

$$+ \text{ מ- } = f^*(g^* \omega)(p) ((v_1)_p, \dots, (v_k)_p)$$

$$(f^* \omega)(x,y) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \omega(f(x,y)) \left(df_{(x,y)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= (x \sin y)^2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} (\sin y, x \cos y) \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = x^2 \sin^3 y \cdot \alpha + x^3 \sin^2 y \cos y \cdot \beta$$

(2)

\rightarrow express ρ real part

$$f^*(t^2 dt) = f^* d\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right) = d\left(f^*\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)\right) = d\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right) dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right) dy$$

$$= f^2 \cdot \sin y dx + f^2 x \cos y dy = x^2 \sin^3 y dx + x^3 \sin^2 y \cos y dy$$

3) f is a good, nice function $M_n(R) \rightarrow M_n(R)$, $g: x \mapsto \bar{a}x$ is well-defined.

4) f is a good, nice function $M_n(R) \rightarrow M_n(R)$, $g: x \mapsto \bar{a}x$ is well-defined.

$$GL_n(R) \subseteq M_n(R) \cong R^{n^2}$$

$$g \begin{bmatrix} [v_1] \\ \vdots \\ [v_n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & & & \\ & \bar{a} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \bar{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} [v_1] \\ \vdots \\ [v_n] \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{if} \quad g: \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \cdots & v_n \end{bmatrix}}_x \mapsto \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}v_1 & \cdots & \bar{a}v_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\bar{a}^{-1}x}$$

$$\|x\|^n \cdot (\det(\bar{a}^{-1}))^n \quad \text{and} \quad g \text{ is } \text{smooth} \Rightarrow \text{continuous} \Rightarrow g \circ g^{-1} = g^{-1} \circ g = \text{id}$$

$$I(f_a) = \int_{\substack{\bar{a}^1 GL_n(R) \\ \bar{a}^1 GL_n(R)}} \frac{f(ax)}{|\det(x)|^n} = \int_{GL_n(R)} \frac{f(a \bar{a}^{-1} x)}{|\det(a \bar{a}^{-1} x)|^n} \cdot |\det(a^{-1})| = \int_{GL_n(R)} \frac{f(x)}{|\det(x)|^n} = I(f)$$

using $a \bar{a}^{-1} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\gamma} \langle F, T \rangle &= \int_0^1 \langle F(r(t)), T(r(t)) \rangle \|r'(t)\| dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left\langle F(r(t)), \frac{r'(t)}{\|r'(t)\|} \right\rangle \|r'(t)\| dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sum_{i=1}^n F_i(r(t)) r'_i(t) dt = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 F_i(r(t)) r'_i(t) dt \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{[0,1]} r^* F_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\gamma} F_i dx_i = \int_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^n F_i dx_i = \int_{\gamma} \omega_F
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$\int_{\gamma} F_i dx_i \rightarrow 32$

$$f(x,y,z) = xyz \quad \text{reks} \quad F = \nabla f \quad -e \quad \text{reks}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\gamma} \langle F, T \rangle &= \int_{\gamma} \omega_F = \int_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^n F_i dx_i = \int_{\gamma} df = \int_{\gamma} f = f(\gamma(1)) - f(\gamma(0)) = 1 - 0 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

\uparrow
 (k)

\uparrow
 $\partial \gamma$