

0 όγκος της B_p^n $2 \leq p \leq \infty$

$$B_p^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\|_p \leq 1\}$$

Αν $p = \infty$ $B_\infty^n = [-1, 1]^n$ οπότε $\text{vol}(B_\infty^n) = 2^n$

Για $1 \leq p < \infty$ ο όγκος $I_p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\|x\|_p^p} dx =$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-|x_1|^p - |x_2|^p - \dots - |x_n|^p} dx =$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_1|^p} e^{-|x_2|^p} \dots e^{-|x_n|^p} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_2|^p} \dots e^{-|x_n|^p} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_1|^p} dx_1 \right) dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_1|^p} dx_1 \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_2|^p} \dots e^{-|x_n|^p} dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_1|^p} dx_1 \right) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_2|^p} dx_2 \right) \dots \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|x_n|^p} dx_n \right)$$

$$= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|^p} dt \right)^n = \left(2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^p} dt \right)^n$$

$$I_p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{-\|x\|_p^p}}{p t^{p-1} e^{-t^p}} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\|x\|_p}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} (-e^{-t^p}) dt \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \chi_{[\|x\|_p, \infty)}(t) p t^{p-1} e^{-t^p} dt \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{[\|x\|_p, \infty)}(t) p t^{p-1} e^{-t^p} dx dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} p t^{p-1} e^{-t^p} \cdot \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{[\|x\|_p, \infty)}(t) dx \right) dt$$

$$\chi_{[\|x\|_p, \infty)}(t) = 1 \Leftrightarrow t \geq \|x\|_p \Leftrightarrow \|x\|_p \leq t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in t B_p^n \Leftrightarrow \chi_{t B_p^n}(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty p t^{p-1} e^{-t^p} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{tB_p^n}(x) dx \right) dt \\
 &= \int_0^\infty p t^{p-1} e^{-t^p} \text{vol}_n(tB_p^n) dt = \\
 &= \text{vol}_n(B_p^n) \int_0^\infty p t^{n+p-1} e^{-t^p} dt \\
 \text{Area } \text{vol}_n(B_p^n) \int_0^\infty p t^{n+p-1} e^{-t^p} dt &= \left(2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t^p} dt \right)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{vol}_n(B_p^n) = \frac{\left(2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t^p} dt \right)^n}{\int_0^\infty p t^{n+p-1} e^{-t^p} dt}$$

Θεωρούμε $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt \quad x > 0$

Με ολόκληρο-αριθμικά κλάσματα έχουμε $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\Gamma(x+1) &= \int_0^\infty t^{(x+1)-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^\infty t^x e^{-t} dt = \right. \\
 &= \int_0^\infty t^x (-e^{-t})' dt = t^x (-e^{-t}) \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty (t^x)' (-e^{-t}) dt \\
 &= \int_0^\infty x t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = x\Gamma(x) \left. \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n) = n\Gamma((n-1)+1) = n(n-1)\Gamma(n-1) \dots = n!$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t^p} dt \xrightarrow[\substack{s = t^p \\ s^{\frac{1}{p}} = t \\ \frac{1}{p} s^{\frac{1}{p}-1} ds = dt}]{s = t^p} \int_0^\infty e^{-s} \frac{1}{p} s^{\frac{1}{p}-1} ds = \frac{1}{p} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

$$\int_0^\infty p t^{n+p-1} e^{-t^p} dt = \int_0^\infty p \left(s^{\frac{1}{p}}\right)^{n+p-1} e^{-s} \frac{1}{p} s^{\frac{1}{p}-1} ds = \int_0^\infty s^{\frac{n}{p} + 1 - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p} - 1} e^{-s} ds = \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{n}{p}\right)$$

$$\text{vol}_n(B_p^n) = \frac{(2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{p}))^n}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{n}{p})}$$

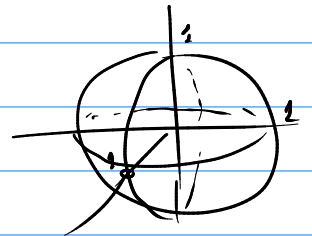
Turnos Stirling $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\sqrt{2\pi x} \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}_n(B_p^n)^{2/n} &= \frac{2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{n}{p})^{2/n}} \approx \frac{2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{p})}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{n}{p}} \left(\frac{n/p}{e}\right)^{1/p}} \\ &\approx \frac{2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{p})}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{n}{p}} n^{1/p}} (e/p)^{1/p} \approx \frac{c(p)}{n^{1/p}} \quad \text{d.w. } c(p) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

wir $\frac{c_1(p)}{n^{1/p}} \leq \text{vol}_n(B_p^n)^{2/n} \leq \frac{c_2(p)}{n^{1/p}}$

$p=2$ $\text{vol}_n(B_2^n)^{2/n} \approx \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\text{vol}_n(B_2^n) \approx \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^n$$



Aktion 4.2.1

$$\text{vol}_n(B_2^n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}^n}{(n/2)!} & \text{d.w. } n \text{ gerade} \\ 2^n \sqrt{\pi}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} & \text{d.w. } n \text{ ungerade} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{vol}_n(B_2^n) = \frac{(2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{2}))^n}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{n}{2})}$$

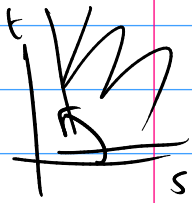
$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

$$\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} e^{-t} dt \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t} = s \\ t = s^2 \quad dt = 2s ds \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s} e^{-s^2} \cdot 2s ds = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\Gamma^2 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s^2+t^2)} ds dt$$



$$\begin{array}{l} s = r \cos \theta \quad t = r \sin \theta \quad ds dt = r dr d\theta \\ \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} \quad \text{(r)} dr d\theta = \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} (0 - (-\frac{1}{2} e^0)) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$2 \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\text{vol}_n(B_2^n) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}^n}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right)}$$

$$n \text{ pares } n = 2k \quad \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right) = \Gamma(1+k) = k! = \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!$$

$$\text{vol}_n(B_2^n) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}^n}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!}$$

$$n \text{ impares } n = 2k-2 \quad \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(1 + k - \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \Gamma\left(k - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2k-1}{2} \Gamma\left(k - \frac{3}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{2k-1}{2} \left(k - \frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(k - \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{2k-1}{2} \frac{2k-3}{2} \Gamma\left(k - \frac{5}{2} + 1\right)$$

$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

$$\left(k=7 \quad \frac{13}{2} \quad \frac{11}{2} \quad \frac{9}{2} \quad \frac{7}{2} \quad \frac{5}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \dots = \frac{2k-1}{2} \frac{2k-3}{2} \frac{2k-5}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{(2k-1)(2k-3)\dots 1}{2^k} \sqrt{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{(2k-1)(2k-2)(2k-3)(2k-4)\dots 1}{2^k (2k-2)(2k-4)(2k-6)\dots 2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(2k-1)!}{2^k 2^{k-1} (k-1)(k-2)\dots 1} \sqrt{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{n!}{2^{2k-1} (k-1)!} \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{n!}{2^n \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$n = 2k-1$
 $\frac{n+1}{2} = k$
 $\frac{n+1}{2} - 1 = k-1$
 $\frac{n-1}{2}$

Ага па н нГІТГО

$$\omega_n \left(\beta \right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}^n}{\frac{n!}{2^n \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!} \sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{2^n \sqrt{\pi}^{n-1} \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!}{n!}$$

