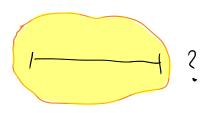
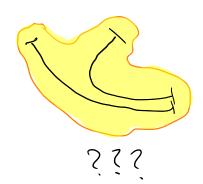
What is the length of a potato?

(Title stolen from notes by S. Schanuel)





Goal of this talk: define this properly

Temporarily set dim(World) := 2

Remarks added afterwards:

The above-mentioned notes by Schanuel are: "What is the length of a potato? An introdution to geometric measure theory" (In: Categories in continuum physics (Buffalo, N.Y., 1982).) Those notes are very nice, but they describe something slightly different than I described in this talk. What I describe is call "Vitushkin variations"; a nice introduction to the entire topic is the book "Tame Geometry with Applications in Smooth Analysis" by Yomdin and Comte.

The length sausages

Curves:

Obvious notion of length:

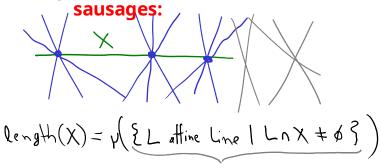
Corresponding sausages: Should have (almost) the same lengths:



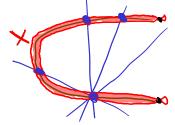




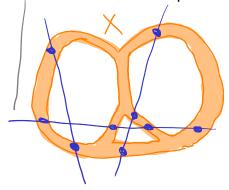
Measuring curves:

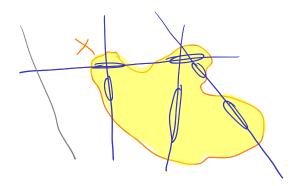


connected components
Better count with multiplicities:



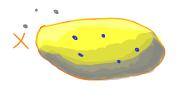
This also works for pretzels ... and potatos:

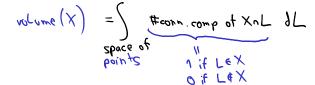


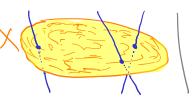


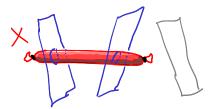
Other dimensions? (Ambient space, measuring dimension)

dim(World) := 3

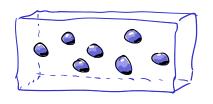








$$\int_{\text{Space of}} \int_{\text{P(ones}} f_{\text{conn.comp of } X \cap L} dL$$



How many bites does it take to eat it?

bite := subset contained in ball of radius 1/n

food	#bites
potato	n³·volume
pancake	n²∙area
sausage	n·length
blue berries	number

Theorem: Any food item X can be eaten with n^3 ·volume(X) + n^2 ·area(X) + n·length(X) + number(X) many bites of size 1/n.