The Hausdorff Measure

In geometric measure theory, we like to work with outer measures so much that we just call them measures.

Definition 1. A(n) (outer) measure μ on \mathbb{R}^n is a function $\mu : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n) \to [0, +\infty]$ such that, for $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ a countable collection of subsets of \mathbb{R}^n and any $A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i$, we have

$$\mu(A) \le \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(A_i).$$

A set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is **measurable** if, for all $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\mu(E \cap A) + \mu(E \cap A^C) = \mu(E).$$

The Hausdorff Measure

Some notation:

• The *diameter* of a set S is denoted by diam(S) and is given by the following formula:

$$diam(S) = \sup\{|x - y| : x, y \in S\}.$$

• The Lebesgue measure of the closed unit ball $\mathbb{B}^m(0,1)\subseteq\mathbb{R}^m$ is denoted by α_m and is given by the following formula

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\pi^{m/2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right)}.$$

Definition 2. For any $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ define the (δ, m) -Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^m_{\delta}(A)$ as

$$\mathcal{H}^m_{\delta}(A) = \inf_{\substack{A \subset \bigcup S_j \\ \operatorname{diam}(S_j) < \delta}} \sum \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{diam}(S_j)}{2} \right)^m.$$

The m-dimensional Hausdorff measure is just $\lim_{\delta \to 0} \mathcal{H}^m_{\delta}(A)$.

Numerical Implementations [Big WIP]

- For diameter...
 - 1. Let S = f(D) for some $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and some function f.

2. Sample random points (the more points sampled, the more accurate the method) and take their distances. A stored array would probably look like (for defining a surface)

\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{y}	$ (\mathbf{x}, f(\mathbf{x}) - (\mathbf{y}, f(\mathbf{y})) $
(1, 2)	(3, 4) (1, 8)	0.1234
(1, 2) (4, 3)	(1, 8)	4.6512
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3. Then, diam(S) is reported as the max in the third column. Let's do it.

MATLAB 1. diam(S) numerical implementation for surfaces.

Implementation. See the folder, will improve it later.