Let $d(M(t)) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^D} \mathbb{P}(\exists \geq 1 \text{ local max in } B_\varepsilon(t))$

Then.

$$\int F_t(u)\, d(M(t))\, dt$$

↓ Dan's Formula

$$= \int \frac{d(X(t), M(t))}{d(M(t))}\, d(M(t))\, dt$$

$$= \int d(X(t), M(t))\, dt$$

$$= \int_D \frac{1}{\varepsilon^D} \mathbb{P}(s \in B_\varepsilon(t) : s : \text{local max and } X(s) > u)\, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^D} \int_D \mathbb{P}(\{s \in B_\varepsilon(t) : s \text{ local max and } X(s) > u\} \geq 1)\, dt$$

small ε then $= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^D} \int_D \mathbb{E}[\mu^u(B_\varepsilon(t))]\, dt$

$= \mathbb{E}[\#\text{local max} > u]$ if X isotropic. (from Ziv?)