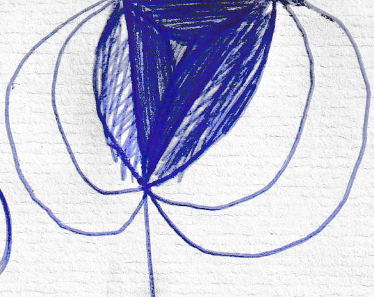

$Y = X(f(t))$

$s = f^{-1}(t)$

$t = f(s)$

$\Rightarrow J = |\nabla f|$.

$|\det \nabla f|$

$\|$

$A = \Lambda^{-1/2}$ gives isotropy.

$|\det A| = |\det \Lambda^{-1/2}|$

---

det

$S(Au($

generally

$S(Au(X)) = \det(\Lambda^{1/2}) S(Au(Y))$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{S(Au(X_1))}{S(Au(X_2))} = \frac{\det(\Lambda_1^{-1/2})}{\det(\Lambda_2^{-1/2})}$$

$\Rightarrow S(Au(X_2)) = \frac{\det(\Lambda_2^{1/2})}{\det(\Lambda_1^{1/2})} \times S($

$/\det(\Lambda_2^{1/2})$