

Advanced Complex Analysis Harvard Mathematics Department

A co-publication of the AMS and the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University This book is a concise and self-contained introduction of recent techniques to prove local spectral universality for large random matrices. Random matrix theory is a fast expanding research area, and this book mainly focuses on the methods that the authors participated in developing over the past few years. Many other interesting topics are not included, and neither are several new developments within the framework of these methods. The authors have chosen instead to present key concepts that they believe are the core of these methods and should be relevant for future applications. They keep technicalities to a minimum to make the book accessible to graduate students. With this in mind, they include in this book the basic notions and tools for high-dimensional analysis, such as large deviation, entropy, Dirichlet form, and the logarithmic Sobolev inequality. This manuscript has been developed and continuously improved over the last five years. The authors have taught this material in several regular graduate courses at Harvard, Munich, and Vienna, in addition to various summer schools and short courses. Titles in this series are co-published with the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University.

Basic treatment includes existence theorem for solutions of differential systems where data is analytic, holomorphic functions, Cauchy's integral, Taylor and Laurent expansions, more. Exercises. 1973 edition.

In this textbook, a concise approach to complex analysis of one and several variables is presented. After an introduction of Cauchy's integral theorem general versions of Runge's approximation theorem and Mittag-Leffler's theorem are discussed. The first part ends with an analytic characterization of simply connected domains. The second part is concerned with functional analytic methods: Fréchet and Hilbert spaces of holomorphic functions, the Bergman kernel, and unbounded operators on Hilbert spaces to tackle the theory of several variables, in particular the inhomogeneous Cauchy-Riemann equations and the $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann operator. Contents Complex numbers and functions Cauchy's Theorem and Cauchy's formula Analytic continuation Construction and approximation of holomorphic functions Harmonic functions Several complex variables Bergman spaces The canonical solution operator to Nuclear Fréchet spaces of holomorphic functions The \mathbb{C} -complex The twisted \mathbb{C} -complex and Schrödinger operators

This report is designed to present the research programs of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research for the information of users of Air Force research, for scientific investigators working in the same or in allied fields, and for the military, scientific and academic, and Government communities at large.

Advanced Calculus Revised World Scientific Publishing Company

At a time of unprecedented expansion in the life sciences, evolution is the one theory that transcends all of biology. Any observation of a living system must ultimately be interpreted in the context of its evolution. Evolutionary change is the consequence of mutation and natural selection, which are two concepts that can be described by mathematical equations. Evolutionary Dynamics is concerned with these equations of life. In this book, Martin A. Nowak draws on the languages of biology and mathematics to outline the mathematical principles according to which life evolves. His work introduces readers to the powerful yet simple laws that govern the evolution of living systems, no matter how complicated they might seem. Evolution has become a mathematical theory, Nowak suggests, and any idea of an evolutionary process or mechanism should be studied in the context of the mathematical equations of evolutionary dynamics. His book presents a range of analytical tools that can be used to this end: fitness landscapes, mutation matrices, genomic sequence space, random drift, quasispecies, replicators, the Prisoner's Dilemma, games in finite and infinite populations, evolutionary graph theory, games on grids, evolutionary kaleidoscopes, fractals, and spatial chaos. Nowak then shows how evolutionary dynamics applies to critical real-world problems, including the progression of viral diseases such as AIDS, the virulence of infectious agents, the unpredictable mutations that lead to cancer, the evolution of altruism, and even the evolution of human language. His book makes a clear and compelling case for understanding every living system—and everything that arises as a consequence of living systems—in terms of evolutionary dynamics.

An introductory text providing the reader with a thorough background to the rich world of applications of stochastic processes.

Higher category theory is generally regarded as technical and forbidding, but part of it is considerably more tractable: the theory of infinity-categories, higher categories in which all higher morphisms are assumed to be invertible. In Higher Topos Theory, Jacob Lurie presents the foundations of this theory, using the language of weak Kan complexes introduced by Boardman and Vogt, and shows how existing theorems in algebraic topology can be reformulated and generalized in the theory's new language. The result is a powerful theory with applications in many areas of mathematics. The book's first five chapters give an exposition of the theory of infinity-categories that emphasizes their role as a generalization of ordinary categories. Many of the fundamental ideas from classical category theory are generalized to the infinity-categorical setting, such as limits and colimits, adjoint functors, ind-objects and pro-objects, locally accessible and presentable categories, Grothendieck fibrations, presheaves, and Yoneda's lemma. A sixth chapter presents an infinity-categorical version of the theory of Grothendieck topoi, introducing the notion of an infinity-topos, an infinity-category that resembles the infinity-category of topological spaces in the sense that it satisfies certain axioms that codify some of the basic principles of algebraic topology. A seventh and final chapter presents applications that illustrate connections between the theory of higher topoi and ideas from classical topology.

In the twentieth century, American mathematicians began to make critical advances in a field previously dominated by Europeans. Harvard's mathematics department was at the center of these developments. A History in Sum is an inviting account of the pioneers who trailblazed a distinctly American tradition of mathematics--in algebraic geometry, complex analysis, and other esoteric subdisciplines that are rarely written about outside of journal articles or advanced textbooks. The heady mathematical concepts that emerged, and the men and women who shaped them, are described here in lively, accessible prose. The story begins in 1825, when a precocious sixteen-year-old freshman, Benjamin Peirce, arrived at the College. He would become the first American to produce original mathematics--an ambition frowned upon in an era when professors largely limited themselves to teaching. Peirce's successors transformed the math department into a world-class research center, attracting to the faculty such luminaries as George David Birkhoff. Influential figures soon flocked to Harvard, some overcoming great challenges

to pursue their elected calling. A History in Sum elucidates the contributions of these extraordinary minds and makes clear why the history of the Harvard mathematics department is an essential part of the history of mathematics in America and beyond.

Most conformal invariants can be described in terms of extremal properties. Conformal invariants and extremal problems are therefore intimately linked and form together the central theme of this classic book which is primarily intended for students with approximately a year's background in complex variable theory. The book emphasizes the geometric approach as well as classical and semi-classical results which Lars Ahlfors felt every student of complex analysis should know before embarking on independent research. At the time of the book's original appearance, much of this material had never appeared in book form, particularly the discussion of the theory of extremal length. Schiffer's variational method also receives special attention, and a proof of $\|a_4\| \leq 4$ is included which was new at the time of publication. The last two chapters give an introduction to Riemann surfaces, with topological and analytical background supplied to support a proof of the uniformization theorem. Included in this new reprint is a Foreword by Peter Duren, F. W. Gehring, and Brad Osgood, as well as an extensive errata. ... encompasses a wealth of material in a mere one hundred and fifty-one pages. Its purpose is to present an exposition of selected topics in the geometric theory of functions of one complex variable, which in the author's opinion should be known by all prospective workers in complex analysis. From a methodological point of view the approach of the book is dominated by the notion of conformal invariant and concomitantly by extremal considerations. ... It is a splendid offering. --Reviewed for Math Reviews by M. H. Heins in 1975

Advanced Calculus of Several Variables provides a conceptual treatment of multivariable calculus. This book emphasizes the interplay of geometry, analysis through linear algebra, and approximation of nonlinear mappings by linear ones. The classical applications and computational methods that are responsible for much of the interest and importance of calculus are also considered. This text is organized into six chapters. Chapter I deals with linear algebra and geometry of Euclidean n -space R^n . The multivariable differential calculus is treated in Chapters II and III, while multivariable integral calculus is covered in Chapters IV and V. The last chapter is devoted to venerable problems of the calculus of variations. This publication is intended for students who have completed a standard introductory calculus sequence.

A modern approach to number theory through a blending of complementary algebraic and analytic perspectives, emphasising harmonic analysis on topological groups. The main goal is to cover John Tate's visionary thesis, giving virtually all of the necessary analytic details and topological preliminaries -- technical prerequisites that are often foreign to the typical, more algebraically inclined number theorist. While most of the existing treatments of Tate's thesis are somewhat terse and less than complete, the intent here is to be more leisurely, more comprehensive, and more comprehensible. While the choice of objects and methods is naturally guided by specific mathematical goals, the approach is by no means narrow. In fact, the subject matter at hand is germane not only to budding number theorists, but also to students of harmonic analysis or the representation theory of Lie groups. The text addresses students who have taken a year of graduate-level course in algebra, analysis, and topology. Moreover, the work will act as a good reference for working mathematicians interested in any of these fields. This book presents many of the main developments of the past two decades in the study of real submanifolds in complex space, providing crucial background material for researchers and advanced graduate students. The techniques in this area borrow from real and complex analysis and partial differential equations, as well as from differential, algebraic, and analytical geometry. In turn, these latter areas have been enriched over the years by the study of problems in several complex variables addressed here. The authors, M. Salah Baouendi, Peter Ebenfelt, and Linda Preiss Rothschild, include extensive preliminary material to make the book accessible to nonspecialists. One of the most important topics that the authors address here is the holomorphic extension of functions and mappings that satisfy the tangential Cauchy-Riemann equations on real submanifolds. They present the main results in this area with a novel and self-contained approach. The book also devotes considerable attention to the study of holomorphic mappings between real submanifolds, and proves finite determination of such mappings by their jets under some optimal assumptions. The authors also give a thorough comparison of the various nondegeneracy conditions for manifolds and mappings and present new geometric interpretations of these conditions. Throughout the book, Cauchy-Riemann vector fields and their orbits play a central role and are presented in a setting that is both general and elementary. The topics of this set of student-oriented books are presented in a discursive style that is readable and easy to follow. Numerous clearly stated, completely worked out examples together with carefully selected problem sets with answers are used to enhance students' understanding and manipulative skill. The goal is to help students feel comfortable and confident in using advanced mathematical tools in junior, senior, and beginning graduate courses.

An authorised reissue of the long out of print classic textbook, Advanced Calculus by the late Dr Lynn Loomis and Dr Shlomo Sternberg both of Harvard University has been a revered but hard to find textbook for the advanced calculus course for decades. This book is based on an honors course in advanced calculus that the authors gave in the 1960's. The foundational material, presented in the unstarred sections of Chapters 1 through 11, was normally covered, but different applications of this basic material were stressed from year to year, and the book therefore contains more material than was covered in any one year. It can accordingly be used (with omissions) as a text for a year's course in advanced calculus, or as a text for a three-semester introduction to analysis. The prerequisites are a good grounding in the calculus of one variable from a mathematically rigorous point of view, together with some acquaintance with linear algebra. The reader should be familiar with limit and continuity type arguments and have a certain amount of mathematical sophistication. As possible introductory texts, we mention Differential and Integral Calculus by R Courant, Calculus by T Apostol, Calculus by M Spivak, and Pure Mathematics by G Hardy. The reader should also have some experience with partial derivatives. In overall plan the book divides roughly into a first half which develops the calculus (principally the differential calculus) in the setting of normed vector spaces, and a second half which deals with the calculus of differentiable manifolds.

High-dimensional probability offers insight into the behavior of random vectors, random matrices, random subspaces, and objects used to quantify uncertainty in high dimensions. Drawing on ideas from probability, analysis, and geometry, it lends itself to applications in mathematics, statistics, theoretical computer science, signal processing, optimization, and more. It is the first to integrate theory, key tools, and modern applications of high-dimensional probability. Concentration inequalities form the core, and it covers both classical results such as Hoeffding's and Chernoff's inequalities and modern developments such as the matrix Bernstein's inequality. It then introduces the powerful methods based on stochastic processes, including such tools as

Slepian's, Sudakov's, and Dudley's inequalities, as well as generic chaining and bounds based on VC dimension. A broad range of illustrations is embedded throughout, including classical and modern results for covariance estimation, clustering, networks, semidefinite programming, coding, dimension reduction, matrix completion, machine learning, compressed sensing, and sparse regression.

A Comprehensive Course in Analysis by Poincaré Prize winner Barry Simon is a five-volume set that can serve as a graduate-level analysis textbook with a lot of additional bonus information, including hundreds of problems and numerous notes that extend the text and provide important historical background. Depth and breadth of exposition make this set a valuable reference source for almost all areas of classical analysis. Part 2B provides a comprehensive look at a number of subjects of complex analysis not included in Part 2A. Presented in this volume are the theory of conformal metrics (including the Poincaré metric, the Ahlfors-Robinson proof of Picard's theorem, and Bell's proof of the Painlevé smoothness theorem), topics in analytic number theory (including Jacobi's two- and four-square theorems, the Dirichlet prime progression theorem, the prime number theorem, and the Hardy-Littlewood asymptotics for the number of partitions), the theory of Fuchsian differential equations, asymptotic methods (including Euler's method, stationary phase, the saddle-point method, and the WKB method), univalent functions (including an introduction to SLE), and Nevanlinna theory. The chapters on Fuchsian differential equations and on asymptotic methods can be viewed as a minicourse on the theory of special functions.

"This textbook is intended for a year-long graduate course on complex analysis, a branch of mathematical analysis that has broad applications, particularly in physics, engineering, and applied mathematics. Based on nearly twenty years of classroom lectures, the book is accessible enough for independent study, while the rigorous approach will appeal to more experienced readers and scholars, propelling further research in this field. While other graduate-level complex analysis textbooks do exist, Zakeri takes a distinctive approach by highlighting the geometric properties and topological underpinnings of this area. Zakeri includes more than three hundred and fifty problems, with problem sets at the end of each chapter, along with additional solved examples. Background knowledge of undergraduate analysis and topology is needed, but the thoughtful examples are accessible to beginning graduate students and advanced undergraduates. At the same time, the book has sufficient depth for advanced readers to enhance their own research. The textbook is well-written, clearly illustrated, and peppered with historical information, making it approachable without sacrificing rigor. It is poised to be a valuable textbook for graduate students, filling a needed gap by way of its level and unique approach"--

Tough Test Questions? Missed Lectures? Not Enough Time? Fortunately for you, there's Schaum's. More than 40 million students have trusted Schaum's Outlines to help them succeed in the classroom and on exams. Schaum's is the key to faster learning and higher grades in every subject. Each Outline presents all the essential course information in an easy-to-follow, topic-by-topic format. You also get hundreds of examples, solved problems, and practice exercises to test your skills. This Schaum's Outline gives you: Practice problems with full explanations that reinforce knowledge Coverage of the most up-to-date developments in your course field In-depth review of practices and applications Fully compatible with your classroom text, Schaum's highlights all the important facts you need to know. Use Schaum's to shorten your study time-and get your best test scores! Schaum's Outlines-Problem Solved.

Pedagogical insights gained through 30 years of teaching applied mathematics led the author to write this set of student-oriented books. Topics such as complex analysis, matrix theory, vector and tensor analysis, Fourier analysis, integral transforms, ordinary and partial differential equations are presented in a discursive style that is readable and easy to follow. Numerous clearly stated, completely worked out examples together with carefully selected problem sets with answers are used to enhance students' understanding and manipulative skill. The goal is to help students feel comfortable and confident in using advanced mathematical tools in junior, senior, and beginning graduate courses.

The new Second Edition of A First Course in Complex Analysis with Applications is a truly accessible introduction to the fundamental principles and applications of complex analysis. Designed for the undergraduate student with a calculus background but no prior experience with complex variables, this text discusses theory of the most relevant mathematical topics in a student-friendly manner. With Zill's clear and straightforward writing style, concepts are introduced through numerous examples and clear illustrations. Students are guided and supported through numerous proofs providing them with a higher level of mathematical insight and maturity. Each chapter contains a separate section on the applications of complex variables, providing students with the opportunity to develop a practical and clear understanding of complex analysis.

These counterexamples deal mostly with the part of analysis known as "real variables." Covers the real number system, functions and limits, differentiation, Riemann integration, sequences, infinite series, functions of 2 variables, plane sets, more. 1962 edition.

DIVTheoretical and practical approach covers functions of a complex variable and conformal mapping. Only prerequisite is advanced calculus. /div

This classic study notes the first appearance of a mathematical symbol and its origin, the competition it encountered, its spread among writers in different countries, its rise to popularity, its eventual decline or ultimate survival. The author's coverage of obsolete notations — and what we can learn from them — is as comprehensive as those which have survived and still enjoy favor. Originally published in 1929 in a two-volume edition, this monumental work is presented here in one volume.

The quantitative nature of complex financial transactions makes them a fascinating subject area for mathematicians of all types. This book gives an insight into financial engineering while building on introductory probability courses by detailing one of the most fascinating applications of the subject.

A textbook covering the theory and physical applications of linear algebra and the calculus of several variables.

A comprehensive graduate-level textbook that takes a fresh approach to complex analysis A Course in Complex Analysis explores a central branch of mathematical analysis, with broad applications in mathematics and other fields such as physics and engineering. Ideally designed for a year-long graduate course on complex analysis and based on nearly twenty years of classroom lectures, this modern and comprehensive textbook is equally suited for independent study or as a reference for more experienced scholars. Saeed Zakeri guides the reader through a journey that highlights the topological and geometric themes of complex analysis and provides a solid foundation for more advanced studies, particularly in Riemann surfaces, conformal geometry, and dynamics. He presents all the main topics of classical theory in great depth and blends them seamlessly with many elegant developments that are not commonly found in textbooks at this level. They include the dynamics of Möbius transformations, Schlicht functions and distortion theorems, boundary behavior of conformal and harmonic maps, analytic arcs and the general reflection principle, Hausdorff dimension and holomorphic removability, a multifaceted approach to the theorems of Picard and Montel, Zalcman's rescaling theorem, conformal metrics and Ahlfors's generalization of the Schwarz lemma, holomorphic branched coverings, geometry of the modular group, and the uniformization theorem for spherical domains. Written with exceptional clarity and insightful style, A Course in Complex Analysis is accessible to beginning graduate students and advanced undergraduates with some background knowledge of

analysis and topology. Zakeri includes more than 350 problems, with problem sets at the end of each chapter, along with numerous carefully selected examples. This well-organized and richly illustrated book is peppered throughout with marginal notes of historical and expository value. Presenting a wealth of material in a single volume, *A Course in Complex Analysis* will be a valuable resource for students and working mathematicians.

The definitive refutation to the argument of *The Bell Curve*. When published in 1981, *The Mismeasure of Man* was immediately hailed as a masterwork, the ringing answer to those who would classify people, rank them according to their supposed genetic gifts and limits. And yet the idea of innate limits—of biology as destiny—dies hard, as witness the attention devoted to *The Bell Curve*, whose arguments are here so effectively anticipated and thoroughly undermined by Stephen Jay Gould. In this edition Dr. Gould has written a substantial new introduction telling how and why he wrote the book and tracing the subsequent history of the controversy on innateness right through *The Bell Curve*. Further, he has added five essays on questions of *The Bell Curve* in particular and on race, racism, and biological determinism in general. These additions strengthen the book's claim to be, as Leo J. Kamin of Princeton University has said, "a major contribution toward deflating pseudo-biological 'explanations' of our present social woes."

With this second volume, we enter the intriguing world of complex analysis. From the first theorems on, the elegance and sweep of the results is evident. The starting point is the simple idea of extending a function initially given for real values of the argument to one that is defined when the argument is complex. From there, one proceeds to the main properties of holomorphic functions, whose proofs are generally short and quite illuminating: the Cauchy theorems, residues, analytic continuation, the argument principle. With this background, the reader is ready to learn a wealth of additional material connecting the subject with other areas of mathematics: the Fourier transform treated by contour integration, the zeta function and the prime number theorem, and an introduction to elliptic functions culminating in their application to combinatorics and number theory. Thoroughly developing a subject with many ramifications, while striking a careful balance between conceptual insights and the technical underpinnings of rigorous analysis, *Complex Analysis* will be welcomed by students of mathematics, physics, engineering and other sciences. The Princeton Lectures in Analysis represents a sustained effort to introduce the core areas of mathematical analysis while also illustrating the organic unity between them. Numerous examples and applications throughout its four planned volumes, of which *Complex Analysis* is the second, highlight the far-reaching consequences of certain ideas in analysis to other fields of mathematics and a variety of sciences. Stein and Shakarchi move from an introduction addressing Fourier series and integrals to in-depth considerations of complex analysis; measure and integration theory, and Hilbert spaces; and, finally, further topics such as functional analysis, distributions and elements of probability theory.

"Fascinating.... Lays a foundation for understanding human history."—Bill Gates In this "artful, informative, and delightful" (William H. McNeill, *New York Review of Books*) book, Jared Diamond convincingly argues that geographical and environmental factors shaped the modern world. Societies that had had a head start in food production advanced beyond the hunter-gatherer stage, and then developed religion --as well as nasty germs and potent weapons of war --and adventured on sea and land to conquer and decimate preliterate cultures. A major advance in our understanding of human societies, *Guns, Germs, and Steel* chronicles the way that the modern world came to be and stunningly dismantles racially based theories of human history. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize, the Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science, the Rhone-Poulenc Prize, and the Commonwealth club of California's Gold Medal.

Innovation, comparative advantage, and R & D competition; Case study evidence on R&D reactions; Imports, exports, and intra-industry trade; R&D reactions to import competition.

Functions of a complex variable are used to solve applications in various branches of mathematics, science, and engineering. *Functions of a Complex Variable: Theory and Technique* is a book in a special category of influential classics because it is based on the authors' extensive experience in modeling complicated situations and providing analytic solutions. The book makes available to readers a comprehensive range of these analytical techniques based upon complex variable theory. Advanced topics covered include asymptotics, transforms, the Wiener-Hopf method, and dual and singular integral equations. The authors provide many exercises, incorporating them into the body of the text. Audience: intended for applied mathematicians, scientists, engineers, and senior or graduate-level students who have advanced knowledge in calculus and are interested in such subjects as complex variable theory, function theory, mathematical methods, advanced engineering mathematics, and mathematical physics.

* Learn how complex numbers may be used to solve algebraic equations, as well as their geometric interpretation * Theoretical aspects are augmented with rich exercises and problems at various levels of difficulty * A special feature is a selection of outstanding Olympiad problems solved by employing the methods presented * May serve as an engaging supplemental text for an introductory undergrad course on complex numbers or number theory

Ideal for a first course in complex analysis, this book can be used either as a classroom text or for independent study. Written at a level accessible to advanced undergraduates and beginning graduate students, the book is suitable for readers acquainted with advanced calculus or introductory real analysis. The treatment goes beyond the standard material of power series, Cauchy's theorem, residues, conformal mapping, and harmonic functions by including accessible discussions of intriguing topics that are uncommon in a book at this level. The flexibility afforded by the supplementary topics and applications makes the book adaptable either to a short, one-term course or to a comprehensive, full-year course. Detailed solutions of the exercises both serve as models for students and facilitate independent study. Supplementary exercises, not solved in the book, provide an additional teaching tool.

Starting with an abstract treatment of vector spaces and linear transforms, this introduction presents a corresponding theory of integration and concludes with applications to analytic functions of complex variables. 1959 edition.

Ideal for a first course in complex analysis, this book can be used either as a classroom text or for independent study. Written at a level accessible to advanced undergraduates and beginning graduate students, the book is suitable for readers acquainted with advanced calculus or introductory real analysis. The treatment goes beyond the standard material of power series, Cauchy's theorem, residues, conformal mapping, and harmonic functions by including accessible discussions of intriguing topics that are uncommon in a book at this level. The flexibility afforded by the supplementary topics and applications makes the book adaptable either to a short, one-term course or to a comprehensive, full-year course. Detailed solutions of the exercises both serve as models for students and facilitate independent study. Supplementary exercises, not solved in the book, provide an additional teaching tool. This second edition has been

painstakingly revised by the author's son, himself an award-winning mathematical expositor.

For almost two decades, Sidney Coleman has been giving review lectures on frontier topics in theoretical high-energy physics at the International School of Subnuclear Physics held each year at Erice, Sicily. This volume is a collection of some of the best of these lectures. To this day they have few rivals for clarity of exposition and depth of insight. Although very popular when first published, many of the lectures have been difficult to obtain recently. Graduate students and professionals in high-energy physics will welcome this collection by a master of the field.

This text is part of the International Series in Pure and Applied Mathematics. It is designed for junior, senior, and first-year graduate students in mathematics and engineering. This edition preserves the basic content and style of earlier editions and includes many new and relevant applications which are introduced early in the text. Topics include complex numbers, analytic functions, elementary functions, and integrals.

Most of the mathematical ideas presented in this volume are based on papers given at an AMS meeting held at Fairfield University in October 1983. The unifying theme of the talks was Geometric Function Theory. Papers in this volume generally represent extended versions of the talks presented by the authors. In addition, the proceedings contain several papers that could not be given in person. A few of the papers have been expanded to include further research results obtained in the time between the conference and submission of manuscripts. In most cases, an expository section or history of recent research has been added. The authors' new research results are incorporated into this more general framework. The collection represents a survey of research carried out in recent years in a variety of topics. The paper by Y. J. Leung deals with the Loewner equation, classical results on coefficient bodies and modern optimal control theory. Glenn Schober writes about the class Σ , its support points and extremal configurations. Peter Duren deals with support points for the class S^* , Loewner chains and the process of truncation. A very complete survey about the role of polynomials and their limits in class S^* is contributed by T. J. Suffridge. A generalization of the univalence criterion due to Nehari and its relation to the hyperbolic metric is contained in the paper by David Minda. The omitted area problem for functions in class S^* is solved in the paper by Roger Barnard. New results on angular derivatives and domains are represented in the paper by Burton Rodin and Stefan E. Warschawski, while estimates on the radial growth of the derivative of univalent functions are given by Thom MacGregor. In the paper by B. Bshouty and W. Hengartner a conjecture of Bombieri is proved for some cases. Other interesting problems for special subclasses are solved by B. A. Case and J. R. Quine; M. O. Reade, H. Silverman and P. G. Todorov; and, H. Silverman and E. M. Silvia. New univalence criteria for integral transforms are given by Edward Merkes. Potential theoretic results are represented in the paper by Jack Quine with new results on the Star Function and by David Tepper with free boundary problems in the flow around an obstacle. Approximation by functions which are the solutions of more general elliptic equations are treated by A. Dufresnoy, P. M. Gauthier and W. H. Ow. At the time of preparation of these manuscripts, nothing was known about the proof of the Bieberbach conjecture. Many of the authors of this volume and other experts in the field were recently interviewed by the editor regarding the effect of the proof of the conjecture. Their ideas regarding future trends in research in complex analysis are presented in the epilogue by Dorothy Shaffer. A graduate level course in complex analysis provides adequate background for the enjoyment of this book.

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