Complex Analysis Springer

This volume includes 28 chapters by authors who are leading researchers of the world describing many of the up-to-date aspects in the field of several complex variables (SCV). These contributions are based upon their presentations at the 10th Korean Conference on Several Complex Variables (KSCV10), held as a satellite conference to the International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM) 2014 in Seoul, Korea. SCV has been the term for multidimensional complex analysis, one of the central research areas in mathematics. Studies over time have revealed a variety of rich, intriguing, new knowledge in complex analysis and geometry of analytic spaces and holomorphic functions which were "hidden" in the case of complex dimension one. These new theories have significant intersections with algebraic geometry, differential geometry, partial differential equations, dynamics, functional analysis and operator theory, and sheaves and cohomology, as well as the traditional analysis of holomorphic functions in all dimensions. This book is suitable for a broad audience of mathematicians at and above the beginning graduate-student level. Many chapters pose open-ended problems for further research, and one in particular is devoted to problems for future investigations.

From the reviews: "... In sum, the volume under review is the first quarter of an important work that surveys an active branch of modern mathematics. Some of the individual articles are reminiscent in style of the early volumes of the first Ergebnisse series and will probably prove to be equally useful as a reference; ...for the appropriate reader, they will be valuable sources of information about modern complex analysis." Bulletin of the Am.Math.Society, 1991 "... This remarkable book has a helpfully informal style, abundant motivation, outlined proofs followed by precise references, and an extensive bibliography; it will be an invaluable reference and a companion to modern courses on several complex variables." ZAMP, Zeitschrift für Angewandte Mathematik und Physik, 1990

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The authors' aim here is to present a precise and concise treatment of those parts of complex analysis that should be familiar to every research mathematician. They follow a path in the tradition of Ahlfors and Bers by dedicating the book to a very precise goal: the statement and proof of the Fundamental Theorem for functions of one complex variable. They discuss the many equivalent ways of understanding the concept of analyticity, and offer a leisure exploration of interesting consequences and applications. Readers should have had undergraduate courses in advanced calculus, linear algebra, and some abstract algebra. No background in complex analysis is required.

Real Analysis is a comprehensive introduction to this core subject and is ideal for self-study or as a course textbook for first and second-year undergraduates. Combining an informal style with precision mathematics, the book covers all the key topics with fully worked examples and exercises with solutions. All the concepts and techniques are deployed in examples in the final chapter to provide the student with a thorough understanding of this challenging subject. This book offers a fresh approach to a core subject and manages to provide a gentle and clear introduction without sacrificing rigour or accuracy.

The purpose of this book is to provide an integrated course in real and complex analysis for those who have already taken a preliminary course in real analysis. It particularly emphasises the interplay between analysis and topology. Beginning with the theory of the Riemann integral (and its improper extension) on the real line, the fundamentals of metric spaces are then developed, with special attention being paid to connectedness, simple connectedness and various forms of homotopy. The final chapter develops the theory of complex analysis, in which emphasis is placed on the argument, the winding number, and a general (homology) version of Cauchy's theorem which is proved using the approach due to Dixon. Special features are the inclusion of proofs of Montel's theorem, the Riemann mapping theorem and the Jordan curve theorem that arise naturally from the earlier development. Extensive exercises are included in each of the chapters, detailed solutions of the majority of which are given at the end. From Real to Complex Analysis is aimed at senior undergraduates and beginning graduate students in mathematics. It offers a sound grounding in analysis; in particular, it gives a solid base in complex analysis from which progress to more advanced topics may be made.

The book discusses major topics in complex analysis with applications to number theory. This book is intended as a text for graduate students of mathematics and undergraduate students of engineering, as well as to researchers in complex analysis and number theory. This theory is a prerequisite for the study of many areas of mathematics, including the theory of several finitely and infinitely many complex variables, hyperbolic geometry, two and three manifolds and number theory. In additional to solved examples and problems, the book covers most of the topics of current interest, such as Cauchy theorems, Picard’s theorems, Riemann–Zeta function, Dirichlet theorem, gamma function and harmonic functions.

Geared toward upper-level undergraduates and graduate students, this clear, self-contained treatment of important areas in complex analysis is chiefly classical in content and emphasizes geometry of complex mappings. 1967 edition.

All needed notions are developed within the book: with the exception of fundamentals which are presented in introductory lectures, no other knowledge is assumed Provides a more in-depth introduction to the subject than other existing books in this area Over 400 exercises including hints for solutions are included

An introduction to complex analysis for students with some knowledge of complex numbers from high school. It contains sixteen chapters, the first eleven of which are aimed at an upper division undergraduate audience. The remaining five chapters are designed to complete the coverage of all background necessary for passing PhD qualifying exams in complex analysis. Topics studied include Julia sets and the Mandelbrot set, Dirichlet series and the prime number theorem, and the uniformization theorem for Riemann surfaces, with emphasis placed on the three geometries: spherical, euclidean, and hyperbolic. Throughout, exercises range from the very simple to the challenging. The book is based on lectures given by the author at several universities, including UCLA, Brown University, La Plata, Buenos Aires, and the Universidad Autonomo de Valencia, Spain.

Infinite dimensional holomorphy is the study of holomorphic or analytic func tions over complex topological vector spaces. The terms in this description are easily stated and explained and allow the subject to project itself ini tially, and innocently, as a compact theory with well defined boundaries. However, a comprehensive study would include delving into, and interacting with, not only the obvious topics of topology, several complex variables theory and functional analysis but also, differential geometry, Jordan algebras, Lie groups, operator theory, logic, differential equations and fixed point theory. This diversity leads to a dynamic synthesis of ideas and to an appreciation of a remarkable feature of mathematics - its unity. Unity requires synthesis while synthesis leads to unity. It is necessary to stand back every so often, to take an overall look at one's subject and ask "How has it developed over the last ten, twenty, fifty years? Where is it going? What am I doing?" I was asking these questions during the spring of 1993 as I prepared a short course to be given at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro during the following July. The abundance of suit able material made the selection of topics difficult. For some time I hesitated between two very different aspects of infinite dimensional holomorphy, the geometric-algebraic theory associated with bounded symmetric domains and

Jordan triple systems and the topological theory which forms the subject of the present book.

This book offers an essential textbook on complex analysis. After introducing the theory of complex analysis, it places special emphasis on the importance of Poincare theorem and Hartog's theorem in the function theory of several complex variables. Further, it lays the groundwork for future study in analysis, linear algebra, numerical analysis, geometry, number theory, physics (including hydrodynamics and thermodynamics), and electrical engineering. To benefit most from the book, students should have some prior knowledge of complex numbers. However, the essential prerequisites are quite minimal, and include basic calculus with some knowledge of partial derivatives, definite integrals, and topics in advanced calculus such as Leibniz's rule for differentiating under the integral sign and to some extent analysis of infinite series. The book offers a valuable asset for undergraduate and graduate students of mathematics and engineering, as well as students with no background in topological properties.

This book is intended as a textbook for a first course in the theory of functions of one complex variable for students who are mathematically mature enough to understand and execute E - I) arguments. The actual pre requisites for reading this book are quite minimal; not much more than a stiff course in basic calculus and a few facts about partial derivatives. The topics from advanced calculus that are used (e.g., Leibniz's rule for differ entiating under the integral sign) are proved in detail. Complex Variables is a subject which has something for all mathematicians. In addition to having applications to other parts of analysis, it can rightly claim to be an ancestor of many areas of mathematics (e.g., homotopy theory, manifolds). This view of Complex Analysis as "An Introduction to Mathe matics" has influenced the writing and selection of subject matter for this book. The other guiding principle followed is that all definitions, theorems, etc.

"This book presents a basic introduction to complex analysis in both an interesting and a rigorous manner. It contains enough material for a full year's course, and the choice of material treated is reasonably standard and should be satisfactory for most first courses in complex analysis. The approach to each topic appears to be carefully thought out both as to mathematical treatment and pedagogical presentation, and the end result is a very satisfactory book." --MATHSCINET

This is an exercises book at the beginning graduate level, whose aim is to illustrate some of the connections between functional analysis and the theory of functions of one variable. A key role is played by the notions of positive definite kernel and of reproducing kernel Hilbert space. A number of facts from functional analysis and topological vector spaces are surveyed. Then, various Hilbert spaces of analytic functions are studied.

This textbook introduces the subject of complex analysis to advanced undergraduate and graduate students in a clear and concise manner. Key features of this textbook: effectively organizes the subject into easily manageable sections in the form of 50 class-tested lectures, uses detailed examples to drive the presentation, includes numerous exercise sets that encourage pursuing extensions of the material, each with an “Answers or Hints” section, covers an array of advanced topics which allow for flexibility in developing the subject beyond the basics, provides a concise history of complex numbers. An Introduction to Complex Analysis will be valuable to students in mathematics, engineering and other applied sciences. Prerequisites include a course in calculus.

All the exercises plus their solutions for Serge Lang's fourth edition of "Complex Analysis," ISBN 0-387-98592-1. The problems in the first 8 chapters are suitable for an introductory course at undergraduate level and cover power series, Cauchy's theorem, Laurent series, singularities and meromorphic functions, the calculus of residues, conformal mappings, and harmonic functions. The material in the remaining 8 chapters is more advanced, with problems on Schwartz reflection, analytic continuation, Jensen's formula, the Phragmen-Lindeloef theorem, entire functions, Weierstrass products and meromorphic functions, the Gamma function and Zeta function. Also beneficial for anyone interested in learning complex analysis.

Complex analysis can be a difficult subject and many introductory texts are just too ambitious for today's students. This book takes a lower starting point than is traditional and concentrates on explaining the key ideas through worked examples and informal explanations, rather than through "dry" theory.

The book Complex Analysis through Examples and Exercises has come out from the lectures and exercises that the author held mostly for mathematician and physists . The book is an attempt to present the rat her involved subject of complex analysis through an active approach by the reader. Thus this book is a complex combination of theory and examples. Complex analysis is involved in all branches of mathematics. It often happens that the complex analysis is the shortest path for solving a problem in real circum stances. We are using the (Cauchy) integral approach and the (Weierstrass) power se ries approach . In the theory of complex analysis, on the hand one has an interplay of several mathematical disciplines, while on the other various methods, tools, and approaches. In view of that, the exposition of new notions and methods in our book is taken step by step. A minimal amount of expository theory is included at the beinning of each section, the Preliminaries, with maximum effort placed on weil selected examples and exercises capturing the essence of the material. Actually, I have divided the problems into two classes called Examples and Exercises (some of them often also contain proofs of the statements from the Preliminaries). The examples contain complete solutions and serve as a model for solving similar problems given in the exercises. The readers are left to find the solution in the exercisesj the answers, and, occasionally, some hints, are still given.

Authored by a ranking authority in harmonic analysis of several complex variables, this book embodies a state-of-the-art entrée at the intersection of two important fields of research: complex analysis and harmonic analysis. Written with the graduate student in mind, it is assumed that the reader has familiarity with the basics of complex analysis of one and several complex variables as well as with real and functional analysis. The monograph is largely self-contained and develops the harmonic analysis of several complex variables from the first principles. The text includes copious examples, explanations, an exhaustive bibliography for further reading, and figures that illustrate the geometric nature of the subject. Each chapter ends with an exercise set. Additionally, each chapter begins with a prologue, introducing the reader to the subject matter that follows; capsules presented in each section give perspective and a spirited launch to the segment; preludes help put ideas into context. Mathematicians and researchers in several applied disciplines will find the breadth and depth of the treatment of the subject highly useful.

The contributions to this volume are devoted to a discussion of state-of-the-art research and treatment of problems of a wide spectrum of areas in complex analysis ranging from pure to applied and interdisciplinary mathematical research. Topics covered include: holomorphic approximation, hypercomplex analysis, special functions of complex variables, automorphic groups, zeros of the Riemann zeta function, Gaussian multiplicative chaos, non-constant frequency decompositions, minimal kernels, one-component inner functions, power moment problems, complex dynamics, biholomorphic cryptosystems, fermionic and bosonic operators. The book will appeal to graduate students and research mathematicians as well as to physicists, engineers, and scientists, whose work is related to the topics covered.

This carefully written textbook is an introduction to the beautiful concepts and results of complex analysis. It is intended for international bachelor and master programmes in Germany and throughout Europe; in the Anglo-American system of university education the content corresponds to a beginning graduate course. The book presents the fundamental results and methods of complex analysis and applies them to a study of elementary and non-elementary functions (elliptic functions, Gamma- and Zeta function including a proof of the prime number theorem ...) and – a new feature in this context! – to exhibiting basic facts in the theory of several complex variables. Part of the book is a translation of the authors' German text "Einführung in die komplexe Analysis"; some material was added from the by now almost "classical" text "Funktionentheorie" written by the authors, and a few paragraphs were newly written for special use in a master's programme.

This second edition presents a collection of exercises on the theory of analytic functions, including completed and detailed solutions. It introduces students to various applications and aspects of the theory of analytic functions not always touched on in a first course, while also addressing topics of interest to electrical engineering students (e.g., the realization of rational functions and its connections to the theory of linear systems and state space representations of such systems). It provides examples of important Hilbert spaces of analytic functions (in particular the Hardy space and the Fock space), and also includes a section reviewing essential aspects of topology, functional analysis and Lebesgue integration. Benefits of the 2nd edition Rational functions are now covered in a separate chapter. Further, the section on conformal mappings has been expanded.

This unusual and lively textbook offers a clear and intuitive approach to the classical and beautiful theory of complex variables. With very little dependence on advanced concepts from several-variable calculus and topology, the text focuses on the authentic complex-variable ideas and techniques. Accessible to students at their early stages of mathematical study, this full first year course in complex analysis offers new and interesting motivations for classical results and introduces related topics stressing motivation and technique. Numerous illustrations, examples, and now 300 exercises, enrich the text. Students who master this textbook will emerge with an excellent grounding in complex analysis, and a solid understanding of its wide applicability.

This book is an outgrowth of lectures given on several occasions at Chalmers University of Technology and Goteborg University during the last ten years. As opposed to most introductory books on complex analysis, this one as sumes that the reader has previous knowledge of basic real analysis. This makes it possible to follow a rather quick route through the most fundamen tal material on the subject in order to move ahead to reach some classical highlights (such as Fatou theorems and some Nevanlinna theory), as well as some more recent topics (for example, the corona theorem and the HI_ BMO duality) within the time frame of a one-semester course. Sections 3 and 4 in Chapter 2, Sections 5 and 6 in Chapter 3, Section 3 in Chapter 5, and Section 4 in Chapter 7 were not contained in my original lecture notes and therefore might be considered special topics. In addition, they are completely independent and can be omitted with no loss of continuity. The order of the topics in the exposition coincides to a large degree with historical developments. The first five chapters essentially deal with theory developed in the nineteenth century, whereas the remaining chapters contain material from the early twentieth century up to the 1980s. Choosing methods of presentation and proofs is a delicate task. My aim has been to point out connections with real analysis and harmonic anal ysis, while at the same time treating classical complex function theory.

This unusually lively textbook introduces the theory of analytic functions, explores its diverse applications and shows the reader how to harness its powerful techniques. The book offers new and interesting motivations for classical results and introduces related topics that do not appear in this form in other texts. For the second edition, the authors have revised some of the existing material and have provided new exercises and solutions.

This is the second volume of the two-volume book on real and complex analysis. This volume is an introduction to the theory of holomorphic functions. Multivalued functions and branches have been dealt carefully with the application of the machinery of complex measures and power series. Intended for undergraduate students of mathematics and engineering, it covers the essential analysis that is needed for the study of functional analysis, developing the concepts rigorously with sufficient detail and with minimum prior knowledge of the fundamentals of advanced calculus required. Divided into four chapters, it discusses holomorphic functions and harmonic functions, Schwarz reflection principle, infinite product and the Riemann mapping theorem, analytic continuation, monodromy theorem, prime number theorem, and Picard's little theorem. Further, it includes extensive exercises and their solutions with each concept. The book examines several useful theorems in the realm of real and complex analysis, most of which are the work of great mathematicians of the 19th and 20th centuries.

This book, now in a carefully revised second edition, provides an up-to-date account of Oka theory, including the classical Oka-Grauert theory and the wide array of applications to the geometry of Stein manifolds. Oka theory is the field of complex analysis dealing with global problems on Stein manifolds which admit analytic solutions in the absence of topological obstructions. The exposition in the present volume focuses on the notion of an Oka manifold introduced by the author in 2009. It explores connections with elliptic complex geometry initiated by Gromov in 1989, with the Andersén-Lempert theory of holomorphic automorphisms of complex Euclidean spaces and of Stein manifolds with the density property, and with topological methods such as homotopy theory and the Seiberg-Witten theory. Researchers and graduate students interested in the homotopy principle in complex analysis will find this book particularly useful. It is currently the only work that offers a comprehensive introduction to both the Oka theory and the theory of holomorphic automorphisms of complex Euclidean spaces and of other complex manifolds with large automorphism groups.

This textbook is intended for a one semester course in complex analysis for upper level undergraduates in mathematics. Applications, primary motivations for this text, are presented hand-in-hand with theory enabling this text to serve well in courses for students in engineering or applied sciences. The overall aim in designing this text is to accommodate students of different mathematical backgrounds and to achieve a balance between presentations of rigorous mathematical proofs and applications. The text is adapted to enable maximum flexibility to instructors and to students who may also choose to progress through the material outside of coursework. Detailed examples may be covered in one course, giving the instructor the option to choose those that are best suited for discussion. Examples showcase a variety of problems with completely worked out solutions, assisting students in working through the exercises. The numerous exercises vary in difficulty from simple applications of formulas to more advanced project-type problems. Detailed hints accompany the more challenging problems. Multi-part exercises may be assigned to individual students, to groups as projects, or serve as further illustrations for the instructor. Widely used graphics clarify both concrete and abstract concepts, helping students visualize the proofs of many results. Freely accessible solutions to every-other-odd exercise are posted to the book's Springer website. Additional solutions for instructors' use may be obtained by contacting the authors directly.

This book discusses all the major topics of complex analysis, beginning with the properties of complex numbers and ending with the proofs of the fundamental principles of conformal mappings. Topics covered in the book include the study of holomorphic and analytic functions, classification of singular points and the Laurent series expansion, theory of residues and their application to evaluation of integrals, systematic study of elementary functions, analysis of conformal mappings and their applications—making this book self-sufficient and the reader independent of any other texts on complex variables. The book is aimed at the advanced undergraduate students of mathematics and engineering, as well as those interested in studying complex analysis with a good working knowledge of advanced calculus. The mathematical level of the exposition corresponds to advanced undergraduate courses of mathematical analysis and first graduate introduction to the discipline. The book contains a large number of problems and exercises, making it suitable for both classroom use and self-study. Many standard exercises are included in each section to develop basic skills and test the understanding of concepts. Other problems are more theoretically oriented and illustrate intricate points of the theory. Many additional problems are proposed as homework tasks whose level ranges from straightforward, but not overly simple, exercises to problems of considerable difficulty but of comparable interest.

This book contains a history of real and complex analysis in the nineteenth century, from the work of Lagrange and Fourier to the origins of set theory and the modern foundations of analysis. It studies the works of many contributors including Gauss, Cauchy, Riemann, and Weierstrass. This book is unique owing to the treatment of real and complex analysis as overlapping, inter-related subjects, in keeping with how they were seen at the time. It is suitable as a course in the history of mathematics for students who have studied an introductory course in analysis, and will enrich any course in undergraduate real or complex analysis.

This text provides an accessible, self-contained and rigorous introduction to complex analysis and differential equations. Topics covered include holomorphic functions, Fourier series, ordinary and partial differential equations. The text is divided into two parts: part one focuses on complex analysis and part two on differential equations. Each part can be read independently, so in essence this text offers two books in one. In the second part of the book, some emphasis is given to the application of complex analysis to differential equations. Half of the book consists of approximately 200 worked out problems, carefully prepared for each part of theory, plus 200 exercises of variable levels of difficulty. Tailored to any course giving the first introduction to complex analysis or differential equations, this text assumes only a basic knowledge of linear algebra and differential and integral calculus. Moreover, the large number of examples, worked out problems and exercises makes this the ideal book for independent study.

Modern Real and Complex Analysis Thorough, well-written, and encyclopedic in its coverage, this textoffers a lucid presentation of all the topics essential to graduatestudy in analysis. While maintaining the strictest standards ofrigor, Professor Gelbaum's approach is designed to appeal tointuition whenever possible. Modern Real and Complex Analysisprovides up-to-date treatment of such subjects as the Daniellintegration, differentiation, functional analysis and Banachalgebras, conformal mapping and Bergman's kernels, defectivefunctions, Riemann surfaces and uniformization, and the role ofconvexity in analysis. The text supplies an abundance of exercisesand illustrative examples to reinforce learning, and extensivenotes and remarks to help clarify important points.

Now in its fourth edition, the first part of this book is devoted to the basic material of complex analysis, while the second covers many special topics, such as the Riemann Mapping Theorem, the gamma function, and analytic continuation. Power series methods are used more systematically than is found in other texts, and the resulting proofs often shed more light on the results than the standard proofs. While the first part is suitable for an introductory course at undergraduate level, the additional topics covered in the second part give the instructor of a gradute course a great deal of flexibility in structuring a more advanced course.

This is a brief textbook on complex analysis intended for the students of upper undergraduate or beginning graduate level. The author stresses the aspects of complex analysis that are most important for the student planning to study algebraic geometry and related topics. The exposition is rigorous but elementary: abstract notions are introduced only if they are really indispensable. This approach provides a motivation for the reader to digest more abstract definitions (e.g., those of sheaves or line bundles, which are not mentioned in the book) when he/she is ready for that level of abstraction indeed. In the chapter on Riemann surfaces, several key results on compact Riemann surfaces are stated and proved in the first nontrivial case, i.e. that of elliptic curves.

The present book is meant as a text for a course on complex analysis at the advanced undergraduate level, or first-year graduate level. Somewhat more material has been included than can be covered at leisure in one term, to give opportunities for the instructor to exercise his taste, and lead the course in whatever direction strikes his fancy at the time. A large number of routine exercises are included for the more standard portions, and a few harder exercises of striking theoretical interest are also included, but may be omitted in courses addressed to less advanced students. In some sense, I think the classical German prewar texts were the best (Hurwitz-Courant, Knopp, Bieberbach, etc.) and I would recom mend to anyone to look through them. More recent texts have empha sized connections with real analysis, which is important, but at the cost of exhibiting succinctly and clearly what is peculiar about complex anal ysis: the power series expansion, the uniqueness of analytic continuation, and the calculus of residues. The systematic elementary development of formal and convergent power series was standard fare in the German texts, but only Cartan, in the more recent books, includes this material, which I think is quite essential, e. g. , for differential equations. I have written a short text, exhibiting these features, making it applicable to a wide variety of tastes. The book essentially decomposes into two parts.