Geometry Of Complex Numbers Hans Schwerdtfeger

This radical approach to complex analysis replaces the standard calculational arguments with new geometric ones. Using several hundred diagrams this is a new visual approach to the topic.

* 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

This text for a graduate-level course covers the general theory of factorization of ideals in Dedekind domains as well as the number field case. It illustrates the use of Kummer's theorem, proofs of the Dirichlet unit theorem, and Minkowski bounds on element and ideal norms. 2003 edition.

First textbook-level account of basic examples and techniques in this area. Suitable for self-study by a reader who knows a little commutative algebra and algebraic geometry already. David Eisenbud is a well-known mathematician and current president of the American Mathematical Society, as well as a successful Springer author.

This introduction to the theory of complex manifolds covers the most important branches and methods in complex analysis of several variables while completely avoiding abstract concepts involving sheaves, coherence, and higher-dimensional cohomology. Only elementary methods such as power series, holomorphic vector bundles, and one-dimensional cocycles are used. Each chapter contains a variety of examples and exercises.

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.

Handbook of Mathematical Formulas presents a compilation of formulas to provide the necessary educational aid. This book covers the whole field from the basic rules of arithmetic, via analytic geometry and infinitesimal calculus through to Fourier's series and the basics of probability calculus. Organized into 12 chapters, this book begins with an overview of the fundamental notions of set theory. This text then explains linear expression wherein the variables are only multiplied by constants and added to constants or expressions of the same kind. Other chapters consider a variety of topics, including matrices, statistics, linear optimization, Boolean algebra, and Laplace's transforms. This book discusses as well the various systems of coordinates in analytical geometry. The final chapter deals with algebra of logic and its development into a two-value Boolean algebra as switching algebra. This book is intended to be suitable for students of technical schools, colleges, and universities.

Geometry of Complex NumbersCourier Corporation

Illuminating, widely praised book on analytic geometry of circles, the Moebius transformation, and 2-dimensional non-Euclidean geometries.

Quantum information theory is a branch of science at the frontier of physics, mathematics, and information science, and offers a variety of solutions that are impossible using classical theory. This book provides a detailed introduction to the key concepts used in processing quantum information and reveals that quantum mechanics is a generalisation of classical probability theory. The second edition contains new sections and entirely new chapters: the hot topic of multipartite entanglement; in-depth discussion of the discrete structures in finite dimensional Hilbert space, including unitary operator bases, mutually unbiased bases, symmetric informationally complete generalized measurements, discrete Wigner function, and unitary designs; the Gleason and Kochen–Specker theorems; the proof of the Lieb conjecture; the measure concentration phenomenon; and the Hastings' non-additivity theorem. This richly-illustrated book will be useful to a broad audience of graduates and researchers interested in quantum information theory. Exercises follow each chapter, with hints and answers supplied.

Lucid, insightful exploration reviews complex analysis, introduces Riemann manifold, shows how to define real functions on manifolds, and more. Perfect for classroom use or independent study. 344 exercises. 1967 edition.

Geared toward readers unfamiliar with complex numbers, this text explains how to solve problems that frequently arise in the applied sciences and emphasizes constructions related to algebraic operations. 1956 edition.

Undergraduate text uses combinatorial approach to accommodate both math majors and liberal arts students. Covers the basics of number theory, offers an outstanding introduction to partitions, plus chapters on multiplicativity-divisibility, quadratic congruences, additivity, and more

A canonical quantization approach to classical field theory, this text is suitable for mathematicians interested in theoretical physics as well as to theoretical physicists who use differential geometric methods in their modelling. Introduces differential geometry, the theory of Lie groups, and progresses to discuss the systematic development of a covariant Hamiltonian formulation of field theory. 1988 edition.

"This second edition of an introductory text is intended for advanced undergraduate and graduate students who have taken a one-year course in algebra and are familiar with complex analysis. Concrete examples and exercises illuminate chapters on curves, ring theory, arbitrary dimension, and other topics. Includes numerous updated figures specially redrawn for this edition. 2014 edition"--

These three essays by an eminent scientist explore the nature, origin, and development of our concepts of space from the points of view of the senses, history, and physics. They examine the subject from every direction, in a manner suitable for both undergraduates and other readers. 25 figures.1906 edition.

The book serves as a first introduction to computer programming of scientific applications, using the high-level Python language. The exposition is example and problem-oriented, where the applications are taken from mathematics, numerical calculus, statistics, physics, biology and finance. The book teaches "Matlab-style" and procedural programming as well as object-oriented programming. High school mathematics is a required background and it is advantageous to study classical and numerical one-variable calculus in parallel with reading this book. Besides learning how to program computers, the reader will also learn how to solve mathematical problems, arising in various branches of science and engineering, with the aid of numerical methods and programming. By blending programming, mathematics and scientific applications, the book lays a solid foundation for practicing computational science. From the reviews:

Langtangen ... does an excellent job of introducing programming as a set of skills in problem solving. He guides the reader into thinking properly about producing program logic and data structures for modeling real-world problems using objects and functions and embracing the object-oriented paradigm. ... Summing Up: Highly recommended. F. H. Wild III, Choice, Vol. 47 (8), April 2010 Those of us who have learned scientific programming in Python ‘on the streets’ could be a little jealous of students who have the opportunity to take a course out of Langtangen’s Primer.” John D. Cook, The Mathematical Association of America, September 2011 This book goes through Python in particular, and programming in general, via tasks that scientists will likely perform. It contains valuable information for students new to scientific computing and would be the perfect bridge between an introduction to programming and an advanced course on numerical methods or computational science. Alex Small, IEEE, CiSE Vol. 14 (2), March /April 2012 “This fourth edition is a wonderful, inclusive textbook that covers pretty much everything one needs to know to go from zero to fairly sophisticated scientific programming in Python...” Joan Horvath, Computing Reviews, March 2015

A basic problem in computer vision is to understand the structure of a real world scene given several images of it. Techniques for solving this problem are taken from projective geometry and photogrammetry. Here, the authors cover the geometric principles and their algebraic representation in terms of camera projection matrices, the fundamental matrix and the trifocal tensor. The theory and methods of computation of these entities are discussed with real examples, as is their use in the reconstruction of scenes from multiple images. The new edition features an extended introduction covering the key ideas in the book (which itself has been updated with additional examples and appendices) and significant new results which have appeared since the first edition. Comprehensive background material is provided, so readers familiar with linear algebra and basic numerical methods can understand the projective geometry and estimation algorithms presented, and implement the algorithms directly from the book.

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.

The fundamental theorem of algebra states that any complex polynomial must have a complex root. This book examines three pairs of proofs of the theorem from three different areas of mathematics: abstract algebra, complex analysis and topology. The first proof in each pair is fairly straightforward and depends only on what could be considered elementary mathematics. However, each of these first proofs leads to more general results from which the fundamental theorem can be deduced as a direct consequence. These general results constitute the second proof in each pair. To arrive at each of the proofs, enough of the general theory of each relevant area is developed to understand the proof. In addition to the proofs and techniques themselves, many applications such as the insolvability of the quintic and the transcendence of e and pi are presented. Finally, a series of appendices give six additional proofs including a version of Gauss'original first proof. The book is intended for junior/senior level undergraduate mathematics students or first year graduate students, and would make an ideal "capstone" course in mathematics.

During the years since the first edition of this well-known monograph appeared, the subject (the geometry of the zeros of a complex polynomial) has continued to display the same outstanding vitality as it did in the first 150 years of its history, beginning with the contributions of Cauchy and Gauss. Thus, the number of entries in the bibliography of this edition had to be increased from about 300 to about 600 and the book enlarged by one third. It now includes a more extensive treatment of Hurwitz polynomials and other topics. The new material on infrapolynomials, abstract polynomials, and matrix methods is of particular interest.

This richly illustrated and clearly written undergraduate textbook captures the excitement and beauty of geometry. The approach is that of Klein in his Erlangen programme: a geometry is a space together with a set of transformations of the space. The authors explore various geometries: affine, projective, inversive, hyperbolic and elliptic. In each case they carefully explain the key results and discuss the relationships between the geometries. New features in this second edition include concise end-of-chapter summaries to aid student revision, a list of further reading and a list of special symbols. The authors have also revised many of the end-of-chapter exercises to make them more challenging and to include some interesting new results. Full solutions to the 200 problems are included in the text, while complete solutions to all of the end-of-chapter exercises are available in a new Instructors' Manual, which can be downloaded from www.cambridge.org/9781107647831.

This undergraduate text develops the geometry of plane and space, leading up to conics and quadrics, within the context of metrical, affine, and projective transformations. 1953 edition.

This introduction to Euclidean geometry emphasizes transformations, particularly isometries and similarities. Suitable for undergraduate courses, it includes numerous examples, many with detailed answers. 1972 edition.

The purpose of this book is to demonstrate that complex numbers and geometry can be blended together beautifully. This results in easy proofs and natural generalizations of many theorems in plane geometry, such as the Napoleon theorem, the Ptolemy-Euler theorem, the Simson theorem, and the Morley theorem. The book is self-contained—no background in complex numbers is assumed—and can be covered at a leisurely pace in a one-semester course. Many of the chapters can be read independently. Over 100 exercises are included. The book would be suitable as a text for a geometry course, or for a problem solving seminar, or as enrichment for the student who wants to know more.

This book contains papers presented at the Hans Rademacher Centenary Conference, held at Pennsylvania State University in July 1992. The astonishing breadth of Rademacher's mathematical interests is well represented in this volume. The papers collected here range over such topics as modular forms, partitions and q-series, Dedekind sums, and Ramanujan type identities. Rounding out the volume is the opening paper, which presents a biography of Rademacher. This volume is a fitting tribute to a remarkable mathematician whose work continues to influence mathematics today.

Introduction to vector algebra in the plane; circles and coaxial systems; mappings of the Euclidean plane; similitudes, isometries, Moebius transformations, much more. Includes over 500 exercises.

Minimal prerequisites make this text ideal for a first course in number theory. Written in a lively, engaging style by the author of popular mathematics books, it features nearly 1,000 imaginative exercises and problems. Solutions to many of the problems are included, and a teacher's guide is available. 1978 edition.

1. The classical theorem of Mittag-Leffler was generalized to the case of several complex variables by Cousin in 1895. In its one variable version this says that, if one prescribes the principal parts of a merom orphic function on a domain in the complex plane e, then there exists a meromorphic function defined on that domain having exactly those principal parts. Cousin and subsequent authors could only prove the analogous theorem in several variables for certain types of domains (e. g. product domains where each factor is a domain in the complex plane). In fact it turned out that this problem can not be solved on an arbitrary domain in em, m ~ 2. The best known example for this is a "notched" bicylinder in 2 2 e . This is obtained by removing the set { (z , z) E e 11 z I ~ !, I z 1 ~ !}, from 1 2 1 2 2 the unit bicylinder, ~ :={(z , z) E e llz1

The development of complex analysis is based on issues related to holomorphic continuation and holomorphic approximation. This volume presents a unified view of these topics in finite and infinite dimensions. A high-level tutorial in pure and applied mathematics, its prerequisites include a familiarity with the basic properties of holomorphic functions, the principles of Banach and Hilbert spaces, and the theory of Lebesgue integration. The four-part treatment begins with an overview of the basic properties of holomorphic mappings and holomorphic domains in Banach spaces. The second section explores differentiable mappings, differentiable forms, and polynomially convex compact sets, in which the results are applied to the study of Banach and Fréchet algebras. Subsequent sections examine plurisubharmonic functions and pseudoconvex domains in Banach spaces, along with Riemann domains and envelopes of holomorphy. In addition to its value as a text for advanced graduate students of mathematics, this volume also functions as a reference for researchers and professionals.

This book studies the geometric properties of general sets and measures in euclidean space.

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.

The international best-seller that makes mathematics a thrilling exploration. In twelve dreams, Robert, a boy who hates math, meets a Number Devil, who leads him to discover the amazing world of numbers: infinite numbers, prime numbers, Fibonacci numbers, numbers that magically appear in triangles, and numbers that expand without . As we dream with him, we are taken further and further into mathematical theory, where ideas eventually take flight, until everyone-from those who fumble over fractions to those who solve complex equations in their heads-winds up marveling at what numbers can do. Hans Magnus Enzensberger is a true polymath, the kind of superb intellectual who loves thinking and marshals all of his charm and wit to share his passions with the world. In The Number Devil, he brings together the surreal logic of Alice in Wonderland and the existential geometry of Flatland with the kind of math everyone would love, if only they had a number devil to teach it to them.

The second volume of this modern account of Kaehlerian geometry and Hodge theory starts with the topology of families of algebraic varieties. The main results are the generalized Noether-Lefschetz theorems, the generic triviality of the Abel-Jacobi maps, and most importantly, Nori's connectivity theorem, which generalizes the above. The last part deals with the relationships between Hodge theory and algebraic cycles. The text is complemented by exercises offering useful results in complex algebraic geometry. Also available: Volume I 0-521-80260-1 Hardback $60.00 C

This is a relatively fast paced graduate level introduction to complex algebraic geometry, from the basics to the frontier of the subject. It covers sheaf theory, cohomology, some Hodge theory, as well as some of the more algebraic aspects of algebraic geometry. The author frequently refers the reader if the treatment of a certain topic is readily available elsewhere but goes into considerable detail on topics for which his treatment puts a twist or a more transparent viewpoint. His cases of exploration and are chosen very carefully and deliberately. The textbook achieves its purpose of taking new students of complex algebraic geometry through this a deep yet broad introduction to a vast subject, eventually bringing them to the forefront of the topic via a non-intimidating style.

This textbook provides a unified and concise exploration of undergraduate mathematics by approaching the subject through its history. Readers will discover the rich tapestry of ideas behind familiar topics from the undergraduate curriculum, such as calculus, algebra, topology, and more. Featuring historical episodes ranging from the Ancient Greeks to Fermat and Descartes, this volume offers a glimpse into the broader context in which these ideas developed, revealing unexpected connections that make this ideal for a senior capstone course. The presentation of previous versions has been refined by omitting the less mainstream topics and inserting new connecting material, allowing instructors to cover the book in a one-semester course. This condensed edition prioritizes succinctness and cohesiveness, and there is a greater emphasis on visual clarity, featuring full color images and high quality 3D models. As in previous editions, a wide array of mathematical topics are covered, from geometry to computation; however, biographical sketches have been omitted. Mathematics and Its History: A Concise Edition is an essential resource for courses or reading programs on the history of mathematics. Knowledge of basic calculus, algebra, geometry, topology, and set theory is assumed. From reviews of previous editions: “Mathematics and Its History is a joy to read. The writing is clear, concise and inviting. The style is very different from a traditional text. I found myself picking it up to read at the expense of my usual late evening thriller or detective novel.... The author has done a wonderful job of tying together the dominant themes of undergraduate mathematics.” Richard J. Wilders, MAA, on the Third Edition "The book...is presented in a lively style without unnecessary detail. It is very stimulating and will be appreciated not only by students. Much attention is paid to problems and to the development of mathematics before the end of the nineteenth century.... This book brings to the non-specialist interested in mathematics many interesting results. It can be recommended for seminars and will be enjoyed by the broad mathematical community." European Mathematical Society, on the Second Edition

Projective geometry is one of the most fundamental and at the same time most beautiful branches of geometry. It can be considered the common foundation of many other geometric disciplines like Euclidean geometry, hyperbolic and elliptic geometry or even relativistic space-time geometry. This book offers a comprehensive introduction to this fascinating field and its applications. In particular, it explains how metric concepts may be best understood in projective terms. One of the major themes that appears throughout this book is the beauty of the interplay between geometry, algebra and combinatorics. This book can especially be used as a guide that explains how geometric objects and operations may be most elegantly expressed in algebraic terms, making it a valuable resource for mathematicians, as well as for computer scientists and physicists. The book is based on the author’s experience in implementing geometric software and includes hundreds of high-quality illustrations.

DIVExcellent undergraduate-level text offers coverage of real numbers, sets, metric spaces, limits, continuous functions, much more. Each chapter contains a problem set with hints and answers. 1973 edition. /div

This is a challenging problem-solving book in Euclidean geometry, assuming nothing of the reader other than a good deal of courage. Topics covered included cyclic quadrilaterals, power of a point, homothety, triangle centers; along the way the reader will meet such classical gems as the nine-point circle, the Simson line, the symmedian and the mixtilinear incircle, as well as the theorems of Euler, Ceva, Menelaus, and Pascal. Another part is dedicated to the use of complex numbers and barycentric coordinates, granting the reader both a traditional and computational viewpoint of the material. The final part consists of some more advanced topics, such as inversion in the plane, the cross ratio and projective transformations, and the theory of the complete quadrilateral. The exposition is friendly and relaxed, and accompanied by over 300 beautifully drawn figures. The emphasis of this book is placed squarely on the problems. Each chapter contains carefully chosen worked examples, which explain not only the solutions to the problems but also describe in close detail how one would invent the solution to begin with. The text contains a selection of 300 practice problems of varying difficulty from contests around the world, with extensive hints and selected solutions. This book is especially suitable for students preparing for national or international mathematical olympiads or for teachers looking for a text for an honor class.