Stein Complex Analysis Solutions

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to complex analysis in several variables. One major focus of the book is extension phenomena alien to the one-dimensional theory (Hartog's Kugelsatz, theorem of Cartan-Thullen, Bochner's theorem). The book primarily aims at students starting to work in the field of complex analysis in several variables and teachers who want to prepare a university lecture. Therefore, the book contains more than 50 examples and more than 100 supporting exercises.

The Book Is Intended To Serve As A Textbook For An Introductory Course In Functional Analysis For The Senior Undergraduate And Graduate Students. It Can Also Be Useful For The Senior Students Of Applied Mathematics, Statistics, Operations Research, Engineering And Theoretical Physics. The Text Starts With A Chapter On Preliminaries Discussing Basic Concepts And Results Which Would Be Taken For Granted Later In The Book. This Is Followed By Chapters On Normed And Banach Spaces, Bounded Linear Operators, Bounded Linear Functionals. The Concept And Specific Geometry Of Hilbert Spaces, Functionals And Operators On Hilbert Spaces And Introduction To Spectral Theory. An Appendix Has Been Given On Schauder Bases.The Salient Features Of The Book Are: * Presentation Of The Subject In A Natural Way * Description Of The Concepts With Justification * Clear And Precise Exposition Avoiding Pendantry * Various Examples And Counter Examples * Graded Problems Throughout Each ChapterNotes And Remarks Within The Text Enhances The Utility Of The Book For The Students.

This is part one of a two-volume book on real analysis and is intended for senior undergraduate students of mathematics who have already been exposed to calculus. The emphasis is on rigour and foundations of analysis. Beginning with the construction of the number systems and set theory, the book discusses the basics of analysis (limits, series, continuity, differentiation, Riemann integration), through to power series, several variable calculus and Fourier analysis, and then finally the Lebesgue integral. These are almost entirely set in the concrete setting of the real line and Euclidean spaces, although there is some material on abstract metric and topological spaces. The book also has appendices on mathematical logic and the decimal system. The entire text (omitting some less central topics) can be taught in two quarters of 25–30 lectures each. The course material is deeply intertwined with the exercises, as it is intended that the student actively learn the material (and practice thinking and writing rigorously) by proving several of the key results in the theory.

The Cauchy Transform, Potential Theory and Conformal Mapping explores the most central result in all of classical function theory, the Cauchy integral formula, in a new and novel way based on an advance made by Kerzman and Stein in 1976. The book provides a fast track to understanding the Riemann Mapping Theorem. The Dirichlet and Neumann problems for the Laplace operator are solved, the Poisson kernel is constructed, and the inhomogenous Cauchy-Reimann equations are solved concretely and efficiently using formulas stemming from the Kerzman-Stein result. These explicit formulas yield new numerical methods for computing the classical objects of potential theory and conformal mapping, and the book provides succinct, complete explanations of these methods. Four new chapters have been added to this second edition: two on quadrature domains and another two on complexity of the objects of complex analysis and improved Riemann mapping theorems. The book is suitable for pure and applied math students taking a beginning graduate-level topics course on aspects of complex analysis as well as physicists and engineers interested in a clear exposition on a fundamental topic of complex analysis, methods, and their application.

Comprehensive coverage of recent, exciting developments in Fourier restriction theory, including applications to number theory and PDEs.

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.

A beautiful and comprehensive introduction to this important field. --Dusa McDuff, Barnard College, Columbia University This excellent book gives a detailed, clear, and wonderfully written treatment of the interplay between the world of Stein manifolds and the more topological and flexible world of Weinstein manifolds. Devoted to this subject with a long history, the book serves as a super introduction to this area and also contains the authors' new results. --Tomasz Mrowka, MIT This book is devoted to the interplay between complex and symplectic geometry in affine complex manifolds. Affine complex (a.k.a. Stein) manifolds have canonically built into them symplectic geometry which is responsible for many phenomena in complex geometry and analysis. The goal of the book is the exploration of this symplectic geometry (the road from ``Stein to Weinstein'') and its applications in the complex geometric world of Stein manifolds (the road ``back''). This is the first book which systematically explores this connection, thus providing a new approach to the classical subject of Stein manifolds. It also contains the first detailed investigation of Weinstein manifolds, the symplectic counterparts of Stein manifolds, which play an important role in symplectic and contact topology. Assuming only a general background from differential topology, the book provides introductions to the various techniques from the theory of functions of several complex variables, symplectic geometry,

h-principles, and Morse theory that enter the proofs of the main results. The main results of the book are original results of the authors, and several of these results appear here for the first time. The book will be beneficial for all students and mathematicians interested in geometric aspects of complex analysis, symplectic and contact topology, and the interconnections between these subjects.|This book is devoted to the interplay between complex and symplectic geometry in affine complex manifolds. Affine complex (a.k.a. Stein) manifolds have canonically built into them symplectic geometry which is responsible for many phenomena in complex geometry and analysis. The goal of the book is the exploration of this symplectic geometry (the road from ""Stein to Weinstein"") and its applications in the complex geometric world of Stein manifolds (the road ""back""). This is the first book which systematically explores this connection, thus providing a new approach to the classical subject of Stein manifolds. It also contains the first detailed investigation of Weinstein manifolds, the symplectic counterparts of Stein manifolds, which play an important role in symplectic and contact topology.

Assuming only a general background from differential topology, the book provides introductions to the various techniques from the theory of functions of several complex variables, symplectic geometry, h-principles, and Morse theory that enter the proofs of the main results. The main results of the book are original results of the authors, and several of these results appear here for the first time. The book will be beneficial for all students and mathematicians interested in geometric aspects of complex analysis, symplectic and contact topology, and the interconnections between these subjects.
This is a book about prime numbers, congruences, secret messages, and elliptic curves that you can read cover to cover. It grew out of undergr- uate courses that the author taught at Harvard, UC San Diego, and the University of Washington. The systematic study of number theory was initiated around 300B. C. when Euclid proved that there are in?nitely many prime numbers, and also cleverly deduced the fundamental theorem of arithmetic, which asserts that every positive integer factors uniquely as a product of primes. Over a thousand years later (around 972A. D.) Arab mathematicians formulated the congruent number problem that asks for a way to decide whether or not a given positive integer n is the area of a right triangle, all three of whose sides are rational numbers. Then another thousand years later (in 1976), Di?e and Hellman introduced the ?rst ever public-key cryptosystem, which enabled two people to communicate secretely over a public communications channel with no predetermined secret; this invention and the ones that followed it revolutionized the world of digital communication. In the 1980s and 1990s, elliptic curves revolutionized number theory, providing striking new insights into the congruent number problem, primality testing, publ- key cryptography, attacks on public-key systems, and playing a central role in Andrew Wiles' resolution of Fermat's Last Theorem.

"This book covers such topics as Lp? spaces, distributions, Baire category, probability theory and Brownian motion, several complex variables and oscillatory integrals in Fourier analysis. The authors focus on key results in each area, highlighting their importance and the organic unity of the subject"--Provided by publisher.
An Introduction to Complex Analysis in Several Variables
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.
Today, there is increasing interest in complex geometry, geometric function theory, and integral representation theory of several complex variables. The present collection of survey and research articles comprises a current overview of research in several complex variables in China. Among the topics covered are singular integrals, function spaces, differential operators, and factorization of meromorphic functions in several complex variables via analytic or geometric methods. Some results are reported in English for the first time.
??Hermitian Analysis: From Fourier Series to Cauchy-Riemann Geometry provides a coherent, integrated look at various topics from undergraduate analysis. It begins with Fourier series, continues with Hilbert spaces, discusses the Fourier transform on the real line, and then turns to the heart of the book, geometric considerations. This chapter includes complex differential forms, geometric inequalities from one and several complex variables, and includes some of the author's results. The concept of orthogonality weaves the material into a coherent whole. This textbook will be a useful resource for upper-undergraduate students who intend to continue with mathematics, graduate students interested in analysis, and researchers interested in some basic aspects of CR Geometry. The inclusion of several hundred exercises makes this book suitable for a capstone undergraduate Honors class.?
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.

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.

This book is a polished version of my course notes for Math 6283, Several Complex Variables, given in Spring 2014 and Spring 2016 semester at Oklahoma State University. The course covers basics of holomorphic function theory, CR geometry, the dbar problem, integral kernels and basic theory of complex analytic subvarieties. See http: //www.jirka.org/scv/ for more information.

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.

An in-depth look at real analysis and its applications-now expandedand revised. This new edition of the widely used analysis book continues tocover real analysis in greater detail and at a more advanced levelthan most books on the subject. Encompassing several subjects thatunderlie much of modern analysis, the book focuses on measure andintegration theory, point set topology, and the basics offunctional analysis. It illustrates the use of the general theoriesand introduces readers to other branches of analysis such asFourier analysis, distribution theory, and probabilitytheory. This edition is bolstered in content as well as in scope-extendingits usefulness to students outside of pure analysis as well asthose interested in dynamical systems. The numerous exercises,extensive bibliography, and review chapter on sets and metricspaces make Real Analysis: Modern Techniques and TheirApplications, Second Edition invaluable for students ingraduate-level analysis courses. New features include: * Revised material on the n-dimensional Lebesgue integral. * An improved proof of Tychonoff's theorem. * Expanded material on Fourier analysis. * A newly written chapter devoted to distributions and differentialequations. * Updated material on Hausdorff dimension and fractal dimension.

A lively and vivid look at the material from function theory, including the residue calculus, supported by examples and practice exercises throughout. There is also ample discussion of the historical evolution of the theory, biographical sketches of important contributors, and citations - in the original language with their English translation - from their classical works. Yet the book is far from being a mere history of function theory, and even experts will find a few new or long forgotten gems here. Destined to accompany students making their way into this classical area of mathematics, the book offers quick access to the essential results for exam preparation. Teachers and interested mathematicians in finance, industry and science will profit from reading this again and again, and will refer back to it with pleasure.

Chapter 1 presents theorems on differentiable functions often used in differential topology, such as the implicit function theorem, Sard's theorem and Whitney's approximation theorem. The next chapter is an introduction to real and complex manifolds. It contains an exposition of the theorem of Frobenius, the lemmata of Poincaré and Grothendieck with applications of Grothendieck's lemma to complex analysis, the imbedding theorem of Whitney and Thom's transversality theorem. Chapter 3 includes characterizations of linear differentiable operators, due to Peetre and Hormander. The inequalities of Garding and of Friedrichs on elliptic operators are proved and are used to prove the regularity of weak solutions of elliptic equations. The chapter ends with the approximation theorem of Malgrange-Lax and its application to the proof of the Runge theorem on open Riemann surfaces due to Behnke and Stein.

Originally published in 2003, reissued as part of Pearson's modern classic series.

"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

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 manor. 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.

This marvellous and highly original book fills a significant gap in the extensive literature on classical modular forms. This is not just yet another introductory text to this theory, though it could certainly be used as such in conjunction with more traditional treatments. Its novelty lies in its computational emphasis throughout: Stein not only defines what modular forms are, but shows in illuminating detail how one can compute everything about them in practice. This is illustrated throughout the book with examples from his own (entirely free) software package SAGE, which really bring the subject to life while not detracting in any way from its theoretical beauty. The author is the leading expert in computations with modular forms, and what he says on this subject is all tried and tested and based on his extensive experience. As well as being an invaluable companion to those learning the theory in a more traditional way, this book will be a great help to those who wish to use modular forms in applications, such as in the explicit solution of Diophantine equations. There is also a useful Appendix by Gunnells on extensions to more general modular forms, which has enough in it to inspire many PhD theses for years to come. While the book's main readership will be graduate students in number theory, it will also be accessible to advanced undergraduates and useful to both specialists and non-specialists in number theory. --John E. Cremona, University of Nottingham William Stein is an associate professor of mathematics at the University of Washington at Seattle. He earned a PhD in mathematics from UC Berkeley and has held positions at Harvard University and UC San Diego. His current research interests lie in modular forms, elliptic curves, and computational mathematics.

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.

This book contains the lectures presented at a conference held at Princeton University in May 1991 in honor of Elias M. Stein's sixtieth birthday. The lectures deal with Fourier analysis and its applications. The contributors to the volume are W. Beckner, A. Boggess, J. Bourgain, A. Carbery, M. Christ, R. R. Coifman, S. Dobyinsky, C. Fefferman, R. Fefferman, Y. Han, D. Jerison, P. W. Jones, C. Kenig, Y. Meyer, A. Nagel, D. H. Phong, J. Vance, S. Wainger, D. Watson, G. Weiss, V. Wickerhauser, and T. H. Wolff. The topics of the lectures are: conformally invariant inequalities, oscillatory integrals, analytic hypoellipticity, wavelets, the work of E. M. Stein, elliptic non-smooth PDE, nodal sets of eigenfunctions, removable sets for Sobolev spaces in the plane, nonlinear dispersive equations, bilinear operators and renormalization, holomorphic functions on wedges, singular Radon and related transforms, Hilbert transforms and maximal functions on curves, Besov and related function spaces on spaces of homogeneous type, and counterexamples with harmonic gradients in Euclidean space. Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Complex AnalysisPrinceton University Press

This volume represents the 2007-2008 Jairo Charris Seminar in Algebra and Analysis on Differential Algebra, Complex Analysis and Orthogonal Polynomials, which was held at the Universidad Sergio Arboleda in Bogota, Colombia. It provides the state of the art in the theory of Integrable Dynamical Systems based on such approaches as Differential Galois Theory and Lie Groups as well as some recent developments in the theory of multivariable and q-orthogonal polynomials, weak Hilbert's 16th Problem, Singularity Theory, Tournaments in flag manifolds, and spaces of bounded analytic functions on the unit circle. The reader will also find survey presentations, an account of recent developments, and the exposition of new trends in the areas of Differential Galois Theory, Integrable Dynamical Systems, Orthogonal Polynomials and Special Functions, and Bloch - Bergman classes of analytic functions from a theoretical and an applied perspective. The contributions present new results and methods, as well as applications and open problems, to foster interest in research in these areas.

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 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.

An Introduction to Complex Analysis and Geometry provides the reader with a deep appreciation of complex analysis and how this subject fits into mathematics. The book developed from courses given in the Campus Honors Program at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. These courses aimed to share with students the way many mathematics and physics problems magically simplify when viewed from the perspective of complex analysis. The book begins at an elementary level but also contains advanced material. The first four chapters provide an introduction to complex analysis with many elementary and unusual applications. Chapters 5 through 7 develop the Cauchy theory and include some striking applications to calculus. Chapter 8 glimpses several appealing topics, simultaneously unifying the book and opening the door to further study. The 280 exercises range from simple computations to difficult problems. Their variety makes the book especially attractive. A reader of the first four chapters will be able to apply complex numbers in many elementary contexts. A reader of the full book will know basic one complex variable theory and will have seen it integrated into mathematics as a whole. Research mathematicians will discover several novel perspectives.

This textbook is a completely revised, updated, and expanded English edition of the important Analyse fonctionnelle (1983). In addition, it contains a wealth of problems and exercises (with solutions) to guide the reader. Uniquely, this book presents in a coherent, concise and unified way the main results from functional analysis together with the main results from the theory of partial differential equations (PDEs). Although there are many books on functional analysis and many on PDEs, this is the first to cover both of these closely connected topics. Since the French book was first published, it has been translated into Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Romanian, Greek and Chinese. The English edition makes a welcome addition to this list.

Complex analysis is a cornerstone of mathematics, making it an essential element of any area of study in graduate mathematics. Schlag's treatment of the subject emphasizes the intuitive geometric underpinnings of elementary complex analysis that naturally lead to the theory of Riemann surfaces. The book begins with an exposition of the basic theory of holomorphic functions of one complex variable. The first two chapters constitute a fairly rapid, but comprehensive course in complex analysis. The third chapter is devoted to the study of harmonic functions on the disk and the half-plane, with an emphasis on the Dirichlet problem. Starting with the fourth chapter, the theory of Riemann surfaces is developed in some detail and with complete rigor. From the beginning, the geometric aspects are emphasized and classical topics such as elliptic functions and elliptic integrals are presented as illustrations of the abstract theory. The special role of compact Riemann surfaces is explained, and their connection with algebraic equations is established. The book concludes with three chapters devoted to three major results: the Hodge decomposition theorem, the Riemann-Roch theorem, and the uniformization theorem. These chapters present the core technical apparatus of Riemann surface theory at this level. This text is intended as a detailed, yet fast-paced intermediate introduction to those parts of the theory of one complex variable that seem most useful in other areas of mathematics, including geometric group theory, dynamics, algebraic geometry, number theory, and functional analysis. More than seventy figures serve to illustrate concepts and ideas, and the many problems at the end of each chapter give the reader ample opportunity for practice and independent study.

This open access book provides an extensive treatment of Hardy inequalities and closely related topics from the point of view of Folland and Stein's homogeneous (Lie) groups. The place where Hardy inequalities and homogeneous groups meet is a beautiful area of mathematics with links to many other subjects. While describing the general theory of Hardy, Rellich, Caffarelli-Kohn-Nirenberg, Sobolev, and other inequalities in the setting of general homogeneous groups, the authors pay particular attention to the special class of stratified groups. In this environment, the theory of Hardy inequalities becomes intricately intertwined with the properties of sub-Laplacians and subelliptic partial differential equations. These topics constitute the core of this book and they are complemented by additional, closely related topics such as uncertainty principles, function spaces on homogeneous groups, the potential theory for stratified groups, and the potential theory for general Hörmander's sums of squares and their fundamental solutions. This monograph is the winner of the 2018 Ferran Sunyer i Balaguer Prize, a prestigious award for books of expository nature presenting the latest developments in an active area of research in mathematics. As can be attested as the winner of such an award, it is a vital contribution to literature of analysis not only because it presents a detailed account of the recent developments in the field, but also because the book is accessible to anyone with a basic level of understanding of analysis. Undergraduate and graduate students as well as researchers from any field of mathematical and physical sciences related to analysis involving functional inequalities or analysis of homogeneous groups will find the text beneficial to deepen their understanding.

Complex analysis is one of the most central subjects in mathematics. It is compelling and rich in its own right, but it is also remarkably useful in a wide variety of other mathematical subjects, both pure and applied. This book is different from others in that it treats complex variables as a direct development from multivariable real calculus. As each new idea is introduced, it is related to the corresponding idea from real analysis and calculus. The text is rich with examples and exercises that illustrate this point. The authors have systematically separated the analysis from the topology, as can be seen in their proof of the Cauchy theorem. The book concludes with several chapters on special topics, including full treatments of special functions, the prime number theorem, and the Bergman kernel. The authors also treat H^p spaces and Painleve's theorem on smoothness to the boundary for conformal maps. This book is a text for a first-year graduate course in complex analysis. It is an engaging and modern introduction to the subject, reflecting the authors' expertise both as mathematicians and as expositors.

This book gives a rigorous treatment of selected topics in classical analysis, with many applications and examples. The exposition is at the undergraduate level, building on basic principles of advanced calculus without appeal to more sophisticated techniques of complex analysis and Lebesgue integration. Among the topics covered are Fourier series and integrals, approximation theory, Stirling's formula, the gamma function, Bernoulli numbers and polynomials, the Riemann zeta function, Tauberian theorems, elliptic integrals, ramifications of the Cantor set, and a theoretical discussion of differential equations including power series solutions at regular singular points, Bessel functions, hypergeometric functions, and Sturm comparison theory. Preliminary chapters offer rapid reviews of basic principles and further background material such as infinite products and commonly applied inequalities. This book is designed for individual study but can also serve as a text for second-semester courses in advanced calculus. Each chapter concludes with an abundance of exercises. Historical notes discuss the evolution of mathematical ideas and their relevance to physical applications. Special features are capsule scientific biographies of the major players and a gallery of portraits. Although this book is designed for undergraduate students, others may find it an accessible source of information on classical topics that underlie modern developments in pure and applied mathematics.

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 first volume, a three-part introduction to the subject, is intended for students with a beginning knowledge of mathematical analysis who are motivated to discover the ideas that shape Fourier analysis. It begins with the simple conviction that Fourier arrived at in the early nineteenth century when studying problems in the physical sciences--that an arbitrary function can be written as an infinite sum of the most basic trigonometric functions. The first part implements this idea in terms of notions of convergence and summability of Fourier series, while highlighting applications such as the isoperimetric inequality and equidistribution. The second part deals with the Fourier transform and its applications to classical partial differential equations and the Radon transform; a clear introduction to the subject serves to avoid technical difficulties. The book closes with Fourier theory for finite abelian groups, which is applied to prime numbers in arithmetic progression. In organizing their exposition, the authors have carefully balanced an emphasis on key conceptual insights against the need to provide the technical underpinnings of rigorous analysis. Students of mathematics, physics, engineering and other sciences will find the theory and applications covered in this volume to be of real interest. 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 Fourier Analysis is the first, 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.

Real Analysis is the third volume in the Princeton Lectures in Analysis, a series of four textbooks that aim to present, in an integrated manner, the core areas of analysis. Here the focus is on the development of measure and integration theory, differentiation and integration, Hilbert spaces, and Hausdorff measure and fractals. This book reflects the objective of the series as a whole: to make plain the organic unity that exists between the various parts of the subject, and to illustrate the wide applicability of ideas of analysis to other fields of mathematics and science. After setting forth the basic facts of measure theory, Lebesgue integration, and differentiation on Euclidian spaces, the authors move to the elements of Hilbert space, via the L2 theory. They next present basic illustrations of these concepts from Fourier analysis, partial differential equations, and complex analysis. The final part of the book introduces the reader to the fascinating subject of fractional-dimensional sets, including Hausdorff measure, self-replicating sets, space-filling curves, and Besicovitch sets. Each chapter has a series of exercises, from the relatively easy to the more complex, that are tied directly to the text. A substantial number of hints encourage the reader to take on even the more challenging exercises. As with the other volumes in the series, Real Analysis is accessible to students interested in such diverse disciplines as mathematics, physics, engineering, and finance, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Also available, the first two volumes in the Princeton Lectures in Analysis:

This second edition introduces an additional set of new mathematical problems with their detailed solutions in real analysis. It also provides numerous improved solutions to the existing problems from the previous edition, and includes very useful tips and skills for the readers to master successfully. There are three more chapters that expand further on the topics of Bernoulli numbers, differential equations and metric spaces. Each chapter has a summary of basic points, in which some fundamental definitions and results are prepared. This also contains many brief historical comments for some significant mathematical results in real analysis together with many references. Problems and Solutions in Real Analysis can be treated as a collection of advanced exercises by undergraduate students during or after their courses of calculus and linear algebra. It is also instructive for graduate students who are interested in analytic number theory. Readers will also be able to completely grasp a simple and elementary proof of the Prime Number Theorem through several exercises. This volume is also suitable for non-experts who wish to understand mathematical analysis. Request Inspection Copy Contents:Sequences and LimitsInfinite SeriesContinuous FunctionsDifferentiationIntegrationImproper IntegralsSeries of FunctionsApproximation by PolynomialsConvex FunctionsVarious Proof ?(2) = ?2/6Functions of Several VariablesUniform DistributionRademacher FunctionsLegendre PolynomialsChebyshev PolynomialsGamma FunctionPrime Number TheoremBernoulli NumbersMetric SpacesDifferential Equations Readership: Undergraduates and graduate students in mathematical analysis.