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R1EIYD - JORDON CASSIUS

This monograph, aimed at graduate students and researchers, explores the use of Hilbert space methods in function theory. Explaining how operator theory interacts with function theory in one and several variables, the authors journey from an accessible explanation of the techniques to their uses in cutting edge research.

Basic Complex Analysis skillfully combines a clear exposition of core theory with a rich variety of applications. Designed for undergraduates in mathematics, the physical sciences, and engineering who have completed two years of calculus and are taking complex analysis for the first time..

This book is dedicated to Victor Emmanuilovich Katsnelson on the occasion of his 75th birthday and celebrates his broad mathematical interests and contributions.Victor Emmanuilovich’s mathematical career has been based mainly at the Kharkov University and the Weizmann Institute. However, it also included a one-year guest professorship at Leipzig University in 1991, which led to him establishing close research contacts with the Schur analysis group in Leipzig, a collaboration that still continues today. Reflecting these three periods in Victor Emmanuilovich's career, present and former colleagues have contributed to this book with research inspired by him and presentations on their joint work. Contributions include papers in function theory (Favorov-Golinskii, Friedland-Goldman-Yomdin, Kheifets-Yuditskii) , Schur analysis, moment problems and related topics (Boiko-Dubovoy, Dyukarev, Fritzsche-Kirstein-Mädler), extension of linear operators and linear relations (Dijksma-Langer, Hassi-de Snoo, Hassi -Wietsma) and non-commutative analysis (Ball-Bolotnikov, Cho-Jorgensen).

This book covers Toeplitz operators, Hankel operators, and composition operators on both the Bergman space and the Hardy space. The setting is the unit disk and the main emphasis is on size estimates of these operators: boundedness, compactness, and membership in the Schatten classes. Most results concern the relationship between operator-theoretic properties of these operators and function-theoretic properties of the inducing symbols. Thus a good portion of the book is devoted to the study of analytic function spaces such as the Bloch space, Besov spaces, and BMOA, whose elements are to be used as symbols to induce the operators we study. The book is intended for both research mathematicians and graduate students in complex analysis and operator theory. The prerequisites are minimal; a graduate course in each of real analysis, complex analysis, and functional analysis should sufficiently prepare the reader for the book. Exercises and bibliographical notes are provided at the end of each chapter. These notes will point the reader to additional results and problems. Kehe Zhu is a professor of mathematics at the State University of New York at Albany. His previous books include Theory of Bergman Spaces (Springer, 2000, with H. Hedenmalm and B. Korenblum) and Spaces of Holomorphic Functions in the Unit Ball (Springer, 2005). His current research interests are holomorphic function spaces and operators acting on them.

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

Written as a textbook, A First Course in Functional Analysis is an introduction to basic functional analysis and operator theory, with an emphasis on Hilbert space methods. The aim of this book is to introduce the basic notions of functional analysis and operator theory without requiring the student to have taken a course in measure theory as a prerequisite. It is written and structured the way a course would be designed, with an emphasis on clarity and logical development alongside real applications in analysis. The background required for a student taking this course is minimal; basic linear algebra, calculus up to Riemann integration, and some acquaintance with topological and metric spaces.

The articles in this book are based on talks at a conference devoted to interrelations between function theory and the theory of operators. The main theme of the book is the role of Alexandrov-Clark measures. Two of the articles provide the introduction to the theory of Alexandrov-Clark measures and to its applications in the spectral theory of linear operators. The remaining articles deal with recent results in specific directions related to the theme of the book.

This third volume of problems from the William Lowell Putnam Competition is unlike the previous two in that it places the problems in the context of important mathematical themes. The authors highlight connections to other problems, to the curriculum and to more advanced topics. The best problems contain kernels of sophisticated ideas related to important current research, and yet the problems are accessible to undergraduates. The solutions have been compiled from the American Mathematical Monthly, Mathematics Magazine and past competitors. Multiple solutions enhance the understanding of the audience, explaining techniques that have relevance to more than the problem at hand. In addition, the book contains suggestions for further reading, a hint to each problem, separate from the full solution and background information about the competition. The book will appeal to students, teachers, professors and indeed anyone interested in problem solving as a gateway to a deep understanding of mathematics.

An excellent introduction to feedback control system design, this book offers a theoretical approach that captures the essential issues and can be applied to a wide range of practical problems. Its explorations of recent developments in the field emphasize the relationship of new procedures to classical control theory, with a focus on single input and output systems that keeps concepts accessible to students with limited backgrounds. The text is geared toward a single-semester senior course or a graduate-level class for students of electrical engineering. The opening chapters constitute a basic treatment of feedback design. Topics include a detailed formulation of the control design program, the fundamental issue of performance/stability robustness tradeoff, and the graphical design technique of loopshaping. Subsequent chapters extend the discussion of the loopshaping technique and connect it with notions of optimality. Concluding chapters examine controller design via optimization, offering a mathematical approach that is useful for multivariable systems.

MATHEMATICS / ALGEBRA This book is written for a very broad audience. There are no particular prerequisites for reading this book. We hope students of High Schools, Colleges, and Universities, as well as hobby mathematicians, will like and benefit from this book. The book is rigorous and self-contained. All results are proved (or the proofs are optional exercises) and stated as theorems. Important points are covered by examples and optional exercises. Additionally there are also two sections called More optional exercises (with answers). Modern technology uses complex numbers for just about everything. Actually, there is no way one can formulate quantum mechanics without resorting to complex numbers. Leonard Euler (1707-1786) considered it natural to introduce students to complex numbers much earlier than we do today. Even in his elementary algebra textbook he uses complex numbers throughout the book. Nils K. Oeijord is a science writer and a former assistant professor of mathematics at Tromsoe College, Norway. He is the author of The Very Basics of Tensors, and several other books in English and Norwegian. Nils K. Oeijord is the discoverer of the general genetic catastrophe (GGC).

The purpose of the corona workshop was to consider the corona problem in both one and several complex variables, both in the context of function theory and harmonic analysis as well as the context of operator theory and functional analysis. It was held in June 2012 at the Fields Institute in Toronto, and attended by about fifty mathematicians. This volume validates and commemorates the workshop, and records some of the ideas that were developed within. The corona problem dates back to 1941. It has exerted a powerful influence over mathematical analysis for nearly 75 years. There is material to help bring people up to speed in the latest ideas of the subject, as well as historical material to provide background. Particularly noteworthy is a history of the corona problem, authored by the five organizers, that provides a unique glimpse at how the problem and its many different solutions have developed. There has never been a meeting of this kind, and there has never been a volume of this kind. Mathematicians—both veterans and newcomers—will benefit from reading this book. This volume makes a unique contribution to the analysis literature and will be a valuable part of the canon for many years to come.

In this book, the authors introduce a matricial approach to the truncated complex moment problem and apply it to the case of moment matrices of flat data type, for which the columns corresponding to the homogeneous monomials in z and $\bar z$ of highest degree can be written in terms of monomials of lower degree. Necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence and uniqueness of representing measures are obtained in terms of positivity and extension criteria for moment matrices.

The focus of this book is on algebro-geometric solutions of completely integrable nonlinear partial differential equations in (1+1)-dimensions, also known as soliton equations. Explicitly treated integrable models include the KdV, AKNS, sine-Gordon, and Camassa-Holm hierarchies as well as the classical massive Thirring system. An extensive treatment of the class of algebro-geometric solutions in the stationary as well as time-dependent contexts is provided. The formalism presented includes trace formulas, Dubrovin-type initial value problems, Baker-Akhiezer functions, and theta function representations of all relevant quantities involved. The book uses techniques from the theory of differential equations, spectral analysis, and elements of algebraic geometry (most notably, the theory of compact Riemann surfaces). The presentation is rigorous, detailed, and self-contained, with ample background material provided in various appendices. Detailed notes for each chapter together with an exhaustive bibliography enhance the presentation offered in the main text.

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.
"The text covers a broad spectrum between basic and advanced complex variables on the one hand and between theoretical and applied or computational material on the other hand. With careful selection of the emphasis put on the various sections, examples, and exercises, the book can be used in a one- or two-semester course for undergraduate mathematics majors, a one-semester course for engineering or physics majors, or a one-semester course for first-year mathematics graduate students. It has been tested in all three settings at the University of Utah. The exposition is clear, concise, and lively. There is a clean and modern approach to Cauchy's theorems and Taylor series expansions, with rigorous proofs but no long and tedious arguments. This is followed by the rich harvest of easy consequences of the existence of power series expansions. Through the central portion of the text, there is a careful and extensive treatment of residue theory and its application to computation of integrals, conformal mapping and its applications to applied problems, analytic continuation, and the proofs of the Picard theorems. Chapter 8 covers material on infinite products and zeroes of entire functions. This leads to the final chapter which is devoted to the Riemann zeta function, the Riemann Hypothesis, and a proof of the Prime Number Theorem." -- Publisher.
In the modern study of Hilbert space operators there has been an increasingly subtle involvement with analytic function theory. This is evident in the analysis of subnormal operators, Toeplitz operators and Hankel operators, for example. On the other hand the operator theoretic viewpoint of interpolation by analytic functions is a powerful one. There has been significant activity in recent years, within these enriching interactions, and the time seemed right for an overview ot the main lines of development. The Advanced Study Institute 'Operators and Function Theory' in Lancaster, 1984, was devoted to this, and this book contains ex panded versions (and one contraction) of the main lecture prog ramme. These varied articles, by prominent researchers, include, for example, a survey of recent results on subnormal operators, recent work of Soviet mathematicians on Hankel and Toeplitz operators, expositions of the decomposition theory and inter polation theory for Bergman, Besov and Bloch spaces, with applic ations for special operators, the Krein space approach to inter polation problems, •• and much more. It is hoped that these proceedings will bring all this lively mathematics to a wider audience. Sincere thanks are due to the Scientific Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation for the generous support that made the institute possible, and to the London Mathematical Society and the British Council for important additional support. Warm thanks also go to Barry Johnson and the L.M.S. for early guidance, and to my colleague Graham Jameson for much organisational support.

The volume addresses important issues of human adaptation and change.
This open access textbook welcomes students into the fundamental theory of measure, integration, and real analysis. Focusing on an accessible approach, Axler lays the foundations for further study by promoting a deep understanding of key results. Content is carefully curated to suit a single course, or two-semester sequence of courses, creating a versatile entry point for graduate studies in all areas of pure and applied mathematics. Motivated by a brief review of Riemann integration and its deficiencies, the text begins by immersing students in the concepts of measure and integration. Lebesgue measure and abstract measures are developed together, with each providing key insight into the main ideas of the other approach. Lebesgue integration links into results such as the Lebesgue Differentiation Theorem. The development of products of abstract measures leads to Lebesgue measure on Rn. Chapters on Banach spaces, Lp spaces, and Hilbert spaces showcase major results such as the Hahn–Banach Theorem, Hölder's Inequality, and the Riesz Representation Theorem. An in-depth study of linear maps on Hilbert spaces culminates in the Spectral Theorem and Singular Value Decomposition for compact operators, with an optional interlude in real and complex measures. Building on the Hilbert space material, a chapter on Fourier analysis provides an invaluable introduction to Fourier series and the Fourier transform. The final chapter offers a taste of probability. Extensively class tested at multiple universities and written by an award-winning mathematical expositor, Measure, Integration & Real Analysis is an ideal resource for students at the start of their journey into graduate mathematics. A prerequisite of elementary undergraduate real analysis is assumed; students and instructors looking to reinforce these ideas will appreciate the electronic Supplement for Measure, Integration & Real Analysis that is freely available online.
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.
Complex Function Theory is a concise and rigorous introduction to the theory of functions of a complex variable. Written in a classical style, it is in the spirit of the books by Ahlfors and by Saks and Zygmund. Being designed for a one-semester course, it is much shorter than many of the standard texts. Sarason covers the basic material through Cauchy's theorem and applications, plus the Riemann mapping theorem. It is suitable for either an introductory graduate course or an undergraduate course for students with adequate preparation. The first edition was published with the title Notes on Complex Function Theory.

Explores the interrelations between real and complex numbers by adopting both generalization and specialization methods to move between them, while simultaneously examining their analytic and geometric characteristics Engaging exposition with discussions, remarks, questions, and exercises to motivate understanding and critical thinking skills Encludes numerous examples and applications relevant to science and engineering students
Reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces have developed into an important tool in many areas, especially statistics and machine learning, and they play a valuable role in complex analysis, probability, group representation theory, and the theory of integral operators. This unique text offers a unified overview of the topic, providing detailed examples of applications, as well as covering the fundamen-

tal underlying theory, including chapters on interpolation and approximation, Cholesky and Schur operations on kernels, and vector-valued spaces. Self-contained and accessibly written, with exercises at the end of each chapter, this unrivalled treatment of the topic serves as an ideal introduction for graduate students across mathematics, computer science, and engineering, as well as a useful reference for researchers working in functional analysis or its applications.

This book is intended as a continuation of my book "Parametrix Method in the Theory of Differential Complexes" (see [291]). There, we considered complexes of differential operators between sections of vector bundles and we strived more than for details. Although there are many applications to for maximal generality overdetermined systems, such an approach left me with a certain feeling of dissat- faction, especially since a large number of interesting consequences can be obtained without a great effort. The present book is conceived as an attempt to shed some light on these new applications. We consider, as a rule, differential operators having a simple structure on open subsets of Rn. Currently, this area is not being investigated very actively, possibly because it is already very highly developed actively (cf. for example the book of Palamodov [213]). However, even in this (well studied) situation the general ideas from [291] allow us to obtain new results in the qualitative theory of differential equations and frequently in definitive form. The greater part of the material presented is related to applications of the L- rent series for a solution of a system of differential equations, which is a convenient way of writing the Green formula. The culminating application is an analog of the theorem of Vitushkin [303] for uniform and mean approximation by solutions of an elliptic system. Somewhat afield are several questions on ill-posedness, but the parametrix method enables us to obtain here a series of hitherto unknown facts.

This coherent treatment from first principles is an ideal introduction for graduate students and a useful reference for experts.

This text offers background in function theory, Hardy functions, and probability as preparation for surveys of Gaussian processes, strings and spectral functions, and strings and spaces of integral functions. It addresses the relationship between the past and the future of a real, one-dimensional, stationary Gaussian process. 1976 edition.

In 1967 Walter K. Hayman published ‘Research Problems in Function Theory’, a list of 141 problems in seven areas of function theory. In the decades following, this list was extended to include two additional areas of complex analysis, updates on progress in solving existing problems, and over 520 research problems from mathematicians worldwide. It became known as ‘Hayman's List’. This Fiftieth Anniversary Edition contains the complete ‘Hayman's List’ for the first time in book form, along with 31 new problems by leading international mathematicians. This list has directed complex analysis research for the last half-century, and the new edition will help guide future research in the subject. The book contains up-to-date information on each problem, gathered from the international mathematics community, and where possible suggests directions for further investigation. Aimed at both early career and established researchers, this book provides the key problems and results needed to progress in the most important research questions in complex analysis, and documents the developments of the past 50 years.

A Comprehensive Course in Analysis by Poincaré Prize winner Barry Simon is a five-volume set that can serve as a graduate-level analysis textbook with a lot of additional bonus information, including hundreds of problems and numerous notes that extend the text and provide important historical background. Depth and breadth of exposition make this set a valuable reference source for almost all areas of classical analysis. Part 1 is devoted to real analysis. From one point of view, it presents the infinitesimal calculus of the twentieth century with the ultimate integral calculus (measure theory) and the ultimate differential calculus (distribution theory). From another, it shows the triumph of abstract spaces: topological spaces, Banach and Hilbert spaces, measure spaces, Riesz spaces, Polish spaces, locally convex spaces, Fréchet spaces, Schwartz space, and spaces. Finally it is the study of big techniques, including the Fourier series and transform, dual spaces, the Baire category, fixed point theorems, probability ideas, and Hausdorff dimension. Applications include the constructions of nowhere differentiable functions, Brownian motion, space-filling curves, solutions of the moment problem, Haar measure, and equilibrium measures in potential theory.

String theory says we live in a ten-dimensional universe, but that only four are accessible to our everyday senses. According to theorists, the missing six are curled up in bizarre structures known as Calabi-Yau manifolds. In The Shape of Inner Space, Shing-Tung Yau, the man who mathematically proved that these manifolds exist, argues that not only is geometry fundamental to string theory, it is also fundamental to the very nature of our universe. Time and again, where Yau has gone, physics has followed. Now for the first time, readers will follow Yau’s penetrating thinking on where we’ve been, and where mathematics will take us next. A fascinating exploration of a world we are only just beginning to grasp, The Shape of Inner Space will change the way we consider the universe on both its grandest and smallest scales.

Provides the reader with a deep appreciation of complex analysis and how this subject fits into mathematics. The first four chapters provide an introduction to complex analysis with many elementary and unusual applications. Chapters 5 to 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.

From the Preface: "This book was written for the active reader. The first part consists of problems, frequently preceded by definitions and motivation, and sometimes followed by corollaries and historical remarks... The second part, a very short one, consists of hints... The third part, the longest, consists of solutions: proofs, answers, or contructions, depending on the nature of the problem.... This is not an introduction to Hilbert space theory. Some knowledge of that subject is a prerequisite: at the very least, a study of the elements of Hilbert space theory should proceed concurrently with the reading of this book."

Mathematicians do not work in isolation. They stand in a long and time honored tradition. They write papers and (sometimes) books, they read the publications of fellow workers in the ?eld, and they meet other mathematicians at conferences all over the world. In this way, in contact with colleagues far away and nearby, from the past (via their writings) and from the present, scienti?c results are obtained whicharerecognizedasvalid.Andthat–remarkablyenough–regardlessofethnic background, political inclination or religion. In this process, some distinguished individuals play a special and striking role. They assume a position of leadership. They guide the people working with them through uncharted territory, thereby making a lasting imprint on the ?eld. So- thing which can only be accomplished through a combination of rare talents: - usually broad knowledge, unfailing intuition and a

certain kind of charisma that binds people together. AllofthisispresentinIsraelGohberg,theman-towhomthisbookisdedicated,on theoccasionof his 80thbirthday.This comes to the foregroundunmis-takably from the contributions from those who worked with him or whose life was a?ected by him. Gohberg'sexceptionalqualitiesarealsoapparentfromthe articleswritten by himself, sometimes jointly with others, that are reproduced in this book. Among these are stories of his life, some dealing with mathematical aspects, others of a more general nature. Also included are reminiscences paying tribute to a close colleaguewho isnotamongusanymore,speechesorreviewshighlightingthework and personality of a friend or esteemed colleague, and responses to the laudatio's connected with the several honorary degrees that were bestowed upon him.
Deals with various aspects of the theory of bounded linear operators on Hilbert space. This book offers information on weighted shift operators with scalar weights.

The present book is meant as a text for a course on complex analysis at the advanced undergradu-ate level, or first-year graduate level. Somewhat more material has been included than can be cov-ered 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 in-cluded 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 con-nections 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.
This book is an account of the theory of Hardy spaces in one dimension, with emphasis on some of the exciting developments of the past two decades or so. The last seven of the ten chapters are de-voted in the main to these recent developments. The motif of the theory of Hardy spaces is the inter-play between real, complex, and abstract analysis. While paying proper attention to each of the three aspects, the author has underscored the effectiveness of the methods coming from real analy-sis, many of them developed as part of a program to extend the theory to Euclidean spaces, where the complex methods are not available.