Functions Of One Complex Variable Graduate Texts In Mathematics Vol 11 V 1

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 discusses a variety of problems which are usually treated in a second course on the theory of functions of one complex variable, the level being gauged for graduate students. It treats several topics in geometric function theory as well as potential theory in the plane, covering in particular: conformal equivalence for simply connected regions, conformal equivalence for finitely connected regions, analytic covering maps, de Branges' proof of the Bieberbach conjecture, harmonic functions, Hardy spaces on the disk, potential theory in the plane. A knowledge of integration theory and functional analysis is assumed.

Basic treatment of the theory of analytic functions of a complex variable, touching on analytic functions of several real or complex variables as well as the existence theorem for solutions of differential systems where data is analytic. Also included is a theory of abstract complex manifolds of one complex dimension; holomorphic functions; Cauchy's integral, more. Exercises. 1973 edition.

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 text on complex variables is geared toward graduate students and undergraduates who have taken an introductory course in real analysis. It is a substantially revised and updated edition of the popular text by Robert B. Ash, offering a concise treatment that provides careful and complete explanations as well as numerous problems and solutions. An introduction presents basic definitions, covering topology of the plane, analytic functions, real-differentiability and the Cauchy-Riemann equations, and

exponential and harmonic functions. Succeeding chapters examine the elementary theory and the general Cauchy theorem and its applications, including singularities, residue theory, the open mapping theorem for analytic functions, linear fractional transformations, conformal mapping, and analytic mappings of one disk to another. The Riemann mapping theorem receives a thorough treatment, along with factorization of analytic functions. As an application of many of the ideas and results appearing in earlier chapters, the text ends with a proof of the prime number theorem.
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.
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 book is an introductory text in functional analysis. Unlike many modern treatments, it begins with the particular and works its way to the more general. From the reviews: "This book is an excellent text for a first graduate course in functional analysis....Many interesting and important applications are included....It includes an abundance of exercises, and is written in the engaging and lucid style which we have come to expect from the author." --MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS

"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

Functions of a Complex Variable and Some of Their Applications, Volume 1, discusses the fundamental ideas of the theory of functions of a complex variable. The book is the result of a complete rewriting and revision of a translation of the second (1957) Russian edition. Numerous changes and additions have been made, both in the text and in the solutions of the Exercises. The book begins with a review of arithmetical operations with complex numbers. Separate chapters discuss the fundamentals of complex analysis; the concept of conformal transformations; the most important of the elementary functions; and the complex potential for a plane vector field and the application of the simplest methods of function theory to the analysis of such a field. Subsequent chapters cover the fundamental apparatus of the theory of regular functions, i.e. basic integral theorems and expansions in series; the general concept of an analytic function; applications of the theory of residues; and polygonal domain mapping. This book is intended for undergraduate and postgraduate students of higher technical institutes and for engineers wishing to increase their knowledge of theory.

Textbooks, even excellent ones, are a reflection of their times. Form and content of books depend on what the students know already, what they are expected to learn, how the subject matter is regarded in relation to other divisions of mathematics, and even how fashionable the subject matter is. It is thus not surprising that we no longer use such masterpieces as Hurwitz and Courant's Funktionentheorie or Jordan's Cours d'Analyse in our courses. The last two decades have seen a significant change in the techniques used in the theory of functions of one complex variable. The important role played by the inhomogeneous Cauchy-Riemann equation in the current research has led to the reunification, at least in their spirit, of complex analysis in one and in several variables. We say reunification since we think that Weierstrass, Poincare, and others (in contrast to many of our students) did not consider them to be entirely separate subjects. Indeed, not only complex analysis in several variables, but also number theory, harmonic analysis, and other branches of mathematics, both pure and applied, have required a reconsidera tion of analytic continuation, ordinary differential equations in the complex domain, asymptotic analysis, iteration of holomorphic functions, and many other subjects from the classic theory of functions of one complex variable. This ongoing reconsideration led us to think that a textbook incorporating some of these new perspectives and techniques had to be written.

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.

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.

???This monograph provides a concise, accessible snapshot of key topics in several complex variables, including the Cauchy Integral Formula, sequences of holomorphic functions, plurisubharmonic functions, the Dirichlet problem, and meromorphic functions. Based on a course given at Université de Montréal, this brief introduction covers areas of contemporary importance that are not mentioned in most treatments of the subject, such as modular forms, which are essential for Wiles' theorem and the unification of quantum theory and general relativity. Also covered is the Riemann manifold of a function, which generalizes the Riemann surface of a function of a single complex variable and is a topic that is well-known in one complex variable, but rarely treated in several variables. Many details, which are intentionally left out, as well as many theorems are stated as problems, providing students with carefully structured instructive exercises. Prerequisites for use of this book are functions of one complex variable, functions of several real variables, and topology, all at the undergraduate level. Lectures on Several Complex Variables will be of interest to advanced undergraduate and beginning undergraduate students, as well as mathematical researchers and professors.

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

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.

The theory of analytic functions of several complex variables enjoyed a period of remarkable development in the middle part of the twentieth century. After initial successes by Poincare and others in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the theory encountered obstacles that prevented it from growing quickly into an analogue of the theory for functions of one complex variable. Beginning in the 1930s, initially through the work of Oka, then H. Cartan, and continuing with the work of Grauert, Remmert, and others, new tools were introduced into the theory of several complex variables that resolved many of the open problems and fundamentally changed the landscape of the subject. These tools included a central role for sheaf theory and increased uses of topology and algebra. The book by Gunning and Rossi was the first of the modern era of the theory of several complex variables, which is distinguished by the use of these methods. The intention of Gunning and Rossi's book is to provide an extensive introduction to the Oka-Cartan theory and some of its applications, and to the general theory of analytic spaces. Fundamental concepts and techniques are discussed as early as possible. The first chapter covers material suitable for a one-semester graduate course, presenting many of the central problems and techniques, often in special cases. The later chapters give more detailed expositions of sheaf theory for analytic functions and the theory of complex analytic spaces. Since its original publication, this book has become a classic resource for the modern approach to functions of several complex variables and the theory of analytic spaces. Further information about this book, including updates, can be found at the following URL:

www.ams.org/bookpages/chel-368.
Functions of a complex variable are used to solve applications in various branches of mathematics, science, and engineering. Functions of a Complex Variable: Theory and Technique is a book in a special category of influential classics because it is based on the authors' extensive experience in modeling complicated situations and providing analytic solutions. The book makes available to readers a comprehensive range of these analytical techniques based upon complex variable theory. Advanced topics covered include asymptotics, transforms, the Wiener-Hopf method, and dual and singular integral equations. The authors provide many exercises, incorporating them into the body of the text. Audience: intended for applied mathematicians, scientists, engineers, and senior or graduate-level students who have advanced knowledge in calculus and are interested in such subjects as complex variable theory, function theory, mathematical methods, advanced engineering mathematics, and mathematical physics.
This book is based on a first-year graduate course I gave three times at the University of Chicago. As it was addressed to graduate students who intended to specialize in mathematics, I tried to put the classical theory of functions of a complex variable in context, presenting proofs and points of view which relate the subject to other branches of mathematics. Complex analysis in one variable is ideally suited to this attempt. Of course, the branches of mathema tics one chooses, and the connections one makes, must depend on personal taste and knowledge. My own leaning towards several complex variables will be apparent, especially in the notes at the end of the different chapters. The first three chapters deal largely with classical material which is avai lable in the many books on the subject. I have tried to present this material as efficiently as I could, and, even here, to show the relationship with other branches of mathematics. Chapter 4 contains a proof of Picard's theorem; the method of proof I have chosen has far-reaching generalizations in several complex variables and in differential geometry. The next two chapters deal with the Runge approximation theorem and its many applications. The presentation here has been strongly influenced by work on several complex variables.
This book provides a systematic introduction to functions of one complex variable. Its novel feature is the consistent use of special color representations – so-called phase portraits – which visualize functions as images on their domains. Reading Visual Complex Functions requires no prerequisites except some basic knowledge of real calculus and plane geometry. The text is self-contained and covers all the main topics usually treated in a first course on complex analysis. With separate chapters on various construction principles, conformal mappings and Riemann surfaces it goes somewhat beyond a standard programme and leads the reader to more advanced themes. In a second storyline, running parallel to the course outlined above, one learns how properties of complex functions are reflected in and can be read off from phase portraits. The book contains more than 200 of these pictorial representations which endow individual faces to analytic functions. Phase portraits enhance the intuitive understanding of concepts in complex analysis and are expected to be useful tools for anybody working with special functions – even experienced researchers may be inspired by the pictures to new and challenging questions. Visual Complex Functions may also serve as a companion to other texts or as a reference work for advanced

readers who wish to know more about phase portraits.
The authors’ aim here is to present a precise and concise treatment of those parts of complex analysis that should be familiar to every research mathematician. They follow a path in the tradition of Ahlfors and Bers by dedicating the book to a very precise goal: the statement and proof of the Fundamental Theorem for functions of one complex variable. They discuss the many equivalent ways of understanding the concept of analyticity, and offer a leisure exploration of interesting consequences and applications. Readers should have had undergraduate courses in advanced calculus, linear algebra, and some abstract algebra. No background in complex analysis is required.
This book is intended as a textbook for a first course in the theory of functions of one complex variable for students who are mathematically mature enough to understand and execute E - I) arguments. The actual pre requisites for reading this book are quite minimal; not much more than a stiff course in basic calculus and a few facts about partial derivatives. The topics from advanced calculus that are used (e.g., Leibniz's rule for differ entiating under the integral sign) are proved in detail. Complex Variables is a subject which has something for all mathematicians. In addition to having applications to other parts of analysis, it can rightly claim to be an ancestor of many areas of mathematics (e.g., homotopy theory, manifolds). This view of Complex Analysis as "An Introduction to Mathe matics" has influenced the writing and selection of subject matter for this book. The other guiding principle followed is that all definitions, theorems, etc.
This text is part of the International Series in Pure and Applied Mathematics. It is designed for junior, senior, and first-year graduate students in mathematics and engineering. This edition preserves the basic content and style of earlier editions and includes many new and relevant applications which are introduced early in the text. Topics include complex numbers, analytic functions, elementary functions, and integrals.
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.
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.
Functions of a Complex Variable provides all the material for a course on the theory of functions of a complex variable at the senior undergraduate and beginning graduate level. Also suitable for self-study, the book covers every topic essential to training students in complex analysis. It also incorporates special topics to enhance students’ understanding of the subject, laying the foundation for future studies in analysis, linear algebra, numerical analysis, geometry, number theory, physics, thermodynamics, or electrical engineering. After

introducing the basic concepts of complex numbers and their geometrical representation, the text describes analytic functions, power series and elementary functions, the conformal representation of an analytic function, special transformations, and complex integration. It next discusses zeros of an analytic function, classification of singularities, and singularity at the point of infinity; residue theory, principle of argument, Rouché's theorem, and the location of zeros of complex polynomial equations; and calculus of residues, emphasizing the techniques of definite integrals by contour integration. The authors then explain uniform convergence of sequences and series involving Parseval, Schwarz, and Poisson formulas. They also present harmonic functions and mappings, inverse mappings, and univalent functions as well as analytic continuation.

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.

Integral representations of holomorphic functions play an important part in the classical theory of functions of one complex variable and in multidimensional com plex analysis (in the later case, alongside with integration over the whole boundary aD of a domain D we frequently encounter integration over the Shilov boundary 5 = S(D)). They solve the classical problem of recovering at the points of a do main D a holomorphic function that is sufficiently well-behaved when approaching the boundary aD, from its values on aD or on S. Alongside with this classical problem, it is possible and natural to consider the following one: to recover the holomorphic function in D from its values on some set MeaD not containing S. Of course, M is to be a set of uniqueness for the class of holomorphic functions under consideration (for example, for the functions continuous in D or belonging to the Hardy class HP(D), p ~ 1).

This book is a translation by F. Steinhardt of the last of Carathéodory's celebrated text books, Funktiontheorie, Volume 1. Reviews & Endorsements A book by a master … Carathéodory himself regarded [it] as his finest achievement … written from a catholic point of view. -- Bulletin of the AMS

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.

This volume connects complex analysis with calculus, algebra, geometry, topology and analysis. Exercises and illustrations are provided throughout the text. Also included is information on Bergman Kernal and two boundary behaviour of conformal mappings.