Real Analysis Gerald B Folland Solutions Manual

A Readable yet Rigorous Approach to an Essential Part of Mathematical Thinking Back by popular demand, Real Analysis and Foundations, Third Edition bridges the gap between classic theoretical texts and less rigorous ones, providing a smooth transition from logic and proofs to real analysis. Along with the basic material, the text covers Riemann-Stieltjes integrals, Fourier analysis, metric spaces and applications, and differential equations. New to the Third Edition Offering a more streamlined presentation, this edition moves elementary number systems and set theory and logic to appendices and removes the material on wavelet theory, measure theory, differential forms, and the method of characteristics. It also adds a chapter on normed linear spaces and includes more examples and varying levels of exercises. Extensive Examples and Thorough Explanations Cultivate an In-Depth Understanding This best-selling book continues to give students a solid foundation in mathematical analysis and its applications. It prepares them for further exploration of measure theory, functional analysis, harmonic analysis, and beyond.

The description for this book, Introduction to Partial Differential Equations. (MN-17), Volume 17, will be forthcoming.

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.

"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.

Linear Algebra for the Young Mathematician is a careful, thorough, and rigorous introduction to linear algebra. It adopts a conceptual point of view, focusing on the notions of vector spaces and linear transformations, and it takes pains to provide proofs that bring out the essential ideas of the subject. It begins at the beginning, assuming no prior knowledge of the subject, but goes quite far, and it includes many topics not usually treated in introductory linear algebra texts, such as Jordan canonical form and the spectral theorem. While it concentrates on the finite-dimensional case, it treats the infinite-dimensional case as well. The book illustrates the centrality of linear algebra by providing numerous examples of its application within mathematics. It contains a wide variety of both conceptual and computational exercises at all levels, from the relatively straightforward to the quite challenging. Readers of this book will not only come away with the knowledge that the results of linear algebra are true, but also with a deep understanding of why they are true.

This classic text is written for graduate courses in functional analysis. This text is used in modern investigations in analysis and applied mathematics. This new edition includes up-to-date presentations of topics as well as more examples and exercises. New topics include Kakutani's fixed point theorem, Lamonosov's invariant subspace theorem, and an ergodic theorem. This text is part of the Walter Rudin Student Series in Advanced Mathematics.

This book provides the first coherent account of the area of analysis that involves the Heisenberg group, quantization, the Weyl calculus, the metaplectic representation, wave packets, and related concepts. This circle of ideas comes principally from mathematical physics, partial differential equations, and Fourier analysis, and it illuminates all these subjects. The principal features of the book are as follows: a thorough treatment of the representations of the Heisenberg group, their associated integral transforms, and the metaplectic representation; an exposition of the Weyl calculus of pseudodifferential operators, with emphasis on ideas coming from harmonic analysis and physics; a discussion of wave packet transforms and their applications; and a new development of Howe's theory of the oscillator semigroup.

This book presents a unified view of calculus in which theory and practice reinforces each other. It is about the theory and applications of derivatives (mostly partial), integrals, (mostly multiple or improper), and infinite series (mostly of functions rather than of numbers), at a deeper level than is found in the standard calculus books. Chapter topics cover: Setting the Stage, Differential Calculus, The Implicit Function Theorem and Its Applications, Integral Calculus, Line and Surface Integrals—Vector Analysis, Infinite Series, Functions Defined by Series and Integrals, and Fourier Series. For individuals with a sound knowledge of the mechanics of one-variable calculus and an acquaintance with linear algebra.

The object of this monograph is to give an exposition of the real-variable theory of Hardy spaces (HP spaces). This theory has attracted considerable attention in recent years because it led to a better understanding in Rn of such related topics as singular integrals, multiplier operators, maximal functions, and real-variable methods generally. Because of its fruitful development, a systematic exposition of some of the main parts of the theory is now desirable. In addition to this exposition, these notes contain a recasting of the theory in the more general setting where the underlying Rn is replaced by a homogeneous group. The justification for this wider scope comes from two sources: 1) the theory of semi-simple Lie groups and symmetric spaces, where such homogeneous groups arise naturally as "boundaries," and 2) certain classes of non-elliptic differential equations (in particular those connected with several complex variables), where the model cases occur on homogeneous groups. The example which has been most widely studied in recent years is that of the Heisenberg group.

Never HIGHLIGHT a Book Again! Virtually all of the testable terms, concepts, persons, places, and events from the textbook are included. Cram101 Just the FACTS101 studyguides give all of the outlines, highlights, notes, and quizzes for your textbook with optional online comprehensive practice tests. Only Cram101 is Textbook Specific. Accompanys: 9780471317166 .

Consists of two separate but closely related parts. Originally published in 1966, the first section deals with elements of integration and has been updated and corrected. The latter half details the main concepts of Lebesgue measure and uses the abstract measure space approach of the Lebesgue integral because it strikes directly at the most important results—the convergence theorems.

CR Manifolds and the Tangential Cauchy Riemann Complex provides an elementary introduction to CR manifolds and the tangential Cauchy-Riemann Complex and presents some of the most important recent developments in the field. The first half of the book covers the basic definitions and background material concerning CR manifolds, CR functions, the tangential Cauchy-Riemann Complex and the Levi form. The second half of the book is devoted to two significant areas of current research. The first area is the holomorphic extension of CR functions. Both the analytic disc approach and the Fourier transform approach to this problem are presented. The second area of research is the integral kernal approach to the solvability of the tangential Cauchy-Riemann Complex. CR Manifolds and the Tangential Cauchy Riemann Complex will interest students and researchers in the field of several complex variable and partial differential equations.

Features an introduction to probability theory using measure theory. This work provides proofs of the essential introductory results and presents the measure theory and mathematical details in terms of intuitive probabilistic concepts, rather than as separate, imposing subjects.

A text for a first graduate course in real analysis for students in pure and applied mathematics, statistics, education, engineering, and economics.

This classic book is a text for a standard introductory course in real analysis, covering sequences and series, limits and continuity, differentiation, elementary transcendental functions, integration, infinite series and products, and trigonometric series. The author has scrupulously avoided any presumption at all that the reader has any knowledge of mathematical concepts until they are formally presented in the book. One significant way in which this book differs from other texts at this level is that the integral which is first mentioned is the Lebesgue integral on the real line. There are at least three good reasons for doing this. First, this approach is no more difficult to understand than is the traditional theory of the Riemann integral. Second, the readers will profit from acquiring a thorough understanding of Lebesgue integration on Euclidean spaces before they enter into a study of abstract measure theory. Third, this is the integral that is most useful to current applied mathematicians and theoretical scientists, and is essential for any serious work with trigonometric series. The exercise sets are a particularly attractive feature of this book. A great many of the exercises are projects of many parts which, when completed in the order given, lead the student by easy stages to important and interesting results. Many of the exercises are supplied with copious hints. This new printing contains a large number of corrections and a short author biography as well as a list of selected publications of the author. This classic book is a text for a standard introductory course in real analysis, covering sequences and series, limits and continuity, differentiation, elementary transcendental functions, integration, infinite series and products, and trigonometric series. The author has scrupulously avoided any presumption at all that the reader has any knowledge of mathematical concepts until they are formally presented in the book. - See more at: http://bookstore.ams.org/CHEL-376-H/#sthash.wHQ1vpdk.dpuf This classic book is a text for a standard introductory course in real analysis, covering sequences and series, limits and continuity, differentiation, elementary transcendental functions, integration, infinite series and products, and trigonometric series. The author has scrupulously avoided any presumption at all that the reader has any knowledge of mathematical concepts until they are formally presented in the book. One significant way in which this book differs from other texts at this level is that the integral which is first mentioned is the Lebesgue integral on the real line. There are at least three good reasons for doing this. First, this approach is no more difficult to understand than is the traditional theory of the Riemann integral. Second, the readers will profit from acquiring a thorough understanding of Lebesgue integration on Euclidean spaces before they enter into a study of abstract measure theory. Third, this is the integral that is most useful to current applied mathematicians and theoretical scientists, and is essential for any serious work with trigonometric series. The exercise sets are a particularly attractive feature of this book. A great many of the exercises are projects of many parts which, when completed in the order given, lead the student by easy stages to important and interesting results. Many of the exercises are supplied with copious hints. This new printing contains a large number of corrections and a short author biography as well as a list of selected publications of the author. This classic book is a text for a standard introductory course in real analysis, covering sequences and series, limits and continuity, differentiation, elementary transcendental functions, integration, infinite series and products, and trigonometric series. The author has scrupulously avoided any presumption at all that the reader has any knowledge of mathematical concepts until they are formally presented in the book. - See more at: http://bookstore.ams.org/CHEL-376-H/#sthash.wHQ1vpdk.dpuf

A uniquely accessible book for general measure and integration, emphasizing the real line, Euclidean space, and the underlying role of translation in real analysis Measure and Integration: A Concise Introduction to Real Analysis presents the basic concepts and methods that are important for successfully reading and understanding proofs. Blending coverage of both fundamental and specialized topics, this book serves as a practical and thorough introduction to measure and integration, while also facilitating a basic understanding of real analysis. The author develops the theory of measure and integration on abstract measure spaces with an emphasis of the real line and Euclidean space. Additional topical coverage includes: Measure spaces, outer measures, and extension theorems Lebesgue measure on the line and in Euclidean space Measurable functions, Egoroff's theorem, and Lusin's theorem Convergence theorems for integrals Product measures and Fubini's theorem Differentiation theorems for functions of real variables Decomposition theorems for signed measures Absolute continuity and the Radon-Nikodym theorem Lp spaces, continuous-function spaces, and duality theorems Translation-invariant subspaces of L2 and applications The book's presentation lays the foundation for further study of functional analysis, harmonic analysis, and probability, and its treatment of real analysis highlights the fundamental role of translations. Each theorem is accompanied by opportunities to employ the concept, as numerous exercises explore applications including convolutions, Fourier transforms, and differentiation across the integral sign. Providing an efficient and readable treatment of this classical subject, Measure and Integration: A Concise Introduction to Real Analysis is a useful book for courses in real analysis at the graduate level. It is also a valuable reference for practitioners in the mathematical sciences.

This book not only provides a lot of solid information about real analysis, it also answers those questions which students want to ask but cannot figure how to formulate. To read this book is to spend time with one of the modern masters in the subject. --Steven G. Krantz, Washington University, St. Louis One of the major assets of the book is Korner's very personal writing style. By keeping his own engagement with the material continually in view, he invites the reader to a similarly high level of involvement. And the witty and erudite asides that are sprinkled throughout the book are a real pleasure. --Gerald Folland, University of Washingtion, Seattle Many students acquire knowledge of a large number of theorems and methods of calculus without being able to say how they hang together. This book provides such students with the coherent account that they need. A Companion to Analysis explains the problems which must be resolved in order to obtain a rigorous development of the calculus and shows the student how those problems are dealt with. Starting with the real line, it moves on to finite dimensional spaces and then to metric spaces. Readers who work through this text will be ready for such courses as measure theory, functional analysis, complex analysis and differential geometry. Moreover, they will be well on the road which leads from mathematics student to mathematician. Able and hard working students can use this book for independent study, or it can be used as the basis for an advanced undergraduate or elementary graduate course. An appendix contains a large number of accessible but non-routine problems to improve knowledge and technique.

This book, first published in 1996, introduces students to optimization theory and its use in economics and allied disciplines. The first of its three parts examines the existence of solutions to optimization problems in Rn, and how these solutions may be identified. The second part explores how solutions to optimization problems change with changes in the underlying parameters, and the last part provides an extensive description of the fundamental principles of finite- and infinite-horizon dynamic programming. Each chapter contains a number of detailed examples explaining both the theory and its applications for first-year master's and graduate students. 'Cookbook' procedures are accompanied by a discussion of when such methods are guaranteed to be successful, and, equally importantly, when they could fail. Each result in the main body of the text is also accompanied by a complete proof. A preliminary chapter and three appendices are designed to keep the book mathematically self-contained.

Originally published in 2010, reissued as part of Pearson's modern classic series.

This text, derived from third-year postings from Terence Tao's blog, presents a second graduate course in real analysis in a writing style that is accessible and enlightening. Topics include fundamentals of functional analysis, point-set topology, abstract harmonic analysis, and the theory of Sobolev spaces and distributions. The writing provides not only tools of analysis, but also insight into how to think about mathematics.

Real AnalysisModern Techniques and Their ApplicationsJohn Wiley & Sons

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 two-volume text in harmonic analysis introduces a wealth of analytical results and techniques. It is largely self-contained and useful to graduates and researchers in pure and applied analysis. Numerous exercises and problems make the text suitable for self-study and the classroom alike. The first volume starts with classical one-dimensional topics: Fourier series; harmonic functions; Hilbert transform. Then the higher-dimensional Calderón–Zygmund and Littlewood–Paley theories are developed. Probabilistic methods and their applications are discussed, as are applications of harmonic analysis to partial differential equations. The volume concludes with an introduction to the Weyl calculus. The second volume goes beyond the classical to the highly contemporary and focuses on multilinear aspects of harmonic analysis: the bilinear Hilbert transform; Coifman–Meyer theory; Carleson's resolution of the Lusin conjecture; Calderón's commutators and the Cauchy integral on Lipschitz curves. The material in this volume has not previously appeared together in book form.

This book presents the theory and applications of Fourier series and integrals, eigenfunction expansions, and related topics, on a level suitable for advanced undergraduates. It includes material on Bessel functions, orthogonal polynomials, and Laplace transforms, and it concludes with chapters on generalized functions and Green's functions for ordinary and partial differential equations. The book deals almost exclusively with aspects of these subjects that are useful in physics and engineering, and includes a wide variety of applications. On the theoretical side, it uses ideas from modern analysis to develop the concepts and reasoning behind the techniques without getting bogged down in the technicalities of rigorous proofs.

A Course in Abstract Harmonic Analysis is an introduction to that part of analysis on locally compact groups that can be done with minimal assumptions on the nature of the group. As a generalization of classical Fourier analysis, this abstract theory creates a foundation for a great deal of modern analysis, and it contains a number of elegant resul

Suitable for a one- or two-semester course, Advanced Calculus: Theory and Practice expands on the material covered in elementary calculus and presents this material in a rigorous manner. The text improves students' problem-solving and proof-writing skills, familiarizes them with the historical development of calculus concepts, and helps them understand the connections among different topics. The book takes a motivating approach that makes ideas less abstract to students. It explains how various topics in calculus may seem unrelated but in reality have common roots. Emphasizing historical perspectives, the text gives students a glimpse into the development of calculus and its ideas from the age of Newton and Leibniz to the twentieth century. Nearly 300 examples lead to important theorems as well as help students develop the necessary skills to closely examine the theorems. Proofs are also presented in an accessible way to students. By strengthening skills gained through elementary calculus, this textbook leads students toward mastering calculus techniques. It will help them succeed in their future mathematical or engineering studies.

"This two-volume text in harmonic analysis introduces a wealth of analytical results and techniques. It is largely self-contained, and will be useful to graduate students and researchers in both pure and applied analysis. Numerous exercises and problems make the text suitable for self-study and the classroom alike. This first volume starts with classical one-dimensional topics: Fourier series; harmonic functions; Hilbert transform. Then the higher-dimensional Calderâon-Zygmund and Littlewood-Paley theories are developed. Probabilistic methods and their applications are discussed, as are applications of harmonic analysis to partial differential equations. The volume concludes with an introduction to the Weyl calculus. The second volume goes beyond the classical to the highly contemporary, and focuses on multilinear aspects of harmonic analysis: the bilinear Hilbert transform; Coifman-Meyer theory; Carleson's resolution of the Lusin conjecture; Calderâon's commutators and the Cauchy integral on Lipschitz curves. The material in this volume has not previously appeared together in book form"--

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.

This book provides a detailed examination of the central assertions of measure theory in n-dimensional Euclidean space and emphasizes the roles of Hausdorff measure and the capacity in characterizing the fine properties of sets and functions. Topics covered include a quick review of abstract measure theory, theorems and differentiation in Mn, lower Hausdorff measures, area and coarea formulas for Lipschitz mappings and related change-of-variable formulas, and Sobolev functions and functions of bounded variation. The text provides complete proofs of many key results omitted from other books, including Besicovitch's Covering Theorem, Rademacher's Theorem (on the differentiability a.e. of Lipschitz functions), the Area and Coarea Formulas, the precise structure of Sobolev and BV functions, the precise structure of sets of finite perimeter, and Alexandro's Theorem (on the twice differentiability a.e. of convex functions). Topics are carefully selected and the proofs succinct, but complete, which makes this book ideal reading for applied mathematicians and graduate students in applied mathematics.

A concise guide to the core material in a graduate level real analysis course.

This volume develops the classical theory of the Lebesgue integral and some of its applications. The integral is initially presented in the context of n-dimensional Euclidean space, following a thorough study of the concepts of outer measure and measure. A more general treatment of the integral, based on an axiomatic approach, is later given. Closely related topics in real variables, such as functions of bounded variation, the Riemann-Stieltjes integral, Fubini's theorem, L(p)) classes, and various results about differentiation are examined in detail. Several applications of the theory to a specific branch of analysis--harmonic analysis--are also provided. Among these applications are basic facts about convolution operators and Fourier series, including results for the conjugate function and the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function. Measure and Integral: An Introduction to Real Analysis provides an introduction to real analysis for student interested in mathematics, statistics, or probability. Requiring only a basic familiarity with advanced calculus, this volume is an excellent textbook for advanced undergraduate or first-year graduate student in these areas.

This text on partial differential equations is intended for readers who want to understand the theoretical underpinnings of modern PDEs in settings that are important for the applications without using extensive analytic tools required by most advanced texts. The assumed mathematical background is at the level of multivariable calculus and basic metric space material, but the latter is recalled as relevant as the text progresses. The key goal of this book is to be mathematically complete without overwhelming the reader, and to develop PDE theory in a manner that reflects how researchers would think about the material. A concrete example is that distribution theory and the concept of weak solutions are introduced early because while these ideas take some time for the students to get used to, they are fundamentally easy and, on the other hand, play a central role in the field. Then, Hilbert spaces that are quite important in the later development are introduced via completions which give essentially all the features one wants without the overhead of measure theory. There is additional material provided for readers who would like to learn more than the core material, and there are numerous exercises to help solidify one's understanding. The text should be suitable for advanced undergraduates or for beginning graduate students including those in engineering or the sciences.

This self-contained treatment of measure and integration begins with a brief review of the Riemann integral and proceeds to a construction of Lebesgue measure on the real line. From there the reader is led to the general notion of measure, to the construction of the Lebesgue integral on a measure space, and to the major limit theorems, such as the Monotone and Dominated Convergence Theorems. The treatment proceeds to L^p spaces, normed linear spaces that are shown to be complete (i.e., Banach spaces) due to the limit theorems. Particular attention is paid to L^2 spaces as Hilbert spaces, with a useful geometrical structure. Having gotten quickly to the heart of the matter, the text proceeds to broaden its scope. There are further constructions of measures, including Lebesgue measure on n-dimensional Euclidean space. There are also discussions of surface measure, and more generally of Riemannian manifolds and the measures they inherit, and an appendix on the integration of differential forms. Further geometric aspects are explored in a chapter on Hausdorff measure. The text also treats probabilistic concepts, in chapters on ergodic theory, probability spaces and random variables, Wiener measure and Brownian motion, and martingales. This text will prepare graduate students for more advanced studies in functional analysis, harmonic analysis, stochastic analysis, and geometric measure theory.

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.

Superb, self-contained graduate-level text covers standard theorems concerning linear systems, existence and uniqueness of solutions, and dependence on parameters. Focuses on stability theory and its applications to oscillation phenomena, self-excited oscillations, more. Includes exercises.

Quantum field theory has been a great success for physics, but it is difficult for mathematicians to learn because it is mathematically incomplete. Folland, who is a mathematician, has spent considerable time digesting the physical theory and sorting out the mathematical issues in it. Fortunately for mathematicians, Folland is a gifted expositor. The purpose of this book is to present the elements of quantum field theory, with the goal of understanding the behavior of elementary particles rather than building formal mathematical structures, in a form that will be comprehensible to mathematicians. Rigorous definitions and arguments are presented as far as they are available, but the text proceeds on a more informal level when necessary, with due care in identifying the difficulties. The book begins with a review of classical physics and quantum mechanics, then proceeds through the construction of free quantum fields to the perturbation-theoretic development of interacting field theory and renormalization theory, with emphasis on quantum electrodynamics. The final two chapters present the functional integral approach and the elements of gauge field theory, including the Salam–Weinberg model of electromagnetic and weak interactions.

Developed over years of classroom use, this textbook provides a clear and accessible approach to real analysis. This modern interpretation is based on the author’s lecture notes and has been meticulously tailored to motivate students and inspire readers to explore the material, and to continue exploring even after they have finished the book. The definitions, theorems, and proofs contained within are presented with mathematical rigor, but conveyed in an accessible manner and with language and motivation meant for students who have not taken a previous course on this subject. The text covers all of the topics essential for an introductory course, including Lebesgue measure, measurable functions, Lebesgue integrals, differentiation, absolute continuity, Banach and Hilbert spaces, and more. Throughout each chapter, challenging exercises are presented, and the end of each section includes additional problems. Such an inclusive approach creates an abundance of opportunities for readers to develop their understanding, and aids instructors as they plan their coursework. Additional resources are available online, including expanded chapters, enrichment exercises, a detailed course outline, and much more. Introduction to Real Analysis is intended for first-year graduate students taking a first course in real analysis, as well as for instructors seeking detailed lecture material with structure and accessibility in mind. Additionally, its content is appropriate for Ph.D. students in any scientific or engineering discipline who have taken a standard upper-level undergraduate real analysis course.