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NY: W.H. Freeman (Looseleaf) + Solutions Manual + SaplingPlus access for ~$117 Willolabs ... Office hours will be held using Collaborate Ultra. TEXTBOOKS REQUIRED: Real Analysis - Royden & Fitzpatrick ...

A User-Friendly Introduction to Lebesgue Measure and Integration provides a bridge between an undergraduate course in Real Analysis and a first graduate-level course in Measure Theory and Integration. The main goal of this book is to prepare students for what they may encounter in graduate school, but will be useful for many beginning graduate students as well. The book starts with the fundamentals of measure theory that are gently approached through the very concrete example of Lebesgue measure. With this approach, Lebesgue integration becomes a natural extension of Riemann integration. Next, -spaces are defined. Then the book turns to a discussion of limits, the basic idea covered in a first analysis course. The book also discusses in detail such questions as: When does a sequence of Lebesgue integrable functions converge to a Lebesgue integrable function? What does that say about the sequence of integrals? Another core idea from a first analysis course is completeness. Are these -spaces complete? What exactly does that mean in this setting? This book concludes with a brief overview of General Measures. An appendix contains suggested projects suitable for end-of-course papers or presentations. The book is written in a very reader-friendly manner, which makes it appropriate for students of varying degrees of preparation, and the only prerequisite is an undergraduate course in Real Analysis.

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 concise text is intended as an introductory course in measure and integration. It covers essentials of the subject, providing ample motivation for new concepts and theorems in the form of discussion and remarks, and with many worked-out examples. The novelty of Measure and Integration: A First Course is in its style of exposition of the standard material in a student-friendly manner. New concepts are introduced progressively from less abstract to more abstract so that the subject is felt on solid footing. The book starts with a review of Riemann integration as a motivation for the necessity of introducing the concepts of measure and integration in a general setting. Then the text slowly evolves from the concept of an outer measure of subsets of the set of real line to the concept of Lebesgue measurable sets and Lebesgue measure, and then to the concept of a measure, measurable function, and integration in a more general setting. Again, integration is first introduced with non-negative functions, and then progressively with real and complex-valued functions. A chapter on Fourier transform is introduced only to make the reader realize the importance of the subject to another area of analysis that is essential for the study of advanced courses on partial differential equations. Key Features Numerous examples are worked out in detail. Lebesgue measurability is introduced only after convincing the reader of its necessity. Integrals of a non-negative measurable function is defined after motivating its existence as limits of integrals of simple measurable functions. Several inquisitive questions and important conclusions are displayed prominently. A good number of problems with liberal hints is provided at the end of each chapter. The book is so designed that it can be used as a text for a one-semester course during the first year of a master's program in mathematics or at the senior undergraduate level. About the Author M. Thamban Nair is a professor of mathematics at the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, India. He was a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Grenoble, France through a French government scholarship, and also held visiting positions at Australian National University, Canberra, University of Kaiserslautern, Germany, University of St-Etienne, France, and Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China. The broad area of Prof. Nair ' s research is in functional analysis and operator equations, more specifically, in the operator theoretic aspects of inverse and ill-posed problems. Prof. Nair has published more than 70 research papers in nationally and internationally reputed journals in the areas of spectral approximations, operator equations, and inverse and ill-posed problems. He is also the author of three books: Functional Analysis: A First Course (PHI-Learning, New Delhi), Linear Operator Equations: Approximation and Regularization (World Scientific, Singapore), and Calculus of One Variable (Ane Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi), and he is also co-author of Linear Algebra (Springer, New York).

Research on the economic origins of democracy and dictatorship has shifted away from the impact of growth and turned toward the question of how different patterns of growth - equal or unequal - shape regime change. This book offers a new theory of the historical relationship between economic modernization and the emergence of democracy on a global scale, focusing on the effects of land and income inequality. Contrary to most mainstream arguments, Ben W. Ansell and David J. Samuels suggest that democracy is more likely to emerge when rising, yet politically disenfranchised, groups demand more influence because they have more to lose, rather than when threats of redistribution to elite interests are low.

It is impossible to understand modern economics without knowledge of the basic tools of gametheory and mechanism design. This book provides a graduate-level introduction to the economic modeling of strategic behavior. The goal is to teach Economics doctoral students the tools of game theory and mechanism design that all economists should know.

As requested by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Interagency Committee for Extramural Mathematics Programs (ICEMAP), this report updates the 1984 Report known as the "David Report." Specifically, the charge directed the committee to (1) update that report, describing the infrastructure and support for U.S. mathematical sciences research; (2) assess trends and progress over the intervening five years against the recommendations of the 1984 Report; (3) briefly assess the field scientifically and identify significant opportunities for research, including cross-disciplinary collaboration; and (4) make appropriate recommendations designed to ensure that U.S. mathematical sciences research will meet national needs in coming years. Of the several components of the mathematical sciences community requiring action, its wellspring--university research departments--is the primary focus of this report. The progress and promise of research--described in the 1984 Report relative to theoretical development, new applications, and the refining and deepening of old applications--have if anything increased since 1984, making mathematics research ever more valuable to other sciences and technology. Although some progress has been made since 1984 in the support for mathematical sciences research, the goals set in the 1984 Report have not been achieved. Practically all of the increase in funding has gone into building the infractructure, which had deteriorated badly by 1984. While graduate and postdoctoral research, computer facilities, and new institutes have benefited from increased resources, some of these areas are still undersupported by the standards of other sciences. And in the area of research support for individual investigators, almost no progress has been made. A critical storage of qualified mathematical sciences researchers still looms, held at bay for the moment by a large influx of foreign researchers, an uncertain solution in the longer term. While government has responded substantially to the 1984 Report's recommendations, particularly in the support of infrastructure, the universities generally have not, so that the academic foundations of the mathematical sciences research enterprise are as shaky now as in 1984. The greatet progress has been made in the mathematics sciences community, whose members have shown a growing awareness of the problems confronting their discipline and increased interest in dealing with the problems, particularly in regard to communication with the public and government agencies and involvement in education. (AA)

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.

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