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Besides the terseness, Rudin's outlines of these topics do not provide the reader with their full mathematical machinery, leaving out many important subtleties and non-elementary constructions (e.g., PMA develops forms in a way that only implicitly references their tensorial nature, defining them as formal expressions that are only meaningful behind an integral sign, rather than a mathematical construction in their own right, while measure theory is developed somewhat unconventionally using ...

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Walter Rudin (May 2, 1921 – May 20, 2010) was an Austrian-American mathematician and professor of Mathematics at the University of Wisconsin – Madison. In addition to his contributions to complex and harmonic analysis, Rudin was known for his mathematical analysis textbooks: Principles of Mathematical Analysis, Real and Complex Analysis, and Functional Analysis (informally referred to by students as "Baby Rudin", "Papa Rudin", and "Grandpa Rudin", respectively). Rudin wrote Principles of ...

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Principles of Mathematical Analysis is a comprehensive guide, with eleven chapters which cover concepts relating to mathematical analysis. The book starts with an introduction on concepts such as normal, real and complex fields, sets which are ordered, an extended system of real numbers and Euclidean spaces.

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On p.2, Rudin pulls out of a hat a formula which, given a rational number p, produces another rational number q such that q 2 is closer to 2 than p 2 is. This exercise points to a way one could

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Walter Rudin The third edition of this well known text continues to provide a solid foundation in mathematical analysis for undergraduate and first-year graduate students. The text begins with a discussion of the real number system as a complete ordered field. (Dedekind's construction is now treated in an appendix to Chapter I.)

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Walter Rudins Buch „Principles of Mathematical Analysis“ polarisiert seit Genartion seine Leser, die einen nennen es reine 'Bourbakisten Propaganda', andere möchten es kanonisieren; auf jeden Fall ist es eine der prägnantesten Einführung in die (reelle) Analysis in moderner Darstellung und wird oft als „Baby Rudin“ bezeichnet – in Abgrenzung zum „Big Rudin“ (Real and Complex Analysis).

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Walter Rudin Explains set theory, sequences, continuity, differentiation, integrals, and vector-space concepts.

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

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

Written by a master mathematical expositor, this classic text reflects the results of the intense period of research and development in the area of Fourier analysis in the decade preceding its first publication in 1962. The enduringly relevant treatment is geared toward advanced undergraduate and graduate students and has served as a fundamental resource for more than five decades. The self-contained text opens with an overview of the basic theorems of Fourier analysis and the structure of locally compact Abelian groups. Subsequent chapters explore idempotent measures, homomorphisms of group algebras, measures and Fourier transforms on thin sets, functions of Fourier transforms, closed ideals in L1(G), Fourier analysis on ordered groups, and closed subalgebras of L1(G). Helpful Appendixes contain background information on topology and topological groups, Banach spaces and algebras, and measure theory.

Real analysis is difficult. For most students, in addition to learning new material about real numbers, topology, and sequences, they are also learning to read and write rigorous proofs for the first time. The Real Analysis Lifesaver is an innovative guide that helps students through their first real analysis course while giving them the solid foundation they need for further study in proof-based math. Rather than presenting polished proofs with no explanation of how they were devised, The Real Analysis Lifesaver takes a two-step approach, first showing students how to work backwards to solve the crux of the problem, then showing them how to write it up formally. It takes the time to provide plenty of examples as well as guided "fill in the blanks" exercises to solidify understanding. Newcomers to real analysis can feel like they are drowning in new symbols, concepts, and an entirely new way of thinking about math. Inspired by the popular Calculus Lifesaver, this book is refreshingly straightforward and full of clear explanations, pictures, and humor. It is the lifesaver that every drowning student needs. The essential "lifesaver" companion for any course in real analysis Clear, humorous, and easy-to-read style Teaches students not just what the proofs are, but how to do them—in more than 40 worked-out examples Every new definition is accompanied by examples and important clarifications Features more than 20 "fill in the blanks" exercises to help internalize proof techniques Tried and tested in the classroom

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Around 1970, an abrupt change occurred in the study of holomorphic functions of several complex variables. Sheaves vanished into the back ground, and attention was focused on integral formulas and on the "hard analysis" problems that could be attacked with them: boundary behavior, complex-tangential phenomena, solutions of the J-problem with control over growth and smoothness, quantitative theorems about zero-varieties, and so on. The present book describes some of these developments in the simple setting of the unit ball of en. There are several reasons for choosing the ball for our principal stage. The ball is the prototype of two important classes of regions that have been studied in depth, namely the strictly pseudoconvex domains and the bounded symmetric ones. The presence of the second structure (i.e., the existence of a transitive group of automorphisms) makes it possible to develop the basic machinery with a minimum of fuss and bother. The principal ideas can be presented quite concretely and explicitly in the ball, and one can quickly arrive at specific theorems of obvious interest. Once one has seen these in this simple context, it should be much easier to learn the more complicated machinery (developed largely by Henkin and his co-workers) that extends them to arbitrary strictly pseudoconvex domains. In some parts of the book (for instance, in Chapters 14-16) it would, however, have been unnatural to confine our attention exclusively to the ball, and no significant simplifications would have resulted from such a restriction.