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Fundamentals of Functional Analysis Functional Analysis

This book introduces the basic principles of functional analysis and areas of Banach space theory that are close to nonlinear analysis and topology. The text can be used in graduate courses or for independent study. It includes a large number of exercises of different levels of difficulty, accompanied by hints.

A Friendly Approach to Functional Analysis Springer

Functional analysis owes much of its early impetus to problems that arise in the calculus of variations. In turn, the methods developed there have been applied to optimal control, an area that also requires new tools, such as nonsmooth analysis. This self-contained textbook gives a complete course on all these topics. It is written by a leading specialist who is also a noted expositor. This book provides a thorough introduction to functional analysis and includes many novel elements as well as the standard topics. A short course on nonsmooth analysis and geometry completes the first half of the book whilst the second half concerns the calculus of variations and optimal control. The author provides a comprehensive course on these subjects, from their inception through to the present. A notable feature is the inclusion of recent, unifying developments on regularity, multiplier rules, and the Pontryagin maximum principle, which appear here for the first time in a textbook. Other major themes include existence and Hamilton-Jacobi methods. The many substantial examples, and the more than

three hundred exercises, treat such topics as viscosity solutions, nonsmooth Lagrangians, the logarithmic Sobolev inequality, periodic trajectories, and systems theory. They also touch lightly upon several fields of application: mechanics, economics, resources, finance, control engineering. Functional Analysis, Calculus of Variations and Optimal Control is intended to support several different courses at the first-year or second-year graduate level, on functional analysis, on the calculus of variations and optimal control, or on some combination. For this reason, it has been organized with customization in mind. The text also has considerable value as a reference. Besides its advanced results in the calculus of variations and optimal control, its polished presentation of certain other topics (for example convex analysis, measurable selections, metric regularity, and nonsmooth analysis) will be appreciated by researchers in these and related fields.

Functional Analysis Springer Science & Business Media

Includes sections on the spectral resolution and spectralrepresentation of self adjoint operators, invariant subspaces,strongly continuous one-parameter semigroups, the index ofoperators, the trace formula of Lidskii, the Fredholm determinant,and more. * Assumes prior knowledge of Naive set theory, linear algebra,point set topology, basic complex variable, and realvariables. * Includes an appendix on the Riesz representation theorem.

An Introduction to Functional Analysis Springer

Science & Business Media

The first part of a self-contained, elementary textbook, combining linear functional analysis, nonlinear functional analysis, numerical functional analysis, and their substantial applications with each other. As such, the book addresses undergraduate students and beginning graduate students of mathematics, physics, and engineering who want to learn how functional analysis elegantly solves mathematical problems which relate to our real world. Applications concern ordinary and partial differential equations, the method of finite elements, integral equations, special functions, both the Schroedinger approach and the Feynman approach to quantum physics, and quantum statistics. As a prerequisite, readers should be familiar with some basic facts of calculus. The second part has been published under the title,

Applied Functional Analysis: Main Principles and Their Applications.

Functional Analysis Elsevier

It begins in Chapter 1 with an introduction to the necessary foundations, including the Arzelà–Ascoli theorem, elementary Hilbert space theory, and the Baire Category Theorem. Chapter 2 develops the three fundamental principles of functional analysis (uniform boundedness, open mapping theorem, Hahn–Banach theorem) and discusses reflexive spaces and the James space. Chapter 3 introduces the weak

and weak topologies and includes the theorems of Banach–Alaoglu, Banach–Dieudonné, Eberlein–Šmulyan, Kre&ibreve;n–Milman, as well as an introduction to topological vector spaces and applications to ergodic theory. Chapter 4 is devoted to Fredholm theory. It includes an introduction to the dual operator and to compact operators, and it establishes the closed image theorem. Chapter 5 deals with the spectral theory of bounded linear operators. It introduces complex Banach and Hilbert spaces, the continuous functional calculus for self-adjoint and normal operators, the Gelfand spectrum, spectral measures, cyclic vectors, and the spectral theorem. Chapter 6 introduces unbounded operators and their duals. It establishes the closed image theorem in this setting and extends the functional calculus and spectral measure to unbounded self-adjoint operators on Hilbert spaces. Chapter 7 gives an introduction to strongly continuous semigroups and

their infinitesimal generators. It includes foundational results about the dual semigroup and analytic semigroups, an exposition of measurable functions with values in a Banach space, and a discussion of solutions to the inhomogeneous equation and their regularity properties. The appendix establishes the equivalence of the Lemma of Zorn and the Axiom of Choice, and it contains a proof of Tychonoff's theorem. With 10 to 20 elaborate exercises at the end of each chapter, this book can be used as a text for a one-or-two-semester course on functional analysis for beginning graduate students. Prerequisites are first-year analysis and linear algebra, as well as some foundational material from the second-year courses on point set topology, complex analysis in one variable, and measure and integration.

Geometric Aspects of Functional Analysis Academic Press

Functional analysis arose from traditional topics of calculus and integral and differential equations. This accessible text by an internationally renowned teacher and author starts with

problems in numerical analysis and shows how they lead naturally to the concepts of functional analysis. Suitable for advanced undergraduates and graduate students, this book provides coherent explanations for complex concepts. Topics include Banach and Hilbert spaces, contraction mappings and other criteria for convergence, differentiation and integration in Banach spaces, the Kantorovich test for convergence of an iteration, and Rall's ideas of polynomial and quadratic operators. Numerous examples appear throughout the text.

A First Course in Functional Analysis Courier Corporation Text covers introduction to inner-product spaces, normed, metric spaces, and topological spaces; complete orthonormal sets, the Hahn-Banach Theorem and its consequences, and many other related subjects. 1966 edition.

Basic Methods of Linear Functional Analysis World Scientific Publishing Company In this introductory work on mathematical analysis, the noted mathematician Georgi E. Shilov begins with an extensive and important chapter on the basic structures of mathematical analysis.

Functional Analysis Springer Science & Business Media Massive compilation offers

detailed, in-depth discussions of vector spaces, Hahn-Banach theorem, fixed-point theorems, duality theory, Krein-Milman theorem, theory of compact operators, much more. Many examples and exercises. 32-page bibliography. 1965 edition.

Functional Analysis Springer Science & Business Media

This book is based on lectures given at "Mekhmat", the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics at Moscow State University, one of the top mathematical departments worldwide, with a rich tradition of teaching functional analysis. Featuring an advanced course on real and functional analysis, the book presents not only core material traditionally included in university courses of different levels, but also a survey of the most important results of a more subtle nature, which cannot be considered basic but which are useful for applications. Further, it includes several hundred exercises of varying difficulty with tips and references. The book is intended for graduate and PhD students studying real and

functional analysis as well as mathematicians and physicists whose research is related to functional analysis.

Elementary Functional Analysis Springer Science & Business Media

This book gives an introduction to Linear Functional Analysis, which is a synthesis of algebra, topology, and analysis. In addition to the basic theory it explains operator theory, distributions, Sobolev spaces, and many other things. The text is self-contained and includes all proofs, as well as many exercises, most of them with solutions. Moreover, there are a number of appendices, for example on Lebesgue integration theory. A complete introduction to the subject, Linear Functional Analysis will be particularly useful to readers who want to quickly get to the key statements and who are interested in applications to differential equations.

Functional Analysis in Clinical Treatment Academic Press

topics. However, only a modest preliminary knowledge is needed. In the first chapter, where we introduce an important topological concept, the so-called topological degree for continuous maps from subsets ofRn into Rn, you need not

know anything about functional analysis. Starting with Chapter 2, where infinite dimensions first appear, one should be familiar with the essential step of consider ing a sequence or a function of some sort as a point in the corresponding vector space of all such sequences or functions, whenever this abstraction is worthwhile. One should also work out the things which are proved in § 7 and accept certain basic principles of linear functional analysis quoted there for easier references, until they are applied in later chapters. In other words, even the 'completely linear' sections which we have included for your convenience serve only as a vehicle for progress in nonlinearity. Another point that makes the text introductory is the use of an essentially uniform mathematical language and way of thinking, one which is no doubt familiar from elementary lectures in analysis that did not worry much about its connections with algebra and topology. Of course we shall use some elementary

topological concepts, which may be new, but in fact only a few remarks here and there pertain to algebraic or differential topological concepts and methods.

Functional Analysis Springer

"A valuable reference." — American Scientist. Excellent graduate-level treatment of set theory, algebra and analysis for applications in engineering and science. Fundamentals, algebraic structures, vector spaces and linear transformations, metric spaces, normed spaces and inner product spaces, linear operators, more. A generous number of exercises have been integrated into the text. 1981 edition.

A First Look at Numerical Functional Analysis John Wiley & Sons

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Function Theory. Volume I —Elliptic Functions and Uniformizatton Theory C. L. Siegel Topics in Complex Function Theory. Volume II —Automorphic and Abelian Integrals C. L. Siegel Topics In Complex Function Theory. Volume III —Abelian Functions & Modular Functions of Several Variables J. J. Stoker Differential Geometry

Functional Analysis Springer

This collection of original papers related to the Israeli GAFA seminar (on Geometric Aspects of Functional Analysis) from the years 2006 to 2011 continues the long tradition of the previous volumes, which reflect the general trends of Asymptotic Geometric Analysis, understood in a broad sense, and are a source of inspiration for new research. Most of the papers deal with various aspects of the theory, including classical topics in the geometry of convex bodies, inequalities involving volumes of such bodies or more generally, logarithmically-concave measures, valuation theory, probabilistic and isoperimetric problems in the combinatorial setting, volume distribution on high-dimensional spaces and characterization of classical constructions in Geometry and Analysis (like the Legendre and Fourier transforms, derivation and others). All the papers here are original research papers.

Applied Functional Analysis
American Mathematical Soc.
The goal of this textbook is to provide an introduction to the methods and language of functional analysis, including Hilbert spaces, Fredholm theory for compact operators, and spectral theory of self-adjoint operators. It also presents the basic theorems and methods of abstract functional analysis and a few applications of these methods to Banach algebras and the theory of unbounded self-adjoint operators. The text corresponds to material for two semester courses (Part I and Part II, respectively), and it is as self-contained as possible. The only prerequisites for the first part are minimal amounts of linear algebra and calculus. However, for the second course (Part II), it is useful to have some knowledge of topology and measure theory. Each chapter is followed by numerous exercises, whose solutions are given at the end of the book.

Nonlinear Functional Analysis
Springer Science & Business Media
The book is based on courses taught by the author at Moscow State University. Compared to many other books on the subject, it is unique in that the exposition is based on extensive use of the language and elementary constructions of category theory. Among topics featured in the book are the theory of Banach and Hilbert tensor products, the

theory of distributions and weak topologies, and Borel operator calculus. The book contains many examples illustrating the general theory presented, as well as multiple exercises that help the reader to learn the subject. It can be used as a textbook on selected topics of functional analysis and operator theory. Prerequisites include linear algebra, elements of real analysis, and elements of the theory of metric spaces.

Real and Functional Analysis

Courier Corporation

This book provides a unique path for graduate or advanced undergraduate students to begin studying the rich subject of functional analysis with fewer prerequisites than is normally required. The text begins with a self-contained and highly efficient introduction to topology and measure theory, which focuses on the essential notions required for the study of functional analysis, and which are often buried within full-length overviews of the subjects. This is particularly useful for those in applied mathematics, engineering, or physics who need to have a firm grasp of functional analysis, but not necessarily some of the more abstruse

aspects of topology and measure theory normally encountered. The reader is assumed to only have knowledge of basic real analysis, complex analysis, and algebra. The latter part of the text provides an outstanding treatment of Banach space theory and operator theory, covering topics not usually found together in other books on functional analysis. Written in a clear, concise manner, and equipped with a rich array of interesting and important exercises and examples, this book can be read for an independent study, used as a text for a two-semester course, or as a self-contained reference for the researcher.

Linear Functional Analysis

Courier Corporation

This book provides an introduction to the ideas and methods of linear func tional analysis at a level appropriate to the final year of an undergraduate course at a British university. The prerequisites for reading it are a standard undergraduate knowledge of linear algebra and real analysis (including

the the ory of metric spaces). Part of the development of functional analysis can be traced to attempts to find a suitable framework in which to discuss differential and integral equa tions. Often, the appropriate setting turned out to be a vector space of real or complex-valued functions defined on some set. In general, such a vector space is infinite-dimensional. This leads to difficulties in that, although many of the elementary properties of finite-dimensional vector spaces hold in infinite dimensional vector spaces, many others do not. For example, in general infinite dimensional vector spaces there is no framework in which to make sense of an alytic concepts such as convergence and continuity. Nevertheless, on the spaces of most interest to us there is often a norm (which extends the idea of the length of a vector to a somewhat more abstract setting). Since a norm on a vector space gives rise to a metric on the space, it is now possible to do analysis in the space. As real or complex-

valued functions are often called functionals, the term functional analysis came to be used for this topic. We now briefly outline the contents of the book.

A Course in Functional Analysis

Courier Corporation

to the English Translation This is a concise guide to basic sections of modern functional analysis. Included are such topics as the principles of Banach and Hilbert spaces, the theory of multinormed and uniform spaces, the Riesz-Dunford holomorphic functional calculus, the Fredholm index theory, convex analysis and duality theory for locally convex spaces. With standard provisos the presentation is self-contained, exposing about a h- dred famous "named" theorems furnished with complete proofs and culminating in the Gelfand-Nalmark-Segal construction for C*-algebras. The first Russian edition was printed by the Siberian Division of "Nauka" P- lishers in 1983. Since then the monograph has served as the standard textbook on functional analysis at the University of Novosibirsk. This volume is translated from the second Russian edition printed by the Sobolev Institute of Mathematics of the Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences· in 1995. It incorporates new sections on Radon measures, the Schwartz spaces of distributions, and a supplementary

list of theoretical exercises and problems. This edition was typeset using AMS-'lEX, the American Mathematical Society's 'lEX system. To clear my conscience completely, I also confess that := stands for the definor, the assignment operator, signifies the end of the proof.