Complex Analysis

Complex Analysis and Applications, Second Edition explains complex analysis for students of applied mathematics and engineering. Restructured and completely revised, this textbook first develops the theory of complex analysis, and then examines its geometrical interpretation and application to Dirichlet and Neumann boundary value problems. A discussion of complex analysis now forms the first three chapters of the book, with a description of conformal mapping and its application to boundary value problems for the two-dimensional Laplace equation forming the final two chapters. This new structure enables students to study theory and applications separately, as needed. In order to maintain brevity and clarity, the text limits the application of complex analysis to two-dimensional boundary value problems related to temperature distribution, fluid flow, and electrostatics. In each case, in order to show the relevance of complex analysis, each application is preceded by mathematical background that demonstrates how a real valued potential function and its related complex potential can be derived from the mathematics that describes the physical situation.

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.

The basics of what every scientist and engineer should know, from complex numbers, limits in the complex plane, and complex functions to Cauchy's theory, power series, and applications of residues. 1974 edition.

All needed notions are developed within the book: with the exception of fundamentals which are presented in introductory lectures, no other knowledge is assumed Provides a more in-depth introduction to the subject than other existing books in this area Over 400 exercises including hints for solutions are included

This second edition presents a collection of exercises on the theory of analytic functions, including completed and detailed solutions. It introduces students to various applications and aspects of the theory of analytic functions not always touched on in a first course, while also addressing topics of interest to electrical engineering students (e.g., the realization of rational functions and its connections to the theory of linear systems and state space representations of such systems). It provides examples of important Hilbert spaces of analytic functions (in particular the Hardy space and the Fock space), and also includes a section reviewing essential aspects of topology, functional analysis and Lebesgue integration. Benefits of the 2nd edition Rational functions are now covered in a separate chapter. Further, the section on conformal mappings has been expanded.

Complex analysis can be a difficult subject and many introductory texts are just too ambitious for today’s students. This book takes a lower starting point than is traditional and concentrates on explaining the key ideas through worked examples and informal explanations, rather than through "dry" theory.

Complex analysis is a classic and central area of mathematics, which is studied and exploited in a range of important fields, from number theory to engineering. Introduction to Complex Analysis was first published in 1985, and for this much awaited second edition the text has been considerably expanded, while retaining the style of the original. More detailed presentation is given of elementary topics, to reflect the knowledge base of current students. Exercise sets have been substantially revised and enlarged, with carefully graded exercises at the end of each chapter. This is the latest addition to the growing list of Oxford undergraduate textbooks in mathematics, which includes: Biggs: Discrete Mathematics 2nd Edition, Cameron: Introduction to Algebra, Needham: Visual Complex Analysis, Kaye and Wilson: Linear Algebra, Acheson: Elementary Fluid Dynamics, Jordan and Smith: Nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equations, Smith: Numerical Solution of Partial Differential Equations, Wilson: Graphs, Colourings and the Four-Colour Theorem, Bishop: Neural Networks for Pattern Recognition, Gelman and Nolan: Teaching Statistics.

THIS IS A DRAFT MANUSCRIPT VERSION. This version of the book is being made available to benefit students who wish to have a copy of the book before the final print version is available. This version preserves the beautifully hand-drawn illustrations of the original. THIS IS A DRAFT MANUSCRIPT VERSION. After having taught the traditional senior-level undergraduate complex variables course many times, and after writing some dozen research papers incorporating the elements of this subject, the first author became aware of a need for a "down to earth" presentation of the important applicable features. The development here is intuitive and inductive as opposed to the usual rigorous and deductive presentations. Mathematical maturity of the reader is not required, as no use is made of epsilon-delta arguments. The inductive exposition offered here requires that the reader first study in detail specific concrete examples; she is then called upon to "conjecture" general truths based on her experience with special cases. In this way the essential facts needed for a good working knowledge of complex analysis are made to stand out clearly, and the intricacies of the subject are mastered from first-hand experience. The only background required of the reader is the usual three semester intuitive level calculus course given at most colleges and universities in the freshman and sophomore years. Even then, it is assumed that the reader has only a very vague appreciation for the more subtle aspects of the calculus such as infinite series and improper integrals. While a rigorous formulation of the subject is absent from these pages, there is no attempt to "water down" the information needed

in practical applications. Indeed, use is made of material and intuitive insights which the authors have gleaned from their own research in complex variables which is not usually found in text books. As an example, unusual stress is placed upon actually visualizing specific functions through graphical representations. The exact definition of an analytic function is not presented until the fourth chapter, even though the concept is used in the second and third chapters. The student is made to see that she can deal with a concept even though it is not precisely formulated, and that definitions often evolve slowly as experience is gained with special cases. Thus the reader gradually develops a "feel" for this subject. It is hoped that this intuitive presentation will be of value to a wide audience of readers. It can be used as a text book for the usual one semester undergraduate complex variable course given in the junior or senior year. Since this intuitive presentation proceeds at a considerably faster pace than most rigorous texts, advanced topics not usually given in a one semester course can be included. Mathematical maturity is not required of the student, and even advanced sophomores should be able to profit from this course. If the professor also wishes to introduce a rigorous development of complex analysis, this text can serve as a tool for "anchoring the students' feet to the ground" so that they will better appreciate the need for a deductive development. Engineers and physicists usually welcome intuitive developments of advanced mathematics, and this presentation might be of value in a one semester course for them. This book is also intended for self-study. There are many example problems, and every problem posed for the reader is solved in detail in an appendix. In addition, each chapter is followed by review problems which are also solved in full in the appendix. Students who have taken the traditional course in complex analysis might find that reading this book helps to add concreteness to the general theoretical development they have witnessed.
Shorter version of Markushevich's Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable, appropriate for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in complex analysis. More than 300 problems, some with hints and answers. 1967 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 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.

Based on two conferences held in Trento, Italy, this volume contains 13 research papers and two survey papers on complex analysis and complex algebraic geometry. The main topics addressed by these leading researchers include: Mori theory polynomial hull vector bundles q-convexity Lie groups and actions on complex spaces hypercomplex structures pseudoconvex domains projective varieties Peer-reviewed and extensively referenced, Complex Analysis and Geometry contains recent advances and important research results. It also details several problems that remain open, the resolution of which could further advance the field.

Explores the interrelations between real and complex numbers by adopting both generalization and specialization methods to move between them, while simultaneously examining their analytic and geometric characteristics Engaging exposition with discussions, remarks, questions, and exercises to motivate understanding and critical thinking skills Encludes numerous examples and applications relevant to science and engineering students

Research topics in the book include complex dynamics, minimal surfaces, fluid flows, harmonic, conformal, and polygonal mappings, and discrete complex analysis via circle packing. The nature of this book is different from many mathematics texts: the focus is on student-driven and technology-enhanced investigation. Interlaced in the reading for each chapter are examples, exercises, explorations, and projects, nearly all linked explicitly with computer applets for visualization and hands-on manipulation.

The Second Edition of this acclaimed text helps you apply theory to real-world applications in mathematics, physics, and engineering. It easily guides you through complex analysis with its excellent coverage of topics such as series, residues, and the evaluation of integrals; multi-valued functions; conformal mapping; dispersion relations; and analytic continuation. Worked examples plus a large number of assigned problems help you understand how to apply complex concepts and build your own skills by putting them into practice. This edition features many new problems, revised sections, and an entirely new chapter on analytic continuation.

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.

The guide that helps students study faster, learn better, and get top grades More than 40 million students have trusted Schaum's to help them study faster, learn better, and get top grades. Now Schaum's is better than ever-with a new look, a new format with hundreds of practice problems, and completely updated information to conform to the latest developments in every field of study. Fully compatible with your classroom text, Schaum's highlights all the important facts you need to know. Use Schaum's to shorten your study time-and get your best test scores! Schaum's Outlines-Problem Solved.

"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"--

This unusual and lively textbook offers a clear and intuitive approach to the classical and beautiful theory of complex variables. With very little dependence on advanced concepts from several-variable calculus and topology, the text focuses on the authentic complex-variable ideas and techniques. Accessible to students at their early stages of mathematical study, this full first year course in complex analysis offers new and interesting motivations for classical results and introduces related topics stressing motivation and technique. Numerous illustrations, examples, and now 300 exercises, enrich the text. Students who master this textbook will emerge with an excellent grounding in complex analysis, and a solid understanding of its wide applicability.

A thorough introduction to the theory of complex functions emphasizing the beauty, power, and counterintuitive nature of the subject Written with a reader-friendly approach, Complex Analysis: A Modern First Course in Function Theory features a self-contained, concise development of the fundamental principles of complex analysis. After laying groundwork on complex numbers and the calculus and geometric mapping properties of functions of a complex variable, the author uses power series as a unifying theme to define and study the many rich and occasionally surprising properties of analytic functions, including the Cauchy theory and residue theorem. The book concludes with a treatment of harmonic functions and an epilogue on the Riemann mapping theorem. Thoroughly classroom tested at multiple universities, Complex Analysis: A Modern First Course in Function Theory features: Plentiful exercises, both computational and theoretical, of varying levels of difficulty, including several that could be used for student projects Numerous figures to illustrate geometric concepts and constructions used in proofs Remarks at the conclusion of each section that place the main concepts in context, compare and contrast results with the calculus of real functions, and provide historical notes Appendices on the basics of sets and functions and a handful of useful results from advanced calculus Appropriate for students majoring in pure or applied mathematics as well as physics or engineering, Complex Analysis: A Modern First Course in Function Theory is an ideal textbook for a one-semester course in complex analysis for those with a strong foundation in multivariable calculus. The logically complete book also serves as a key reference for mathematicians, physicists, and engineers and is an excellent source for anyone interested in independently learning or reviewing the beautiful subject of complex analysis.

A standard source of information of functions of one complex variable, this text has retained its wide popularity in this field by being consistently rigorous without becoming needlessly concerned with advanced or overspecialized material. Difficult points have been clarified, the book has been reviewed for accuracy, and notations and terminology have been modernized. Chapter 2, Complex Functions, features a brief section on the change of length and area under conformal mapping, and much of Chapter 8, Global-Analytic Functions, has been rewritten in order to introduce readers to the terminology of germs and sheaves while still emphasizing that classical concepts are the backbone of the theory. Chapter 4, Complex Integration, now includes a new and simpler proof of the general form of Cauchy's theorem. There is a short section on the Riemann zeta function, showing the use of residues in a more exciting situation than in the computation of definite integrals.

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.

At its core, this concise textbook presents standard material for a first course in complex analysis at the advanced undergraduate level. This distinctive text will prove most rewarding for students who have a genuine passion for mathematics as well as certain mathematical maturity. Primarily aimed at undergraduates with working knowledge of real analysis and metric spaces, this book can also be used to instruct a graduate course. The text uses a conversational style with topics purposefully apportioned into 21 lectures, providing a suitable format for either independent study or lecture-based teaching. Instructors are invited to rearrange the order of topics according to their own vision. A clear and rigorous exposition is supported by engaging examples and exercises unique to each lecture; a large number of exercises contain useful calculation problems. Hints are given for a selection of the more difficult exercises. This text furnishes the reader with a means of learning complex analysis as well as a subtle introduction to careful mathematical reasoning. To guarantee a student’s progression, more advanced topics are spread out over several lectures. This text is based on a one-semester (12 week) undergraduate course in complex analysis that the author has taught at the Australian National University for over twenty years. Most of the principal facts are deduced from Cauchy’s Independence of Homotopy Theorem allowing us to obtain a clean derivation of Cauchy’s Integral Theorem and Cauchy’s Integral Formula. Setting the tone for the entire book, the material begins with a proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra to demonstrate the power of complex numbers and concludes with a proof of another major milestone, the Riemann Mapping Theorem, which is rarely part of a one-semester undergraduate course.

International Series of Monographs in Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 86, Some Topics in Complex Analysis deals with a variety of topics related to complex analysis. This book discusses the method of comparison, periods of an integral, generalized Joukowski transformations, and Koebe's distortion theorems. The deductions from the maximum-modulus principle, canonical products and genus of an I.F., and Weierstrass's primary factors are also reviewed. This text likewise considers Mittag-Leffler's theorem, summation of series by the calculus of residues, definition of regular functions by integrals, and Riemann zeta function. This publication is a good reference for students and specialists researching in the field of applied and pure mathematics.

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.

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.

This user-friendly textbook follows Weierstrass' approach to offer a self-contained introduction to complex analysis.

Modern Real and Complex Analysis Thorough, well-written, and encyclopedic in its coverage, this textoffers a lucid presentation of all the topics essential to graduatestudy in analysis. While maintaining the strictest standards ofrigor, Professor Gelbaum's approach is designed to appeal tointuition whenever possible. Modern Real and Complex Analysisprovides up-to-date treatment of such subjects as the Daniellintegration, differentiation, functional analysis and Banachalgebras, conformal mapping and Bergman's kernels, defectivefunctions, Riemann surfaces and uniformization, and the role ofconvexity in analysis. The text supplies an abundance of exercisesand illustrative examples to reinforce learning, and extensivenotes and remarks to help clarify important points.

A First Course in Complex Analysis was developed from lecture notes for a one-semester undergraduate course taught by the authors. For many students, complex analysis is the first rigorous analysis (if not mathematics) class they take, and these notes reflect this. The authors try to rely on as few concepts from real analysis as possible. In particular, series and sequences are treated from scratch.

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.

A new edition of a classic textbook on complex analysis with an emphasis on translating visual intuition to rigorous proof.

In this textbook, a concise approach to complex analysis of one and several variables is presented. After an introduction of Cauchy‘s integral theorem general versions of Runge‘s approximation theorem and Mittag-Leffler‘s theorem are discussed. The fi rst part ends with an analytic characterization of simply connected domains. The second part is concerned with functional analytic methods: Fréchet and Hilbert spaces of holomorphic functions, the Bergman kernel, and unbounded operators on Hilbert spaces to tackle the theory of several variables, in particular the inhomogeneous Cauchy-Riemann equations and the d-bar Neumann operator. Contents Complex numbers and functions Cauchy’s Theorem and Cauchy’s formula Analytic continuation Construction and approximation of holomorphic functions Harmonic functions Several complex variables Bergman spaces The canonical solution operator to Nuclear Fréchet spaces of holomorphic functions The -complex The twisted -complex and Schrödinger operators

A selection of some important topics in complex analysis, intended as a sequel to the author's Classical complex analysis (see preceding entry). The five chapters are devoted to analytic continuation; conformal mappings, univalent functions, and nonconformal mappings; entire function; meromorphic fu

The new Second Edition of A First Course in Complex Analysis with Applications is a truly accessible introduction to the fundamental principles and applications of complex analysis. Designed for the undergraduate student with a calculus background but no prior experience with complex variables, this text discusses theory of the most relevant mathematical topics in a student-friendly manor. With Zill's clear and straightforward writing style, concepts are introduced through numerous examples and clear illustrations. Students are guided and supported through numerous proofs providing them with a higher level of mathematical insight and maturity. Each chapter contains a separate section on the applications of complex variables, providing students with the opportunity to develop a practical and clear understanding of complex analysis.

This volume presents a collection of contributions to an international conference on complex analysis and its applications held at the newly founded Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in January 1993. The aim of the conference was to advance the theoretical aspects of complex analysis and to explore the application of its techniques to physical and engineering problems. Three main areas were emphasised: Value distribution theory; Complex dynamical system and geometric function theory; and the Application of complex analysis to differential quations and physical engineering problems.

This radical approach to complex analysis replaces the standard calculational arguments with new geometric ones. Using several hundred diagrams this is a new visual approach to the topic.

Geometric Function Theory is that part of Complex Analysis which covers the theory of conformal and quasiconformal mappings. Beginning with the classical Riemann mapping theorem, there is a lot of existence theorems for canonical conformal mappings. On the other side there is an extensive theory of qualitative properties of conformal and quasiconformal mappings, concerning mainly a prior estimates, so called distortion theorems (including the Bieberbach conjecture with the proof of the Branges). Here a starting point was the classical Scharz lemma, and then Koebe's distortion theorem. There are several connections to mathematical physics, because of the relations to potential theory (in the plane). The Handbook of Geometric Function Theory contains also an article about constructive methods and further a Bibliography including applications eg: to electroxtatic problems, heat conduction, potential flows (in the plane). · A collection of independent survey articles in the field of GeometricFunction Theory · Existence theorems and qualitative properties of conformal and quasiconformal mappings · A bibliography, including many hints to applications in electrostatics, heat conduction, potential flows (in the plane).

This book examines the application of complex analysis methods to the theory of prime numbers. In an easy to understand manner, a connection is established between arithmetic problems and those of zero distribution for special functions. Main achievements in this field of mathematics are described. Indicated is a connection between the famous Riemann zeta-function and the structure of the universe, information theory, and quantum mechanics. The theory of Riemann zeta-function and, specifically, distribution of its zeros are presented in a concise and comprehensive way. The full proofs of some modern theorems are given. Significant methods of the analysis are also demonstrated as applied to fundamental problems of number theory.