图书基本信息

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内容概要

《实分析和泛函分析(第3版)(英文版)》内容简介:This book is meant as a text for a first year graduate course in analysis. Any standard course in undergraduate analysis will constitute sufficient preparation for its understanding, for instance, my Undergraduate Analysis. I assume that the reader is acquainted with notions of uniform convergence and the like.

In this third edition, I have reorganized the book by covering integration before functional analysis. Such a rearrangement fits the way courses are taught in all the places I know of. I have added a number of examples and exercises, as well as some material about integration on the real line (e.g. on Dirac sequence approximation and on Fourier analysis), and some material on functional analysis (e.g. the theory of the Gelfand transform in Chapter XVI). These upgrade previous exercises to sections in the text.

精彩短评

1、赋范空间的自同态(算子)是banach代数,积分理论关注对偶空间,阶梯函数覆盖所有空间。古典的黎曼积分是作为基本模型存在(形式保持不变),但是其应用范围推广了类比于自然数性质推广到多项式性质 紧算子的集合是所有连续算子构成环的一个双侧理想,连续函数空间的万有性:任意可分banach空间等价于连续空间C(0,1)的一个闭线性子空间;可分banach空间均有等价的严格凸范数 必线性同胚于一个严格凸空间。Gelfand – Naimark theorem。逆函数定理和隐函数定理及常微分方程存在定理都依据完备度量空间的压缩算子性质,其实就是同伦性质。里斯定理的本质就是将正线性泛函理解为积分;算子的连续性是像的连续性;拓扑空间上连续函数代数的极大理想空间和拓扑空间同胚

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