

Rudin: Translated

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Contents

Contents	i
Preface	1
1 The Real and Complex Number System	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Ordered Sets	3
1.3 Fields	4
1.4 The Real Field	4
1.5 The Extended Real Number System	4
1.6 The Complex Field	4
1.7 Euclidean Spaces	4
1.8 Appendix	5
2 Basic Topology	7
2.1 Finite, Countable, and Uncountable Sets	7
2.2 Metric Spaces	7
2.3 Compact Sets	7
2.4 Perfect Sets	7
2.5 Connected Sets	7

3	Numerical Sequences and Series	9
3.1	Convergent Sequences	9
3.2	Subsequences	9
3.3	Cauchy Sequences	9
3.4	Upper and Lower Limits	9
3.5	Some Special Sequences	9
3.6	Series	9
3.7	Series of Nonnegative Terms	9
3.8	The Number e	10
3.9	The Root and Ratio Tests	10
3.10	Power Series	10
3.11	Summations by Parts	10
3.12	Absolute Convergence	10
3.13	Addition and Multiplication of Series	10
3.14	Rearrangements	10
4	Continuity	11
4.1	Limits of Functions	11
4.2	Continuous Functions	11
4.3	Continuity and Compactness	11
4.4	Continuity and Connectedness	11
4.5	Discontinuities	11
4.6	Monotonic Functions	11
4.7	Infinite Limits and Limits at Infinity	11
5	Differentiation	13
5.1	The Derivative of a Real Function	13
5.2	Mean Value Theorem	13
5.3	The Continuity of Derivatives	13
5.4	L'Hospital's Rule	13
5.5	Derivatives of Higher Order	13
5.6	Taylor's Theorem	13
5.7	Differentiation of Vector-valued Functions	13
6	The Riemann-Stieltjes Integral	15
6.1	Definition and Existence of the Integral	15
6.2	Properties of the Integral	15
6.3	Integration and Differentiation	15
6.4	Integration of Vector-valued Functions	15
6.5	Rectifiable Curves	15
7	Sequences and Series of Functions	17
7.1	Discussion of Main Problem	17
7.2	Uniform Convergence	17
7.3	Uniform Convergence and Continuity	17
7.4	Uniform Convergence and Integration	17

7.5	Uniform Convergence and Differentiation	17
7.6	Equicontinuous Families of Functions	17
7.7	The Stone-Weierstrass Theorem	17
8	Some Special Functions	19
8.1	Power Series	19
8.2	The Exponentiation and Logarithmic Functions	19
8.3	The Trigonometric Functions	19
8.4	The Algebraic Completeness of the Complex Field	19
8.5	Fourier Series	19
8.6	The Gamma Function	19
9	Functions of Several Variables	21
9.1	Linear Transformations	21
9.2	Differentiation	21
9.3	The Contraction Principle	21
9.4	The Inverse Function Theorem	21
9.5	The Implicit Function Theorem	21
9.6	The Rank Theorem	21
9.7	Determinants	21
9.8	Derivatives of Higher Order	22
9.9	Differentiation of Integrals	22
10	Integration of Differential Forms	23
10.1	Integration	23
10.2	Primitive Mappings	23
10.3	Partitions of Unity	23
10.4	Change of Variables	23
10.5	Differential Forms	23
10.6	Simplexes and Chains	23
10.7	Stokes' Theorem	23
10.8	Closed Forms and Exact Forms	24
10.9	Vector Analysis	24
11	The Lebesgue Theory	25
11.1	Set Functions	25
11.2	Constructions of the Lebesgue Measure	25
11.3	Measure Spaces	25
11.4	Measurable Functions	25
11.5	Simple Functions	25
11.6	Integration	25
11.7	Comparison with the Riemann Integral	25
11.8	Integration of Complex Functions	26
11.9	Functions of Class \mathcal{L}^2	26
	Bibliography	27

Todo list

■ who is this book intended for?	1
■ what are the real prereqs? just some basic set theory?	1
■ change bullets to match with rudin	4

Preface

This project is founded on the glorious book by Walter Rudin; *Principle of Mathematical Analysis*^[1].

This book is intended for...

The prerequisites for this book are

who is this book intended for?

what are the real prereqs?
just some basic set theory?

Chapter 1

The Real and Complex Number System

1.1 Introduction

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1.2 Ordered Sets

Often when we talk about collections of things (people, cars, dogs, etc.) we talk about how they compare to each other (height, top speed, cuteness respectively). *But*, we can only do this because we have a way in which these objects relate to each other. My dog is *of course* cuter than yours, so I might say my dog is better than yours. Symbolically, I might write this as

$$\text{your dog} < \text{my dog}$$

where “ $<$ ” can be read as “is less cute than” in this particular scenario, but in others, it might mean “has a lower top speed” or really anything else you can think of. We could even take all dogs and compare them in lots of different ways, such as by weight, or tail length, or number of hairs, or...

There are a lot of ways, but the idea is that with a collection of objects we often like to talk about how they relate to each other and how we can compare objects of this underlying collection or set. The following definition puts this in terms we will use through the rest of the book.

Definition 1.2.1. If we let S be a set, then an *order* on S is a relation, often denoted $<$, with two extra properties.

- If x and y are in S , then *only one* of the following is true.

$$x < y, \quad x = y, \quad y < x$$

- If x, y and z are in S and $x < y$ and $y < z$, then $x < z$.

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with rudin

Note that we did not define what the symbol $>$ means, but as is often done we will use it because mathematics is nothing without some abuses of notation. If we write $x > y$, take that to mean $y < x$, but instead you may read it as x is “greater than” y or x is “larger than” y . Along with this notation, we will use $x \leq y$ to mean that x is either less than y or it is equal to y , but we don’t know which. Similarly with \geq .

While in english (and many other languages) we rely on context to understand what set and order people are using when they talk, in mathematics we have to be very pedantic. Hence the following definition.

Definition 1.2.2. An *ordered set* is a set, together with an order defined on said set.

Going back to the dogs, people often say “Nate, your dog is *the cutest*” which would imply, if taken literally, that there is no dog that is cuter than mine. People love these kind of extremes. We have a whole book dedicated to people who are the *most* at something (The Guinness World Records) and it comes out every year. We also have the olympics to find more of the *most* people. The fastest person on land, the fastest person in water, the fastest person on land/water/wheel (triathlon). We love this kind of thing, and of course some people are also interested in the slowest.::

1.3 Fields

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1.4 The Real Field

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1.5 The Extended Real Number System

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1.6 The Complex Field

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1.7 Euclidean Spaces

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1.8 Appendix

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Chapter 2

Basic Topology

2.1 Finite, Countable, and Uncountable Sets

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2.2 Metric Spaces

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2.3 Compact Sets

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2.4 Perfect Sets

filler content...

2.5 Connected Sets

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Chapter 3

Numerical Sequences and Series

3.1 Convergent Sequences

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3.2 Subsequences

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3.3 Cauchy Sequences

filler content...

3.4 Upper and Lower Limits

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3.5 Some Special Sequences

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3.6 Series

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3.7 Series of Nonnegative Terms

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3.8 The Number e

filler content...

3.9 The Root and Ratio Tests

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3.10 Power Series

filler content...

3.11 Summations by Parts

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3.12 Absolute Convergence

filler content...

3.13 Addition and Multiplication of Series

filler content...

3.14 Rearrangements

filler content...

Chapter 4

Continuity

4.1 Limits of Functions

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4.2 Continuous Functions

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4.3 Continuity and Compactness

filler content...

4.4 Continuity and Connectedness

filler content...

4.5 Discontinuities

filler content...

4.6 Monotonic Functions

filler content...

4.7 Infinite Limits and Limits at Infinity

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Chapter 5

Differentiation

5.1 The Derivative of a Real Function

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5.2 Mean Value Theorem

filler content...

5.3 The Continuity of Derivatives

filler content...

5.4 L'Hospital's Rule

filler content...

5.5 Derivatives of Higher Order

filler content...

5.6 Taylor's Theorem

filler content...

5.7 Differentiation of Vector-valued Functions

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Chapter 6

The Riemann-Stieltjes Integral

6.1 Definition and Existence of the Integral

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6.2 Properties of the Integral

filler content...

6.3 Integration and Differentiation

filler content...

6.4 Integration of Vector-valued Functions

filler content...

6.5 Rectifiable Curves

filler content...

Chapter 7

Sequences and Series of Functions

7.1 Discussion of Main Problem

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7.2 Uniform Convergence

filler content...

7.3 Uniform Convergence and Continuity

filler content...

7.4 Uniform Convergence and Integration

filler content...

7.5 Uniform Convergence and Differentiation

filler content...

7.6 Equicontinuous Families of Functions

filler content...

7.7 The Stone-Weierstrass Theorem

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Chapter 8

Some Special Functions

8.1 Power Series

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8.2 The Exponentiation and Logarithmic Functions

filler content...

8.3 The Trigonometric Functions

filler content...

8.4 The Algebraic Completeness of the Complex Field

filler content...

8.5 Fourier Series

filler content...

8.6 The Gamma Function

filler content...

Chapter 9

Functions of Several Variables

9.1 Linear Transformations

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9.2 Differentiation

filler content...

9.3 The Contraction Principle

filler content...

9.4 The Inverse Function Theorem

filler content...

9.5 The Implicit Function Theorem

filler content...

9.6 The Rank Theorem

filler content...

9.7 Determinants

filler content...

9.8 Derivatives of Higher Order

filler content...

9.9 Differentiation of Integrals

filler content...

Chapter 10

Integration of Differential Forms

10.1 Integration

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10.2 Primitive Mappings

filler content...

10.3 Partitions of Unity

filler content...

10.4 Change of Variables

filler content...

10.5 Differential Forms

filler content...

10.6 Simplexes and Chains

filler content...

10.7 Stokes' Theorem

filler content...

10.8 Closed Forms and Exact Forms

filler content...

10.9 Vector Analysis

filler content...

Chapter 11

The Lebesgue Theory

11.1 Set Functions

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11.2 Constructions of the Lebesgue Measure

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11.3 Measure Spaces

filler content...

11.4 Measurable Functions

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11.5 Simple Functions

filler content...

11.6 Integration

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11.7 Comparison with the Riemann Integral

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11.8 Integration of Complex Functions

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11.9 Functions of Class \mathcal{L}^2

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Bibliography

- [1] Walter Rudin. *Principles of Mathematical Analysis*. 3rd ed. McGraw Hill, 1976.