图书基本信息

书名:《索伯列夫空间和插值空间导论》

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内容概要

《索伯列夫空间和插值空间导论(英文)》是以作者研究生教程的讲义为蓝本整理扩充而成,全面讲述 了索伯列夫空间和插值理论。书中包括42章,每章尽可能多的包括研究生学习所需的材料,不仅是一 部研究生学习的讲义材料,也是很多老师学者关心的课题。

作者简介

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书籍目录

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章节摘录

版权页: 插图: Solving nonlinear partial differential equations sometimes requires a carefuluse of adapted functional spaces, and knowing the theory of interpolationspaces is helpful for creating a large family of such spaces, some of them guiteuseful. Many of ttle nonlinear partial differential equations which are studied have their origin in continuum mechanics or physics, but very few mathematicianstake time to try to understand what the right equations and the right questionsshould I)e, and many work for years on distorted equations without knowingit; there are unfortunately many who know the defects of the models that they use but prefer to hide them in order to pretend that they are working on someuseful realistic problem. It is wiser to be aware of tile defects of the models, but it happens that very honest mathematicians are unaware of some practical limitations of the equations that they study, and when Jean LERAY told methat he did not want the Germans to know that he had worked on questions offluid dynamics, 1 and that he had said that he was a topologist, I first thought that it was for fear that his results on the Navier-Stokes equation could beused by the enemy, which would have been very naive, as they were much tootheoretical to be of any practical use, but more likely he had meant that hedid not want to be forced to work on practical problems in fluid dynamics. Many do not seem to realize that the equations that mathematicians workwith under the name of the Navier-Stokes equation are oversimplified and therefore not so realistic, but the motivation of a mathematician for workingi In 1984, I had mentioned the political difficulties that I was encountering in the French university system, and Jean LERAY had explained to me the origin of the political difficulties that he had encountered himself almost forty years earlier. As an officer in the French army, he had been taken prisoner and he had spentmost of World War II in a German camp, while a famous member of the Bourbakigroup had dodged the draft; inside the camp, he had continued to do research, andhe had even organized a university, of which he was the chancellor. He workedon topology, and soon after introduced the basic ideas for sheaf theory, whichanother member of the Bourbaki group plagiarized afterward.

编辑推荐

《索伯列夫空间和插值空间导论(英文)》通过大量的脚注讲述了本教程的形成过程有关老师的趣闻轶事,这使《索伯列夫空间和插值空间导论(英文)》不仅是一本很完善的教程,而且也非常适用于相关专业的科研人员。

精彩短评

1、Tartar是个比较特别的人,学术水平很高,但是又不太喜欢交际。他的这本著作有相当高的水准, 讲解清晰。

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