# MATH 151C Foundations of Real Analysis III

### **Course Description**

Rigorous development of mathematical analysis III. Topics include metric spaces, open and closed sets, connected sets, closure and boundary, convergent sequences, Cauchy sequences, completeness, compactness, Heine-Borel theorem, continuity, uniform continuity, limits, differentiability for vector valued functions of several variables, the chain rule in vector calculus, gradients, curves, partial derivatives, continuity and the derivative, inverse and implicit function theorems.

#### Prerequisites

MATH 131 with a grade of C- or better; MATH 151B with a grade of C- or better; or equivalent; or consent of instructor.

#### Textbook

Basic Analysis I, Introduction to Real Analysis, Volume I (Version 6.0, 2023) by Jiri Lebl ISBN-10: 1718862407

*Basic Analysis II, Introduction to Real Analysis, Volume II* (Version 6.0, 2023) by Jiri Lebl ISBN-10: 1718862407

## **Additional Resources**

An Introduction to Analysis (4th edition, 2009) by Williams R. Wade ISBN-10: 0132296381

*Principles of Mathematical Analysis* (3rd edition) by Walter Rudin ISBN-10: 0070856133

Week #	Textbook Section(s)	Topic(s)
1	7.1, 7.2	Metric spaces, open and closed sets, connected sets, closure and boundary
2	7.3, 7.4	Convergent sequences, Cauchy sequences, completeness, compactness
3	7.4, 7.5	Heine-Borel theorem, continuity, compactness and continuity, uniform continuity, cluster points and limits of functions
4	7.6 (Lebl), 10.7 (Wade)	Fixed point theorem, Picard's theorem on existence and uniqueness, Stone-Weierstrass theorem
5	8.1	Vector spaces, linear mappings and convexity
6	8.2	Analysis on vector spaces
7	8.3	The derivative: differentiable functions, differentiability and continuity, partial derivatives, gradients, curves, directional derivatives, the Jacobian

#### **Suggested Lecture Schedule**

8	8.4	Continuity and the derivative, continuous differentiable functions
9	8.5	Inverse and implicit function theorems
10	11.7 (Wade)	Optimization: the second derivative test in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and Lagrange multipliers