Lennart Axel Edvard Carleson Encyclopedia Article

Lennart Axel Edvard Carleson

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

Lennart Axel Edvard Carleson Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Lennart Axel Edvard Carleson.....3

Lennart Axel Edvard Carleson

Swedish mathematician who showed in 1966 that, if a function is squarewise integrable, then its Fourier series is convergent from nearly every point. This announcement caused a stir because, earlier, Kolmogorov had shown that functions existed that could be integrated but whose Fourier series were divergent. While seemingly abstract and of little common interest, methods of Fourier analysis are important, for example, in reducing scientific data, computer enhancement of "grainy" photos, and looking for signs of intelligent life using interstellar radio signals.