

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910484396803321 |
| Autore | Andrews Ben |
| Titolo | The Ricci flow in Riemannian geometry : a complete proof of the differentiable 1/4-pinching sphere theorem / / by Ben Andrews, Christopher Hopper |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Heidelberg, : Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2010 |
| ISBN | 3-642-16286-X |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2011.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (XVIII, 302 p. 13 illus., 2 illus. in color.) |
| Collana | Lecture notes in mathematics, , 0075-8434 ; ; 2011 |
| Altri autori (Persone) | HopperChristopher |
| Disciplina | 516.3/62 |
| Soggetti | Ricci flow Geometry, Riemannian Differentiable dynamical systems Differential equations, Partial Global differential geometry |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | 1 Introduction -- 2 Background Material -- 3 Harmonic Mappings -- 4 Evolution of the Curvature -- 5 Short-Time Existence -- 6 Uhlenbeck's Trick -- 7 The Weak Maximum Principle -- 8 Regularity and Long-Time Existence -- 9 The Compactness Theorem for Riemannian Manifolds -- 10 The F-Functional and Gradient Flows -- 11 The W-Functional and Local Noncollapsing -- 12 An Algebraic Identity for Curvature Operators -- 13 The Cone Construction of Böhm and Wilking -- 14 Preserving Positive Isotropic Curvature -- 15 The Final Argument. |
| Sommario/riassunto | This book focuses on Hamilton's Ricci flow, beginning with a detailed discussion of the required aspects of differential geometry, progressing through existence and regularity theory, compactness theorems for Riemannian manifolds, and Perelman's noncollapsing results, and culminating in a detailed analysis of the evolution of curvature, where recent breakthroughs of Böhm and Wilking and Brendle and Schoen have led to a proof of the differentiable 1/4-pinching sphere theorem. |