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Nota di contenuto	I. Two-Dimensional Manifolds of Bounded Curvature -- II. Multidimensional Generalized Riemannian Spaces -- Author Index.
Sommario/riassunto	The book contains a survey of research on non-regular Riemannian geometry, carried out mainly by Soviet authors. The beginning of this direction occurred in the works of A. D. Aleksandrov on the intrinsic geometry of convex surfaces. For an arbitrary surface $F$ , as is known, all those concepts that can be defined and facts that can be established by measuring the lengths of curves on the surface relate to intrinsic geometry. In the case considered in differential is defined by specifying its first geometry the intrinsic geometry of a surface fundamental form. If the surface $F$ is non-regular, then instead of this form it is convenient to use the metric $PF'$ defined as follows. For arbitrary points $X, Y \in F$ , $PF(X, Y)$ is the greatest lower bound of the lengths of curves on the surface $F$ joining the points $X$ and $Y$ . Specification of the metric $PF$ uniquely determines the lengths of curves on the surface, and hence its intrinsic geometry. According to what we have said, the main object of research then appears as a metric space such that any two points of it can be joined by a curve of finite length, and the distance between them is equal to the greatest lower bound of the lengths of such curves. Spaces satisfying this condition are called spaces with intrinsic metric. Next we introduce metric spaces with intrinsic metric satisfying

in one form or another the condition that the curvature is bounded.

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