GRAD STUDENT GEOMETRY AND TOPOLOGY SEMINAR SPRING 2017 PROGRAM

Meeting coordinates: Mondays, 3.15pm-4:15pm at DRL 3C2

The topics we elected to cover this semester, not necessarily in this order, are:

- (1) 4-manifolds with positive curvature and continuous symmetry, following Hsiang and Kleiner [HK89]. The main result is that a closed simply-connected Riemannian 4-manifold M with sec > 0 and continuous isometry group must be homeomorphic to S^4 or $\mathbb{C}P^2$, which is proved by showing that $\chi(M) \leq 3$. A possible follow-up is the refinement of Grove and Wilking [GW14], that improves the conclusion from homeomorphism to equivariant diffeomorphism through different techniques. In both results, a version for sec ≥ 0 is also available, where the list of manifolds is expanded to include $S^2 \times S^2$ and $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \pm \mathbb{C}P^2$.
- (2) **Curvature homogeneous spaces**. These are Riemannian manifolds such that at all points the curvature operator is "the same", even though the manifold need not be isometric to a homogeneous space. We will hear about results on such manifolds, and relations with nonnegativity of curvature and low co-nullity for the curvature tensor.
- (3) Constant scalar curvature Kähler metrics on fibered complex surfaces, following Fine [Fin04]. This paper uses singular perturbation methods to construct constant scalar curvature Kähler metrics on certain surface bundles over surfaces.
- (4) Factoring totally geodesic maps, following Vilms [Vil70]. A smooth map between manifolds that takes geodesics to geodesics factors as a composition of a totally geodesic Riemannian submersion and a totally geodesic immersion.
- (5) Closed geodesics on noncompact manifolds, following [Ban80] and [AM]. These papers address the existence of infinitely many closed geodesics on noncompact manifolds: the case of surfaces is a classic result of [Ban80], while the higher dimensional case is studied in [AM] adapting ideas of Gromoll and Meyer [GM69] to the noncompact realm.
- (6) Trisections of 4-manifolds, following mainly Gay and Kirby [GK16] and Abrams, Gay, and Kirby [AGK], as well as [MSZ16, MZb, MZa]. This recently developed theory is a 4-dimensional analog of Heegaard splittings for 3-manifolds, which establishes a bijective correspondence between closed connected oriented 4-manifolds modulo diffeomorphisms and group trisections modulo isomorphisms and stabilizations. Since it provides complete invariants for the diffeomorphism type of 4-manifolds, it allows to rewrite statements such as the smooth 4-dimensional Poincaré conjecture in purely group-theoretic terms. Some of our goals are to:

- Develop a working knowledge of trisections, through a detailed study of the foundational papers [GK16, AGK] and working out examples (such as trisections corresponding to S^4 , $\mathbb{C}P^2$, $S^2 \times S^2$, and $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \pm \mathbb{C}P^2$);
- Understand how to relate the trisection of a 4-manifold and its intersection form via purely algebraic procedures. In particular, try to exhibit (nonequivalent) trisections that correspond to different smooth structures on the same topological 4-manifold;
- Connections with Geometry: Search for new topological obstructions to curvature conditions (e.g., sec > 0) that are manifested in terms of trisections. Conversely, produce criteria to ensure that 4-manifolds with certain trisections admit metrics with certain curvature conditions (e.g., by "gluing" the trisected pieces).
- (7) **Kähler Ricci flow** and **Cohomogeneity one Ricci flow**. Review the basic properties of these geometric flows and the literature on long term behavior and singularity models. In particular, understand the status of classification efforts in low dimensions.

References

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