

# The Poincaré and Geometrization Conjectures after R. Hamilton and G. Perelman

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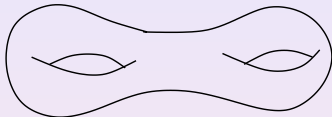
Granada, June 28th, 2007

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$M^2$ , compact, connected, orientable

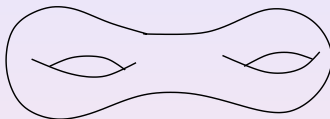
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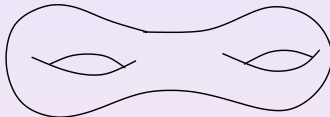
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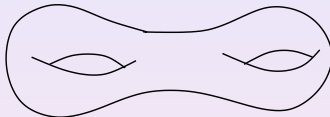


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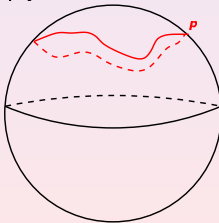
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Thurston puts Poincaré in a geometric setting.

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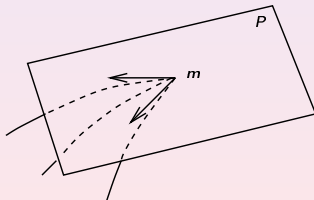
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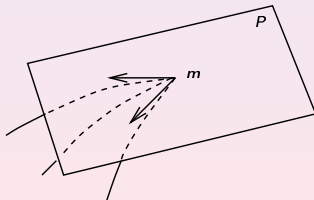
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$K(P)$  = Gauß curvature at  $m$  of the sheet of geodesics.

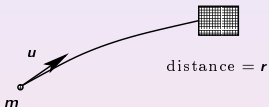
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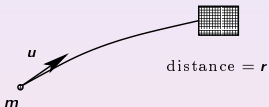
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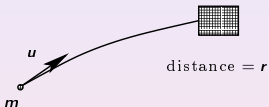
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Bilinear form on  $T_m(M)$ .

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**(Almost) uniformization of surfaces.**

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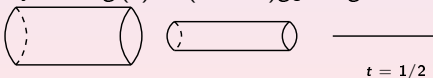
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- 4 Cylinder  $g(t) = (1 - 2t)g_{S^2} \oplus g_{\mathbb{R}}$ .



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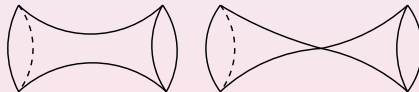
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Example : the neckpinch



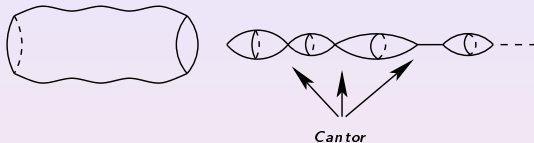
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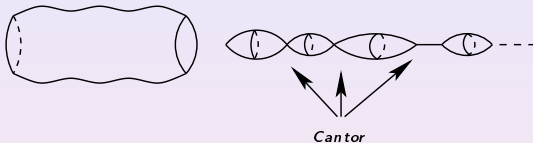
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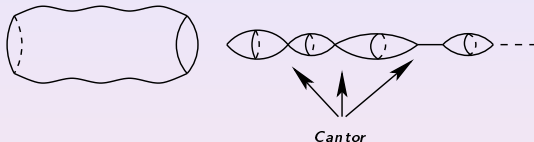
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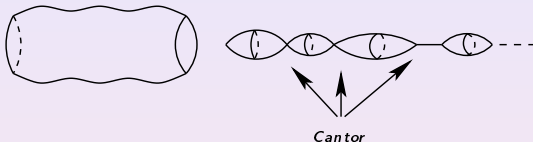


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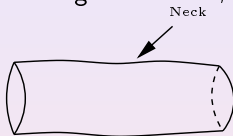
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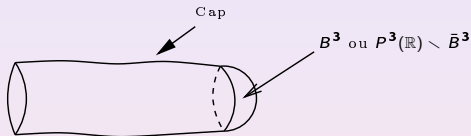
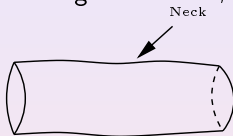


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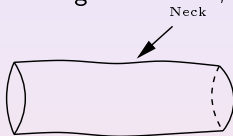


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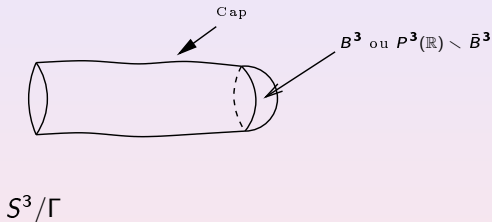
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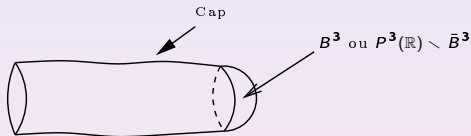
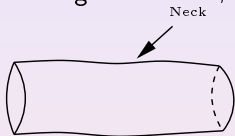


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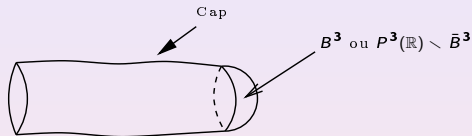
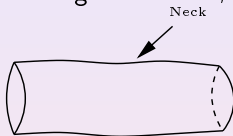
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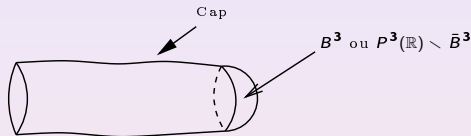
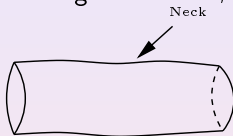
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- ①  $M^3$  compact (simply connected, finite fundamental group or random) .
- ②  $g_0$  arbitrary metric  $\rightsquigarrow$  flow it up to first singular time :

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**Assumption** :  $M$  is irreducible, *i.e.* every 2-sphere bounds a 3-ball.

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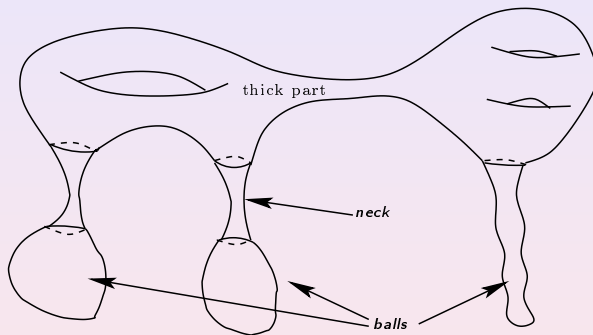
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ii)  $S^1 \times S^2$  or  $(S^1 \times S^2)/\mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{P}^3(\mathbb{R}) \# \mathbb{P}^3(\mathbb{R})$ .

- b) The manifold does not completely disappear  $\rightsquigarrow$  simplified surgery by Bessières, B., Boileau, Maillot and Porti.

**Assumption** :  $M$  is irreducible, *i.e.* every 2-sphere bounds a 3-ball.

There are points with high curvature and points with "normal" curvature  $\rightsquigarrow$  between there is a long neck.

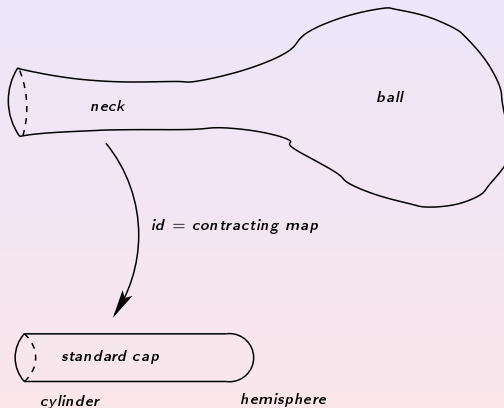


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We change the metric in the balls

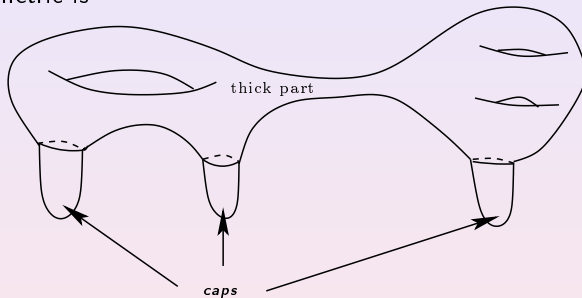
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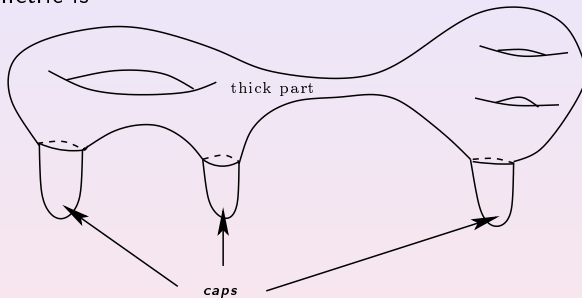
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**Conclusion** : no topological surgery, just a discontinuity in the metric.

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If  $M$  is simply connected, then  $M \simeq S^3$ .

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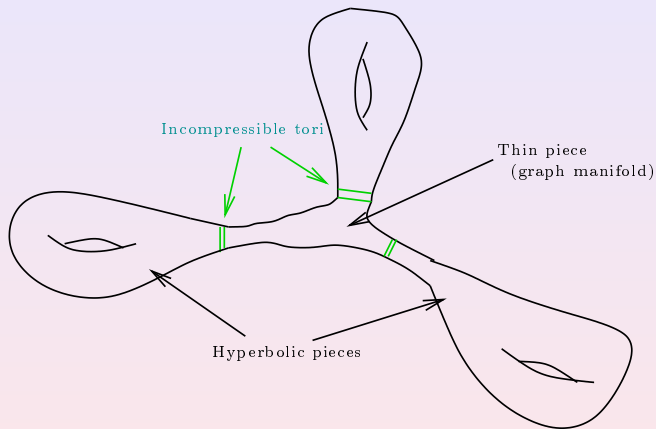
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**Claim (Perelman PII, 7,8) :** For large  $t$ ,  $M$  decomposes into thick and thin pieces (possibly empty) :

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Previous result obtained by R. Hamilton in 1999 when there are no singularities and  $t \sup_M |K(g(t))|$  is bounded.



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For both issue  $\rightsquigarrow$  different approach by B3MP

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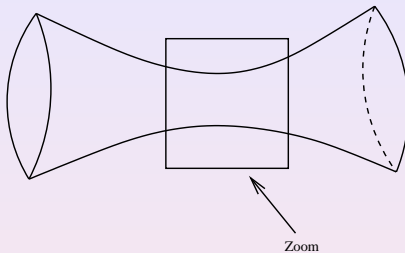
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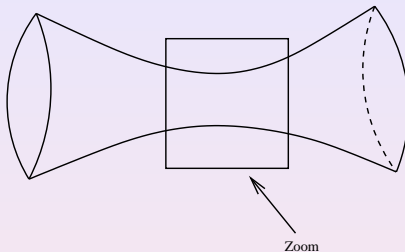
this is a **parabolic dilation**.

# The ancient solutions



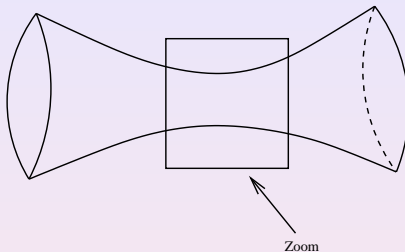


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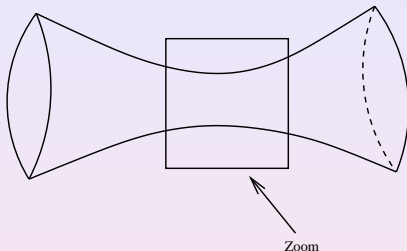
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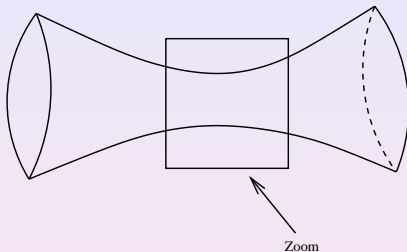


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It is an **ancient solution**  $\rightsquigarrow$  infinitesimal models for singularities.

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For the ancient solutions,

- Curvature operator  $\geq 0$ .
- Bounded sectional curvatures.

+ other properties  $\Rightarrow$  classification.



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- $B^3$  and curvature  $> 0$ .