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Killing–Hopf theorem

In geometry, the **Killing–Hopf theorem** states that complete connected Riemannian manifolds of constant curvature are isometric to a quotient of a sphere, Euclidean space, or hyperbolic space by a group acting freely and properly discontinuously. These manifolds are called space forms. The Killing–Hopf theorem was proved by Killing (1891) and Hopf (1926).

References

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- Killing, Wilhelm (1891), "Ueber die Clifford-Klein'schen Raumformen" (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01206655>), *Mathematische Annalen*, Springer Berlin / Heidelberg, **39**: 257–278, doi:10.1007/BF01206655 (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2FBF01206655>), ISSN 0025-5831 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0025-5831>)

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