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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

- Hopf, Heinz (1926), "Zum Clifford-Kleinschen Raumproblem" (https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01206614), *Mathematische Annalen*, Springer Berlin / Heidelberg, **95**: 313–339, doi:10.1007/BF01206614 (https://doi.org/10.1007%2FBF01206614), ISSN 0025-5831 (https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0025-5831)
- 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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