

Lecture 2 during Covid

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IISc

- Completed the proof of parabolic existence.

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- Proved the Riemannian uniformisation theorem using the method of continuity.

The uniformisation theorem for Genus ≥ 2 : Variational method

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- Why is this problem even sensible ? Zeroethly, ignore the constraint for the next few minutes. Firstly, it is obvious (Cauchy-Schwarz) that $E(f)$ is finite for H^1 functions. Secondly, it is bounded below by C-S again.

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- A power series expansion, the above inequality, and Poincaré's inequality show the Moser-Trudinger inequality : $\int_M e^{\beta u^2} dA \leq \gamma$ for some positive β, γ and all $\|u\|_{H^1} \leq 1$ and $\int u = 0$.

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- Therefore, the constraint is met by f above.

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- Putting the above together, we see that $E(f)$ is bounded below (in a coercive manner). Indeed,
$$E(f) = \frac{1}{2} \int_M |\nabla(f - \int_M f)|^2 - \int_M K_0(f - \int_M f) + 2\pi|\chi(M)| \int_M f \geq -C + \frac{1}{C} \|f - \int_M f\|_{H^1}^2.$$

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- Since $f_n \rightarrow f$ strongly in L^2 and $\|f\|_{H^1} \leq \liminf \|f_n\|_{H^1}$, we see that $\|\nabla f\|_{L^2} \leq \liminf \|\nabla f_n\|_{L^2}$.
- Hence, $E(f) = \inf(E)$ and $E(u) = \inf E$ where $f = \int f + u$.

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- Now we need to show that f is smooth.

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