

Can we hear the shape of the universe?

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School of Mathematics



PG Colloquium, 20 November 2003

The Big Questions[®]

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And the answers are...

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The Newtonian universe is thus $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3$.

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Faraday's field lines

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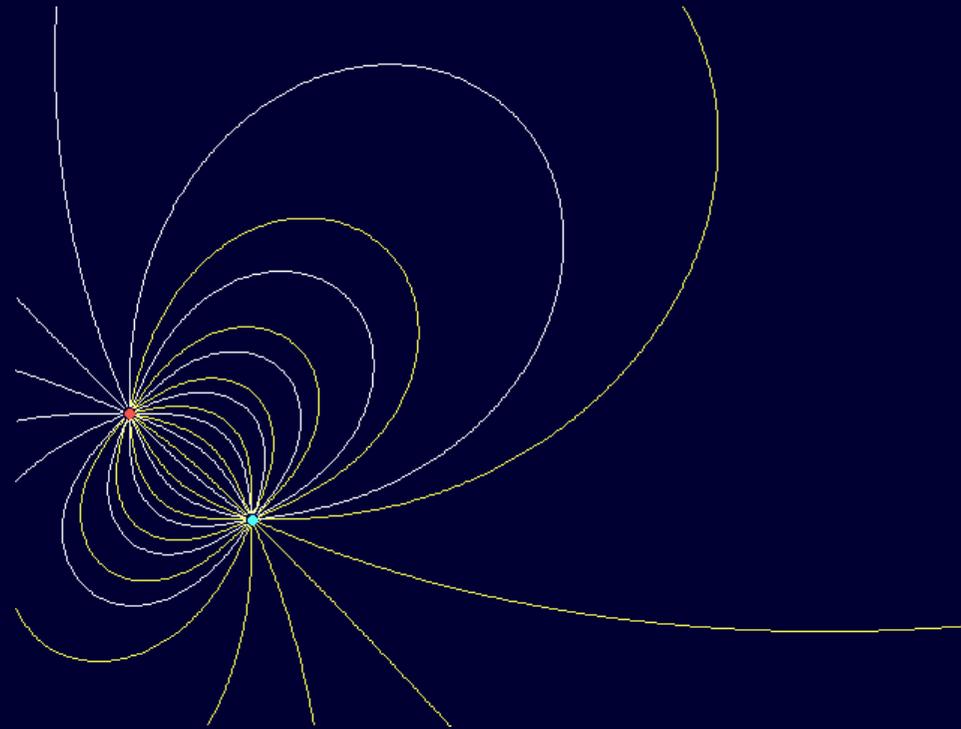
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where $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the electric and magnetic fields, respectively.

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Instead, Einstein found that Maxwell equations are consistent with a “special relativity.”

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Instead of **Galilean transformations**, we have

Lorentz transformations

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Which spacetime (M, g) describes our universe?

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 - ★ confirms homogeneity and isotropy at large scales

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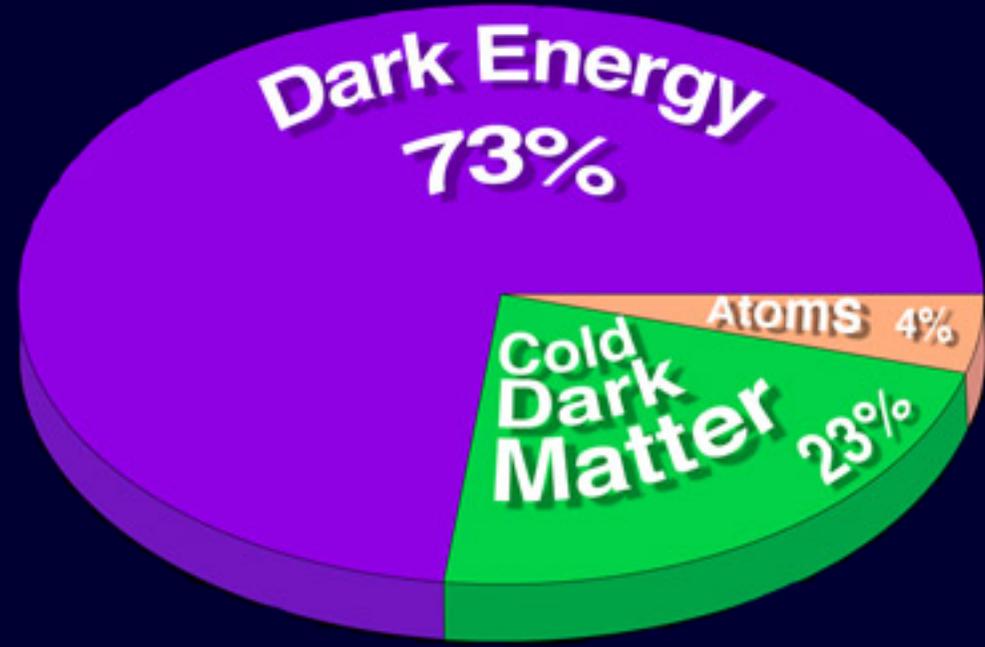
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- ⇒ Σ is isometric to $\tilde{\Sigma}/\Gamma$, where $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is a simply-connected three-dimensional space form, and Γ is a discrete subgroup of the isometries of $\tilde{\Sigma}$

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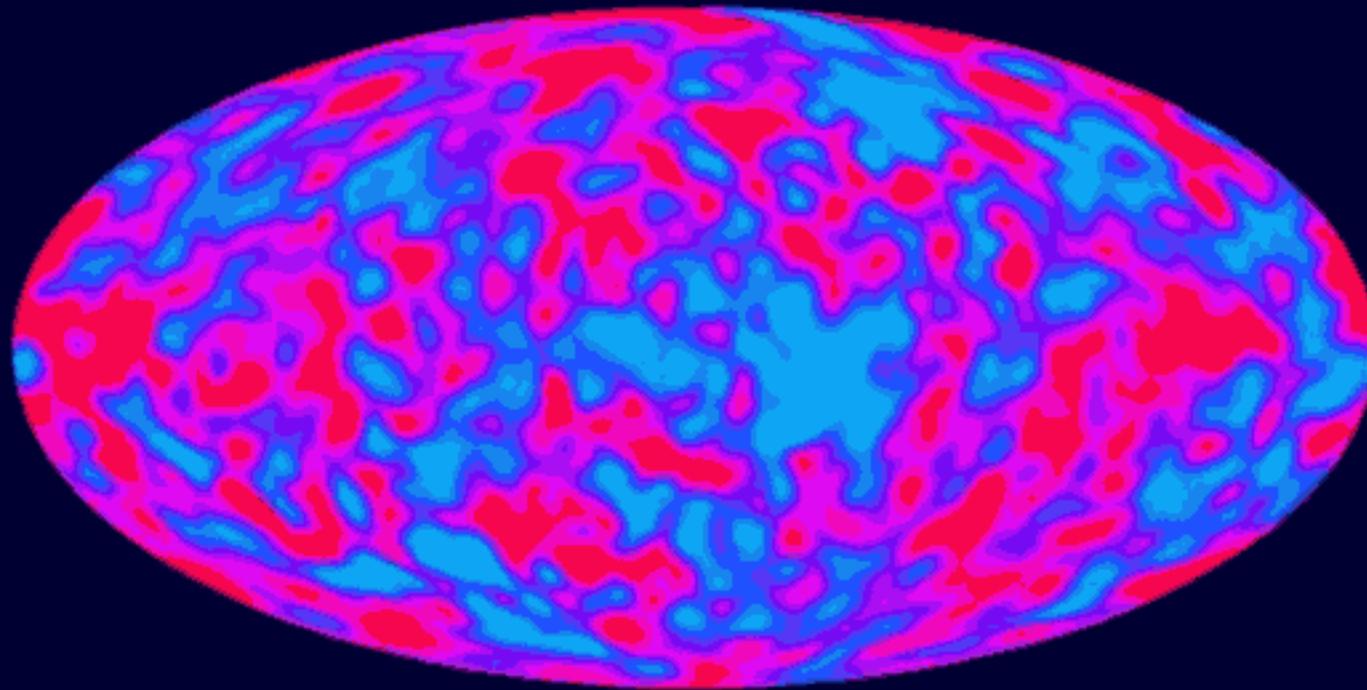
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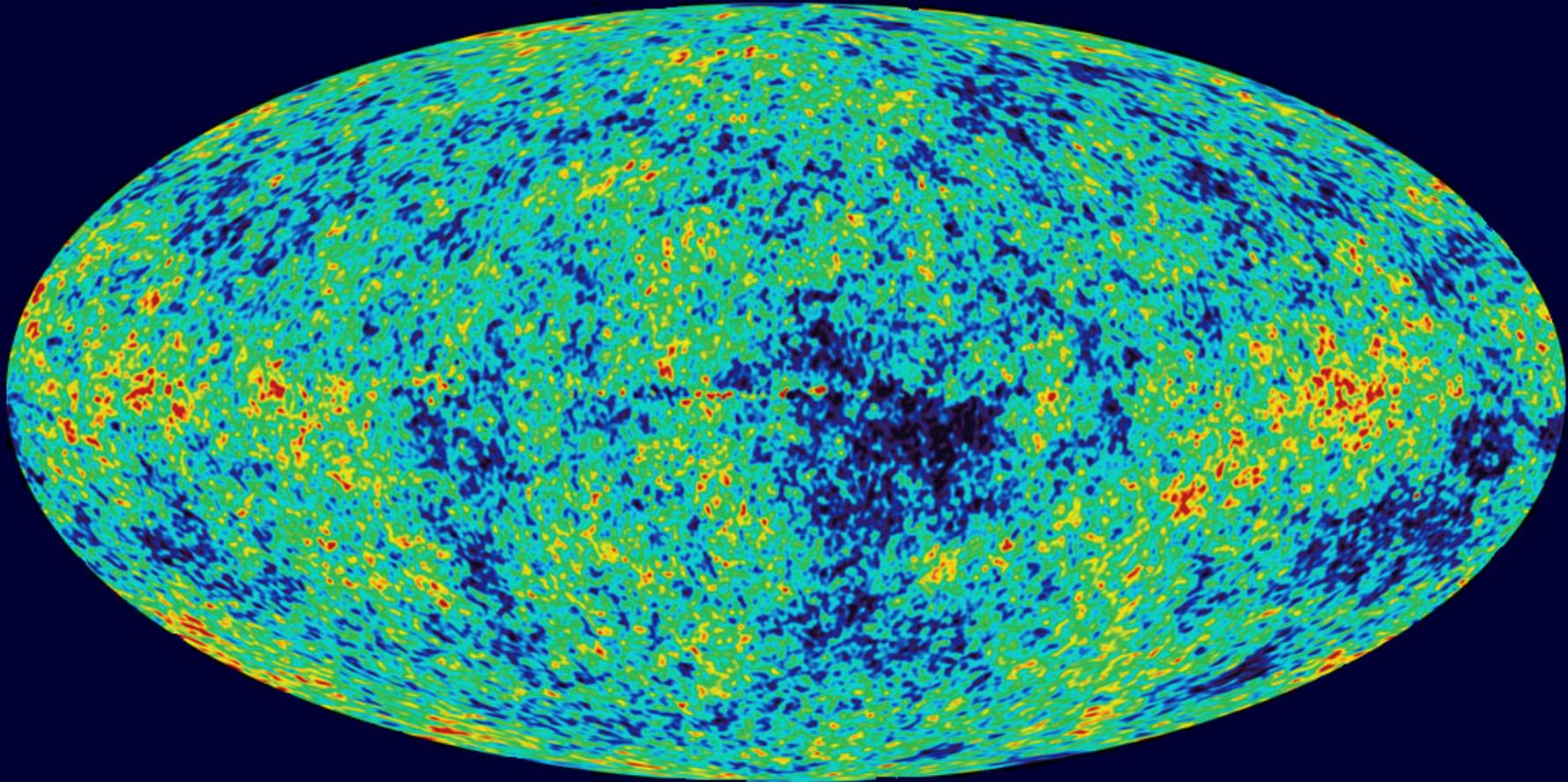
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The “Sachs–Wolfe effect” relates the temperature fluctuations in the CMB to Φ_0 .

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There is a related mathematical problem...

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But it is true for three-dimensional space-forms!

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- WMAP data gives $\{C_\ell\}$ up to $\ell \sim 100$

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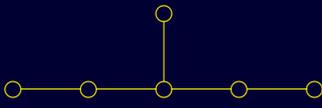
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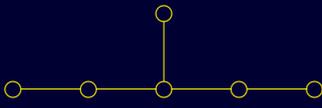
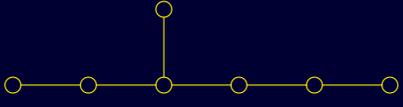
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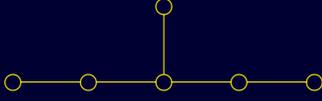
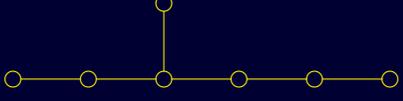
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- the universe is finite!
- $\pi_1(\Sigma) \cong E_8 \implies$ the universe is not simply-connected!

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- Σ is counterexample to the “wrong” Poincaré conjecture!

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- awaiting more data: WMAP, Planck surveyor,...

Watch this space.