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Noncoercive Ricci flow invariant curvature cones.

Thomas Richard and Harish Seshadri

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This note is a study of nonnegativity conditions on curvature which are preserved by the Ricci flow. We focus on specific kinds of curvature conditions which we call noncoercive, these are the conditions for which nonnegative curvature and vanishing scalar curvature doesn't imply flatness.

We show that, in dimensions greater than 4, if a Ricci flow invariant condition is weaker than “Einstein with nonnegative scalar curvature”, then this condition has to be (if not void) the condition “nonnegative scalar curvature”. As a corollary, we obtain that a Ricci flow invariant curvature condition which is stronger than “nonnegative scalar curvature” cannot be (strictly) satisfied by compact Einstein symmetric spaces such as $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ or $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

We also investigate conditions which are satisfied by all conformally flat manifolds with nonnegative scalar curvature.

When studying Ricci flow, it is useful to know that some “nonnegative curvature”-type geometric condition is preserved along the flow. For instance the proof by Brendle and Schoen of the differentiable sphere theorem ([BS09]) has been made possible by the proof that the PIC condition is preserved (independently proved in [BS09] and [Ngu10]).

Although Ricci flow has been studied extensively since R. Hamilton's seminal paper, there is still no comprehensive theory of curvature conditions which are preserved by Ricci flow. A significant advance in this direction is the work of Wilking ([Wil10]) which gives a unified construction for almost all known Ricci flow invariant curvature conditions. The paper [GMS11] gives general results on curvature conditions coming from this construction.

We want to gain a better understanding of general Ricci flow invariant curvature conditions. Curvature conditions are encoded by convex cones \mathcal{C} (called curvature cones) in the space of algebraic curvature operators $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ which are invariant under the natural action of the orthogonal group. As a consequence of the maximum principle for systems, a sufficient condition for a curvature condition to be preserved under the Ricci flow is the preservation of the cone \mathcal{C} by the flow of some explicit vector field. Readers not familiar with these notions will find a quick exposition and references in section 1.

The largest Ricci flow invariant curvature cone is the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$ of curvature operators with nonnegative trace, which geometrically translates to the condition “nonnegative scalar curvature”. Other examples of Ricci flow invariant curvature cones include the cone of operators which are nonnegative (as symmetric operators on $\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$), the cone of 2-nonnegative curvature operators, the cone of curvature operators with positive isotropic curvature and the cones “PIC1” and “PIC2” which are built from it. An overview of the relations between these conditions and their geometric implications can be found in [Bre10b]

In this paper, we are interested with curvature cones which are “non-coercive”. We say that a curvature cone \mathcal{C} is *non-coercive* if it contains a nontrivial vector subspace. This condition is equivalent to the existence of a non-vanishing curvature operator R in \mathcal{C} whose scalar curvature is zero (See Section 1 for other characterizations of non-coercive cones). Non-coercive Ricci flow invariant cones seem quite rare. In dimension 5 and above, the only known example is the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$.

For representation theoretic reasons, non-coercive cones fall into four classes :

1. \mathcal{C} is the full space $S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ of algebraic curvature operators.
2. \mathcal{C} is the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$ of curvature operators with nonnegative scalar curvature.
3. \mathcal{C} contains all Ricci flat (also known as “pure Weyl”) curvature operators.
4. \mathcal{C} contains all pure traceless Ricci (also known as “scalar flat and conformally flat”) curvature operators.

This is explained in Section 1.

Our first result shows that there are no Ricci flow invariant cones in the third class, except the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$. In fact, by using a simple fact from representation theory (Proposition A.5), we have the following stronger statement that the existence of a single nonzero Ricci flat curvature operator is enough to obtain this conclusion:

Theorem 0.1. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 4$, be a closed, convex, $O(n)$ -invariant, Ricci flow invariant curvature cone which contains the identity operator in its interior. If $\mathcal{C} \setminus \{0\}$ contains a Ricci flat metric then \mathcal{C} is either the whole space $S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ or the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$*

Remark 0.2. The above theorem allows us to weaken the hypotheses of Theorem 3 in S. Brendle’s paper [Bre11] the statement of which is as follows: Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ be a closed, convex, $O(n)$ -invariant cone which is preserved by the Ricci flow. Further assume that the identity operator lies in the interior of \mathcal{C} and that every element of $\mathcal{C} \setminus \{0\}$ has nonnegative scalar curvature and nonzero Ricci tensor. If (M, g) is a compact Einstein n -manifold whose curvature operator at any point lies in the interior of \mathcal{C} , then (M, g) has constant sectional curvature.

By Theorem 0.1 we can drop the assumption that every element of \mathcal{C} has nonzero Ricci tensor and just demand that $\mathcal{C} \neq \mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$.

As another corollary, we obtain a second result which explains the following observation that one can make about Ricci flow invariant curvature cones: For most Ricci

flow invariant curvature conditions, $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n/2}$ is not positively curved, only nonnegatively curved. For instance, $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n/2}$ has nonnegative curvature operator and isotropic curvature but doesn't have positive curvature operator or isotropic curvature. The corollary below shows that "nonnegative scalar curvature" is the only Ricci flow invariant curvature condition for which $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n/2}$ is positively curved.

A symmetric space is said to be nontrivial if it doesn't have constant sectional curvature.

Corollary 0.3. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 4$, be a Ricci flow invariant curvature cone which contains the curvature operator of a nontrivial Einstein symmetric space of non-negative scalar curvature, then \mathcal{C} is either the whole space $S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ or the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$.*

Remark 0.4. As a byproduct, we obtain that in any even dimension n , the cone $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$ is the only cone which contains all curvature operators with nonnegative sectional curvature, because the curvature operator of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n/2}$ must be in the interior of such a cone since it has positive sectional curvature.

Next, we study Ricci flow invariant cones which fall into the fourth class, that is cones which contain all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operators. It turns out that the situation there is more complicated. At least in dimension 4, there are Ricci flow invariant cones which contain all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operators, the first example is the cone of curvature operators whose isotropic curvature is nonnegative, (see [MM88]). However, the PIC cone doesn't contain all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operators in dimension 5 and above. Our first result about cones in the fourth class is that they are quite common in dimension 4:

Theorem 0.5. *Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \subset S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^4$ be any Ricci flow invariant cone which contains all nonnegative curvature operators and let :*

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \mathbb{R} \left| \frac{\text{Scal}}{12} + W \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \right. \right\} \subset S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^4$$

where Scal and W are the scalar curvature and the Weyl curvature components of \mathbb{R} .

Then \mathcal{C} is a Ricci flow invariant cone which contains all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operators.

It turns out that some of these cones can be recovered by Wilking's construction ([Wil10]) while some others are genuinely new, see Remark 5.2.

As mentioned earlier, in dimension 5 and above, there is not a single known Ricci flow invariant cone which contain all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operator. We prove the following restriction on such a cone:

Theorem 0.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be a Ricci flow invariant cone which contains a nonzero conformally flat scalar flat curvature operator and all nonnegative curvature operators, then $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$.*

The paper is organised as follows. First, we give a few definitions that give us an abstract framework to talk about curvature conditions, and which enable us to precisely

define what a ‘‘Ricci flow invariant curvature condition’’ is. In a second section, we prove some elementary propositions about non-coercive curvature cones. The third section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 0.1 and the fourth to the proof of Corollary 0.3. We treat the case of cones which contain all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operators in the fifth section. In an appendix, we gather some elementary facts about convex cones which are invariant under the action of a Lie group.

1. Algebraic curvature operators, curvature cones and the Ricci flow

Definition 1.1. *The space of algebraic curvature operators $S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ is the space of symmetric endomorphisms R of $\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ which satisfy the first Bianchi identity:*

$$\forall x, y, z, t \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \langle R(x \wedge y), z \wedge t \rangle + \langle R(z \wedge x), y \wedge t \rangle + \langle R(y \wedge z), x \wedge t \rangle = 0.$$

Remark 1.2. Here, as in the rest of the paper, \mathbb{R}^n is endowed with its standard euclidean structure, and the scalar product on $\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ is the one which comes from the standard one on \mathbb{R}^n by the following construction:

$$\langle x \wedge y, z \wedge t \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle \langle y, t \rangle - \langle x, t \rangle \langle y, z \rangle.$$

The same remark will hold when we will be considering spaces like Λ^2TM where (M, g) is a Riemannian manifold. Λ^2TM will be equipped with the euclidean structure coming from the euclidean structure on TM given by the Riemannian metric.

The space of algebraic curvature operators is the space of (pointwise) tensors which satisfy the same symmetries as the Riemann curvature tensor of Riemannian manifold. As in the case of Riemannian manifold, it is interesting to consider the Ricci morphism: $\rho : S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow S^2\mathbb{R}^n$ which associates to an algebraic curvature operator R its Ricci tensor which is a symmetric operator on \mathbb{R}^n defined by:

$$\langle \rho(R)x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle R(x \wedge e_i), y \wedge e_i \rangle$$

where $(e_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is an orthonormal basis of \mathbb{R}^n . R is said to be Einstein if $\rho(R)$ is a multiple of the identity operator $\text{id} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Similarly, the scalar curvature of an algebraic curvature operator is just twice its trace.

The action of $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ on \mathbb{R}^n induces the following action of $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ on $S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\langle g \cdot R(x \wedge y), z \wedge t \rangle = \langle R(gx \wedge gy), gz \wedge gt \rangle. \quad (1)$$

Recall that the representation of $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ given by its action on $S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n$ is decomposed into irreducible representations in the following way:

$$S_B^2\Lambda^2\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}I \oplus (S_0^2\mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}) \oplus \mathcal{W} \quad (2)$$

where the space of Weyl curvature operators \mathcal{W} is the kernel of the Ricci endomorphism $\rho : S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow S^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ and $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ is the image of the space of traceless endomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^n under the application $A_0 \mapsto A_0 \wedge \text{id}$. The wedge product of two symmetric operators $A, B : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by :

$$(A \wedge B)(x \wedge y) = \frac{1}{2} (Ax \wedge By + Bx \wedge Ay).$$

This corresponds to the half of the Kulkarni-Nomizu product of A and B viewed as quadratic forms. In dimension 2, only the first summand of (2) exists. In dimension 3 the \mathcal{W} factor is 0. Starting in dimension 4, all three components exist.

When needed, we will write $R = R_I + R_0 + R_{\mathcal{W}}$ the decomposition of a curvature operator along the three irreducible components of (2).

Definition 1.3. *A (nonnegative) curvature cone is a closed convex cone $\mathcal{C} \subset S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ such that:*

- \mathcal{C} is invariant under the action of $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ given by (1).
- The identity operator $I : \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ is in the interior of \mathcal{C} .

Remark 1.4. The condition that I is in the interior of \mathcal{C} implies that \mathcal{C} has full dimension.

This definition can be tracked back to the article [Gro91] of M. Gromov. One should notice that we require the cone to be invariant under the full orthogonal group $O(n, \mathbb{R})$, rather than under the special orthogonal group $SO(n, \mathbb{R})$. For the result we prove in this paper, this makes a difference only in dimension 4, where the action of $SO(4, \mathbb{R})$ on the space of Weyl tensors is not irreducible. The behavior of these “oriented” curvature cones will be addressed in another paper.

Each of these cones defines a nonnegativity condition for the curvature of Riemannian manifold in the following way: the curvature operator R of a Riemannian manifold (M, g) is a section of the bundle $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 TM$ which is built from TM the same way $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ is built from \mathbb{R}^n . For each $x \in M$, one can choose an orthonormal basis of $T_x M$ to build an isomorphism between $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 T_x M$ and $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$. Thanks to the $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ -invariance of \mathcal{C} , this allows us to embed \mathcal{C} in $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 T_x M$ in a way which is independent of the basis of $T_x M$ we started with.

We then say that (M, g) has \mathcal{C} -nonnegative curvature if for any $x \in M$ the curvature operator of (M, g) at x belongs to the previously discussed embedding of \mathcal{C} in $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 T_x M$. Similarly, (M, g) is said to have positive \mathcal{C} -curvature if its curvature operator at each point is in the interior of \mathcal{C} . By definition, the sphere \mathbb{S}^n has positive \mathcal{C} -curvature for all curvature cones \mathcal{C} .

This setting captures all the usual nonnegativity conditions which are studied in Riemannian geometry, such as nonnegative scalar curvature, nonnegative Ricci curvature, nonnegative sectional curvature and nonnegative curvature operator. For instance, the cone which gives rise to the nonnegative scalar curvature condition is just the half space of $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ given by $\{R \in S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{trace}(R) \geq 0\}$.

We now consider the interplay between these curvature cones and the Ricci flow. If $(M, g(t))$ is a Ricci flow, Hamilton has proved in [Ham86] that the curvature operator $R_{g(t)}$ of $(M, g(t))$ satisfies the following evolution equation:

$$\frac{\partial R_{g(t)}}{\partial t} = \Delta_{g(t)} R_{g(t)} + 2Q(R_{g(t)})$$

where Q is the $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ quadratic vector field on $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ defined by:

$$Q(R) = R^2 + R^\#.$$

Here, R^2 is just the square of R seen as an endomorphism of $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$. $R^\#$ is defined in the following way:

$$\langle R^\# \eta, \eta \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n(n-1)/2} \langle [\eta, R([\eta, R(\omega_i)])], \omega_i \rangle$$

where $(\omega_i)_{i=1 \dots n(n-1)/2}$ is an orthonormal basis of $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ and the Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ on $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ comes from its identification with $\mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{R})$ given by:

$$x \wedge y \mapsto (u \mapsto \langle x, u \rangle y - \langle y, u \rangle x).$$

This expression for $R^\#$ can be found in [BW08].

We will sometimes use the bilinear map B associated to the quadratic map Q , it is defined in the usual way :

$$B(R_1, R_2) = \frac{1}{2} (Q(R_1 + R_2) - Q(R_1) - Q(R_2)).$$

We are now ready to define what a Ricci flow invariant curvature cone is.

Definition 1.5. *A curvature cone \mathcal{C} is said to be Ricci flow invariant if for any R in the boundary $\partial \mathcal{C}$ of \mathcal{C} , $Q(R) \in T_R \mathcal{C}$, the tangent cone at R to \mathcal{C} .*

Remark 1.6. This condition is equivalent to the fact that the solutions to the ODE $\frac{d}{dt} R = Q(R)$ which start inside \mathcal{C} stay in \mathcal{C} for positive times.

Hamilton's maximum principle (see [Ham86]) implies :

Theorem 1.7. *Let \mathcal{C} be a Ricci flow invariant curvature cone. If $(M, g(t))_{t \in [0, T]}$ is a Ricci flow on a compact manifold such that $(M, g(0))$ has \mathcal{C} -nonnegative curvature, then for $t \in [0, T]$, $(M, g(t))$ has \mathcal{C} -nonnegative curvature.*

Remark 1.8. It could happen that a nonnegativity condition is preserved under the Ricci flow while the associated cone is not Ricci flow invariant according to our definition, however such examples are not known to exist, as far as the knowledge of the authors go.

2. Elementary properties of non-coercive curvature cones

We prove here some properties of non-coercive curvature cones.

Definition 2.1. *A curvature cone is said to be non-coercive if it contains a nontrivial vector subspace.*

Example 2.2. $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$, the cone of curvature operators with nonnegative scalar curvature is an example of a non-coercive curvature cone.

The $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ invariance of curvature cones gives the following :

Proposition 2.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be a non-coercive curvature cone, and \mathcal{V} be the biggest vector space included in \mathcal{C} , then one of the following holds :*

1. $\mathcal{V} = S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$,
2. $\mathcal{V} = S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \oplus \mathcal{W}$, in this case $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$,
3. $\mathcal{V} = S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$,
4. $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{W}$.

Proof. Thanks to Proposition A.1, we know that \mathcal{V} exists and is an $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ invariant subspace of $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$. Thus it is a direct sum of some of the elements of decomposition (2) (which are irreducible and pairwise non isomorphic). The only thing to check is that if $\mathbb{R}I \subset \mathcal{V}$, then $\mathcal{V} = S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$. This follows from the fact that I is in the interior of \mathcal{C} , thus if $-I$ is in \mathcal{C} then 0 is in the interior of \mathcal{C} and $\mathcal{C} = S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$.

The fact that $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$ in the second case comes from the fact $\mathcal{V} = S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \oplus \mathcal{W}$ is an hyperplane included in the boundary of \mathcal{C} (Proposition A.2). Thus \mathcal{C} has to be one side of the hyperplane, since \mathcal{C} contains the identity, $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$. \square

Proposition 2.4. *Let \mathcal{C} be a curvature cone. Then the following statements are equivalent :*

1. \mathcal{C} is non-coercive.
2. \mathcal{C} contains a non zero curvature operator whose scalar curvature is zero.
3. $\mathcal{C} \cap \{\mathbb{R} \mid \text{trace}(\mathbb{R}) \leq 1\}$ is not bounded.

Remark 2.5. The third characterisation is useful in applications. It allows, when one knows that a manifold (M, g) has nonnegative \mathcal{C} -curvature, and \mathcal{C} is coercive, to get a bound on the full curvature tensor from an upper bound on the scalar curvature.

Proof. (1) implies (2) comes from the previous proposition, (2) implies (3) is easy by scaling the nonzero curvature operator in \mathcal{C} with zero scalar curvature.

We show that (3) implies (2). The hypothesis tells us there is a sequence \mathbb{R}_i of elements of \mathcal{C} whose norm tends to infinity. Set $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_i = \frac{\mathbb{R}_i}{\|\mathbb{R}_i\|}$. This is a bounded sequence of elements

of \mathcal{C} . Up to a subsequence, it converges to a curvature operator which is in \mathcal{C} , has norm 1 and zero scalar curvature.

We now show that (2) implies (1). Let $\mathcal{C}' = \mathcal{C} \cap (S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \oplus \mathcal{W})$. This is an $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ cone of $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \oplus \mathcal{W}$. By Proposition A.5, we have that \mathcal{C}' is a vector space, thus \mathcal{C} is non-coercive. \square

3. Curvature cones containing a Ricci flat operator

This section gives the proof of Theorem 0.1.

We will need the following lemma which shows how the quadratic vector field Q and its associated bilinear map B act on the different parts of the decomposition of $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ in (2). This lemma is due to Böhm and Wilking ([BW08]).

Lemma 3.1. • $Q(\text{I}) = (n - 1)\text{I}$.

- If $W \in \mathcal{W}$, $B(W, \text{I}) = 0$.
- If $W \in \mathcal{W}$ and $R_0 \in S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$, then $B(R_0, W) \in S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$.
- If $R_0 \in S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$, then $B(R_0, \text{I}) \in S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$.

Lemma 3.2. *Let R_0 be the traceless Ricci part of the curvature operator of $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{H}^2$ with its product metric where the first factor has constant curvature 1 and the second has constant curvature -1 . Define $W = Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}}$, the Weyl part of $Q(R_0)$. Then there exists $a > 0$ such that :*

$$B(R_0, W) = a R_0 .$$

Remark 3.3. It is of course possible to directly compute $B(R_0, W)$ to prove the result and get the exact value of a . However, the calculation involves various constants depending on n whose expression is a bit involved. The proof we provide bypasses this difficulty, at the cost of not providing an explicit value for a .

Proof. Let $L = B(R_0, W)$. We first prove :

Claim 3.4. $\langle L, R_0 \rangle > 0$.

Recall that the trilinear map :

$$(R_1, R_2, R_3) \mapsto \langle B(R_1, R_2), R_3 \rangle$$

is symmetric in all its three entries (see [BW08]). Thus : $\langle L, R_0 \rangle = \langle B(R_0, W), R_0 \rangle = \langle B(R_0, R_0), W \rangle$, and we have that :

$$\langle L, R_0 \rangle = \langle B(R_0, W), R_0 \rangle = \|Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}}\|^2 .$$

So we just need to show that $W = Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}}$ is not zero.

Let us denote by $R = R_I + R_0$ the curvature operator of $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{H}^2$. Then :

$$Q(R) = Q(R_I) + 2B(R_I, R_0) + Q(R_0) .$$

By Lemma 3.1, the first two terms on the right hand side of the equality have no Weyl part. This implies that $Q(R_0)_W = Q(R)_W$.

Since R is the curvature operator of $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{H}^2$ and Q respects product structures, $Q(R)$ is the curvature operator of a product metric on $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{S}^2$ where the first factor has constant curvature $n-3$ and the second factor has constant curvature 1. Note that this metric is not conformally flat, in particular $0 \neq Q(R)_W = Q(R_0)_W$. Claim 3.4 is proved.

It remains to prove that L is colinear to R_0 .

We will use the following fact :

Claim 3.5. Write \mathbb{R}^n as the direct sum $E \oplus F$ with $E = \{x \mid x_{n-1} = x_n = 0\}$ and $F = \{x \mid x_1 = \dots = x_{n-2} = 0\}$, and assume that a curvature operator $\tilde{R} \in S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ admits $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$ as eigenspaces. Then \tilde{R} is a multiple of R_0 .

To prove this, we write \tilde{R} as $\frac{2}{n-2} \tilde{\text{Ric}}_0 \wedge \text{id}$, where $\tilde{\text{Ric}}_0$ is the Ricci tensor of \tilde{R} . It is straightforward to see that $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$ are eigenspaces of \tilde{R} if and only if E and F are eigenspaces of $\tilde{\text{Ric}}_0$.

Moreover, the space of traceless Ricci tensors which have E and F as eigenspaces is of dimension 1 (once the eigenvalue of E is chosen, the tracelessness imposes the eigenvalue on F). This shows that the conditions we have imposed on \tilde{R} describe a vectorial line in the space of curvature operators. Since R_0 also satisfies these conditions, Claim 3.5 is proved.

Using the previous claim, we just need to show that L is in $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ and admits $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$ as eigenspaces. Writing $L = B(R_0, W)$, Lemma 3.1 ensures that $L \in S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$.

To see that the second hypothesis is fulfilled, we make the following observation : if an algebraic curvature operator R admits $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$ as eigenspaces, so do R_I , R_0 , R_W , and $Q(R)$. This is obvious for R_I . For R_0 , just notice that the Ricci tensor of R has E and F as eigenspaces. Writing $R_W = R - R_I - R_0$ proves the assertion for R_W . For $Q(R)$, this is just a computation using the definition of Q .

We can now prove that L admits $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$ as eigenspaces. First notice that by the previous observation, $W = Q(R_0)_W$ has eigenspaces $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$. Then write :

$$L = B(R_0, W) = \frac{1}{2} (Q(R_0 + W) - Q(R_0) - Q(W)),$$

and notice that all the terms on the right hand side have eigenspaces $E \wedge E$, $E \wedge F$ and $F \wedge F$. This shows that L satisfies the assumptions of Claim 3.5 and concludes the proof. \square

By Proposition A.5, the existence of a nonzero Ricci flat operator in \mathcal{C} implies that $W \subset \mathcal{C}$. Hence Theorem 0.1 is a consequence of the following proposition :

Proposition 3.6. *If \mathcal{C} is a Ricci flow invariant curvature cone containing W , then \mathcal{C} is either the cone of curvature operators with nonnegative scalar curvature or the whole space $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. We assume that \mathcal{C} is not $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$. Since $\mathbb{R}_+ I + \mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{C}$, we have that the vector space \mathcal{V} which is defined in Proposition A.1 satisfies $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{V}$. We will show that \mathcal{V} is in fact the hyperplane $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \oplus \mathcal{W} = \{R \mid \text{trace}(R) = 0\}$. Since $I \in \mathcal{C}$, this will imply that $\mathcal{C} = \{R \mid \text{trace}(R) \geq 0\}$.

We argue by contradiction and assume that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{W}$.

Claim 3.7. $\mathcal{C} \cap S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} = \{0\}$

$\mathcal{C} \cap S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ is a convex cone in $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ which is invariant under the action of $O(n, \mathbb{R})$. Since $O(n, \mathbb{R})$ acts irreducibly on $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$, if \mathcal{C} contains a non-zero curvature operator in $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ then, by Proposition A.5, $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \subset \mathcal{C}$ and $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \subset \mathcal{V}$, which contradicts the assumption that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{W}$. The claim is proved.

As in Lemma 3.2, let R_0 be the traceless Ricci part of the curvature operator of $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{H}^2$, where each factor is endowed with its constant curvature metric of curvature $+1$ or -1 .

Let τ be the greatest t such that $I + tR_0 \in \mathcal{C}$. τ is positive and finite : it is positive because I is in the interior of \mathcal{C} , it is finite because if $I + tR_0$ stays in \mathcal{C} as t goes to infinity, then $\frac{1}{t}I + R_0$ stays in \mathcal{C} and R_0 is in \mathcal{C} , which contradicts Claim 3.7. We set $R = I + \tau R_0$. The maximality of τ implies that $R \in \partial \mathcal{C}$.

Let $W = Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}} \in \mathcal{W}$. Using Proposition A.4, we have that for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$R + tW \in \partial \mathcal{C},$$

which implies : $Q(R + tW) = Q(R) + 2tB(R, W) + t^2Q(W) \in T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$ since \mathcal{C} is Ricci flow invariant.

By Lemma 3.1, $-t^2Q(W) \in \mathcal{W}$. Since $\mathcal{W} \subset T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$ and $T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$ is a convex cone, this implies that $Q(R) + 2tB(R, W) \in T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$. Therefore, we have that $\frac{1}{2t}Q(R) + B(R, W) \in T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$. Letting t go to infinity (and using that $T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$ is closed), we then have that :

$$B(R, W) \in T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}.$$

Moreover, using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 :

$$B(R, W) = B(I, W) + \tau B(R_0, W) = a\tau R_0.$$

We have proved that $R_0 \in T_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{C}$. This implies that there is some $t > 0$ such that $R + tR_0 \in \mathcal{C}$, that is to say $I + (\tau + t)R_0 \in \mathcal{C}$. This contradicts the definition of τ . \square

4. Ricci flow invariant cones containing the curvature operator of an Einstein symmetric space

In this section, we prove Corollary 0.3. We first need a couple of lemmas.

Lemma 4.1. *Let (M^n, g_0) be a non negatively curved Einstein symmetric space, then its curvature operator R satisfies :*

$$Q(R) = \lambda R \tag{3}$$

where $\lambda > 0$ is such that $\text{Ric}_{g_0} = \lambda g_0$.

Remark 4.2. Since the equation $Q(\mathbf{R}) = \lambda \mathbf{R}$ is invariant under the action $O(n, \mathbb{R})$, it can be seen either as an equation in $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 T_x M$ for some x in M with \mathbf{R} the curvature operator of g_0 at x , or as an equation in $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$, where \mathbf{R} is the expression of the curvature operator of g_0 at some point x with respect to some orthonormal basis of $T_x M$.

Proof. Since (M^n, g_0) is Einstein, we can use Proposition 3 of [Bre10a] to get that (note that our definition of Q differs from the one used by Brendle by a factor of 2) :

$$\Delta_{g_0} \mathbf{R}_{g_0} + 2Q(\mathbf{R}_{g_0}) = \lambda \mathbf{R}.$$

Then, since g_0 is symmetric, \mathbf{R}_{g_0} is parallel and $\Delta_{g_0} \mathbf{R}_{g_0} = 0$. This proves that $Q(\mathbf{R}_{g_0}) = \lambda \mathbf{R}_{g_0}$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *If \mathcal{C} is a Ricci flow invariant cone which contains the curvature operator \mathbf{R} of an Einstein symmetric space in its interior, then the Weyl part $\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}}$ of \mathbf{R} is in \mathcal{C} .*

Proof. By the previous lemma, $Q(\mathbf{R}) = \lambda \mathbf{R}$. Rescaling \mathbf{R} , we can assume that $Q(\mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{R}$. We decompose \mathbf{R} along the decomposition (2) : $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{I}} + \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}}$. Since $B(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{I}}, \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}}) = 0$, we have that $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{I}} + \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathbf{R} = Q(\mathbf{R}) = Q(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{I}}) + Q(\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}})$, which implies that $Q(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{I}}) = \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{I}}$ and $Q(\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}}$.

Since \mathbf{R} is in the interior of \mathcal{C} , $\bar{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{R} - \varepsilon \mathbf{I}$ is also in \mathcal{C} for some $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. Then we have that $Q(\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{I}}) = (1 - \varepsilon)\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{I}}$ and $Q(\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathcal{W}}$. This allows us to explicitly write the solution to Hamilton's ODE $\frac{d}{dt} \bar{\mathbf{R}}(t) = Q(\bar{\mathbf{R}}(t))$ with initial condition $\bar{\mathbf{R}}(0) = \bar{\mathbf{R}}$, which is defined for $t < 1$:

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}}(t) = \frac{1}{1 - (1 - \varepsilon)t} \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{I}} + \frac{1}{1 - t} \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathcal{W}}.$$

Since \mathcal{C} is Ricci flow invariant, $\bar{\mathbf{R}}(t)$ is in \mathcal{C} for all $t \in [0, 1)$, and since \mathcal{C} is a cone :

$$\forall t \in [0, 1) \quad (1 - t)\bar{\mathbf{R}}(t) = \frac{1 - t}{1 - (1 - \varepsilon)t} \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{I}} + \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathcal{W}} \in \mathcal{C}.$$

Letting t go to 1 and using that \mathcal{C} is closed, we have that $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}} \in \mathcal{C}$. \square

We can now prove Corollary 0.3 :

Proof (of the Corollary) : Under the assumption of the corollary, the previous proposition shows that \mathcal{C} contains the Weyl part $\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}}$ of the curvature operator a non trivial symmetric space. In particular, $\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{W}} \neq 0$. Using Proposition A.5, this implies that $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{C}$ and we can apply Theorem 0.1. This concludes the proof. \square

5. Curvature cones containing a conformally flat scalar flat curvature operator

In this section we prove Theorems 0.5 and 0.6. We begin with Theorem 0.5, whose statement we recall :

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \subset S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^4$ be any Ricci flow invariant cone which contains all nonnegative curvature operators and let :*

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \mathbf{R} \mid \frac{\text{Scal}}{12} + W \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \right\} \subset S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^4$$

where Scal and W are the scalar curvature and the Weyl curvature tensor of \mathbf{R} .

Then \mathcal{C} is a Ricci flow invariant cone which contains all conformally flat scalar flat curvature operators.

Remark 5.2. It is interesting to ask whether these cones can be found by Wilking's method [Wil10]. If one sets $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ to be the cone of nonnegative curvature operators, \mathcal{C} is a Wilking cone built from the $SO(n, \mathbb{C})$ invariant set $S = \Lambda_+^2 \mathbb{C}^4 \cup \Lambda_-^2 \mathbb{C}^4$, where $\Lambda_+^2 \mathbb{C}^4$ is the space of selfdual complex two forms and $\Lambda_-^2 \mathbb{C}^4$ is the space of antiselfdual complex two forms. Similarly, setting $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ to be the PIC cone, we have that \mathcal{C} is also the PIC cone, which is also a Wilking cone.

However, if $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ is the cone of 2-nonnegative curvature operators, then \mathcal{C} is not a Wilking cone. We sketch the proof of this fact here, for relevant notations, see [Wil10].

Assume that $\mathcal{C} = \{ \mathbf{R} \mid \mathbf{R}_I + \mathbf{R}_W \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \}$ is a Wilking cone, that is

$$\mathcal{C} = \{ \mathbf{R} \mid \forall \omega \in S, \langle \mathbf{R} \omega, \bar{\omega} \rangle \geq 0 \}$$

for some $S \subset \Lambda^2 \mathbb{C}^4 \simeq \mathfrak{so}(4, \mathbb{C})$ which is invariant under the natural action of $SO(4, \mathbb{C})$. One shows that $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \subset \mathcal{C}$, which implies that $S \subset S_1 = \{ \omega \in \mathfrak{so}(4, \mathbb{C}) \mid \text{trace} \omega^2 = 0 \}$. Moreover, one can show that a Wilking cone contains $S_0^2 \mathbb{R}^4 \wedge \text{id}$ if and only if $S \subset S_2 = \Lambda_+^2 \mathbb{C}^4 \cup \Lambda_-^2 \mathbb{C}^4$. This implies that

$$\mathcal{C} \supset \{ \mathbf{R} \mid \forall \omega \in S_1 \cap S_2, \langle \mathbf{R} \omega, \bar{\omega} \rangle \geq 0 \}$$

which is the cone of operators \mathbf{R} such that the restrictions of $\mathbf{R}_I + \mathbf{R}_W$ to $\Lambda_+^2 \mathbb{R}^4$ and $\Lambda_-^2 \mathbb{R}^4$ are (separately) 2-nonnegative, which is a weaker condition than asking $\mathbf{R}_I + \mathbf{R}_W$ to be 2-nonnegative on the full $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^4$.

We now prove the theorem.

Proof. Let $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_I + \mathbf{R}_0 + \mathbf{R}_W \in \partial \mathcal{C}$. Note that using decomposition (2), we have :

$$\frac{\text{Scal}}{12} + W = \mathbf{R}_I + \mathbf{R}_W \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}.$$

To simplify notations, we define $\mathbf{R}_\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{R}_I + \mathbf{R}_W$. We want to show that :

$$Q(\mathbf{R}) \in T_{\mathbf{R}} \mathcal{C} = \left\{ \mathbf{L} \mid \mathbf{L}_\mathcal{E} \in T_{\mathbf{R}_\mathcal{E}} \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \right\}.$$

Since $R_{\mathcal{E}} \in \partial\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, we have :

$$Q(R_{\mathcal{E}}) = Q(R_I + R_{\mathcal{W}}) = Q(R_I) + Q(R_{\mathcal{W}}) \in T_{\mathcal{E}}\tilde{\mathcal{C}}. \quad (4)$$

We have :

$$\begin{aligned} Q(R) &= Q(R_I) + Q(R_0) + Q(R_{\mathcal{W}}) \\ &\quad + 2Q(R_I, R_0) + 2Q(R_I, R_{\mathcal{W}}) + 2Q(R_0, R_{\mathcal{W}}). \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to Lemma 3.1, all the terms of the second line belong to $S_0^2\mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id} \subset \mathcal{C}$, and $Q(R_I) \in \mathbb{R}I$, $Q(R_{\mathcal{W}}) \in \mathcal{W}$. So :

$$Q(R)_I = Q(R_I) + Q(R_0)_I$$

and

$$Q(R)_{\mathcal{W}} = Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}} + Q(R_{\mathcal{W}}).$$

Thus :

$$\begin{aligned} Q(R)_I + Q(R)_{\mathcal{W}} &= Q(R_I) + Q(R_{\mathcal{W}}) \\ &\quad + Q(R_0)_I + Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to (4), the first line is in $T_{R_{\mathcal{E}}}\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. We will prove that the second line is in fact $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \subset T_{R_{\mathcal{E}}}\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. This will show that \mathcal{C} is Ricci flow invariant.

We now write down the second line $L = Q(R_0)_I + Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}}$ explicitly in term of the traceless Ricci tensor Ric_0 of R . For this, we use the formula in Lemma 2.2 in [BW08], to which we subtract the traceless Ricci part, and then specialize to $n = 4$:

$$L = Q(R_0)_I + Q(R_0)_{\mathcal{W}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ric}_0 \wedge \text{Ric}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \text{Ric}_0^2 \wedge \text{id}.$$

If (e_i) is a basis of eigenvectors of Ric_0 with eigenvalues λ_i , then the $(e_i \wedge e_j)$ form a basis of eigenvectors of L with eigenvalues :

$$\mu_{ij} = \frac{\lambda_i \lambda_j}{2} + \frac{\lambda_i^2 + \lambda_j^2}{4} = \frac{(\lambda_i + \lambda_j)^2}{2} \geq 0.$$

This shows that L is nonnegative, and thus is in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. □

We now prove Theorem 0.6.

Proof. Let \mathcal{C} be a Ricci flow invariant cone which contains $S_0^2\mathbb{R}^n \wedge \text{id}$ and all nonnegative curvature operators, with $n \geq 5$.

Consider $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{H}^2$ with its product metric where the first factor has constant curvature 1 and the second factor has constant curvature -1 . It is conformally flat and has positive scalar curvature. Therefore its curvature operator R lies in the interior of \mathcal{C} .

Now since \mathcal{C} contains all non-negative curvature operators, it contains the curvature operator \bar{R} of $\mathbb{R}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{S}^2$ with its product metric. Thus, for any $a > 0$, $b > 0$, $aR + b\bar{R}$ is in the interior of \mathcal{C} .

Finally, $R + (n-3)\bar{R}$ is the curvature operator of the product Einstein metric on $\mathbb{S}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{S}^2$, which is a symmetric space. Corollary 0.3 then implies that $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{\text{Scal}}$. □

A. Generalities about cones invariant under the action of a Lie group

We prove here some elementary facts about convex cones in a vector space which are invariant under the action of a Lie group. The example we have in mind is of course a curvature cone in $S_B^2 \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n$. These results are probably known in some circles but we describe them here for the sake of completeness.

For this section, we will use the following notations: G is a compact Lie group, E is a Euclidean vector space with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on which G acts by linear isometries, and $\mathcal{C} \subset E$ is a closed convex cone which is invariant under the action of G . The action of an element $g \in G$ on E will be denoted by $x \in E \mapsto g.x \in E$.

The tangent cone to \mathcal{C} at a point $x \in \mathcal{C}$ is defined as follows :

$$T_x \mathcal{C} = \{v \in E \mid \exists t > 0 \ x + tv \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

This a closed convex cone in E , however, it is not G invariant in general.

Proposition A.1. *There exist a unique vector subspace \mathcal{V} of E which is included in \mathcal{C} such that:*

- any vector subspace satisfying $\mathcal{V}' \subset \mathcal{C}$ satisfies $\mathcal{V}' \subset \mathcal{V}$,
- \mathcal{V} is G -invariant.

Proof. Consider two vector spaces $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2 \subset \mathcal{C}$. Since \mathcal{C} is a convex cone, $\mathcal{V}_1 \oplus \mathcal{V}_2 \subset \mathcal{C}$. This shows that there is a biggest subspace $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{C}$.

We now show that \mathcal{V} is G invariant. Let $g \in G$ and $v \in \mathcal{V}$. Let $L = \mathbb{R}v$, then $g.L \subset \mathcal{C}$. Thus, since \mathcal{V} is the biggest vector space in \mathcal{C} , $g.L \subset \mathcal{V}$, and $gv \in \mathcal{V}$. \square

In particular, \mathcal{V} is a subrepresentation of E . In particular, if E splits as the sum of irreducibles $\bigoplus_{i \in I} E_i$, then $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{i \in J} E_i$ for some subset J of I .

Proposition A.2. $\mathcal{V} \subset \partial \mathcal{C}$, except if $\mathcal{C} = E$.

Proof. Assume there is some x which is in \mathcal{V} and in the interior of \mathcal{C} . There is a neighborhood O of x which is included in \mathcal{C} . Since $-x$ is in \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{C} is a convex cone, $O - x$ is a neighborhood of 0 contained in \mathcal{C} . Since \mathcal{C} is a convex cone, we then have that $\mathcal{C} = E$. \square

Proposition A.3. *If $x \in \partial \mathcal{C}$, then $\mathcal{V} \subset T_x \mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. This just follows from the general fact that $\mathcal{C} \subset T_x \mathcal{C}$. \square

Proposition A.4. *If $x \in \partial \mathcal{C}$ and $v \in \mathcal{V}$, then $x + v \in \partial \mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. If $x + v$ is in the interior of \mathcal{C} , one can find an open set $O \subset \mathcal{C}$ containing $x + v$, and $O - v$ is a neighborhood of x contained in \mathcal{C} , a contradiction. \square

Proposition A.5. *Assume that E is a direct sum of non trivial representation of G , then \mathcal{C} is a subrepresentation of E .*

Proof. We only need to show that \mathcal{C} is a vector subspace of E . Since \mathcal{C} is a convex cone, it is stable under linear combination with nonnegative coefficients. Therefore we only need to show that \mathcal{C} is stable under $x \mapsto -x$.

We argue by contradiction. Assume that \mathcal{C} is not stable under $x \mapsto -x$. Consider the dual cone $\mathcal{C}^* = \{v \in E \mid \forall x \in \mathcal{C}, \langle v, x \rangle \geq 0\}$. Then \mathcal{C}^* is also a convex G -invariant cone, it is easy to see that \mathcal{C}^* is also not a vector subspace of E . This implies that there is some v in \mathcal{C}^* such that $-v$ does not belong to \mathcal{C}^* . In particular, there is some $x_0 \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\langle v, x_0 \rangle > 0$.

Consider now:

$$\tilde{v} = \int_G g.v dg$$

where dg is a Haar measure on G . Then \tilde{v} is not zero because:

$$\langle \tilde{v}, x_0 \rangle = \int_G \langle g.v, x_0 \rangle dg > 0$$

since $g \mapsto \langle g.v, x_0 \rangle = \langle v, g^{-1}x_0 \rangle$ is a continuous nonnegative function which is strictly positive at the neutral element of G . Moreover, for any $g' \in G$:

$$g'.\tilde{v} = \int_G g.(g'.v) dg = \int_G (gg').v dg = \int_G g.v dg = \tilde{v}.$$

This shows that $\mathbb{R}\tilde{v} \subset E$ is an irreducible subrepresentation of E which is trivial, a contradiction. \square

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