

## PROOF OF BLASCHKE'S SPHERE CONJECTURE

BY LEON W. GREEN<sup>1</sup>

Communicated by Hans Samelson, October 17, 1960

Let  $M$  be a  $C^2$ , compact, orientable two-dimensional Riemannian manifold with positive Gaussian curvature  $R(x)$ ,  $x \in M$ . Assume that the distance between a point  $x$  of  $M$  and the first point conjugate to  $x$  on any geodesic ray emanating from  $x$  is independent of the initial direction and of  $x$ . We shall prove the following conjecture of Blaschke:

**THEOREM.**  $M$  has constant curvature.

For a brief history of the problem and a proof under stringent additional conditions see [2].

Let us first recall some of the known facts about such surfaces which we shall use. Proofs may be found in [1, §102].

Normalize the conjugate distance so it equals  $\pi$ . Then every geodesic is closed and has length  $2\pi$ . The mapping of any point into its conjugate point (determined uniquely, independently of the geodesic ray used) is an isometric involution of  $M$  onto itself. Any two geodesics intersect in a pair of mutually conjugate points.

Denote the unit tangent bundle of  $M$  by  $T$ , and set  $dK = dA d\phi$ , where  $dA$  is the element of area on  $M$  and  $d\phi$  is the differential of angle between unit vectors based at the same point. An element of  $T$  will be denoted by  $e$ , or by the pair  $(x, \phi)$ , where  $\phi$  is a fiber coordinate in some local product representation of  $T$ ; set  $p(e) = x$ . The geodesic flow in  $T$  takes  $e$  after time  $t$  into the element  $e_t$ , the end point of the lift into the bundle of the geodesic segment of length  $t$  whose initial element is  $e$ . It is well known that  $dK$ , the kinematic density, is invariant under this flow.

**LEMMA 1.**

$$\int_T dK = 8\pi^2.$$

**PROOF.** Let a closed geodesic  $G_0$  divide  $M$  into two domains and call the closure of one of them  $K_0$ . Let  $G_\epsilon$  be the curve swept out by normals to  $G_0$ , pointing a distance  $\epsilon$  into  $K_0$ . For sufficiently small

<sup>1</sup> This work was supported by a grant of the National Science Foundation. The author wishes to thank J. Adem for first calling this problem to his attention and C. M. Petty for sending him the report [4].