



## Symmetry and Its Application in Differential Geometry and Topology II

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### Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Differential geometry is a branch of mathematics that has many applications not only in mathematics but in many other sciences, e.g., applications of the theory of curves and surfaces in the Euclidean plane and space. Geometry and Topology are quite related to Symmetry. Symmetric spaces commonly occur in differential geometry, representation theory and harmonic analysis. Differential geometry can be defined as the study of the geometry of differential manifolds, as well as of their submanifolds. In recent years, there has been a fast-growing interest in developing theories and tools for studying singular submanifolds. Because singular submanifolds are produced in physics, mechanics, and other application fields and are the breakthrough point to discover new problems. Therefore, it is of great scientific significance to study the geometric and topological properties of singular submanifolds. However, due to the existence of singular sets, the traditional analysis and geometric mathematical tools are no longer applicable, which makes the study of singular submanifolds difficult...





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## Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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