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Symmetry/Asymmetry: Differential Geometry and Its Applications

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Differential geometry is the branch of mathematics that studies the geometry of curves, surfaces, and manifolds (high-dimensional analogues of surfaces). Although the modern subject often uses algebraic and purely geometric techniques, the discipline owes its name to the use of ideas and techniques in differential calculus. The founder of differential geometry is considered to be Carl Friedrich Gauss. Gauss made important contributions to the field of differential geometry of curves and surfaces, and his work formed the basis of modern differential geometry. Differential geometry finds applications throughout mathematics and the natural sciences. Most prominently, the language of differential geometry was used by Albert Einstein in his theory of general relativity, and subsequently by physicists in the development of quantum field theory and the standard model of particle physics. Outside of physics, differential geometry finds applications in chemistry, economics, engineering, control theory, computer graphics and computer vision, and recently in machine learning...

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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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