## Compactness Results for Complete Metrics of Constant Positive Scalar Curvature on Subdomains of $S^n$

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove that the set of metrics conformal to the standard metric on  $S^n \setminus \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$ , where  $\{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$  is an arbitrary set of k > 1 points, is compact in the  $C^{m,\alpha}$  topology, provided the Dilational Pohožaev invariants are bounded away from zero. Such metrics are necessarily complete on  $S^n \setminus \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$  and asymptotic, at each singular point, to one of the periodic, spherically symmetric solutions on the positive n-dimensional half cylinder, which are known as Delaunay metrics. The Pohožaev invariants are defined at each singular point, and their dilational component is shown to be equal to a dimensional constant times the Hamiltonian energy of the asymptotic Delaunay metric. We also address the issue of convergence when the invariants tend to zero for a proper subset of the singular points.

1. Introduction. In this paper we prove a compactness theorem for certain complete metrics of constant positive scalar curvature on subdomains of  $S^n$ . The metrics we consider are conformal to the round metric, on a domain  $\Omega \subset S^n$  that is the complement of a finite set of points  $\Lambda = \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$ , for  $k \geq 2$ . These metrics are solutions to the singular Yamabe problem. In its most general form, this problem seeks metrics of constant scalar curvature that are conformal to a background metric  $g_0$  on a compact Riemannian manifold M and which have a specified closed set  $\Lambda \subset M$  as their singular set.

If we write  $g = u^{4/(n-2)}g_0$  for a smooth positive function u on  $\Omega = M \setminus \Lambda$ , then the condition that the scalar curvature R(g) of g be equal to a constant K is equivalent to u satisfying

$$L_{g_0}u + c(n)Ku^{(n+2)/(n-2)} = 0,$$

on  $\Omega$ , where c(n) = (n-2)/(4(n-1)) and  $L_{g_0} = \Delta_{g_0} - c(n)R(g_0)$  is the conformal Laplacian with respect to the metric  $g_0$ .