

Affine structure: Flat torsion-free affine connection.

Euclidean structure: Flat Riemannian metrics.

In the first case, G is $\text{AFF}(\mathbb{R}^n) \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Preserves a notion} \\ \text{of "parallelism"} \end{matrix}$
 $= \mathbb{R}^n \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$

second -1- is $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathbb{R}^n \times \text{O}(n)$

$\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} / \sim \cong \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{C}$ is a geodesically-incomplete
 affine manifold.

uniform motion does not
 extend to all times.

$\cong S^{n-1} \times S^1$, geodesics that aim at
 the origin loop around faster
 and faster.

Geodesically complete \Rightarrow by "development", universal cover
 is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n .