Inequalities for the Mixed Radial Blaschke-Minkowski Homomorphisms and the Applications

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Abstract: The notion of intersection body was explicitly defined by Lutwak in 1988, it is one of important research contents and led to the studies of Busemann-Petty problem in the Brunn-Minkowski theory. Based on the properties of the intersection bodies, Schuster introduced the notion of radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms and proved a lot of related inequalities. In this paper, by applying the dual mixed volume theory and analytic inequalities, we first give a lower bound of the dual quermassintegrals of mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms, and then the intersection body version of this Brunn-Minkowski type inequality is yielded. From this, we not only extend Schuster’s related result but also obtain the Brunn-Minkowski type inequalities of $L_p$ harmonic radial sum and $L_p$ radial Blaschke sum, respectively.

Keywords: Dual Quermassintegral, Intersection Body, Radial Blaschke-Minkowski Homomorphism, Busemann Intersection Inequality, $L_p$ Radial Minkowski Sum

1. Introduction

The setting for this paper is Euclidean $n$-space $\mathbb{R}^n$. Let $S_{n-1}$ denote the unit sphere in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $V(K)$ denote the $n$-dimensional volume of body $K$. For the centered unit $n$-ball $B$, write $V(B) = \omega_n$.

If $K$ is a compact star-shaped (about the origin) in $\mathbb{R}^n$, its radial function, $\rho_K = \rho(K, \cdot)$, is defined by $[1]$

$$\rho_K(u) = \max\{\lambda \geq 0 : \lambda u \in K\}$$

for all $u \in S_{n-1}$. If $\rho_K$ is positive and continuous, $K$ will be called a star body (about the origin). Let $S_{n-1}^o$ denote the set of all star bodies (about the origin) in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

The notion of intersection body was explicitly defined by Lutwak [2]. For $K \in S_{n-1}^o$ and $n \geq 2$, the intersection body, $IK$, of $K$ as a star body whose radial function in direction $u \in S_{n-1}$ is equal to the $(n-1)$-dimensional volume of the section of $K$ by the hyperplane orthogonal to $u$, i.e.,

$$\rho(IK, u) = \nu(K \cap u^\bot),$$

where $\nu$ is the $n-1$-dimensional volume and $u^\bot$ is the $n-1$-dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ orthogonal to $u \in S_{n-1}^\bot$.

Intersection body is one of the central notions and led to the studies of Busemann-Petty problem in the Brunn-Minkowski theory [1, 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]. Based on the properties of intersection bodies, Schuster [10] introduced the radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms as follows:

Definition 1.1: A map $\Psi : S_{n-1}^o \to S_{n-1}^o$ is called a radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphism if it satisfies the following conditions:

1. $\Psi$ is continuous.
2. $\Psi$ is radial Blaschke-Minkowski additive, i.e., $\Psi(K \tilde{+} L) = \Psi K \tilde{+} \Psi L$ for all $K, L \in S_{n-1}^o$. Here $K \tilde{+} L$ denotes the radial Blaschke sum of $K$ and $L$, and $\Psi K \tilde{+} \Psi L$ denotes the radial Minkowski sum of $\Psi K$ and $\Psi L$.
3. $\Psi$ intertwines rotations, i.e., $\Psi(\vartheta K) = \vartheta \Psi K$ for all $K \in S_{n-1}^o$ and all $\vartheta \in SO(n)$.

According to above definition, Schuster [10] proved the following important result:
Theorem 1.4 There is a continuous operator

\[ \Psi : \bigotimes_{i=1}^{n-1} S^n_o \to S^n_o \]

symmetric in its arguments such that, for \( L_1, \cdots, L_m \in S^n_o \) and \( \lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_m \geq 0 \),

\[ \Psi(\lambda_1 L_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m L_m) = \sum_{i_1, \cdots, i_m = 1}^{n-1} \lambda_{i_1} \cdots \lambda_{i_{m-1}} \Psi(L_{i_1}, \cdots, L_{i_{m-1}}), \]

where the sum is with respect to radial Minkowski addition.

Theorem 1.4 generalizes the notion of radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphism. We call

\[ \Psi : \bigotimes_{i=1}^{n-1} S^n_o \to S^n_o \]

the mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms denoted by \( \Psi(K_1, K_2, \cdots, K_{n-1}) \) for \( K_1, K_2, \cdots, K_{n-1} \in S^n_o \).

For \( K, L \in S^n_o \), let \( \Psi_i(K, L) = \Psi(K, \cdots, K, L, \cdots, L) \) \((i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1)\) denote the mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms of \( K \) and \( L \). If \( L = B \), we write \( \Psi_i(K, B) \) and call \( \Psi_i(K) \) the mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms of \( K \). Clearly, \( \Psi_0 K = \Psi K \).

Whereafter, Schuster [11] considered the Busemann-Petty problem for the radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms. In 2011, Wang, Liu and He [12] extended Schuster’s radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms to \( L_p \) analogies. In recent years, a lot of important conclusions for the radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms and their \( L_p \) analogies were obtained, see e.g. [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25].

One purpose of this paper is to establish a lower bound for the dual quermassintegrals of the mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms:

**Theorem 1.1** If \( K \in S^n_o \), real \( i < n-1 \) and \( j = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1 \), then

\[ W_i(\Psi_j K) \geq \frac{r^n \omega^{n-i}}{\omega^{n-1}} W_{j+1}(K)^{n-i}, \]

with equality if and only if \( \Psi_j K \) is a ball. Here \( r_\Psi \) denotes the radius of \( \Psi B \), \( W_i(M) \) denotes the dual quermassintegrals of \( M \in S^n_o \).

**Corollary 1.1** If \( K \in S^n_o \), then

\[ V(\Psi K) \geq \frac{\omega^n}{\omega^{n-1}} W_1(K)^n, \]

with equality if and only if \( \Psi K \) is a ball. Here \( r_\Psi \) denotes the radius of \( \Psi B \).

Since the intersection operator \( I \) is an example of a radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphism, thus, together with the radius of \( IB \) is \( \omega^{n-1} \), Corollary 1.1 provides the following a new inequality for the volume of intersection body.

**Corollary 1.2** If \( K \in S^n_o \), then

\[ V(IK) \geq \frac{\omega^{n-1}}{\omega^{n}} V(K)^{n-1}, \]

with equality if and only if \( IK \) is a ball.

**Remark 1.1** The fundamental volume inequality for intersection bodies is the well-known Busemann intersection inequality [26, 1]: If \( K \) is a convex body (i.e. compact, convex subsets with non-empty interiors) containing the origin in its interiors in \( \mathbb{R}^n \), then

\[ V(IK) \leq \frac{\omega^{n-1}}{\omega^{n}} V(K)^{n-1}, \]

with equality if and only if \( K \) is a centered ellipsoid. Compare to inequality (1) and inequality (2), inequality (1) may be regards as a reverse form of Busemann intersection inequality.

In [10], Schuster proved a lot of inequalities for mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms, especially, the following Brunn-Minkowski type inequality of radial sum of star bodies for mixed radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms was given.

**Theorem 1.3** If \( K, L \in S^n_o \), \( i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-2 \) and \( j = 0, 1, \cdots, n-2 \), then

\[ W_i(\Psi_j(K + L))^{(n+i-j-1)} \leq W_i(\Psi_j K)^{(n+i-j-1)} + W_i(\Psi_j L)^{(n+i-j-1)}, \]

with equality if and only if \( K \) and \( L \) are dilates. Here, \( K + L \) denotes the radial sum of \( K \) and \( L \).

Our next result generalizes the above Brunn-Minkowski type inequality to \( L_p \) radial Minkowski sum of star bodies.

**Theorem 1.2** Let \( K, L \in S^n_o \), real \( p \neq 0, i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-2 \) and \( j \) is an integer. If \( p < 0 \) and \( 0 \leq j < n-1 \), then

\[ W_i(\Psi_j(K + p L))^{(n+i-j-1)} \geq W_i(\Psi_j K)^{(n+i-j-1)} + W_i(\Psi_j L)^{(n+i-j-1)}; \]
if $0 < p < n - 1$ and $0 \leq j < n - p - 1$, then
\[
\tilde{W}_i((\psi_j(K +_p L))^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}} \leq \tilde{W}_i((\psi_j K)^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}} + \tilde{W}_i((\psi_j L)^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}}).
\] (5)

In each inequality, equality holds if and only if $K$ and $L$ are dilates. Here, $K +_p L$ denotes the $L_p$-radial sum of $K$ and $L$.

Remark 1.2 If $p = 1$ in Theorem 1.2, then inequality (4) just is inequality (3). Let $i = j = 0$ in Theorem 1.2, and notice intersection operator $I$ is a special case of radial Blaschke-Minkowski homomorphisms, we have

Corollary 1.3 Let $K, L \in S^n_0$, real $p \neq 0$. If $p < 0$, then
\[
V(I(K +_p L))^{\frac{p}{n-j-1}} \geq V(I(K))^{\frac{p}{n-j-1}} + V(I(L))^{\frac{p}{n-j-1}}.
\]
if $0 < p < n - 1$, then
\[
V(I(K +_p L))^{\frac{p}{n-j-1}} \leq V(I(K))^{\frac{p}{n-j-1}} + V(I(L))^{\frac{p}{n-j-1}}.
\]

In each inequality, equality holds if and only if $K$ and $L$ are dilates.

Remark 1.3 Let $p = -q (q \geq 1)$ or $p = n - q (1 < q < n)$ in Theorem 1.2, respectively, then inequality (4) orderly gives the Brunn-Minkowski type inequalities for the $L_q$ harmonic radial sum and the $L_q$ radial Blaschke sum as follows:

Corollary 1.4 If $K, L \in S^n_0$, real $q \geq 1$, $i = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 2$ and $j = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 2$, then
\[
\tilde{W}_i((\psi_j(K +_{-q} L))^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}} \geq \tilde{W}_i((\psi_j K)^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}} + \tilde{W}_i((\psi_j L)^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}}),
\]
with inequality if and only if $K$ and $L$ are dilates.

Here, $K +_{-q} L$ denotes the $L_q$ harmonic radial sum of $K$ and $L$.

Corollary 1.5 If $K, L \in S^n_0$, real $1 < q < n$, $i = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 2$ and integer $j$ satisfies $0 \leq j < q - 1$, then
\[
\tilde{W}_i((\psi_j(K +_{q} L))^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}} \leq \tilde{W}_i((\psi_j K)^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}} + \tilde{W}_i((\psi_j L)^{\frac{p}{(n-j)(n-j-1)}}),
\]
with inequality if and only if $K$ and $L$ are dilates.

Corollary 1.4 and Corollary 1.5 were established by Wei, Wang and Lu [19].

2. Notations and Background Materials

2.1. $L_p$ Radial Minkowski Combinations

The $L_p$ radial Minkowski combination of star bodies was introduced as follows [27, 7, 28]: For $K, L \in S^n_0$, real $p \neq 0$ and $\lambda, \mu \geq 0$ (not both 0), the $L_p$ radial Minkowski combination, $\lambda \cdot K +_{p} \mu \cdot L$, of $K$ and $L$ is defined by
\[
\rho(\lambda \cdot K +_{p} \mu \cdot L, \cdot)^p = \lambda \rho(K, \cdot)^p + \mu \rho(L, \cdot)^p.
\] (6)

Here "$+_p$" denotes the $L_p$ radial Minkowski sum, $\lambda \cdot K$ denotes the $L_p$ radial Minkowski scalar multiplication and $\lambda \cdot K = \lambda^{1/p} K$. The case $p = 1$ yields the radial Minkowski combination $\lambda \cdot K + \mu \cdot L$.

Let $p = -q (q \geq 1)$ in (6), then $\lambda \cdot K +_{-q} \mu \cdot L$ is called the $L_q$ harmonic radial combination of star bodies $K$ and $L$ [1, 7].

In 2015, Wang and Wang [29] defined the $L_p$ radial Blaschke combinations of star bodies as follows: For $K, L \in S^n_0$, real $n > p > 0$ and $\lambda, \mu \geq 0$ (not both 0), the $L_p$ radial Blaschke combination, $\lambda \circ K +_{p} \mu \circ L \in S^n_0$, of $K$ and $L$ is defined by
\[
\rho(\lambda \circ K +_{p} \mu \circ L, \cdot)^{n-p} = \lambda \rho(K, \cdot)^{n-p} + \mu \rho(L, \cdot)^{n-p}.
\] (7)

Here "$\circ$" denotes the $L_p$ radial Blaschke sum, $\lambda \circ K$ denotes the $L_p$ radial Blaschke scalar multiplication and $\lambda \circ K = \lambda^{1/(n-p)} K$. Clearly, (6) and (7) show that $\lambda \circ K +_{p} \mu \circ L = \lambda \cdot K +_{n-p} \mu \cdot L$.

2.2. Dual Mixed Volumes

In 1975, Lutwak [30] introduced the dual mixed volumes as follows: For $K_1, \ldots, K_n \in S^n_0$, the dual mixed volume $\tilde{V}(K_1, \ldots, K_n)$ is defined by
\[
\tilde{V}(K_1, K_2, \ldots, K_n) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_{K_1}(u) \rho_{K_2}(u) \cdots \rho_{K_n}(u) du.
\]

For $K, L \in S^n_0$ and $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, n$, we write $\tilde{V}_i(K, L)$ to denote the dual mixed volume $\tilde{V}(K_1, \ldots, K_{i-1}, L, K_{i+1}, \ldots, K_n)$.

Similarly, we use $\tilde{W}_i(K, L) = \tilde{V}_i(K_1, \ldots, K_{n-i}, L, K_{n-i+1}, \ldots, K_n)$ to denote the dual mixed quermassintegrals of $K$ and $L$. If $i$ be real, then an extension of the dual mixed volume $\tilde{V}(K, L)$ is that for $K, L \in S^n_0$ and $i \in \mathbb{R}$:
\[
\tilde{V}(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(K, u)^{n-i} \rho(L, u)^i du.
\] (8)

In the same way, for $K, L \in S^n_0$ and $i \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the dual mixed quermassintegrals of $K$ and $L$ by
\[
\tilde{W}_i(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(K, u)^{n-i-1} \rho(L, u) du.
\] (9)

Let $L = B$ in (8) (or $L = K$ in (9)), then the dual
3. Proofs of the Main Results

In this section we will prove Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. To see this, the following lemmas is required.

**Lemma 3.1** [30] If \( K, L \in S_0^n \), and reals \( i, j, k \) satisfy \( i < j < k \), then

\[
\widetilde{V}_j(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K^i(u) \, du.
\]

(10)

Further let \( i = 0 \) in (10), then we have the following polar coordinate formula for the volume of a body \( K \):

\[
V(K) = \widetilde{V}_0(K) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K^i(u) \, du.
\]

For the above dual mixed quermassintegrals, corresponding the Minkowski inequality is stated that [10]: If \( K, L \in S_0^n \) and real \( i \) satisfies \( 0 \leq i < n - 1 \), then

\[
\widetilde{V}_i(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K^i(u) \, du.
\]

(11)

with equality if and only if \( K \) and \( L \) are dilates.

**Lemma 3.2** [10] If \( L \in S_0^n \), \( i = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 2 \), then

\[
\widetilde{W}_i(L) = \frac{W_i(L)}{\omega_n^i}.
\]

(13)

**Proof of Theorem 1.1** In (12), let \( L = B, j = n - 1 \) and \( k = n \), and notice that \( V_n(K, B) = \omega_n \) by (8), we have for \( i < n - 1 \),

\[
\widetilde{W}_i(K, B) = \frac{W_i(K, B)}{\omega_n^i} = \frac{W_i(K, B)}{\omega_n} = \omega_n^i \widetilde{W}_i(K),
\]

(14)

with equality if and only if \( K \) is a ball centrad at the origin.

Taking \( \Psi K \) for \( K \) in (14), we get for \( j = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 1 \),

\[
\widetilde{W}_j(K, B) = \frac{W_j(K, B)}{\omega_n^j} = \frac{W_j(K, B)}{\omega_n} = \omega_n^j \widetilde{W}_j(K).
\]

This and (13) yield

\[
\frac{n-i}{i} \frac{W_{j+1}(K)^{n-i}}{\omega_n^{n-i}} \leq \omega_n^{n-i} \widetilde{W}_j(K),
\]

with equality if and only if \( \psi_j K \) is a ball centrad at the origin. Thus, we have

\[
\frac{n-i}{i} \frac{W_j(K)^{n-i}}{\omega_n^{n-i}} \leq \omega_n^{n-i} \widetilde{W}_j(K),
\]

with equality if and only if \( \psi_j K \) is a ball centrad at the origin. This gives Theorem 1.1. \( \square \)

Now we give the proof of Theorem 1.2. Here, we prove a lemma as follows:

**Lemma 3.3** Let \( K, L \in S_0^n \), real \( p \neq 0 \), and \( j \) is an integer. If \( p < 0 \) and \( 0 < j < n - 1 \), then

\[
\frac{n-i}{i} \frac{W_j(K)^{n-i}}{\omega_n^{n-i}} \leq \omega_n^{n-i} \widetilde{W}_j(K),
\]

with equality if and only if \( \psi_j K \) is a ball centrad at the origin. This gives Theorem 1.2. \( \square \)

In each inequality, equality holds if and only if \( K \) and \( L \) are dilates.

**Proof.** From (6), (9) and the Minkowski integral inequality, if \( p < 0 \) and \( 0 < j < n - 1 \), then \( \frac{n-j-1}{p} < 0 \). Thus, for any \( Q \in S_0^n \),

\[
\frac{W_j(K^+pL, Q)^{n-j-1}}{\omega_n^{n-j-1}} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K^p\rho_L^j(u)^{n-j-1} \rho_Q^j(u) \, du
\]

(15)

This yields inequality (15).

According to the equality condition of Minkowski integral inequality, we easily see equality holds in (15) if and only if \( K \) and \( L \) are dilates.

Similarly, if \( 0 < p < n - 1 \) and \( 0 < j < n - p - 1 \), then \( \frac{n-j}{p} > 1 \). Hence, by the Minkowski integral inequality, we know that inequality (15) is reverse, i.e., inequality (16) and its equality condition are obtained. \( \square \)

**Lemma 3.4** [10] If \( K, L \in S_0^n \) and \( i, j = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 2 \), then

\[
\frac{W_i(K, Q)}{\Omega_n^i} = \frac{W_i(K, L)}{\Omega_n^i} \frac{W_i(L, Q)}{\Omega_n^i} = \frac{W_i(K, L)}{\Omega_n^i} \frac{W_j(L, Q)}{\Omega_n^j}.
\]

(17)
Proof of Theorem 1.2  For \( i = 0, 1, \ldots, n - 2 \), if \( p < 0 \) and \( 0 \leq j < n - 1 \), then by (15) and (17) we have for any \( M \in \mathbb{S}_o^n \),
\[
\begin{align*}
\widetilde{W}_i(M, \Psi_j(K + _p L)) & \geq \widetilde{W}_j(K, \Psi_i M) + \widetilde{W}_j(L, \Psi_i M) \\
& = \widetilde{W}_i(M, \Psi_j K) + \widetilde{W}_i(M, \Psi_j L).
\end{align*}
\]
This together with Minkowski inequality (11), and notice that \( \frac{p}{n-j-1} < 0 \), we get
\[
\begin{align*}
\widetilde{W}_i(M, \Psi_j(K + _p L)) & \geq \widetilde{W}_i(M, \Psi_j K) + \frac{p}{n-j-1} \left[ \widetilde{W}_i(\Psi_j K) (\alpha^{-1}_j p - 1) + \widetilde{W}_i(\Psi_j L) (\alpha^{-1}_j p - 1) \right].
\end{align*}
\]
Let \( M = \Psi_j(K + _p L) \) in above inequality, we obtain inequality (4).

By the equality conditions of inequalities (11) and (15), we see that equality holds in (4) if and only if \( K \) and \( L \) are dilates.

In the same method, if \( 0 < p < n - 1 \) and \( 0 \leq j < n - p - 1 \), then inequality (5) and its equality condition can be obtained.

\[ \square \]

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