Relating Brunn-Minkowski and Rogers-Shephard inequalities with the asymmetry measure of Minkowski

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Abstract

In this work we propose to improve Brunn-Minkowski and Rogers-Shephard inequality in terms of the asymmetry measure of Minkowski. We do a first step by computing some bounds via stability results of those inequalities.

Definitions and properties

- Let \mathcal{K}^n be the set of full-dimensional compact and convex sets in \mathbb{R}^n .
- A simplex Δ in \mathbb{R}^n is the convex hull of n + 1 affinely independent points.
- Let the *Minkowski sum* of *K* and *L* be defined by

 $K + L := \{ x + y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \in K, y \in L \}.$

Stability of Brunn-Minkowski and Rogers-Shephard

• A stability version of Brunn-Minkowski inequality (cf. [8,9]) states for $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ that

$$\frac{\operatorname{vol}(K-K)}{\operatorname{vol}(K)} \le 2^n \left(1 + \frac{A(K)^2}{14n^2 4^{n-1}}\right)^n,$$

where $A(K) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\operatorname{vol}((K \setminus (x-K)) \cup ((x-K) \setminus K)))}{\operatorname{vol}(K)}$.

• A stability version of Rogers-Shephard inequality (cf. [7]) states for $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ that

$$1 - n(d_{BM}(K,\Delta) - 1) \le {\binom{2n}{n}}^{-1} \frac{\operatorname{vol}(K-K)}{\operatorname{vol}(K)} \le 1 - \frac{d_{BM}(K,\Delta) - 1}{n^{50n^2}},$$

where the *Banach-Mazur distance* between *K* and a simplex Δ is defined by



• Let vol(K) be the *n*-dimensional volume (or Lebesgue measure) of K. • Let the *Minkowski measure of asymmetry* of *K* be defined by

 $s(K) := \inf \{ \lambda \ge 1 \mid -K \subset x + \lambda \cdot K, \text{ for some } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \}.$



$$d_{BM}(K,\Delta) = \inf_{x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n, M \in \mathbb{R}^n \times n} \{\lambda \ge 1 \mid \Delta \subset x + M(K) \subset y + \lambda\Delta\}.$$

References

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First answers the question

Theorem 1: Let $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ and let s = s(K). Then

$$c(s) \ge \begin{cases} 2^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n \, 4^{n-1}} \left(\frac{(s-1)^n vol_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_2^{n-1})}{2^{n-1} n^{2n} vol_n(\mathbb{B}_2^n)} \right)^2 \right)^n & \text{if } 1 < s < n, \\ \binom{2n}{n} (1 - 4n^2(n-s)) & \text{if } n - \frac{1}{4n} < s < n \end{cases}$$

and

$$C(s) \le \begin{cases} (1+s)^n & \text{if } 1 < s < n, \\ \binom{2n}{n} \left(1 - \frac{n-s}{n^{1+50n^2}} \right) & \text{if } n - \frac{1}{4n} < s < n. \end{cases}$$

Remark: The 1. (resp. 2.) upper and lower bounds are specially good when $s(K) \approx 1$ (resp. $s(K) \approx n$).

Lemma: Let $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$. Then $1 \leq s(K) \leq n$. Moreover, s(K) = 1 iff K = x - K, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and s(K) = n iff K is a simplex.

References

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Volume and Minkowski addition

• The *Brunn-Minkowski inequality* (BM) (cf. [4,5]) states for $K, L \in \mathcal{K}^n$ that

 $\operatorname{vol}(K+L)^{\frac{1}{n}} \ge \operatorname{vol}(K)^{\frac{1}{n}} + \operatorname{vol}(L)^{\frac{1}{n}}.$

Moreover, equality holds iff $L = x + \lambda \cdot K$, for some $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\lambda > 0$.

• The *Rogers-Shephard inequality* (RS) (cf. [6]) states for $K, L \in \mathcal{K}^n$ that

 $\operatorname{vol}(K+L)\operatorname{vol}(K\cap(-L)) \le \binom{2n}{n}\operatorname{vol}(K)\operatorname{vol}(L).$

Moreover, equality holds iff L = -K is a simplex (cf. [3]).

• Letting L = -K, then (BM) and (RS) summarizes as

The *diagram* $f: [1, n] \to [2^n, {2n \choose n}]$ is defined by $f(K) := \left(s(K), \frac{\operatorname{vol}(K-K)}{\operatorname{vol}(K)}\right)$.

Theorem 2: $f(\mathcal{K}^n)$ is simply connected and contains $(1, 2^n)$ and $(n, \binom{2n}{n})$.

References

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Stability results in the planar case





Moreover, = on LHS iff K = x - K, $x \in \mathcal{K}^n$, resp. on RHS iff K is a simplex.

QUESTION: Let $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ and $s \in [1, n]$ s.t. s = s(K). What are the smallest C(s) > 0 and largest c(s) > 0 s.t.



References

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Let Δ be a regular simplex with center 0, $K_s := \Delta \cap (s(-\Delta)), C_s := \operatorname{conv}(\Delta \cup (s(-\Delta))).$ • $f(\mathcal{K}^2)$ contains the dark grey area, is contained in the light grey one. • The lower boundary of the dark grey area is given by $f(K_s) = \left(s, \frac{2(s+1)^2}{2s-(s-1)^2}\right)$. • The upper boundary of the dark grey area is given by $f(C_s) = (s, 2(s+1))$. • The blue and red dashed lines are given by Theorem 1.

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