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

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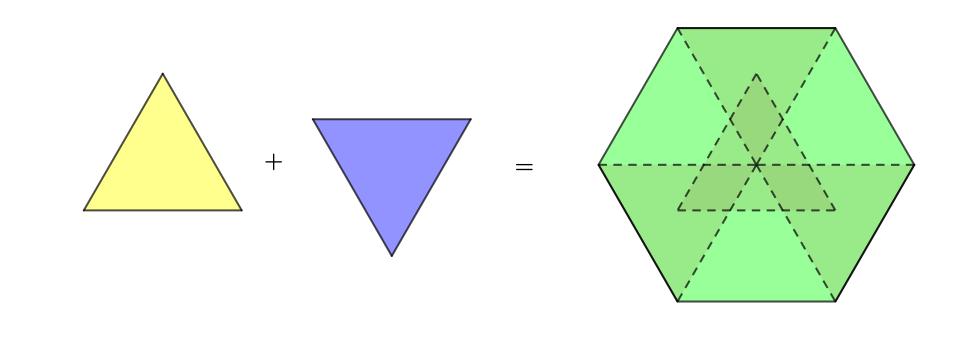
#### Abstract

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

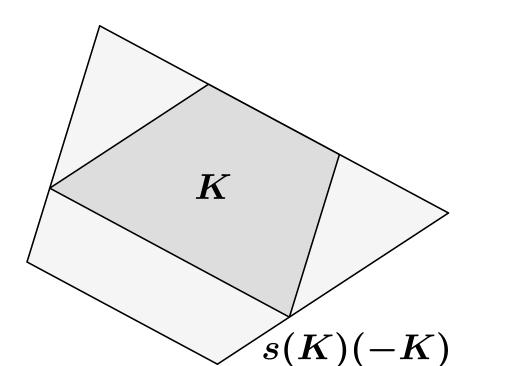
- Let  $K^n$  be the set of full-dimensional compact and convex sets in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
- A *simplex*  $\Delta$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is the convex hull of n+1 affinely independent points.
- ullet Let the *Minkowski sum* of K and L be defined by

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



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

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



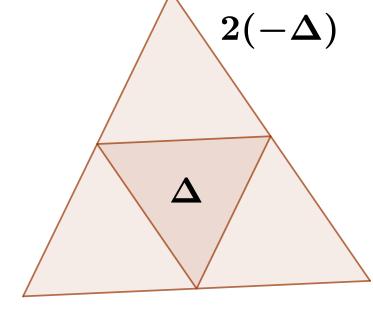


Fig. 2:  $K \subset s(K)(-K)$  and  $\Delta \subset 2(-\Delta)$  for a triangle  $\Delta$ 

Lemma: Let  $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ . Then  $1 \le s(K) \le n$ . 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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#### 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

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

where the  $\operatorname{\it Banach-Mazur\ distance}$  between K and a simplex  $\Delta$  is defined by

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

#### References

[7] K. BÖRÖCZKY JR., The stability of the Rogers-Shephard inequality and some related inequalities, Adv. Math., 190 (2005), no. 1, 47-–76.

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[9] A. FIGALLI, F. MAGGI, A. PRATELLI, A refined Brunn–Minkowski inequality for convex sets, Ann. Inst. H. Poincaré Anal. Non Linéaire, 26 (2009), no. 6, 2511—2519.

# First answers the question

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

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

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.  $s(K) \approx n$ ).

The diagram  $f:[1,n] \to \left[2^n,\binom{2n}{n}\right]$  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, contains  $(1, 2^n)$  and  $(n, \binom{2n}{n})$ .

#### References

[10] K. VON DICHTER, *Volume estimates via the Asymmetry Measure of Minkowski*, Master Thesis, 2018+. (Supervised by R. BRANDENBERG and B. GONZÁLEZ MERINO).

# Volume and Minkowski addition

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

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

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

$$2^n \le \frac{\operatorname{vol}(K - K)}{\operatorname{vol}(K)} \le \binom{2n}{n}.$$

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.

$$c(s) \le \frac{\operatorname{vol}(K - K)}{\operatorname{vol}(K)} \le C(s)$$
?

#### References

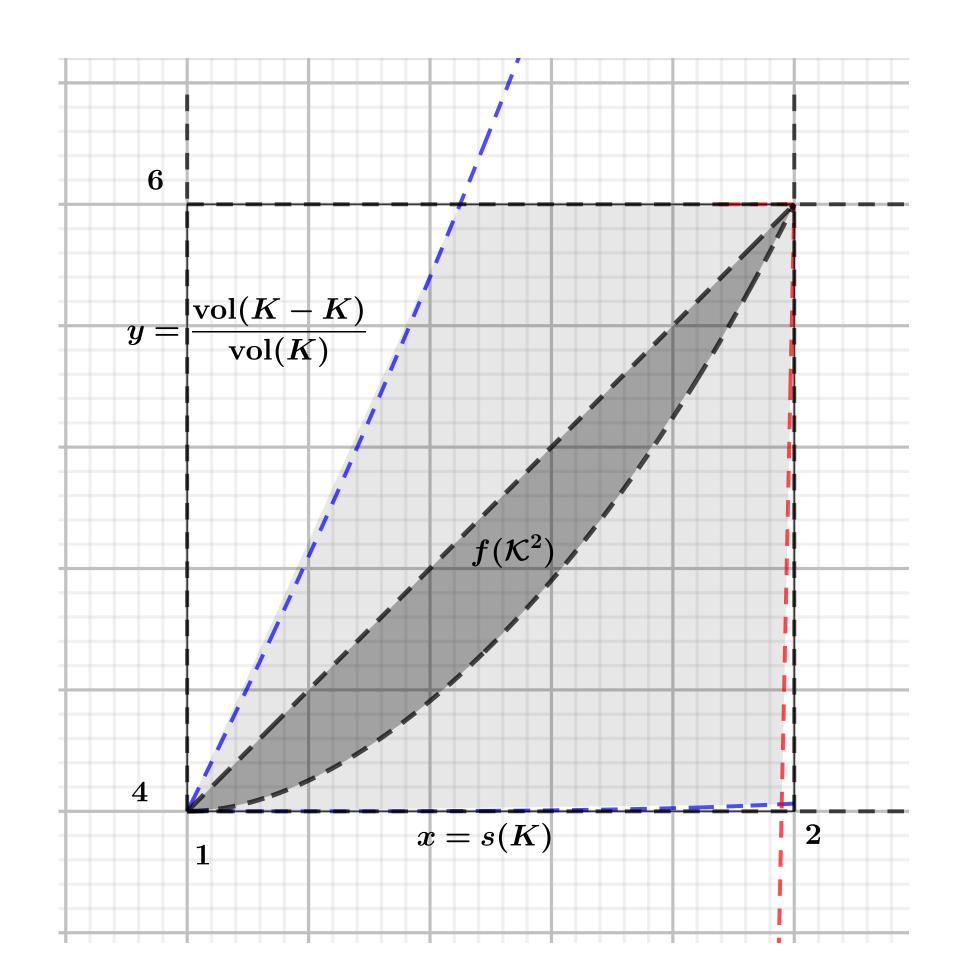
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# Stability results in the planar case



Let  $\Delta$  be a regular simplex with center 0,

 $K_s := \Delta \cap (s(-\Delta)), C_s := \operatorname{conv}(\Delta \cup (s(-\Delta))).$ 

- ullet  $f(\mathcal{K}^2)$  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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