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平面凸体的 α -周长及等周不等式^①

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摘要: Brunn-Minkowski 不等式是凸几何分析的重要研究内容. 目前, 关于体积等几何量的 Brunn-Minkowski 不等式已广为人知, 并在数学各个分支中扮演着重要的角色. 关于凸体表面积的 Brunn-Minkowski 不等式作为 Aleksandrov-Fenchel 不等式的特殊情况也得到确证. 但在 L_p Brunn-Minkowski 理论中, L_p 表面积测度的 Brunn-Minkowski 不等式仍是一个重要的公开问题, 不论是对 $0 < p < 1$, 还是 $p > 1$ 的情形, 都没有行之有效的方法来证明相关猜测. 基于 Minkowski 加法, 利用单调有界定理和积分中值定理研究了平面凸体的 α -周长, 提出了两凸体关于 α -周长的 Brunn-Minkowski 型不等式, 并对两凸体分别为正 n 边形和单位圆盘的情形给出了证明.

关键词: 凸体; α -周长; Brunn-Minkowski 不等式

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由 Lutwak 引入并在众多数学家的推动下, Brunn-Minkowski 理论核心在近 20 年内发展成 L_p Brunn-Minkowski 理论(参见文献[1-13]). 该理论中的根本性和基础性概念之一是凸体的 L_p 表面积测度(参见文献[14]). 设 $p \in \mathbb{R}$, K 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中含原点的凸体, 则凸体 K 的 L_p 表面积测度 $S_p(K, \cdot)$ 是单位球面 S^{n-1} 上的 Borel 测度. 对任意 Borel 子集 $\omega \subseteq S^{n-1}$,

$$S_p(K, \omega) = \int_{g_K^{-1}(\omega)} (g_K(x) \cdot x)^{1-p} d\mathcal{H}(x)$$

其中 g_K 是定义在 ∂K 上的广义 Gauss 映射. 围绕 L_p 表面积的 Minkowski 问题(即 L_p Minkowski 问题)是 L_p Brunn-Minkowski 理论的基石(参见文献[15-17]). L_p 表面积测度的总值 $S_p(K, S^{n-1})$ 称为 K 的 L_p 表面积. L_1 表面积是熟知的表面积, 而 L_0 表面积是体积, 精确地讲, $S_0(K) = nV(K)$. Brunn-Minkowski 理论的核心之一是 Brunn-Minkowski 不等式(参见文献[18-23]).

设 K 和 L 是 n 维欧氏空间中的凸体, 则

$$V(K+L)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq V(K)^{\frac{1}{n}} + V(L)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (1)$$

等式成立当且仅当 K 和 L 位似. 就凸体的 L_p 表面积, 张高勇提出了如下猜想:

设 K, L 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中含原点的凸体, $0 < p < 1$, 则

$$S_p(K+L)^{\frac{1}{n-p}} \geq S_p(K)^{\frac{1}{n-p}} + S_p(L)^{\frac{1}{n-p}} \quad (2)$$

当 $n=2$ 时, 改记 $L_\alpha(K) = S_{1-\alpha}(K)$, 称为凸体 K 的 α -周长. 张高勇猜想的平面情形改写为如下不等式:

$$L_\alpha(K+L)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \geq L_\alpha(K)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} + L_\alpha(L)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \quad (3)$$

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其中 $0 < \alpha < 1$. 本文就此问题做初步的讨论, 将证明如下结果:

定理 1 若 K, L 分别是质心在原点的正 n 边形域和圆盘, 则不等式(3) 成立.

证 对平面上含原点于内部的凸体 K , 由 α -周长的定义可知: 对任意 $t > 0$, 有

$$L_\alpha(tK)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} = tL_\alpha(K)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}}$$

由此正齐次性, 不等式(3) 的等价形式是

$$L_\alpha(t_1K + t_2L)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \geq t_1L_\alpha(K)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} + t_2L_\alpha(L)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}}$$

其中 $t_1, t_2 > 0$. 基于此事实, 不妨假设 K 是单位圆盘 B 的外接正 n 边形域. 并证明:

$$L_\alpha(K + \epsilon B)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \geq L_\alpha(K)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} + \epsilon L_\alpha(B)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \quad (4)$$

其中 $\epsilon > 0$.

由于 L_α 为旋转不变量, 不妨设 K 的一个顶点在 x 轴上, 于是 K 的边上的单位外法向量角度为

$$\theta_i = \frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{2\pi(i-1)}{n} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

进而可知

$$h_k(\theta_i) = 1 \quad S_K = \sum_{i=1}^n 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \delta_{\theta_i}$$

这里 $S(K, \cdot)$ 简写为 S_K 表示表面积, δ_{θ_i} 表示集中于 θ_i 的概率点测度. 从而可以得到凸体 K 的 α -周长为

$$\begin{aligned} L_\alpha(K) &= \int_{s^1} h_K(\theta_i)^\alpha dS(K, \cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_K(\theta_i)^\alpha S_K(\{\theta_i\}) = \\ &= n \cdot 1^\alpha \cdot 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) = 2n \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

可直接计算圆盘

$$L_\alpha(\epsilon B) = \int_{s^1} h_{\epsilon B}^\alpha dS(\epsilon B, \cdot) = \int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon^\alpha \cdot \epsilon d\theta = 2\pi \epsilon^{1+\alpha} \quad (6)$$

接下来, 计算 $K_\epsilon = K + \epsilon B$ 的 α -周长 $L_\alpha(K_\epsilon)$. 当 $-\frac{\pi}{n} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{n}$ 时, 由支撑函数的定义

$$\begin{aligned} h_{K_\epsilon}(\theta) &= h_K(\theta) + h_{\epsilon B}(\theta) = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}, 0\right) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) + \epsilon = \frac{\cos\theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

支撑函数 $h_{K_\epsilon}(\theta)$ 会出现两种情况: 当 $\theta = \theta_i$ 时, $h_{K_\epsilon}(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon$; 当 $\theta \in \left(-\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{n}, \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{n}\right)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

时, $h_{K_\epsilon}(\theta) = \frac{\cos\theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} + \epsilon$. 则

$$S_{K_\epsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \delta_{\theta_i} + \epsilon \mathcal{H}^1$$

其中 \mathcal{H}^1 是单位圆周上的弧长测度. 由于 K 在关于绕原点转角 $\frac{2k\pi}{n}$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) 的旋转变换上是不变的, 故

$$\begin{aligned} L_\alpha(K_\epsilon) &= \int_{s^1} h_{K_\epsilon}^\alpha dS(K_\epsilon, \cdot) = \\ &= n\epsilon \int_{\left(-\frac{\pi}{n}, \frac{\pi}{n}\right]} h_{K_\epsilon}(\theta)^\alpha dS(K_\epsilon, \cdot) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^n h_{K_\varepsilon}(\theta_i)^\alpha S_{K_\varepsilon}(\{\theta_i\}) + \int_{S^1 \setminus \{\theta_i: i=1,2,\dots,n\}} h_{K_\varepsilon}(\theta)^\alpha dS(K_\varepsilon, \cdot) = \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n h_{K_\varepsilon}(\theta_i)^\alpha S_{K_\varepsilon}(\{\theta_i\}) + n \int_{(-\frac{\pi}{n}, \frac{\pi}{n})} h_{K_\varepsilon}(\theta)^\alpha dS(K_\varepsilon, \cdot) = \\
& n(1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \cdot 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + n\varepsilon \int_{-\frac{\pi}{n}}^{\frac{\pi}{n}} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} + \varepsilon \right)^\alpha d\theta = \\
& 2n(1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + 2n\varepsilon \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n}} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} + \varepsilon \right)^\alpha d\theta \tag{7}
\end{aligned}$$

已知 $\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} \geq 1$, 结合积分中值定理得到

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n}} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} + \varepsilon \right)^\alpha d\theta \geq \left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) (1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \tag{8}$$

由(5)–(8)式, 并对结果等价处理, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& L_\alpha(K_\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - L_\alpha(K)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \\
& = \left[2n(1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + 2n\varepsilon \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n}} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} + \varepsilon \right)^\alpha d\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - \left(2n \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \geq \\
& \left[2n(1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + 2n\varepsilon (1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - \left(2n \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} = \\
& \left[2\pi(1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} + 2n\varepsilon (1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - \left(2\pi \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \tag{9}
\end{aligned}$$

为了完成证明, 需证明

$$\left[2\pi(1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} + 2n\varepsilon (1+\varepsilon)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - \left(2\pi \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \geq (2\pi)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \cdot \varepsilon \tag{10}$$

令 $u = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}}$, 取(10)式不等号左侧部分得到

$$f(u) = (2\pi)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} (1+\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} (u+\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - (2\pi u)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \tag{11}$$

对(11)式求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(u) & = \left((2\pi)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} (1+\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} (u+\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - (2\pi u)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \right)' = \\
& \left(\frac{(2\pi u)^{-\alpha}}{1+\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{u+\varepsilon u}{u+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $u = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \geq 1$, $u\epsilon \geq \epsilon$, 所以

$$f'(u) > 0 \quad (12)$$

令

$$g(x) = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (13)$$

对(13)式求导, 得

$$g'(x) = \tan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} \sec^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) < 0 \quad (14)$$

由(12), (14)式可以得到复合函数 $f(g(x))$ 单调递减.

求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(g\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(2\pi(1+\epsilon)^\alpha \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} + 2\pi\epsilon(1+\epsilon)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} - \left(2\pi \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \right] = (2\pi)^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \epsilon$$

证毕.

本文给出了 $0 < p < 1$ 时平面情形下特殊凸体的证明, 该结果对 L_p 表面积测度的 Brunn-Minkowski 不等式及相关不等式的研究具有重要参考意义.

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The α -Length of Planar Convex Bodies and Isoperimetric Inequalities

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Abstract: The Brunn-Minkowski inequality is an important research content of convex geometry analysis. At present, the Brunn-minkowski inequality about volume and other geometric quantities is widely known and plays an important role in various branches of mathematics. Brunn-Minkowski inequality of convex body surface area as a special case of Aleksandrov-Fenchel inequality has also been confirmed. But in L_p Brunn-Minkowski theory, the Brunn-minkowski inequality of L_p surface area measurement is still an important open problem. There is no effective method to prove the related conjecture for $0 < p < 1$ and $p > 1$. In this paper, based on the addition of Minkowski, the monotone bounded theorem and integral mean value theorem are used to study the α -perimeter of convex body in the plane. The Brunn-Minkowski type inequality about α -perimeter is put forward and proved when two convex bodies are a regular n polygon and a unit disc, respectively.

Key words: convex body; α -perimeter; Brunn-Minkowski inequality

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