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Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体的混合体积^①

杨 林¹, 罗 森², 何邦财¹, 唐孝国¹, 陈 兵¹

1. 铜仁职业技术学院 信息工程学院, 贵州 铜仁 554300; 2. 贵州师范大学 数学科学学院, 贵阳 550025

摘要: 探究了 Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 理论中关于 Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体的混合体积, 建立了相应的 Orlicz-Minkowski 不等式与 Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 不等式.

关键词: Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体; 混合体积; Orlicz-Minkowski 不等式; Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 不等式

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文献[1-3] 在 L_p Brunn-Minkowski 理论的基础上探究了 Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 理论, 建立了 Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 不等式与 Orlicz-Minkowski 不等式, 并在其基础上衍生了一系列结果^[4-9], 关于凸几何方面的其他信息可参见文献[10-15].

欧氏空间 \mathbb{R}^n 中的凸体之集记为 \mathcal{K}^n , $\mathcal{K}_o^n = \{K \in \mathcal{K}^n : o \in \text{int } K\}$. 用 C^+ 表示定义在单位球面 S^{n-1} 上连续的正值函数族, \mathcal{A} 表示 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负的严格递增凸函数族.

设 $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ 的支撑函数为 $h_K(u) = \max\{x \cdot u : x \in K\}$, $u \in S^{n-1}$. n 维体积为 $V(K) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_K(u) dS(K, u)$, $dS(K, u)$ 表示 K 在 u 方向上的面积微元.

设 $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}$, $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_o^n$, $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ (α, β 不同时为 0). K, L 的 Orlicz 组合^[4,7] $\alpha, \varphi K + \beta, \varphi L \in \mathcal{K}_o^n$ 由 $h_{\alpha, \varphi K + \beta, \varphi L}(u) = \inf\left\{\lambda > 0 : \alpha\varphi\left(\frac{h_K(u)}{\lambda}\right) + \beta\varphi\left(\frac{h_L(u)}{\lambda}\right) \leq \varphi(1)\right\}$ 确定.

由 Orlicz 组合的定义知

$$h_{\alpha, \varphi K + \beta, \varphi L}(u) = \lambda \Leftrightarrow \alpha\varphi\left(\frac{h_K(u)}{h_{\alpha, \varphi K + \beta, \varphi L}(u)}\right) + \beta\varphi\left(\frac{h_L(u)}{h_{\alpha, \varphi K + \beta, \varphi L}(u)}\right) = \varphi \quad (1)$$

文献[8] 研究了 $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}, K_1, \dots, K_n, L \in \mathcal{K}_o^n$ 的 Orlicz 多元混合体积 $V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_n, L)$, 其定义为

$$V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_n, L) = \varphi'_+(1)V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, K_n + \varphi \varepsilon \cdot L)'_+(0) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{h_L(u)}{h_{K_n}(u)}\right) h_{K_n}(u) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u)$$

当 $\varphi(x) = x$ 时, $V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_n, L) = V(K_1, \dots, K_n) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_{K_n}(u) dS_i(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u)$;

当 $K_1 = \dots = K_{n-i-1} = K, K_{n-i} = \dots = K_{n-1} = B, \varphi(x) = x$ 时, $V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_n, L) = W_i(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(u) dS_i(K, u)$. 有如下 Minkowski 不等式^[10]:

$$W_i(K, L)^{n-i} \geq W_i(K)^{n-i-1} W_i(L) \quad (2)$$

文献[8] 建立了如下所示的 Orlicz-Aleksandrov-Fenchel 不等式和 Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 不等式:

Orlicz-Aleksandrov-Fenchel 不等式 若 $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}, K_1, \dots, K_n, L \in \mathcal{K}_o^n, 1 \leq r \leq n$, 则

$$\frac{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, K_n, L)}{V(K_1, \dots, K_n)} \geq \varphi\left[\frac{\prod_{r=1}^m V(K_r[m], K_{m+1}, \dots, K_{n-1}, L)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{V(K_1, \dots, K_n)}\right]$$

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作者简介: 杨 林(1988-), 男, 讲师, 主要从事积分几何与凸几何分析的研究.

通信作者: 罗 森, 副教授.

Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski 不等式 若 $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}, K_1, \dots, K_n, L \in \mathcal{K}_o^n$, 且 $\varphi(1) = 1$, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有

$$\varphi\left(\frac{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, K_n)}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, K_n +_{\varphi\varepsilon} L)}\right) + \varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, L)}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, K_n +_{\varphi\varepsilon} L)}\right) \leq 1$$

设 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1}), \varphi \in \mathcal{A}, f, g$ 的 Orlicz 组合 $\alpha_{\varphi}f +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g$ 为

$$\alpha_{\varphi}f(u) +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g(u) = \inf\left\{\lambda > 0: \alpha\varphi\left(\frac{f(u)}{\lambda}\right) + \beta\varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{\lambda}\right) \leq \varphi(1)\right\} \quad u \in S^{n-1}$$

设函数 $f(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, 与 $f(u)$ 相关的 Aleksandrov 体^[11] 为 $A(f) = \max\{K \in K_o^n: h_K(u) \leq f(u)\}$.

文献[9]研究了关于函数 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1}), \varphi \in \mathcal{A}$ 的 Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体 $A(\alpha_{\varphi}f +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g)$, 其支持函数 $h_{A(\alpha_{\varphi}f +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g)} = \max\{Q \in \mathcal{K}_o^n: h_Q(u) \leq \alpha_{\varphi}f(u) +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g(u)\}$.

由 Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体的定义及公式(1)知

$$\alpha\varphi\left(\frac{h_{A(f)}}{h_{A(\alpha_{\varphi}f +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g)}}\right) + \beta\varphi\left(\frac{h_{A(g)}}{h_{A(\alpha_{\varphi}f +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g)}}\right) = \varphi(1) \tag{3}$$

当 $\varphi = t^p (p \geq 1)$ 时的 Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体为 p -Aleksandrov 体^[10,12], 即

$$A(\alpha_{\varphi}f +_{\varphi}\beta_{\varphi}g) = A(\alpha_{\cdot p}f +_{\cdot p}\beta_{\cdot p}g)$$

本文在文献[8-9]的启发下, 探索了关于 Orlicz-Aleksandrov 体的 Orlicz 多元混合体积分 $V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g)$, 其定义为

$$V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g) = \varphi'_+(1)V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, A(f(u) +_{\varphi\varepsilon} g(u)))'_+ \tag{4}$$

同时建立了如下不等式:

定理 1 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1}), \varphi \in \mathcal{A}, K_i \in \mathcal{K}_o^n, 1 \leq r \leq n$, 则

$$\frac{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g)}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)} \geq \varphi\left[\frac{\prod_{r=1}^m V(K_r[m], K_{m+1}, \dots, K_{n-1}, g)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}\right]$$

定理 2 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1}), \varphi \in \mathcal{A}, K_i \in \mathcal{K}_o^n, 1 \leq r \leq n-1$, 则

$$\varphi(1) \geq \varphi\left(\frac{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_{\varphi}g)}\right) + \varphi\left(\frac{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, g)}{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_{\varphi}g)}\right)$$

引理 1^[10] 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, 则 $A(f +_{\varphi}g) \rightarrow A(f)$.

引理 2^[9] 若 $f(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1}), A(f)$ 为与 $f(u)$ 相关的 Aleksandrov 体, 则

$$V(f) = V(A(f)) = V_{\varphi}(A(f), f) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{f(u)}{h_{A(f)}(u)}\right) h_{A(f)}(u) dS(A(f), u)$$

引理 3 若 $f, g \in C^+(S^{n-1}), \varphi \in \mathcal{A}$, 则

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h_{A(f +_{\varphi\varepsilon} g)}(u) - h_{A(f)}(u)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u)}{\varphi'_+(1)}$$

证 令 $h_{A(f +_{\varphi\varepsilon} g)}(u) = h_{\varepsilon}(u), h_{A(f)}(u) = h_f(u)$. 由引理 1、引理 2、公式(3) 及凸函数的性质知

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h_{\varepsilon}(u) - h_f(u)}{\varepsilon} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h_{\varepsilon}(u)}{\varepsilon} \left(1 - \frac{h_f(u)}{h_{\varepsilon}(u)}\right) = \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \varphi^{-1}\left(\varphi(1) - \varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{h_{\varepsilon}(u)}\right)\right)}{\varphi(1) - \left(\varphi(1) - \varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{h_{\varepsilon}(u)}\right)\right)} \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{h_{\varepsilon}(u)}\right) h_{\varepsilon}(u) = \\ &= \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1-x}{\varphi(1) - \varphi(x)} = \\ &= \frac{\varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u)}{\varphi'_+(1)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x = \varphi^{-1}\left(\varphi(1) - \varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{h_{\varepsilon}(u)}\right)\right)$.

引理 4 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1}), \varphi \in \mathcal{A}, K_i \in \mathcal{K}_o^n (1 \leq i \leq n)$, 则

$$V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u)$$

证 由引理 2、引理 3、公式(4), 有

$$\begin{aligned} V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g) &= \varphi'_+(1)V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, A(f +_\varphi \varepsilon \cdot g))'_+(0) = \\ &= \frac{\varphi'_+(1)}{n} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{h_{A(f +_\varphi \varepsilon \cdot g)}(u) - h_{A(f)}(u)}{\varepsilon} dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) \end{aligned}$$

若 $K_1 = \dots = K_{n-i-1} = A(f)$, $K_{n-i} = \dots = K_{n-1} = B$, 则有

$$V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g) = W_{\varphi, i}(A(f), g) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u) dS_i(A(f), u)$$

引理 5^[11] 若 $K_i \in \mathcal{K}^n$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$), 则 $V(K_1, \dots, K_n) \geq \prod_{r=1}^m V(K_r[m], K_{m+1}, \dots, K_n)^{\frac{1}{m}}$. 特别地, 当

$m = n$ 时, 有 $V(K_1, \dots, K_n) \geq \prod_{r=1}^n V(K_r)^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

定理 1 的证明 根据引理 2、引理 4、Jensen 不等式^[16], 可得

$$\begin{aligned} V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g) &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u)}\right) f(u) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) \geq \\ &= V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f) \varphi\left(\frac{\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u)}{nV(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}\right) = \\ &= V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f) \varphi\left(\frac{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, g)}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

结合引理 2 与引理 5 可得:

$$\frac{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g)}{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)} \geq \varphi\left(\frac{\prod_{r=1}^m V(K_r[m], K_{m+1}, \dots, K_{n-1}, g)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}\right)$$

在定理 1 中令 $m = n$, 可得

推论 1 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, $K_1, \dots, K_{n-1} \in \mathcal{K}_o^n$, 则

$$\frac{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f, g)}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)} \geq \varphi\left(\frac{\prod_{r=1}^{n-1} V(K_r)^{\frac{1}{n}} V(g)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{V(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}\right)$$

令 $K_1 = \dots = K_{n-i-1} = A(f)$, $K_{n-i} = \dots = K_{n-1} = B$, 由不等式(2) 与不等式(5) 可得:

推论 2 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}$, $i = 0, 2, \dots, n-1$, 则

$$W_{\varphi, i}(f, g) \geq W_i(f) \varphi\left(\left(\frac{W_i(g)}{W_i(f)}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-i}}\right)$$

在推论 2 中取 $i = 0$, 可得:

推论 3 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, 则 $V_\varphi(f, g) \geq V(f) \varphi\left(\left(\frac{V(g)}{V(f)}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)$

定理 2 的证明 令 $\Delta = V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_\varphi g, f) + V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_\varphi g, g)$, 由公式(3) 与引理 4 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{f(u)}{f(u) +_\varphi g(u)}\right) (f(u) +_\varphi g(u)) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) + \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u) +_\varphi g(u)}\right) (f(u) +_\varphi g(u)) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \left[\varphi\left(\frac{f(u)}{f(u) +_\varphi g(u)}\right) + \varphi\left(\frac{g(u)}{f(u) +_\varphi g(u)}\right) \right] (f(u) +_\varphi g(u)) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) = \\ &= \frac{\varphi(1)}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} (f(u) +_\varphi g(u)) dS(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, u) = \\ &= \varphi(1) V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_\varphi g) \end{aligned}$$

由不等式(5) 可得

$$V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_\varphi g, f) \geq V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_\varphi g) \varphi\left(\frac{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f)}{V_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_\varphi g)}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_{\varphi} g, g) \geq V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_{\varphi} g) \varphi\left(\frac{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, g)}{V_{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_{n-1}, f +_{\varphi} g)}\right) \quad (7)$$

将(6)式与(7)式代入 Δ 中即得定理2.

若取 $K_1 = \dots = K_{n-i-1} = A(f)$, $K_{n-i} = \dots = K_{n-1} = B$, 代入定理2可得:

推论 4 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}$, $i = 0, 2, \dots, n-1$, 则

$$\varphi(1) \geq \varphi\left(\left(\frac{W_i(f)}{W_i(f +_{\varphi} g)}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-i}}\right) + \varphi\left(\left(\frac{W_i(g)}{W_i(f +_{\varphi} g)}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-i}}\right)$$

在推论4中令 $i = 0$, 得:

推论 5^[9] 若 $f(u), g(u) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, 则 $\varphi\left(\left(\frac{V(f)}{V(f +_{\varphi} g)}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) + \varphi\left(\left(\frac{V(g)}{V(f +_{\varphi} g)}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) \leq \varphi(1)$.

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On Mixed Volume of Orlicz-Aleksandrov Body

YANG Lin¹, LUO Miao²,

HE Bang-cai¹, TANG Xiao-guo¹, CHEN Bing¹

1. School of information technology, Tongren Polytechnic College, Tongren Guizhou 554300, China;

2. School of Mathematics Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang 550025, China

Abstract: In this paper, the mixed volume of Orlicz-Aleksandrov body over Brunn-Minkowski theorem has been studied, and the Orlicz-Minkowski inequality and Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski inequality are obtained.

Key words: Orlicz-Aleksandrov body; mixed volume; Orlicz-Minkowski inequality; Orlicz-Brunn-Minkowski inequality