

M-90

Ανισότητα Brunn-Minkowski

Γεωμετρική Ανισότητα / Γεωμετρική Πρόβλεψη

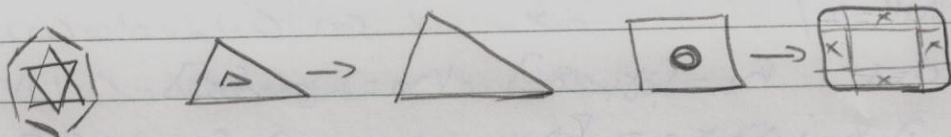
Έστω $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ κυρτό, συμπαγές με $\text{εξ}K \neq \emptyset$ $V_d(K) = \lambda_d(K)$,
 $V_d(\lambda K) = \lambda^d V_d(K)$, $\lambda \geq 0$

Αν K κυρτό + συμπαγές $V_d(K) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{εξ}K \neq \emptyset$
 Θεωρούμε $V_d = V$ Τότε $V^{1/d}: \mathcal{H}_c(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

- (i) $V^{1/d}$ θετικά ομογενής.
- (ii) $V^{1/d}(K) = V^{1/d}(-K)$
- (iii) $V^{1/d}(K_1 + K_2) \geq V^{1/d}(K_1) + V^{1/d}(K_2)$ Brunn-Minkowski

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Αρκεί να δείξουμε ότι $V^{1/d}(\lambda_1 K_1 + \lambda_2 K_2) \geq \lambda_1 V^{1/d}(K_1) + \lambda_2 V^{1/d}(K_2)$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$, K_1, K_2 κυρτά σωμάτια
 Ποσο ισχύει το "="?



Αν. B-M: Αν K_1, K_2 κυρτά σωμάτια στον \mathbb{R}^d , $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$ Τότε $V^{1/d}(\lambda_1 K_1 + \lambda_2 K_2) \geq \lambda_1 V^{1/d}(K_1) + \lambda_2 V^{1/d}(K_2)$
 Ισχύει $\Leftrightarrow K_1, K_2$ ομοιοθέτα $K_1 = x_0 + \mu K_2$ για κάποιο $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d, \mu > 0$.

- Τι θα χρειάζομαστε:

1) Αν $a_1, a_2 > 0$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$ τότε

$$\left[\lambda_1 a_1^{1/d} + \lambda_2 a_2^{1/d} \right]^d \geq \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2$$
 Ισχύει $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = a_2$ [log γινόμενα κοινά]

2) Θεωρημα Ατλαβίς Νετσεβίτσεβ

3) Θεωρημα Fubini

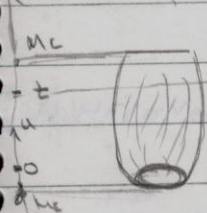
$u \in \mathbb{R}^d$: $\|u\| = 1$ $h_K = \min \{ \langle x, u \rangle, x \in K \}$

$M_K = \max \{ \langle x, u \rangle, x \in K \} = h_K(u)$

$V(K) = \int_{M_K}^{m_K} V_{d-1}(K \cap H(u, z)) dz$

$z \rightarrow V_{d-1}(K \cap H(u, z))$ συνεχής

(2)



$$g_c(t) = \int_{\mu_c}^{\pm} V_{d-1}(h \cap H(u, z)) dz$$

$$g_c \in \mathcal{B}[\mu_c, M_c] \rightarrow [0, V(c)]$$

$$g_c'(t) = V_{d-1}(h \cap H(u, z)) > 0, t \in (\mu_c, M_c) \Rightarrow g_c \text{ yv. o'f'ara}$$

$$\exists f_c = g_c^{-1}: [0, V(c)] \rightarrow [\mu_c, M_c]$$

$$f_c'(t) = \frac{1}{V_{d-1}(h \cap H(u, f_c(t)))}, t \in (0, V(c))$$

$$V_{d-1}(h \cap H(u, f_c(t)))$$

4) x_0 naverpo Bapous (h) zov h) $\langle x_0, u \rangle = \int_c \langle x, u \rangle dx$

$$\|u\| = 1$$

$$\langle x_0, u \rangle = \int_{\mu_c}^{\pm} z V_{d-1}(h \cap H(u, z)) dz \stackrel{z=f_c(\tau)}{=} \int_0^{V(c)} f_c(\tau) \cdot \frac{1}{f_c'(\tau)} \cdot f_c'(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^{V(c)} f_c(\tau) d\tau$$

Amosyju:

$$h_i = h_i, \mu_i = \mu_i, M_i = M_i, i=1,2$$

$$\|u\| = 2$$

$$d=1 \quad h_1 = [x_1, s_1], h_2 = [x_2, s_2]$$

$$\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2 = [\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2, \lambda_1 s_1 + \lambda_2 s_2]$$

$$V_{d-1}(\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2) = \lambda_1 V_{d-1}(h_1) + \lambda_2 V_{d-1}(h_2) \text{ vaxuei}$$

Ecew oze vaxuei na $d \geq 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{nerpuzeevan } V(h_1) = V(h_2) = 1$$

$$\text{Npenei v.d.o. } V(\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2) \geq 1$$

$$f_i: [0, 1] \rightarrow [\mu_i, M_i], i=1,2$$

$$h_{\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2} = \lambda_1 h_{h_1} + \lambda_2 h_{h_2}$$

$$V(\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2) = \int_{\lambda_1 \mu_1 + \lambda_2 \mu_2}^{\lambda_1 M_1 + \lambda_2 M_2} V_{d-1}(\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2) \cap H(u, z) dz \stackrel{+}{=}$$

$$f(\tau) = \lambda_1 f_1(\tau) + \lambda_2 f_2(\tau), \tau \in [0, 1]$$

$$(\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2) \cap H(u, f(\tau)) \geq \lambda_1 (h_1 \cap H(u, f_1(\tau))) + \lambda_2 (h_2 \cap H(u, f_2(\tau)))$$

$$\int_0^1 V_{d-1}(\lambda_1 h_1 + \lambda_2 h_2) \cap H(u, f(\tau)) f'(\tau) d\tau \geq$$

$$\int_0^1 V_{d-1}(\lambda_1 (h_1 \cap H(u, f_1(\tau))) + \lambda_2 (h_2 \cap H(u, f_2(\tau))) f'(\tau) d\tau \geq \int_0^1$$

$$\lambda_1 \int_0^1 V_{d-1}(h_1 \cap H(u, f_1(\tau))) f_1'(\tau) d\tau + \lambda_2 \int_0^1 V_{d-1}(h_2 \cap H(u, f_2(\tau))) f_2'(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\left[\frac{\lambda_1}{V_{d-1}(h_1 \cap H(u, f_1(\tau)))} + \frac{\lambda_2}{V_{d-1}(h_2 \cap H(u, f_2(\tau)))} \right] d\tau \stackrel{1)}{\geq} 1$$

$g = \text{περσισσων}$: k_1, k_2 τυχαία $\in \mathbb{G}$.

$$k'_i = \frac{k_i}{V^{1/a}(k_i)}$$

$$\lambda'_i = \frac{\lambda_i V^{1/a}(k_i)}{\lambda_1 V^{1/a}(k_1) + \lambda_2 V^{1/a}(k_2)}$$

$$\lambda'_2 = \frac{\lambda_2 V^{1/a}(k_2)}{\lambda_1 V^{1/a}(k_1) + \lambda_2 V^{1/a}(k_2)}$$

$$V(\lambda'_1 k'_1 + \lambda'_2 k'_2) \geq 1$$

$$V\left(\frac{\lambda_1 k_1 + \lambda_2 k_2}{\lambda_1 V^{1/a}(k_1) + \lambda_2 V^{1/a}(k_2)}\right) \geq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

100% $-V(k_1) = -V(k_2) = 1$

π περιεχ $V(k_1 \cap H(u, f_1(\tau))) = V(k_2 \cap H(u, f_2(\tau)))$, $\tau \in [0, 1]$

$$f'_1(\tau) = f'_2(\tau), \tau \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow f_1 = f_2 + c_u \quad [0, 1]$$

Εστω ότι το 0 είναι ΚΒ σε u, k_1, k_2

$$0 = \langle 0, u \rangle = \int_0^1 f_1(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^1 f_2(\tau) d\tau \quad \text{Αρα } c_u = 0$$

$$f_1(u) = f_2(u)$$

$$h_{k_1}(u) = h_{k_2}(u) \Leftrightarrow k_1 = k_2$$

Αν $V(k_1) = V(k_2) = 1$ x_i ΚΒ k_i

$$k_i - x_i, i=1, 2 \text{ έχουν ΚΒ στο } 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 - x_1 = k_2 - x_2 \Rightarrow k_1 = x_1 + k_2$$

$$\text{Αν } V(k_1), V(k_2) > 0 \quad k'_1 = x_1 + k'_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{k_1}{V^{1/a}(k_1)} = x_1 + \frac{k_2}{V^{1/a}(k_2)}$$

$\Rightarrow k_1 = y_0 + \mu k_2, \mu > 0. \Rightarrow k_1, k_2$ ομοιογενείς κάθε περσισσων.

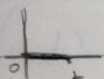
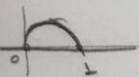
Εμπειρία: Εστω k_1, k_2 τυχαία επιλεγμένα στον \mathbb{R}^d

$$q: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad q(t) = V^{1/a}((1-t)k_1 + tk_2) - (1-t)V^{1/a}(k_1) - tV^{1/a}(k_2)$$

(i) q κοίτη \uparrow , $q \geq 0$, $q(0) = q(1) = 0$

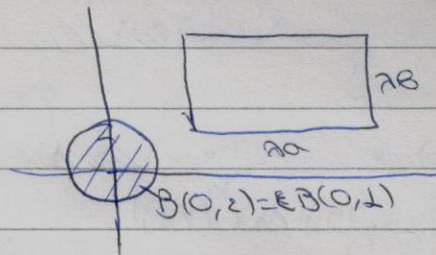
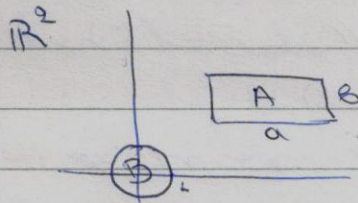
(ii) $q(t) > 0, t \in (0, 1) \Leftrightarrow k_1, k_2$ δεν είναι ομοιογενή

(iii) $q(t) = 0, t \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow k_1, k_2$ είναι ομοιογενή

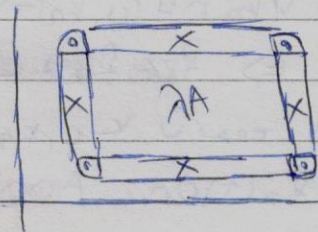


Ξέρουμε ότι $V(\lambda h) = \lambda^d V(h)$ και $V(h+L) = \lambda^d V(L)$
 $V(\lambda h + \mu L) = [\lambda V(h) + \mu V(L)]^d = \lambda^d V(h) + \dots + \mu^d V(L)$

π.χ



$\lambda > 0, \varepsilon > 0$



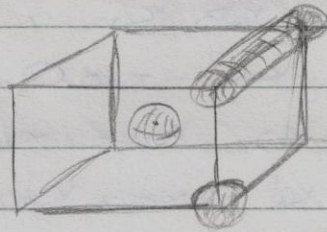
$$V_2(\lambda A + \varepsilon B(0, \varepsilon)) =$$

$$\lambda^2 V_2(A) + 2\lambda a \cdot \varepsilon + 2\lambda b \cdot \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 V_2(B(0, 1))$$

$$= \lambda^2 V_2(A) + 2(a+b)\lambda \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 V_2(B(0, 1))$$

όμως $2(a+b) = \text{περίμετρος του } A$.

\mathbb{R}^3



$$V_3(A + \varepsilon B(0, \varepsilon)) =$$

$$V_3(A) + \varepsilon^2 V_3(B(0, 1)) +$$

$$2(a+b+c) \cdot \varepsilon + 2(a+b+c) \cdot \pi \varepsilon^2$$

$$\pi \varepsilon^2$$

$$\frac{V_3(A + \varepsilon B(0, \varepsilon)) - V_3(A)}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \text{Εμβαδόν του } A.$$

Περαιτέρω: Έστω h, L κελύφη ομοιόμορφες στον \mathbb{R}^d

$$\text{Τότε } V(\lambda h + \mu L) = \lambda^d v_0 + \binom{d}{1} v_1 \lambda^{d-1} \mu + \binom{d}{2} v_2 \lambda^{d-2} \mu^2 + \dots +$$

$$v_d \mu^d, \lambda, \mu \geq 0 \text{ όπου } v_1, \dots, v_{d-1} \geq 0, v_0 = V(h)$$

$$v_d = V(L), v_i = V((h, d-i), (L, i)), v_i = V((h, d-i), (L, i))$$

$i = 1, \dots, d-1$ Μεταίχθια ομοιόμορφα.

Απόδειξη:

1) $h, L = \text{μοιόμορφα} = \text{απ. μοιόμορφα}$. με εφαρμογή

$$V(\lambda h + \mu L) = \text{ολοκλήρωση μοιόμορφων } d\text{-βαθμικών}$$

2) $V: H_c(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ συνεχής όπως το συνολικό των
 μηδενικών είναι πυκνοσπασμένο (\mathbb{R}^d)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \exists P_n \xrightarrow{-10^k} K \\ Q_n \xrightarrow{-10^k} L \end{array} \right\} \lambda P_n + \mu Q_n \Rightarrow \lambda K + \mu L \Rightarrow V(\lambda P_n + \mu Q_n) \rightarrow V(\lambda K + \mu L)$$

Isoperimetρική Ανισότητα:

Έστω K, L κλειστά σωμάτια στον \mathbb{R}^d τότε
 $V(\lambda K + \mu L) = \lambda^d v_0 + \binom{d}{1} v_1 \lambda^{d-1} \mu + \dots + \mu^d v_d$

όπου $v_0 := V(K, d) = V(K) = v_0$

$v_1 := V(K, d-1, L, 1)$

\vdots

$v_d := V(L, d) = V(L) = v_d$

Τότε

$v_1 > \sqrt[d]{v_0} \sqrt[d]{V(L)}$ ισχύει $\Leftrightarrow K, L$ ομοσφαιρικά.

Απόδειξη:

$Q(t) = V^{1/d}((1-t)K + tL) - (1-t)V^{1/d}(K) - tV^{1/d}(L), t \in [0, 1]$

$= \left[v_0(1-t)^d + \binom{d}{1} v_1 (1-t)^{d-1} t + \binom{d}{2} v_2 (1-t)^{d-2} t^2 + \dots + v_d t^d \right]^{1/d} - (1-t)v_0^{1/d} - tv_d^{1/d}$

$Q'(0) = \frac{1}{d v_0^{1-1/d}} \cdot [-d v_0 + d v_1] + v_0^{1/d} - v_d^{1/d}$

$= \frac{-v_0 + v_1 + v_0 - v_0 \frac{d-1}{d} - v_d^{1/d} \cdot v_0^{1/d}}{v_0^{1-1/d}}$

K, L ομοσφαιρικά $\Leftrightarrow Q'(0) > 0 \Leftrightarrow v_1^d > v_0^{d-1} \cdot v_d$

Επιβάσεων Επιφανείας κλειστών σωμάτων κατά Mink

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{V(K + \varepsilon B) - V(K)}{\varepsilon} =: E(K)$

$V(K + \varepsilon B) = V(K) + d v_1 \varepsilon + \binom{d}{2} v_2 \varepsilon^2 + \dots + V(B(0, \varepsilon))^d$

$\exists \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{V(K + \varepsilon B) - V(K)}{\varepsilon} = d v_1$

$E(K) = d v_1 \quad v_1^d \geq \sqrt[d-1]{v_0} \sqrt[d]{V(B(0, 1))}$ ισχύει $\Leftrightarrow K$ σφαιρικό

$$E(B(0, T)) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{V(B(0, T)) + \varepsilon B(0, T) - V(B(0, T))}{\varepsilon} =$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1 + \varepsilon)^d - 1}{\varepsilon} V(B(0, T)) = d V(B(0, T))$$

Ada $E(B(0, T)) = d V(B(0, T))$

konsep, konsep Tipobintang: Egaru h repto aekta

Garu \mathbb{R}^d $v_{\pm}^d = \left[\frac{E(h)}{d} \right]^d \Rightarrow v^{d-1}(h) \cdot V(B(0, T))$ kowara \Leftrightarrow
 $x = \text{garupa}$

$$\left[\frac{E(h)}{d V(B(0, T))} \right]^d \Rightarrow \left[\frac{v(h)}{V(B(0, T))} \right]^{d-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{E(h)}{E(B(0, T))} \right]^d \Rightarrow \left[\frac{v(h)}{V(B(0, T))} \right]^{d-1}$$

(i) Egaru x k.g. ke $v(h) = V(B(0, T))$ kore

$E(h) > E(B(0, T))$ kowara \Leftrightarrow h garupa arivas \downarrow

(ii) Egaru k.g. ke $E(h) = E(B(0, T))$ kore

$V(B(0, T)) \geq v(h)$ kowara \Leftrightarrow h garupa arivas \downarrow