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SOME INEQUALITIES FOR THE L_p–CURVATURE IMAGES

BIN CHEN AND WEIDONG WANG

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Abstract. Lutwak introduced the notion of L_p-curvature image and proved an inequality for volumes of convex body and its L_p-curvature image. In this article, based on the L_p-affine surface area and L_p-dual affine surface area, we establish the affine isoperimetric inequalities, cyclic inequalities and a monotonic inequality for L_p-curvature images.

1. Introduction and main results

Let K be a convex body if K is a compact, convex subset in n-dimensional Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$ with non-empty interior. The set of all convex bodies in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is written as $\mathscr{K}^n$. Let $\mathscr{K}_o^n$ denote the set of convex bodies containing the origin in their interiors, and $\mathscr{K}_c^n$ denote the set of convex bodies with centroid at the origin. Besides, $\mathscr{S}_o^n$ denotes the set of star bodies (with respect to the origin) and $\mathscr{S}_c^n$ denotes the set of star bodies whose centroid lies at the origin in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Let S^{n-1} denote the unit sphere in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $V(K)$ denote the n-dimensional volume of the body K. For the standard unit ball B in $\mathbb{R}^n$, write $V(B) = \omega_n$.

In 1996, Lutwak introduced the notion of L_p-curvature function of convex body (see [12, 13]). For $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$ and real $p \geqslant 1$, the L_p-curvature function, $f_p(K,\cdot)$: $S^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}$, is defined by

$$\frac{dS_p(K,\cdot)}{dS} = f_p(K,\cdot), \tag{1.1}$$

where the L_p-surface area measure $S_p(K,\cdot)$ of K is absolutely continuous with respect to spherical Lebesgue measure S. Here, we write $\mathscr{F}_o^n$ ($\mathscr{F}_c^n$) as the subset of $\mathscr{K}_o^n$ ($\mathscr{K}_c^n$) that has a positive continuous curvature function.

By the L_p-curvature function, Lutwak in [12] gave the notion of L_p-curvature image as follows: For each $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$ and real $p \geqslant 1$, let $\Lambda_p K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$ denote the L_p-curvature image of K, and define

$$\rho(\Lambda_p K,\cdot)^{n+p} = \frac{V(\Lambda_p K)}{\omega_n} f_p(K,\cdot). \tag{1.2}$$

Associated with the L_p-curvature images, Lutwak ([12]) obtained the following result.

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THEOREM 1.A. *For $K,L \in \mathscr{F}_c^n$, $p \geqslant 1$, then*

$$V(\Lambda_p K)V(K)^{\frac{p-n}{p}} \leqslant \omega_n^{\frac{2p-n}{p}}, \tag{1.3}$$

with equality for $n = p > 1$ if and only if K and L are dilates, for $n \neq p > 1$ if and only if $K = L$, for $n \neq p = 1$ if and only if K is a translation of L.

Later, Wang etc. ([25]) continuously studied the L_p-curvature images for convex bodies and established the following polar dual forms of Theorem 1.A:

THEOREM 1.B. *For $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$, $p \geqslant 1$ and $\Lambda_p K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, then*

$$V(\Lambda_p K)V(K^*)^{\frac{n-p}{p}} \leqslant \omega_n^{\frac{n}{p}}, \tag{1.4}$$

with equality if and only if K is an ellipsoid. Here K^* denotes the polar of K.

THEOREM 1.C. *For $K \in \mathscr{F}_c^n$ and $p \geqslant 1$, then*

$$V(\Lambda_p^* K)V(K)^{\frac{n-p}{p}} \leqslant \omega_n^{\frac{n}{p}}, \tag{1.5}$$

with equality for $p > 1$ if and only if K and $\Lambda_p^* K$ are dilates, and for $p = 1$ if and only if K and $\Lambda_p^* K$ are homothetic. Here $\Lambda_p^* K$ denotes the polar of $\Lambda_p K$.

For more studies of the L_p-curvature images, the interested readers may refer to the following articles [8, 14, 15, 16].

In this paper, associated with the notions of L_p-affine surface area and L_p-dual affine surface area, we continuously research the L_p-curvature images. Firstly, we establish the following L_p-affine surface area forms of Theorems 1.A and 1.C.

THEOREM 1.1. *For $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$ and $p \geqslant 1$, if $\Lambda_p K \in \mathscr{K}_c^n$, then*

$$\Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)\Omega_p(K)^{\frac{p-n}{p}} \leqslant (n\omega_n)^{\frac{2p-n}{p}}, \tag{1.6}$$

with equality if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ is an ellipsoid.

THEOREM 1.2. *If $K \in \mathscr{F}_c^n$ and $p \geqslant 1$, then*

$$\Omega_p(\Lambda_p^* K)\Omega_p(K)^{\frac{n-p}{p}} \leqslant (n\omega_n)^{\frac{n}{p}}, \tag{1.7}$$

with equality if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ is an ellipsoid.

In Theorems 1.1–1.2, $\Omega_p(K)$ denotes the L_p-affine surface area of $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$.

Further, we establish the cyclic inequalities of L_p-curvature images for the L_p-affine surface area and L_p-dual affine surface area, respectively.

THEOREM 1.3. *If $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$ and $1 \leqslant p < q < r$, then*

$$\Omega_q(\Lambda_q K)^{(n+q)(r-p)} \leqslant \Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{(n+p)(r-q)}\Omega_r(\Lambda_r K)^{(n+r)(q-p)}. \tag{1.8}$$

THEOREM 1.4. *If $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$ and $1 \leqslant p < q < r$, then*

$$\widetilde{\Omega}_q(\Lambda_q K)^{(n+q)(r-p)} \leqslant \widetilde{\Omega}_p(\Lambda_p K)^{(n+p)(r-q)} \widetilde{\Omega}_r(\Lambda_r K)^{(n+r)(q-p)}, \tag{1.9}$$

with equality if and only if $\Lambda_p K$, $\Lambda_q K$ and $\Lambda_r K$ are dilates. Here, $\widetilde{\Omega}_p(K)$ denotes the L_p-dual affine surface area of $K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$.

Finally, combined with another type of L_p-affine surface area, we give a monotonic inequality for L_p-curvature images.

THEOREM 1.5. *If $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$ and $1 \leqslant p < q$, then*

$$\left[\frac{\omega_n^n \widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(\Lambda_p K)^{n-p}}{n^{n-p} V(\Lambda_p K)^n V(K)^{n-p}}\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leqslant \left[\frac{\omega_n^n \widetilde{\Omega}_{-q}(\Lambda_q K)^{n-q}}{n^{n-q} V(\Lambda_q K)^n V(K)^{n-q}}\right]^{\frac{1}{q}}, \tag{1.10}$$

with equality if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ and $\Lambda_q K$ are dilates. Here, $\widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(K)$ denotes the L_p-dual affine surface area of $K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$.

Please see the next section for the above interrelated background materials. The proofs of Theorems 1.1–1.5 will be completed in Section 3.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Polar bodies and Blaschke-Santaló inequality

If $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a nonempty subset, the polar set of E , E^*, is defined by (see [5, 17])

$$E^* = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x \cdot y \leqslant 1,\ y \in E\}. \tag{2.1}$$

From this, it is easy to get that $(K^*)^* = K$ for all $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$.

From definition (2.1). we know that if $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, the support and radial functions of K^*, the polar body of K, have the following relationship (see [5])

$$h(K^*,\cdot) = \frac{1}{\rho(K,\cdot)}, \qquad \rho(K^*,\cdot) = \frac{1}{h(K,\cdot)}. \tag{2.2}$$

Besides, the polar bodies of convex bodies satisfy the following properties (see [5]): If $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, $\phi \in GL(n)$, then

$$(\phi K)^* = \phi^{-\tau} K^*. \tag{2.3}$$

In particular, for $\lambda > 0$,

$$(\lambda K)^* = \frac{1}{\lambda} K^*. \tag{2.4}$$

For a geometric body and its polar body, Lutwak extended the Blaschke-Santaló inequality as follows (see [5, 17]): *If $K \in \mathscr{S}_c^n$, then*

$$V(K)V(K^*) \leqslant \omega_n^2, \tag{2.5}$$

with equality if and only if K is an ellipsoid.

2.2. L_p-mixed volume

Suppose that $\mathbb{R}$ is the set of real numbers. If $K \in \mathscr{K}^n$, the support function of K, $h_K = h(K,\cdot)\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, is defined by (see [4])

$$h(K,x) = \max\{x \cdot y : y \in K\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $x \cdot y$ denotes the standard inner product of x and y in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

If $K,L \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, for $p \geqslant 1$, the L_p-mixed volume of K and L is given by (see [11])

$$V_p(K,L) = \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} h(L,u)^p dS_p(K,u). \tag{2.6}$$

Associated with formula (2.6) and $dS_p(K,u) = h(K,u)^{1-p} dS(K,u)$ for $u \in S^{n-1}$, if $K = L$, then

$$V_p(K,K) = \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} h(K,u)^p dS_p(K,u) = \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} h(K,u) dS(K,u) = V(K). \tag{2.7}$$

2.3. L_p-dual mixed volume

For K is a compact star shaped (about the origin) in $\mathbb{R}^n$, the radial function ρ_K of K, $\rho_K = \rho(K,\cdot)\colon \mathbb{R}^n\backslash\{0\} \to [0,+\infty)$, is defined by (see [5])

$$\rho(K,x) = \max\{\lambda \geqslant 0 : \lambda x \in K\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n\backslash\{0\},$$

if ρ_K is positive and continuous, then called K is a star body.

If $K,L \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$, $p \geqslant 1$, the L_p-dual mixed volume of K and L is given by (see [12])

$$\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K,L) = \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(K,u)^{n+p} \rho(L,u)^{-p} dS(u). \tag{2.8}$$

Another kind of L_p-dual mixed volume was introduced as follows (see [6, 7]): If $K,L \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$ and $p > 0$, the L_p-dual mixed volume of K and L is given by

$$\widetilde{V}_p(K,L) = \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(K,u)^{n-p} \rho(L,u)^p dS(u). \tag{2.9}$$

Here the integral expression is with respect to spherical Lebesgue measure S on S^{n-1}.

From (2.8) and (2.9), we easily know that

$$\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K,K) = \widetilde{V}_p(K,K) = V(K) = \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(K,u)^n dS(u). \tag{2.10}$$

Associated with (1.2), (2.6) and (2.8), Lutwak ([12]) gave the following result. If $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$, and $p \geqslant 1$, then for any $Q \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$,

$$V_p(K,Q^*) = \frac{\omega_n}{V(\Lambda_p K)} \widetilde{V}_{-p}(\Lambda_p K, Q). \tag{2.11}$$

2.4. L_p-affine surface area

In 1996, associated with L_p-mixed volume (2.6), Lutwak ([12]) defined the L_p-affine surface area as follows: For $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$ and $p \geqslant 1$, the L_p-affine surface area, $\Omega_p(K)$, of K is defined by

$$n^{-\frac{p}{n}}\Omega_p(K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} = \inf\{nV_p(K,Q^*)V(Q)^{\frac{p}{n}} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_o^n\}. \tag{2.12}$$

From definitions (2.12) and (1.2), the following formula can be obtained (see [12]): For $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$, and $p \geqslant 1$, then

$$\Omega_p(K) = n\omega_n^{\frac{n}{n+p}}V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p}{n+p}}. \tag{2.13}$$

Regarding the studies of L_p-affine surface areas, many results have been found in these articles (see [9, 10, 12, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31]).

2.5. Two L_p-dual affine surface areas

In 2008, Wang and He (see [21]) gave the definition of L_p-dual affine surface area. Further, Wang and Feng ([3]) made the appropriate improvement as follows: For $K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$, $n \neq p \geqslant 1$, the L_p-dual affine surface area, $\widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(K)$, of K is defined by

$$n^{\frac{p}{n}}\widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(K)^{\frac{n-p}{n}} = \inf\{n\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K,Q)V(Q^*)^{-\frac{p}{n}} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\}. \tag{2.14}$$

Afterwards, Wang and Wang ([20], also see [22]) defined another L_p-dual affine surface area as follows: For $K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$ and $p > 0$, then the L_p-dual affine surface area, $\widetilde{\Omega}_p(K)$, of K is defined by

$$n^{-\frac{p}{n}}\widetilde{\Omega}_p(K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} = \sup\{n\widetilde{V}_p(K,Q^*)V(Q)^{\frac{p}{n}} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\}. \tag{2.15}$$

For the studies of above two type of L_p-dual affine surface areas, some results have been obtained in these articles (see [2, 19, 25, 32]).

3. Proofs of Theorems

In this part, we will give the proofs of Theorems 1.1–1.5. In order to prove Theorem 1.1, we need the following lemmas.

LEMMA 3.1. ([25]) *If $K \in \mathscr{F}_o^n$, $p \geqslant 1$ and $\phi \in GL(n)$, then*

$$\Lambda_p\phi K = |det\phi|^{\frac{1}{p}}\phi^{-\tau}\Lambda_p K. \tag{3.1}$$

LEMMA 3.2. ([12]) *If $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, $p \geqslant 1$ and $\phi \in GL(n)$, then*

$$\Omega_p(\phi K) = |det\phi|^{\frac{n-p}{n+p}}\Omega_p(K). \tag{3.2}$$

According to Lemma 3.2, we immediately obtain that:

LEMMA 3.3. *If $K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, $p \geqslant 1$ and $c > 0$, then*

$$\Omega_p(cK) = c^{\frac{n(n-p)}{n+p}} \Omega_p(K). \tag{3.3}$$

LEMMA 3.4. ([12]) *If $K \in \mathscr{K}_c^n$, $p \geqslant 1$, then*

$$\Omega_p(K) \leqslant n\omega_n^{\frac{2p}{n+p}} V(K)^{\frac{n-p}{n+p}}, \tag{3.4}$$

with equality if and only if K is an ellipsoid.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. From (2.12), for any $Q \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$, we obtain

$$\Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}} V_p(\Lambda_p K, Q^*) V(Q)^{\frac{p}{n}}.$$

Let $Q = \Lambda_p^* K$, since $\Lambda_p K \in \mathscr{S}_c^n$, associated with (2.5) and (2.7), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} &\leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}} V(\Lambda_p K) V(\Lambda_p^* K)^{\frac{p}{n}} \\ &= n^{\frac{n+p}{n}} V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p}{n}} V(\Lambda_p^* K)^{\frac{p}{n}} V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n-p}{n}} \\ &\leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \omega_n^{\frac{2p}{n}} V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n-p}{n}}, \end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} \Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \omega_n^{\frac{2p}{n}}. \tag{3.5}$$

From (2.13), we have

$$V(\Lambda_p K) = n^{-\frac{n+p}{p}} \omega_n^{-\frac{n}{p}} \Omega_p(K)^{\frac{n+p}{p}}. \tag{3.6}$$

This together with (3.5) yields

$$\Omega_p(\Lambda_p K) \Omega_p(K)^{\frac{p-n}{p}} \leqslant (n\omega_n)^{\frac{2p-n}{p}},$$

i.e., inequality (1.6) is obtained.

Now, we give the equality condition of inequality (1.6). For unit ball B, we know $V(B) = \omega_n$, $\Omega_p(B) = n\omega_n$. If $\Lambda_p K = B$ in left part of (3.5), we get

$$V(B)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} \Omega_p(B)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} = (\omega_n)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} (n\omega_n)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} = n^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \omega_n^{\frac{2p}{n}}. \tag{3.7}$$

Thus, if $\Lambda_p K = B$, then equality holds in (3.5).

Further, for $\phi \in GL(n)$, according to (3.5) and using (3.1), (3.2) and (3.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &V(\Lambda_p \phi K)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} \Omega_p(\Lambda_p \phi K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \\ &= V(|det\phi|^{\frac{1}{p}} \phi^{-\tau} \Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} \Omega_p(|det\phi|^{\frac{1}{p}} \phi^{-\tau} \Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \\ &= |det\phi|^{\frac{p-n}{p}} |det\phi^{-\tau}|^{\frac{p-n}{n}} V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} |det\phi|^{\frac{n-p}{p}} |det\phi^{-\tau}|^{\frac{n-p}{n}} \Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \\ &= V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p-n}{n}} \Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

This means that the left side of (3.5) is affine invariance. Let E denote the ellipsoid and take $E=\phi B$ in left part of (3.5), we see that if $\Lambda_p K$ is an ellipsoid, then equality holds in (3.5).

Conversely, if equality holds in (3.5), by (2.13), we get

$$\Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)=(n\omega_n)^{\frac{2p-n}{p}}\Omega_p(K)^{\frac{n-p}{p}}=n\omega_n^{\frac{2p}{n+p}}V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n-p}{n+p}}. \tag{3.8}$$

This combining with the equality condition of (3.4), we see that $\Lambda_p K$ must be an ellipsoid.

Because of (3.5) and (1.6) are equivalent, thus, equality holds in inequality (1.6) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ is an ellipsoid. □

According to the (1.4) and (2.13), we immediately get the following result.

LEMMA 3.5. ([12]) *If $K\in\mathscr{K}_c^n$, then*

$$\Omega_p(K)\leqslant n\omega_n^{\frac{2n}{n+p}}V(K^*)^{\frac{p-n}{n+p}}, \tag{3.9}$$

with equality if and only if K is an ellipsoid.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. From (2.12), we get

$$\Omega_p(\Lambda_p^* K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}}\leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}}V_p(\Lambda_p^* K,Q^*)V(Q)^{\frac{p}{n}}.$$

Let $Q=\Lambda_p K$, associated with (2.5) and (2.7), we see that

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_p(\Lambda_p^* K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}}&\leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}}V(\Lambda_p^* K)V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p}{n}}\\&\leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}}\omega_n^2V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{p-n}{n}},\end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$V(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n-p}{n}}\Omega_p(\Lambda_p^* K)^{\frac{n+p}{n}}\leqslant n^{\frac{n+p}{n}}\omega_n^2. \tag{3.10}$$

This and (2.13) give inequality (1.7).

Similar to the deduction of equality condition of inequality (3.5), we know that equality holds in (3.10) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ is an ellipsoid.

Since (3.10) and (1.7) are equivalent, thus, equality holds in (1.7) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ is an ellipsoid. □

Proof of Theorem 1.3. For $1\leqslant p<q<r$ and any $Q_1,Q_3\in\mathscr{S}_o^n$, there exists $Q_2\in\mathscr{S}_o^n$ such that

$$\rho(Q_2,\cdot)^{q(r-p)}=\rho(Q_1,\cdot)^{p(r-q)}\rho(Q_3,\cdot)^{r(q-p)}. \tag{3.11}$$

Then for any $u\in S^{n-1}$, this yields

$$\rho(Q_2,u)^n=\rho(Q_1,u)^{\frac{np(r-q)}{q(r-p)}}\rho(Q_3,u)^{\frac{nr(q-p)}{q(r-p)}}.$$

Since $1 \leqslant p < q < r$, then $\frac{q(r-p)}{p(r-q)} > 1$, according to the Hölder's integral inequality and formula (2.10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & V(Q_1)^{\frac{p(r-q)}{q(r-p)}} V(Q_3)^{\frac{r(q-p)}{q(r-p)}} \\ = & \left[\frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\rho(Q_1,u)^{\frac{np(r-q)}{q(r-p)}}\right)^{\frac{q(r-p)}{p(r-q)}} dS(u)\right]^{\frac{p(r-q)}{q(r-p)}} \\ & \times\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\rho(Q_3,u)^{\frac{nr(q-p)}{q(r-p)}}\right)^{\frac{q(r-p)}{r(q-q)}} dS(u)\right]^{\frac{r(q-p)}{q(r-p)}} \\ \geqslant & \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(Q_1,u)^{\frac{np(r-q)}{q(r-p)}} \rho(Q_3,u)^{\frac{nr(q-p)}{q(r-p)}} dS(u) \\ = & \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \rho(Q_2,u)^n dS(u) = V(Q_2). \end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$V(Q_2)^{q(r-p)} \leqslant V(Q_1)^{p(r-q)} V(Q_3)^{r(q-p)}. \tag{3.12}$$

Since for any $1 \leqslant p < q < r$ and $\Lambda_p K, \Lambda_r K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, by (1.1) and L_p-Minkowski's existence theorem (see [1] or Theorem 9.2.3 of [5]), we know that there exists $\Lambda_q K \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$ such that

$$f_q(\Lambda_q K,u) = f_p(\Lambda_p K,u)^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}} f_r(\Lambda_r K,u)^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}}. \tag{3.13}$$

Associated with (3.11) and (3.13), we see that for any $u \in S^{n-1}$,

$$\rho(Q_2,u)^{-q} f_q(\Lambda_q K,u) = \left[\rho(Q_1,u)^{-p} f_p(\Lambda_p K,u)\right]^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}} \left[\rho(Q_3,u)^{-r} f_r(\Lambda_r K,u)\right]^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}}.$$

Since $1 \leqslant p < q < r$, then $0 < \frac{r-q}{r-p} < 1$, according to the Hölder's integral inequality and using (2.2) and (2.6), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & V_p(\Lambda_p K, Q_1^*)^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}} V_r(\Lambda_r K, Q_3^*)^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}} \\ = & \left[\frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \left((\rho(Q_1,u)^{-p} f_p(\Lambda_p K,u))^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}}\right)^{\frac{r-p}{r-q}} dS(u)\right]^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}} \\ & \times\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \left((\rho(Q_3,u)^{-r} f_r(\Lambda_r K,u))^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}}\right)^{\frac{r-p}{q-p}} dS(u)\right]^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}} \\ \geqslant & \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}} \left((\rho(Q_1,u)^{-p} f_p(\Lambda_p K,u)\right)^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}} \\ & \times\left((\rho(Q_3,u)^{-r} f_r(\Lambda_r K,u)\right)^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}} dS(u) \\ = & V_q(\Lambda_q K, Q_2^*), \end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$V_q(\Lambda_q K, Q_2^*)^{r-p} \leqslant V_p(\Lambda_p K, Q_1^*)^{r-q} V_r(\Lambda_r K, Q_3^*)^{q-p}. \tag{3.14}$$

Hence, combined with (3.12) and (3.14), we get

$$\left(V_q(\Lambda_q K, Q_2^*)V(Q_2)^{\frac{q}{n}}\right)^{r-p} \leqslant \left(V_p(\Lambda_p K, Q_1^*)V(Q_1)^{\frac{p}{n}}\right)^{r-q}\left(V_r(\Lambda_r K, Q_3^*)V(Q_3)^{\frac{r}{n}}\right)^{q-p}.$$

This together with (2.12) yields

$$\Omega_q(\Lambda_q K)^{(n+q)(r-p)} \leqslant \Omega_p(\Lambda_p K)^{(n+p)(r-q)}\Omega_r(\Lambda_r K)^{(n+r)(q-p)}.$$

This gives (1.8). □

Proof of Theorem 1.4. By (2.15), we have

$$\widetilde{\Omega}_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{np}} = \sup\{n^{\frac{n+p}{np}}\widetilde{V}_p(\Lambda_p K, Q^*)^{\frac{1}{p}}V(Q)^{\frac{1}{n}} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\}. \tag{3.15}$$

Since $1 \leqslant p < q < r$ and $\Lambda_p K, \Lambda_r K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$, there exists $\Lambda_q K \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$ such that

$$\rho(\Lambda_q K, \cdot)^{(n-q)(r-p)} = \rho(\Lambda_p K, \cdot)^{(n-p)(r-q)}\rho(\Lambda_r K, \cdot)^{(n-r)(q-p)}. \tag{3.16}$$

Associated with (3.16), we see that for any $Q \in \mathscr{S}_o^n$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned}&\rho(\Lambda_q K, u)^{(n-q)}\rho(Q^*, u)^q \\ &= \left[\rho(\Lambda_p K, u)^{(n-p)}\rho(Q^*, u)^p\right]^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}}\left[\rho(\Lambda_r K, u)^{(n-r)}\rho(Q^*, u)^r\right]^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}}.\end{aligned}$$

Notice that $p < q < r$ implies $0 < \frac{r-q}{r-p} < 1$, according to the Hölder's integral inequality and (2.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\widetilde{V}_p(\Lambda_p K, Q^*)^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}}\widetilde{V}_r(\Lambda_r K, Q^*)^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}}\left((\rho(\Lambda_p K, u)^{n-p}\rho(Q^*, u)^p)^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}}\right)^{\frac{r-p}{r-q}}dS(u)\right]^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}} \\ &\quad\times\left[\frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}}\left((\rho(\Lambda_r K, u)^{n-r}\rho(Q^*, u)^r)^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}}\right)^{\frac{r-p}{q-p}}dS(u)\right]^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}} \\ &\geqslant \frac{1}{n}\int_{S^{n-1}}\left(\rho(\Lambda_p K, u)^{(n-p)}\rho(Q^*, u)^p\right)^{\frac{r-q}{r-p}}\left(\rho(\Lambda_r K, u)^{(n-r)}\rho(Q^*, u)^r\right)^{\frac{q-p}{r-p}}dS(u) \\ &= \widetilde{V}_q(\Lambda_q K, Q^*),\end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$\widetilde{V}_q(\Lambda_q K, Q^*)^{r-p} \leqslant \widetilde{V}_p(\Lambda_p K, Q^*)^{r-q}\widetilde{V}_r(\Lambda_r K, Q^*)^{q-p}. \tag{3.17}$$

From the equality condition of Hölder's integral inequality, we see that equality holds in (3.17) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ and $\Lambda_r K$ are dilates. This together with (3.16) shows that equality holds in (3.17) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$, $\Lambda_q K$ and $\Lambda_r K$ are dilates.

This together with (3.15) yields

$$\left[\widetilde{\Omega}_q(\Lambda_q K)^{\frac{n+q}{nq}}\right]^{q(r-p)} \leqslant \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_p(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n+p}{np}}\right]^{p(r-q)} \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_r(\Lambda_r K)^{\frac{n+r}{nr}}\right]^{r(q-p)},$$

i.e.,

$$\widetilde{\Omega}_q(\Lambda_q K)^{(n+q)(r-p)} \leqslant \widetilde{\Omega}_p(\Lambda_p K)^{(n+p)(r-q)} \widetilde{\Omega}_r(\Lambda_r K)^{(n+r)(q-p)}.$$

This gives (1.9).

According to the equality condition of (3.17), we know that equality holds in (1.9) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$, $\Lambda_q K$ and $\Lambda_r K$ are dilates. □

LEMMA 3.6. ([12]) *If $K,L \in \mathscr{K}_o^n$, $1 \leqslant p < q$, then*

$$\left[\frac{V_p(K,L)}{V(K)}\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leqslant \left[\frac{V_q(K,L)}{V(K)}\right]^{\frac{1}{q}}, \tag{3.18}$$

with equality if and only if K and L are dilates.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. According to (2.14), we have

$$\widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n-p}{n}} = \inf\{n^{\frac{n-p}{n}} \widetilde{V}_{-p}(\Lambda_p K, Q) V(Q^*)^{-\frac{p}{n}} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\}.$$

This together with (2.11), we see that for any $Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n$,

$$\widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(\Lambda_p K)^{\frac{n-p}{n}} = \inf\{n^{\frac{n-p}{n}} \frac{V(\Lambda_p K)}{\omega_n} V_p(K, Q^*) V(Q^*)^{-\frac{p}{n}} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\}.$$

Hence, by Lemma 3.6, we get for $1 \leqslant p < q$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\frac{\omega_n^n \widetilde{\Omega}_{-p}(\Lambda_p K)^{n-p}}{n^{n-p} V(\Lambda_p K)^n V(K)^{n-p}}\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \inf\left\{\left[\frac{V_p(K,Q^*)}{V(K)}\right]^{\frac{n}{p}} V(K) V(Q^*)^{-1} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\right\} \\
&\leqslant \inf\left\{\left[\frac{V_q(K,Q^*)}{V(K)}\right]^{\frac{n}{q}} V(K) V(Q^*)^{-1} : Q \in \mathscr{S}_c^n\right\} \\
&= \left[\frac{\omega_n^n \widetilde{\Omega}_{-q}(\Lambda_q K)^{n-q}}{n^{n-q} V(\Lambda_q K)^n V(K)^{n-q}}\right]^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\end{aligned}$$

This gives (1.10).

By the equality condition of Lemma 3.6, we know that equality holds in (1.10) if and only if $\Lambda_p K$ and $\Lambda_q K$ are dilates. □

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Bin Chen
Department of Mathematics
China Three Gorges University
Yichang, China

Weidong Wang
Department of Mathematics
China Three Gorges University
Yichang, China
and
Three Gorges Mathematical Research Center
China Three Gorges University
Yichang, China
e-mail: wangwd722@163.com