Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Journal of Inequalities and Applications
Volume 2009, Article ID 981258, 11 pages
doi:10.1155/2009/981258

Research Article

Equivalence of Some Affine Isoperimetric Inequalities

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Received 24 May 2009; Accepted 10 September 2009

Recommended by Peter Pang

We establish the equivalence of some affine isoperimetric inequalities which include the L_p-Petty projection inequality, the L_p-Busemann-Petty centroid inequality, the "dual" L_p-Petty projection inequality, and the "dual" L_p-Busemann-Petty inequality. We also establish the equivalence of an affine isoperimetric inequality and its inclusion version for L_p-John ellipsoids.

1. Introduction

In the recent years, the L_p-analogs of the projection bodies and centroid bodies have received considerable attentions [1–7]. Lutwak et al. established the L_p-analog of the Petty projection inequality [4]. It states that *if K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$, then for $1 \leq p < \infty$,*

$$V\left(\Pi_p^* K\right) V(K)^{(n-p)/p} \leq \omega_n^{n/p}, \tag{1.1}$$

with an equality if and only if $K$is an ellipsoid. Here, $\Pi_p^* K = (\Pi_p K)^*$ is used to denote the polar body of the L_p-projection body, $\Pi_p K$, of K, and write ω_n for $V(B_n)$, the n-dimensional volume of the unit ball B_n.

They also established the L_p-analog of the Busemann-Petty centroid inequality [4]. It states that *if K is a star body (about the origin) in $\mathbb{R}^n$, then for $1 \leq p < \infty$,*

$$V(\Gamma_p K) \geq V(K), \tag{1.2}$$

with an equality if and only if K is a centroid ellipsoid at the origin. Here, $\Gamma_p K$ is the L_p-centroid body of K. It is also shown in [4] that the L_p-Busemann-Petty inequality (1.2) implies L_p-Petty projection inequality (1.1). A quite different proof of the L_p-analog of the Busemann-Petty centroid inequality is obtained by Campi and Gronchi [1].

Recently, Lutwak et al. [8] proved that there is a family of L_p-John ellipsoids, E_pK, which can be associated with a fixed convex body K: if K contains the origin in its interior and $p > 0$, among all origin-centered ellipsoids E, the unique ellipsoid E_pK solves the constrained maximization problem:

$$V(E_pK) = \max_E V(E) \quad \text{subject to } V_p(K, E) \le V(K). \tag{1.3}$$

Corresponding to Lutwak et al.'s work, Yu et al. [9] proved that there is a family of dual L_p-John ellipsoids, $\widetilde{E}_pK$, which can be associated with a fixed convex body K: if K contains the origin in its interior and $p > 0$, among all origin-centered ellipsoids E, the unique ellipsoid $\widetilde{E}_pK$ solves the constrained maximization problem:

$$V\left(\widetilde{E}_pK\right) = \max_E \frac{1}{V(E)} \quad \text{subject to } \widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, E) \le V(K). \tag{1.4}$$

Lutwak et al. [8] showed that the following results hold.

Theorem A. *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, and $1 \le p$, then*

$$\frac{\omega_n}{2^n} V(K) \le V(E_pK) \le V(K), \tag{1.5}$$

with an equality in the right inequality if and only if K is a centered ellipsoid and an equality in the left inequality if K is a parallelotope.

Yu et al. [9] showed a theorem similar to Theorem A, and recently, Lu and Leng [10] gave a strengthened inequality as follows.

Theorem B. *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, and $1 \le p$, then*

$$V(E_pK) \le V(\Gamma_{-p}K) \le V(K) \le V(\Gamma_pK) \le V\left(\widetilde{E}_pK\right), \tag{1.6}$$

with an equality if and only if K is a centered ellipsoid. Here, $V(\Gamma_{-p}K) \le V(K)$ is a dual form of L_p-Busemann-Petty centroid inequality (1.2).

One purpose of this paper is to establish the equivalence of some affine isopermetric inequalities as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, and $1 \leq p$, then the following inequalities are equivalent:*

$$V(\Gamma_p K) \geq V(K), \tag{1.7}$$

$$V(\Gamma_{-p} K) \leq V(K), \tag{1.8}$$

$$V\left(\Pi^*_{-p} K\right)^{-1} V(K)^{(n+p)/p} \leq \omega_n^{n/p}, \tag{1.9}$$

$$V\left(\Pi^*_{p} K\right) V(K)^{(n-p)/p} \leq \omega_n^{n/p}, \tag{1.10}$$

all above inequalities with an equality if and only if K is a centered ellipsoid.

Note that (1.7) is the L_p-Busemann-Petty centroid inequality (1.2), (1.8) is the dual form of L_p-Busemann-Petty centroid inequality in Theorem B, (1.9) is a "dual" form of L_p-Petty projection inequality, and (1.10) is the L_p-Petty projection inequality (1.1).

Another purpose of this paper is to establish the follow equivalence of Theorem A and its inclusion version Theorem A′.

Theorem 1.2. *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, and $1 \leq p$, then Theorem A is equivalent to Theorem A′.*

Theorem A′. *There exist an ellipsoid E and a parallelotope P such that*

$$\begin{gathered} V(E) = V(K) = V(P), \\ E_p E \supseteq E_p K \supseteq E_p P, \end{gathered} \tag{1.11}$$

where the left inclusion with an equality if and only if K is a centered ellipsoid and the right inclusion with an equality if and only if K is a parallelotope.

Some notation and background material contained in Section 2.

2. Notations and Background Materials

We will work in $\mathbb{R}^n$ equipped with a fixed Euclidean structure and write $|\cdot|$ for the corresponding Euclidean norm. We denote the Euclidean unit ball and the unit sphere by B_n and S^{n-1}, respectively. The volume of appropriate dimension will be denoted by $V(\cdot)$. The group of nonsingular affine transformations of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is denoted by $\mathrm{GL}(n)$. The group of special affine transformations is denoted by $\mathrm{SL}(n)$, these are the members of $\mathrm{GL}(n)$ whose determinant is one. We will write ω_n for the volume of the Euclidean unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Note that

$$\omega_n = \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(1 + n/2)} \tag{2.1}$$

defines ω_n for all nonnegative real n (not just the positive integers). For real $p \geq 1$, define $c_{n,p} = \omega_{n+p}/\omega_2 \omega_n \omega_{p-1}$.

If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, then we will use K^* to denote the *polar body* of K, that is,

$$K^* = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x \cdot y \leq 1 \ \forall y \in K\}. \tag{2.2}$$

From the definition of the polar body, we can easily find that for $\lambda > 0$, there is

$$(\lambda K)^* = \frac{1}{\lambda} K^*. \tag{2.3}$$

If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$, then its *support function*, $h_K(\cdot) = h(K, \cdot) : \mathbb{R}^n \to R$, is defined for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by $h(K, x) = \max\{x \cdot y : y \in K\}$. A star body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a nonempty compact set K satisfying $[o, x] \subset K$ for all $x \in K$ and such that the *radial function* $\rho_K(\cdot) = \rho(K, \cdot)$, defined by $\rho(K, x) = \max\{\lambda \geq 0 : \lambda x \in K\}$, is positive and continuous. Two star bodies K and L are said to be dilates if $\rho_K(u)/\rho_L(u)$ is independent of $u \in S^{n-1}$.

If K is a centered (i.e., symmetric about the origin) convex body, then it follows from the definitions of support and radial functions, and the definition of polar body, that

$$h_K^* = \frac{1}{\rho_K}, \qquad \rho_K^* = \frac{1}{h_K}. \tag{2.4}$$

For L_p-mixed and dual mixed volumes, those formulae are directly given as follows.

It was shown in [11] that corresponding to each convex body $K \in \mathbb{R}^n$ that is containing the origin in its interior, there is a positive Borel measure, $S_p(K, \cdot)$, on S^{n-1}, such that

$$V_p(K, Q) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_Q(u)^p dS_p(K, u), \tag{2.5}$$

for each convex body Q.

If K, L are star bodies in $\mathbb{R}^n$, then for $p \geq 1$, the dual L_p mixed volume, $\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, L)$, of K and L was defined by [4]

$$\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K(u)^{n+p} \rho_L(u)^{-p} dS(u), \tag{2.6}$$

where the integration is with respect to spherical Lebesgue measure S on S^{n-1}.

From the integral representation (2.5), it follows immediately that for each convex body K,

$$V_p(K, K) = V(K). \tag{2.7}$$

From (2.6), of the dual L_p-mixed volume, it follows immediately the for each star body K,

$$\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, K) = V(K). \tag{2.8}$$

We will require two basic inequalities for the L_p-mixed volume V_p and the dual L_p-mixed volume $\widetilde{V}_{-p}$. The L_p-Minkowski inequality states that for convex bodies K, L [3],

$$V_p(K,L) \geq V(K)^{(n-p)/n} V(L)^{p/n}, \tag{2.9}$$

with an equality if and only if K and L are dilates [11]. The dual L_p-Minkowski inequality states that for star bodies K, L [4],

$$\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K,L) \geq V(K)^{(n+p)/n} V(L)^{-p/n}, \tag{2.10}$$

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

The L_p-projection bodies was first introduced by Lutwak et al. in [4], and is defined as the body whose support function, for $u \in S^{n-1}$, is given by

$$h\left(\Pi_p K, u\right)^p = \frac{1}{n\omega_n c_{n-2,p}} \int_{S^{n-1}} |u \cdot v|^p dS_p(K,v). \tag{2.11}$$

If K is a star body about the origin in R^n, and $p \geq 1$, the L_p-centroid body $\Gamma_p K$ of K is the origin-symmetric convex body whose support function is given by [4]

$$h\left(\Gamma_p K, u\right)^p = \frac{1}{c_{n,p} V(K)} \int_K |u \cdot x|^p dx. \tag{2.12}$$

The normalized L_p polar projection body of K, $\Gamma_{-p} K$, for $p > 0$, is defined as the body whose radial function, for $u \in S^{n-1}$, is given by [8]

$$\rho\left(\Gamma_{-p} K, u\right)^{-p} = \frac{1}{n c_{n-2,p} V(K)} \int_{S^{n-1}} |u \cdot v|^p dS_p(K,v). \tag{2.13}$$

Here, we introduce a new convex body of K, $\Pi_{-p} K$, for $p > 0$, defined as the body whose radial function, for $u \in S^{n-1}$, that is given by

$$\rho\left(\Pi_{-p} K, u\right)^{-p} = \frac{1}{\omega_n c_{n,p}} \int_K |u \cdot x|^p dx. \tag{2.14}$$

Noting that the normalization is chosen for the standard unit ball B_n in R^n, we have $\Pi_p B_n = \Gamma_p B_n = \Gamma_{-p} B_n = \Pi_{-p} B_n = B_n$. For general reference the reader may wish to consult the books of Gardner [12] and Schneider [13].

3. Proof of the Results

Lemma 3.1. *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, then*

$$\Pi_p^* K = \left(\frac{\omega_n}{V(K)}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_{-p} K; \tag{3.1}$$

$$\Pi_{-p}^* K = \left(\frac{V(K)}{\omega_n}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_p K. \tag{3.2}$$

Proof. From the definition (2.11) and (2.13) combined with (2.4), for $u \in S^{n-1}$, we have

$$\rho\left(\Pi_p^* K, u\right)^{-p} = \frac{V(K)}{\omega_n} \rho(\Gamma_{-p} K, u)^{-p}. \tag{3.3}$$

So we get

$$\Pi_p^* K = \left(\frac{\omega_n}{V(K)}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_{-p} K. \tag{3.4}$$

From the definition (2.12) and (2.14) combined with (2.4), for $u \in S^{n-1}$, we have

$$h\left(\Pi_{-p}^* K, u\right)^p = \frac{V(K)}{\omega_n} h(\Gamma_p K, u)^p. \tag{3.5}$$

So we get

$$\Pi_{-p}^* K = \left(\frac{V(K)}{\omega_n}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_p K. \tag{3.6}$$

□

Corollary 3.2. *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, let $p(K) = V(\Pi_{-p}^* K)^{-1} V(K)^{(n+p)/p}$, then for $\phi \in GL(n)$,*

$$p(\phi K) = p(K). \tag{3.7}$$

Proof. Since for $\phi \in \mathrm{GL}(n)$, $\Gamma_p(\phi K) = \phi\Gamma_p K$ (see [4]), combined with (3.2) and $V(\phi K) = |\det\phi| V(K)$, we know that for $\phi \in \mathrm{GL}(n)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\phi K) &= V\left(\Pi^*_{-p}(\phi K)\right)^{-1} V(\phi K)^{(n+p)/p} \\
&= V\left(\left(\frac{V(\phi K)}{\omega_n}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_p(\phi K)\right)^{-1} V(\phi K)^{(n+p)/p} \\
&= V\left(\left(\frac{|\det\phi| V(K)}{\omega_n}\right)^{1/p} \phi\Gamma_p K\right)^{-1} \left(|\det\phi| V(K)\right)^{(n+p)/p} \\
&= V\left(\left(\frac{V(K)}{\omega_n}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_p K\right)^{-1} V(K)^{(n+p)/p} \\
&= V\left(\Pi^*_{-p} K\right)^{-1} V(K)^{(n+p)/p} \\
&= p(K).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

From Corollary 3.2, we know that (1.9) is an affine isoperimetric inequality. □

Lemma 3.3. *If K, L are convex bodies in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contain the origin in their interior, then the following equalities are equivalent:*

$$V_p(L, \Gamma_p K) = \frac{\omega_n}{V(K)} \widetilde{V}_{-p}\left(K, \Pi^*_p L\right), \tag{3.9}$$

$$\frac{V_p(L, \Gamma_p K)}{V(L)} = \frac{\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, \Gamma_{-p} L)}{V(K)}, \tag{3.10}$$

$$V_p\left(L, \Pi^*_{-p} K\right) = \frac{V(L)}{\omega_n} \widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, \Gamma_{-p} L), \tag{3.11}$$

$$V_p\left(L, \Pi^*_{-p} K\right) = \widetilde{V}_{-p}\left(K, \Pi^*_p L\right). \tag{3.12}$$

Proof. First, from Lemma 3.1, we know that

$$\Pi^*_p L = \left(\frac{\omega_n}{V(L)}\right)^{1/p} \Gamma_{-p} L. \tag{3.13}$$

From (2.5) and (2.6), we have for $\lambda > 0$,

$$V_p(K, \lambda L) = \lambda^p V_p(K, L), \tag{3.14}$$

$$\widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, \lambda L) = \lambda^{-p} \widetilde{V}_{-p}(K, L). \tag{3.15}$$

Substitute (3.13) in (3.9) and combine (3.15) to just get (3.10); substitute (3.2) in (3.10) and combine (3.14) to just get (3.11); substitute (3.13) in (3.11) and combine (3.15) to just get (3.12); substitute (3.2) in (3.12) and combine (3.14) to just get (3.9). □

Note. Equation (3.9) is proved in [4] and (3.10) is proved in [10].

Proof of Theorem 1.1. (1.7)⇒(1.8): substituting $K = \Gamma_{-p}L$ in (3.10), followed by (2.8), (2.9), and (1.7), we have for each convex body L that contains the origin in its interior,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{\widetilde{V}_{-p}(\Gamma_{-p}L, \Gamma_{-p}L)}{V(\Gamma_{-p}L)} \\ &= \frac{V_p(L, \Gamma_p\Gamma_{-p}L)}{V(L)} \\ &\geq \frac{V(L)^{(n-p)/n} V(\Gamma_p\Gamma_{-p}L)^{p/n}}{V(L)} \\ &\geq V(L)^{-(p/n)} V(\Gamma_{-p}L)^{p/n}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

(1.8)⇒(1.9): substituting $L = \Pi^*_{-p}K$ in (3.11), followed by (2.7), (2.9), and (1.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n &= \frac{\omega_n}{V\left(\Pi^*_{-p}K\right)} V_p\left(\Pi^*_{-p}K, \Pi^*_{-p}K\right) \\ &= \widetilde{V}_p\left(K, \Gamma_{-p}\Pi^*_{-p}K\right) \\ &\geq V(K)^{(n+p)/n} V\left(\Gamma_{-p}\Pi^*_{-p}K\right)^{-p/n} \\ &\geq V(K)^{(n+p)/n} V\left(\Pi^*_{-p}K\right)^{-p/n}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

(1.9)⇒(1.10): substituting $K = \Pi^*_p L$ in (3.12), followed by (2.9), we get

$$V\left(\Pi^*_p L\right) = V_p\left(L, \Pi^*_{-p}\Pi^*_p L\right) \geq V(L)^{(n-p)/n} V\left(\Pi^*_{-p}\Pi^*_p L\right)^{p/n}, \tag{3.18}$$

that is,

$$V(L)^{(n-p)/p} \leq V\left(\Pi^*_{-p}\Pi^*_p L\right)^{-1} V\left(\Pi^*_p L\right)^{n/p}. \tag{3.19}$$

So, we have

$$V\left(\Pi^*_p L\right) V(L)^{(n-p)/p} \leq V\left(\Pi^*_{-p}\Pi^*_p L\right)^{-1} V\left(\Pi^*_p L\right)^{(n+p)/p} \leq \omega_n^{n/p}. \tag{3.20}$$

(1.10)⇒(1.7): substituting $L = \Gamma_p K$ in (3.9), followed by (2.7), (2.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned} V(\Gamma_p K) &= V_p(\Gamma_p K, \Gamma_p K) \\ &= \frac{\omega_n}{V(K)} \widetilde{V}_{-p}\left(K, \Pi_p^* \Gamma_p K\right) \\ &\geq \frac{\omega_n}{V(K)} V(K)^{(n+p)/n} V\left(\Pi_p^* \Gamma_p K\right)^{-p/n} \\ &= \omega_n V(K)^{p/n} V\left(\Pi_p^* \Gamma_p K\right)^{-p/n}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

that is,

$$V(\Gamma_p K)^{n/p} V\left(\Pi_p^* \Gamma_p K\right) V(K)^{-1} \geq \omega_n^{n/p}. \tag{3.22}$$

Combined with (1.10), we get

$$V(\Gamma_p K)^{n/p} V\left(\Pi_p^* \Gamma_p K\right) V(K)^{-1} \geq \omega_n^{n/p} \geq V(\Gamma_p K)^{(n-p)/p} V\left(\Pi_p^* \Gamma_p K\right), \tag{3.23}$$

that is,

$$V(\Gamma_p K) \geq V(K). \tag{3.24}$$

□

Lemma 3.4 (see [8]). *If K is a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contains the origin in its interior, and $p > 0$, then for $\phi \in GL(n)$,*

$$E_p \phi K = \phi E_p K. \tag{3.25}$$

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Firstly, we prove that Theorem A implies Theorem A′. □

From $V(E_p K) \leq V(K)$, taking $E = (V(K)/V(E_p K))^{1/n} E_p K$, since $V(\lambda K) = \lambda^n V(K)$ for $\lambda > 0$, we know that $V(E) = V(K)$ and followed by Lemma 3.4,

$$E_p E = \left(\frac{V(K)}{V(E_p K)}\right)^{1/n} E_p K \supseteq E_p K, \tag{3.26}$$

where the inclusion with an equality if and only if K is a centered ellipsoid.

Suppose that $E_p K = \widehat{\phi} B_n$, for some $\widehat{\phi} \in \mathrm{GL}(n)$, then

$$V(E_p K) = \left|\det \widehat{\phi}\right| \omega_n. \tag{3.27}$$

Take $P = (\widehat{\phi}/|\det\widehat{\phi}|^{1/n})(V(K)^{1/n}/2)Q$, here Q is the unit cube $[-1,1]^n$. Since Lutwak et al. [8] proved that the L_p-John ellipsoid of the unit cube is B_n, that is, $E_pQ = B_n$, so we have $V(K) = V(P)$ by the fact $V(Q) = 2^n$. Following Lemma 3.4, $E_pQ = B_n$, $E_pK = \widehat{\phi}B_n$, (3.27) and the left inequality of Theorem A, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E_pP &= \left(\frac{V(K)}{2^n\left|\det\widehat{\phi}\right|}\right)^{1/n}\widehat{\phi}E_pQ \\ &= \left(\frac{V(K)}{2^n\left|\det\widehat{\phi}\right|}\right)^{1/n}\widehat{\phi}B_n \\ &= \left(\frac{V(K)\omega_n}{2^nV(E_pK)}\right)^{1/n}E_pK \\ &\subseteq E_pK, \end{aligned} \tag{3.28}$$

where the inclusion with an equality if and only if K is a parallelotope. By (3.26) and (3.28), we know that Theorem A implies Theorem A′.

Secondly, we prove that Theorem A′ implies Theorem A.

On the one hand, since $E_pE \supseteq E_pK$ and $E_pE = E$ by Lemma 3.4, we have

$$V(K) = V(E) = V(E_pE) \geq V(E_pK), \tag{3.29}$$

with an equality holds if and only if K is a centered ellipsoid. On the other hand, suppose that $P = \phi Q$ for some $\phi \in \mathrm{GL}(n)$, then $V(K) = V(P) = |\det\phi|V(Q) = |\det\phi|2^n$, so $|\det\phi| = V(K)/2^n$. Following Theorem A′ and Lemma 3.4, we have

$$E_pK \supseteq E_pP = E_p\phi Q = \phi E_pQ = \phi B_n, \tag{3.30}$$

that is,

$$V(E_pK) \geq V(\phi B_n) = \left|\det\phi\right|V(B_n) = \frac{V(K)}{2^n}\omega_n, \tag{3.31}$$

with an equality if and only if K is a parallelotope. By (3.29) and (3.31), we know that Theorem A′ implies Theorem A.

Acknowledgments

The author thanks the referee for careful reading and useful comments. This article is supported by National Natural Sciences Foundation of China (10671117).

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