

**Asymptotic Theory of Finite Dimensional Normed Spaces.
Home Works 1 and 2, due Monday September 20
Instructor: Prof. Artem Zvavitch**

Problem 1. Let $K \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a symmetric convex body, and $u^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x \cdot u = 0\}$, for $u \in S^{n-1}$. Prove that

$$(K|u^\perp)^\circ = K^\circ \cap u^\perp,$$

where $K|u^\perp$ is the orthogonal projection of K on u^\perp . Please, note that $(K|u^\perp)^\circ$ is the dual body to $K|u^\perp$ in u^\perp .

Problem 2. Let $K, L, M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, be convex, symmetric bodies.

- Prove that $d_{BM}(K, L) \leq d_{BM}(K, M)d_{BM}(M, L)$.
- Compare $d_{BM}(K, L)$ and $d_{BM}(K^\circ, L^\circ)$.

Problem 3. Prove that

$$(B_p^n)^\circ = B_q^n, \text{ for all } p > 1 \text{ and } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1,$$

where $B_p^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \leq 1\}$.

Problem 4. Find $\text{vol}(B_\infty^n)$, where vol is a regular Volume measure (Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n). Now try to find $\text{vol}(B_1^n)$. Finally try to find $\text{vol}(B_p^n)$ for $0 < p < \infty$. (HINT: consider the following integral

$$I_p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\|x\|_p^p} dx.$$

First notice that it is easy to compute I_p , just separating the variables. Yes, you will get Gamma functions. Next show that

$$I_p = \int_0^\infty pt^{p-1} e^{-t^p} \text{vol}\{x : \|x\|_p < t\} dt.$$

Now "glue" those two computations to find the formula.)

Problem 5. Santalo inequality claims that $\text{vol}(K)\text{vol}(K^\circ) \leq \text{vol}(B_2^n)^2$ for all convex symmetric bodies $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (i.e. maximum of the volume product of K and K° is achieved for $K = B_2^n$). It is interesting that the minimal case is still an open problem!!! it is so called Mahler conjecture:

$$\text{vol}(B_1^n)\text{vol}(B_\infty^n) < \text{vol}(K)\text{vol}(K^\circ).$$

Please, confirm Santalo inequality and Mahler conjecture in the special case of $K = B_p^n$, $p > 1$.

Problem 6. Consider an ellipsoid $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, find $\text{vol}(\mathcal{E})\text{vol}(\mathcal{E}^\circ)$.