

# The difference body as prototype of a valuation under volume constraints

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Let  $K$  be a convex body (non-empty compact and convex set) in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and let  $\mathcal{K}^n$  denote the family of convex bodies. The difference body of  $K$  is the convex body defined as

$$K - K := \{x - y : x, y \in K\}.$$

In the literature there are several characterizations of the difference body. As an operator it is known to be the only translation invariant, continuous and  $SL(n)$ -covariant Minkowski valuation, as well as the only  $o$ -symmetrization which is continuous  $GL(n)$ -covariant and translation invariant. None of these characterizations makes use of the celebrated Rogers-Shephard inequality, which provides sharp upper bounds for the volume of the difference body, in terms of the volume of the preimage.

After reviewing the role of a Rogers-Shephard type inequality in classifying the difference body, in particular, that the difference body is the only continuous and  $GL(n)$ -covariant  $o$ -symmetrization which enjoys a Rogers-Shephard type inequality, we will focus on Minkowski valuations satisfying certain volume constraints inspired by the Rogers-Shephard inequality.

If  $\phi$  is a Minkowski valuation, we say that  $\phi$  satisfies a *volume constraint* if there exist constants  $c, C > 0$  such that for any convex body  $K$

$$c \operatorname{vol}(K) \leq \operatorname{vol}(\phi(K)) \leq C \operatorname{vol}(K).$$

We will prove that only two families of Minkowski valuations satisfy this condition (together with continuity and translation invariance). The first family of operators has as images only cylinders over  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional convex bodies while the second one is essentially made of 1-homogeneous operators.

This classification, in turn, provides us with new classification results for the difference body operator.