

General volumes in the Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski theory and a related Minkowski problem I

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Abstract

The general volume of a star body, a notion that includes the usual volume, the q th dual volumes, and many previous types of dual mixed volumes, is introduced. A corresponding new general dual Orlicz curvature measure is defined that specializes to the (p, q) -dual curvature measure introduced recently by Lutwak, Yang, and Zhang. General variational formulas are established for the general volume of two types of Orlicz linear combination. One of these is applied to the Minkowski problem for the new general dual Orlicz curvature measure, giving in particular a solution to the Minkowski problem posed by Lutwak, Yang, and Zhang for the (p, q) -dual curvature measures when $p > 0$ and $q < 0$. A dual Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski inequality for general volumes is obtained, as well as dual Orlicz–Minkowski-type inequalities and uniqueness results for star bodies. Finally, a very general Minkowski-type inequality, involving two Orlicz functions, two convex bodies, and a star body, is proved, that includes as special cases several others in the literature, in particular one due to Lutwak, Yang, and Zhang for the (p, q) -mixed volume.

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1 Introduction

The classical Brunn–Minkowski theory was developed by Minkowski, Aleksandrov, and many others into the powerful tool it is today. It focuses on compact convex sets and their orthogonal projections and metric properties such as volume and surface area, but has numerous applications beyond geometry, both within and outside mathematics. In recent decades

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it has been significantly extended in various ways. Germinating a seed planted by Firey, Lutwak [18] brought the L_p -Brunn–Minkowski theory to fruition. A second extension, the Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski theory, arose from work of Ludwig [15], Ludwig and Reitzner [16], and Lutwak et al. [19,20]. Each theory has a dual counterpart treating star-shaped sets and their intersections with subspaces, and these also stem from the pioneering work [17] of Lutwak. The main ingredients in each theory are a distinguished class of sets, a notion of volume, and an operation, usually called addition, that combines two or more sets in the class. Each theory has been described and motivated at length in previous work, so we refer the reader to Schneider’s classic treatise [22] and the introductions of the articles [4–6], and will focus henceforth on the contributions made in the present paper.

Our work is inspired by the recent groundbreaking work of Huang et al. [13] and Lutwak et al. [21]. In [13], the various known measures that play an important part in the Brunn–Minkowski theory—the classical area and curvature measures and their L_p counterparts—were joined by new dual curvature measures, and surprising relations between them were discovered, revealing fresh connections between the classical and dual Brunn–Minkowski theories. These connections were reinforced in the sequel [21], which defined the very general L_p dual curvature measures that involve both convex and star bodies and *two* real parameters p and q . With each measure comes the challenge of solving the corresponding Minkowski problem, a fundamental endeavor that goes back to the original work of Minkowski and Aleksandrov.

The present paper focuses on the Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski theory. Just as Orlicz spaces generalize L_p spaces, the Orlicz theory brings more generality, but presents additional challenges due to the loss of homogeneity. Here we introduce very general dual Orlicz curvature measures which specialize to both the L_p dual curvature measures in [21] and the dual Orlicz curvature measures defined in [24,25]. We state the corresponding Minkowski problem and present a partial solution, though one general enough to include those from [24,25] as well as solving the case $p > 0$ and $q < 0$ of the Minkowski problem posed in [21, Problem 8.1]. (After we proved our result, we learned that Böröczky and Fodor [2] and Huang and Zhao [14] have solved the cases $p > 1, q > 0$ and $p > 0, q < 0$, respectively.) The Minkowski problem in [21, Problem 8.1] requires finding, for given $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$, n -dimensional Banach norm $\|\cdot\|$, and $f : S^{n-1} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, an $h : S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ that solves the Monge–Ampère equation

$$h^{1-p} \|\bar{\nabla}h + h\iota\|^{q-n} \det(\bar{\nabla}^2h + hI) = f \quad (1)$$

on the unit sphere S^{n-1} , where $\bar{\nabla}$ and $\bar{\nabla}^2$ are the gradient vector and Hessian matrix of h , respectively, with respect to an orthonormal frame on S^{n-1} , ι is the identity map on S^{n-1} , and I is the identity matrix. The equation (1) is derived in [21, (5.8), p. 116]; previous Minkowski problems correspond to taking $p = 0$ and $\|\cdot\| = |\cdot|$, the Euclidean norm (the dual Minkowski problem from [13]), $q = 0$ and $\|\cdot\| = |\cdot|$ (the L_p Aleksandrov problem), and $q = n$ (the L_p Minkowski problem, which reduces to the classical Minkowski problem when $p = 1$).

We refer the reader to the introductions of [13,21] and to [22, Sects. 8.2 and 9.2] for detailed discussions and references to the extensive literature on these problems.

Also introduced here are new generalizations of volume. Let $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous (see Sect. 2 for definitions and notation). The general dual volume $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ of a star body K is defined by

$$\tilde{V}_G(K) = \int_{S^{n-1}} G(\rho_K(u), u) du,$$

where ρ_K is the radial function of K , giving the distance from the origin to the boundary of K in the direction u , while the general volume of a convex body K is defined by

$$V_G(K) = \int_{S^{n-1}} G(h_K(u), u) dS(K, u),$$

where h_K is the support function and $S(K, \cdot)$ is the surface area measure of K . (Integrals with respect to the i th area measures $S_i(K, \cdot)$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, may also be considered.) The novel feature here is the extra argument u in G ; this allows $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ and $V_G(K)$ to include not only the usual volume and variants of it, but also many of the mixed and dual mixed volumes that have previously been found useful in the literature. The same function $G(t, u)$ is behind our general dual Orlicz curvature measures (see Definition 3.1). The present paper focuses mainly on the dual theory, so from the outset we work with the general dual volume $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ and obtain variational formulas (necessary for the Minkowski problem) for it. The corresponding study for $V_G(K)$ and the classical theory is to be carried out in [8]. It should be mentioned that in this context, Orlicz–Minkowski problems were first investigated by Haberl, Lutwak, Yang, and Zhang [11].

The general dual Orlicz curvature measures mentioned above arise naturally from the general dual volumes and are denoted by $\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$, where $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ are continuous. The corresponding Minkowski problem is:

For which nonzero finite Borel measures μ on S^{n-1} and continuous functions G and ψ do there exist $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ such that $\mu = \tau \tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$?

In our partial solution, presented in Theorem 6.4 below, the lack of homogeneity necessitates extra care in the variational method we employ. The problem requires finding, for given G , ψ , and $f : S^{n-1} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, an $h : S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ that solve the Monge–Ampère equation

$$\frac{\tau h}{\psi \circ h} P(\bar{\nabla} h + hu) \det(\bar{\nabla}^2 h + hI) = f, \quad (2)$$

where $P(x) = |x|^{1-n} G_t(|x|, x/|x|)$. Equation (2) is derived before Theorem 6.4 in a brief discussion where we also show that (2) is more general than (1).

In a third contribution, we prove very general Orlicz inequalities of the Minkowski and Brunn–Minkowski type which include others in the literature, such as [21, Theorem 7.4], as special cases. Some general uniqueness theorems are also demonstrated.

The paper is organized as follows. The preliminary Sect. 2 gives definitions and notation, as well as the necessary background on two types of Orlicz linear combination. In Sect. 3, we define the new general dual volumes and general dual Orlicz curvature measures. Sections 4 and 5 contain our variational formulas. In Sect. 6, we state our Minkowski problem and provide a partial solution (see Problem 6.3 and Theorem 6.4). Dual Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski inequalities can be found in Sect. 7 and dual Orlicz–Minkowski inequalities and uniqueness results are the focus of Sect. 8.

2 Preliminaries and background

We use the standard notations o , $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, and $\|\cdot\|$ for the origin, the canonical orthonormal basis, and a norm, respectively, in \mathbb{R}^n . The Euclidean norm and inner product on \mathbb{R}^n are denoted by $|\cdot|$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, respectively. Let $B^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq 1\}$ and $S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = 1\}$ be the unit ball and sphere in \mathbb{R}^n . The characteristic function of a set E is signified by 1_E .

We write \mathcal{H}^k for k -dimensional Hausdorff measure in \mathbb{R}^n , where $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. For compact sets E , we also write $V_n(E) = \mathcal{H}^n(E)$ for the *volume* of E . The notation dx means $d\mathcal{H}^k(x)$ for the appropriate $k = 1, \dots, n$, unless stated otherwise. In particular, integration on S^{n-1} is usually denoted by $du = d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(u)$.

The class of nonempty compact convex sets in \mathbb{R}^n is written \mathcal{K}^n . We will often work with $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, the set of *convex bodies* (i.e., compact convex subsets of \mathbb{R}^n with nonempty interiors) *containing o in their interiors*. For the following information about convex sets, we refer the reader to [10,22]. The standard metric on \mathcal{K}^n is the *Hausdorff metric* $\delta(\cdot, \cdot)$, which can be defined by

$$\delta(K, L) = \|h_K - h_L\|_\infty = \sup_{u \in S^{n-1}} |h_K(u) - h_L(u)|$$

for $K, L \in \mathcal{K}^n$, where $h_K : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the *support function* of $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$, given by $h_K(u) = \sup_{x \in K} \langle u, x \rangle$ for $u \in S^{n-1}$. We say that the sequence K_1, K_2, \dots of sets in \mathcal{K}^n *converges* to $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ if and only if $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \delta(K_i, K) = 0$. The *Blaschke selection theorem* states that every bounded sequence in \mathcal{K}^n has a subsequence that converges to a set in \mathcal{K}^n . The *surface area measure* $S(K, \cdot)$ of a convex body K in \mathbb{R}^n is defined for Borel sets $E \subset S^{n-1}$ by

$$S(K, E) = \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\nu_K^{-1}(E)), \quad (3)$$

where $\nu_K^{-1}(E) = \{x \in \partial K : \nu_K(x) \in E\}$ is the *inverse Gauss map* of K (see Sect. 2.2).

Let μ be a nonzero finite Borel measure on S^{n-1} . We say that μ is *not concentrated on any closed hemisphere* if

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \langle u, v \rangle_+ d\mu(u) > 0 \quad \text{for } v \in S^{n-1}, \quad (4)$$

where $a_+ = \max\{a, 0\}$ for $a \in \mathbb{R}$. We write $|\mu| = \mu(S^{n-1})$.

As usual, $C(E)$ denotes the class of continuous functions on E and we shall write $C^+(E)$ for the *strictly positive* functions in $C(E)$. Let $\Omega \subset S^{n-1}$ be a closed set not contained in any closed hemisphere of S^{n-1} . For each $f \in C^+(\Omega)$, one can define a convex body $[f]$, the *Aleksandrov body* (or *Wulff shape*), associated to it, by setting

$$[f] = \bigcap_{u \in \Omega} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, u \rangle \leq f(u)\}.$$

In particular, when $\Omega = S^{n-1}$ and $f = h_K$ for $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$, one has

$$K = [h_K] = \bigcap_{u \in S^{n-1}} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, u \rangle \leq h_K(u)\}.$$

Note that

$$H(K, u) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, u \rangle = h_K(u)\}$$

is the supporting hyperplane of K in the direction $u \in S^{n-1}$.

A set L in \mathbb{R}^n is *star-shaped at o* if $o \in L$ and for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{o\}$, the intersection $L \cap \{cx : c \geq 0\}$ is a (possibly degenerate) compact line segment. For each such L and for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{o\}$, let

$$\rho_L(x) = \max\{c \geq 0 : cx \in L\}.$$

Then $\rho_L : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called the *radial function* of L . The function ρ_L is homogeneous of degree -1 , that is, $\rho_L(rx) = r^{-1}\rho_L(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{o\}$. This allows us to consider ρ_L as

a function on S^{n-1} . Let \mathcal{S}^n be the class of star-shaped sets at o in \mathbb{R}^n that are bounded Borel sets and whose radial functions are therefore bounded Borel measurable functions on S^{n-1} . The class of $L \in \mathcal{S}^n$ with $\rho_L > 0$ is denoted by \mathcal{S}_+^n and the class \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n of compact *star bodies* comprises those $L \in \mathcal{S}_+^n$ such that ρ_L is continuous on S^{n-1} . If $L \in \mathcal{S}_+^n$, then $\rho_L(u)u \in \partial L$ and $\rho_L(x) = 1$ for $x \in \partial L$, the boundary of L . The natural metric on \mathcal{S}^n is the *radial metric* $\tilde{\delta}(\cdot, \cdot)$, which can be defined by

$$\tilde{\delta}(L_1, L_2) = \|\rho_{L_1} - \rho_{L_2}\|_\infty = \sup_{u \in S^{n-1}} |\rho_{L_1}(u) - \rho_{L_2}(u)|,$$

for $L_1, L_2 \in \mathcal{S}^n$. Consequently, we can define convergence in \mathcal{S}^n by $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\delta}(L_j, L) = 0$ for $L, L_1, L_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}^n$. Clearly, $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n \subset \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. It follows directly from the relations between the metrics δ and $\tilde{\delta}$ in [9, Lemma 2.3.2, (2.3.15) and (2.3.16)] that if $K, K_1, K_2, \dots \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, then $K_i \rightarrow K$ in the Hausdorff metric if and only if $K_i \rightarrow K$ in the radial metric.

If $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, the *polar body* K^* of K is defined by

$$K^* = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, y \rangle \leq 1 \text{ for } y \in K\}.$$

Then $(K^*)^* = K$ and (see [22, (1.52), p. 57])

$$\rho_K(x)h_{K^*}(x) = h_K(x)\rho_{K^*}(x) = 1 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{o\}. \quad (5)$$

One can define convex bodies associated to radial functions of star bodies. In general, if $\Omega \subset S^{n-1}$ is a closed set not contained in any closed hemisphere of S^{n-1} , and $f \in C^+(\Omega)$, define $\langle f \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, the *convex hull* of f , by

$$\langle f \rangle = \text{conv} \{f(u)u : u \in \Omega\}.$$

The properties of $\langle f \rangle$ are similar to those of the Aleksandrov body. In particular, taking $\Omega = S^{n-1}$, we have $\langle \rho_K \rangle = K$ for each $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. It can be checked (see [13, Lemma 2.8]) that

$$[f]^* = \langle 1/f \rangle. \quad (6)$$

Throughout the paper, we will need certain classes of functions $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I} &= \{\varphi \text{ is continuous and strictly increasing with } \varphi(1) = 1, \varphi(0) = 0, \text{ and } \varphi(\infty) = \infty\}, \\ \mathcal{D} &= \{\varphi \text{ is continuous and strictly decreasing with } \varphi(1) = 1, \varphi(0) = \infty, \text{ and } \varphi(\infty) = 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\varphi(0)$ and $\varphi(\infty)$ are considered as limits, $\varphi(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(t)$ and $\varphi(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t)$. Note that the values of φ at $t = 0, 1, \infty$ are chosen for technical reasons; results may still hold for other values of φ at $t = 0, 1, \infty$.

For $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$, we also require the following class of functions $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (a, \infty)$:

$$\mathcal{J}_a = \{\varphi \text{ is continuous and strictly monotonic, } \inf_{t > 0} \varphi(t) = a, \text{ and } \sup_{t > 0} \varphi(t) = \infty\}.$$

Note that the log function belongs to $\mathcal{J}_{-\infty}$ and $\mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{J}_0$.

Let $f_0 \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, let $g \in C(S^{n-1})$, and let $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. Then $\varphi^{-1} : (a, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, and since S^{n-1} is compact, we have $0 < c \leq f_0 \leq C$ for some $0 < c \leq C$. It is then easy to check that for $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ close to 0, one can define $f_\varepsilon = f_\varepsilon(f_0, g, \varphi) \in C^+(S^{n-1})$ by

$$f_\varepsilon(u) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(f_0(u)) + \varepsilon g(u)). \quad (7)$$

Note that we can apply (7) when $f_0 = h_K$ for some $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ or when $f_0 = \rho_K$ for some $K \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. Sometimes we will use this definition when S^{n-1} is replaced by a closed set $\Omega \subset S^{n-1}$ not contained in any closed hemisphere of S^{n-1} .

The *left derivative* and *right derivative* of a real-valued function f are denoted by f'_l and f'_r , respectively. Whenever we use this notation, we assume that the one-sided derivative exists.

2.1 Orlicz linear combination

Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, and either $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ or $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, define $h_\varepsilon \in C^+(S^{n-1})$ (implicitly and uniquely) by

$$\varphi_1 \left(\frac{h_K(u)}{h_\varepsilon(u)} \right) + \varepsilon \varphi_2 \left(\frac{h_L(u)}{h_\varepsilon(u)} \right) = 1 \quad \text{for } u \in S^{n-1}. \quad (8)$$

Note that $h_\varepsilon = h_\varepsilon(K, L, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ may not be a support function of a convex body unless $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ are convex, in which case $h_\varepsilon = h_{K+\varphi, \varepsilon} L$, where $K+\varphi, \varepsilon L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ is an *Orlicz linear combination of K and L* (see [5, p. 463]). However, the Aleksandrov body $[h_\varepsilon]$ of h_ε belongs to $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.

An alternative approach to forming Orlicz linear combinations is as follows. Let $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, let $g \in C(S^{n-1})$, let $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$, and let \widehat{h}_ε be defined by (7) with $f_0 = h_K$. This approach goes back to Aleksandrov [1] in the case when $\varphi(t) = t$. Again, the Aleksandrov body $[\widehat{h}_\varepsilon]$ of \widehat{h}_ε belongs to $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. When $g = \varphi \circ h_L$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{J}_0$ is convex, $[\widehat{h}_\varepsilon] = K \widehat{+}_\varphi \varepsilon \cdot L$, as defined in [5, (10.4), p. 471].

Suppose that $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, that $\varphi \in \mathcal{I}$ is convex, and that $K+\varphi, \varepsilon L$ is defined by (8) with $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi$. Then both $K+\varphi, \varepsilon L$ and $K \widehat{+}_\varphi \varepsilon \cdot L$ belong to $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ and coincide when $\varphi(t) = t^p$ for some $p \geq 1$, but they differ in general (to see this, compare the corresponding different variational formulas given by [5, (8.11) and (8.12), p. 466] and [5, p. 471]).

It is known (see [5, Lemma 8.2], [12, p. 18], and [23, Lemma 3.2]) that $h_\varepsilon \rightarrow h_K$ and $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon \rightarrow h_K$ uniformly on S^{n-1} as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and hence, by [22, Lemma 7.5.2], both $[h_\varepsilon]$ and $[\widehat{h}_\varepsilon]$ converge to $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Part (ii) of the following lemma is proved in [12, (5.38)] for the case when $\varphi \in \mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{D}$, but the same proof applies to the more general result stated.

Lemma 2.1 *Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.*

(i) ([5, Lemma 8.4], [23, Lemma 5.2].) *If $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $(\varphi_1)'_l(1) > 0$, then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h_\varepsilon(u) - h_K(u)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{h_K(u)}{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)} \varphi_2 \left(\frac{h_L(u)}{h_K(u)} \right) \quad (9)$$

uniformly on S^{n-1} . For $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, (9) holds when $(\varphi_1)'_r(1) < 0$, with $(\varphi_1)'_l(1)$ replaced by $(\varphi_1)'_r(1)$.

(ii) (cf. [12, (5.38)].) *Let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. If $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ and φ' is continuous and nonzero on $(0, \infty)$, then for $g \in C(S^{n-1})$,*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\widehat{h}_\varepsilon(u) - h_K(u)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{g(u)}{\varphi'(h_K(u))}$$

uniformly on S^{n-1} , where \widehat{h}_ε is defined by (7) with $f_0 = h_K$.

Analogous results hold for radial functions of star bodies. Let $K, L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, and either $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ or $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, define $\rho_\varepsilon \in C^+(S^{n-1})$ (implicitly and uniquely) by

$$\varphi_1 \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_\varepsilon(u)} \right) + \varepsilon \varphi_2 \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_\varepsilon(u)} \right) = 1 \text{ for } u \in S^{n-1}. \quad (10)$$

Then ρ_ε is the radial function of the *radial Orlicz linear combination* $K \tilde{+}_{\varphi, \varepsilon} L$ of K and L (see [6, (22), p. 822]).

Let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. For $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$, $g \in C(S^{n-1})$, and $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ close to 0, define $\widehat{\rho}_\varepsilon \in C^+(S^{n-1})$ by (7) with $f_0 = \rho_K$. The definitions of both ρ_ε and $\widehat{\rho}_\varepsilon$ can be extended to $K, L \in \mathcal{S}_+^n$ (or even $L \in \mathcal{S}^n$), but we shall mainly work with star bodies and hence focus on \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n . It is known (see [6, Lemma 5.1], [12, p. 18] (with h replaced by ρ), and [26, Lemma 3.5]) that $\rho_\varepsilon \rightarrow \rho_K$ and $\widehat{\rho}_\varepsilon \rightarrow \rho_K$ uniformly on S^{n-1} as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. From this and the equivalence between convergence in the Hausdorff and radial metrics for sets in $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, one sees that, for each $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, both $\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle$ and $\langle \widehat{\rho}_\varepsilon \rangle$ converge to K in either metric.

Lemma 2.2 *Let $K, L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$.*

(i) ([6, Lemma 5.3]; see also [26, Lemma 4.1].) *If $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $(\varphi_1)'_l(1) > 0$, then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho_\varepsilon(u) - \rho_K(u)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\rho_K(u)}{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)} \varphi_2 \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right) \quad (11)$$

uniformly on S^{n-1} . For $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, (11) holds when $(\varphi_1)'_r(1) > 0$, with $(\varphi_1)'_l(1)$ replaced by $(\varphi_1)'_r(1)$.

(ii) (cf. [12, (5.38)].) *Let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. If $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ and φ' is continuous and nonzero on $(0, \infty)$, then for $g \in C(S^{n-1})$,*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\widehat{\rho}_\varepsilon(u) - \rho_K(u)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{g(u)}{\varphi'(\rho_K(u))} \quad (12)$$

uniformly on S^{n-1} , where $\widehat{\rho}_\varepsilon$ is defined by (7) with $f_0 = \rho_K$.

2.2 Maps related to a convex body

We recall some terminology and facts from [13, Sect. 2.2]. Let $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. Define

$$\mathbf{v}_K(E) = \{u \in S^{n-1} : x \in H(K, u) \text{ for some } x \in E\}$$

for $E \subset \partial K$,

$$\mathbf{x}_K(E) = \{x \in \partial K : x \in H(K, u) \text{ for some } u \in E\}$$

for $E \subset S^{n-1}$, and

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_K(E) = \mathbf{v}_K(\{\rho_K(u)u \in \partial K : u \in E\})$$

for $E \subset S^{n-1}$. Let $\sigma_K \subset \partial K$, $\eta_K \subset S^{n-1}$, and $\omega_K \subset S^{n-1}$ be the sets where $\mathbf{v}_K(\{x\})$, $\mathbf{x}_K(\{u\})$, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_K(\{u\})$, respectively, have two or more elements. Then

$$\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\sigma_K) = \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\eta_K) = \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\omega_K) = 0. \quad (13)$$

Elements of $S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_K$ are called *regular normal vectors* of K and $\text{reg } K = \partial K \setminus \sigma_K$ is the set of *regular boundary points* of K . We write $\mathbf{v}_K(x)$, $\mathbf{x}_K(u)$, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_K(u)$ instead of $\mathbf{v}_K(\{x\})$, $\mathbf{x}_K(\{u\})$, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_K(\{u\})$ if $x \in \text{reg } K$, $u \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_K$, and $u \in S^{n-1} \setminus \omega_K$, respectively.

Next, we define

$$\alpha_K^*(E) = \{x/|x| : x \in \partial K \cap H(K, u) \text{ for some } u \in E\} = \{x/|x| : x \in x_K(E)\}$$

for $E \subset S^{n-1}$. In particular, one can define a continuous map $\alpha_K^*(u) = x_K(u)/|x_K(u)|$ for $u \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_K$. For $E \subset S^{n-1}$, we have $\alpha_K^*(E) = \alpha_{K^*}(E)$. Moreover, for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all $u \in S^{n-1}$,

$$\alpha_K^*(u) = \alpha_{K^*}(u) \quad (14)$$

and

$$u \in \alpha_K^*(E) \text{ if and only if } \alpha_K(u) \in E. \quad (15)$$

3 General dual volumes and curvature measures

Let $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous. (Remark 5.4 addresses the possibility of allowing $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.) For $K \in \mathcal{S}_+^n$, define the *general dual volume* $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ of K by

$$\tilde{V}_G(K) = \int_{S^{n-1}} G(\rho_K(u), u) du. \quad (16)$$

Our approach will be to obtain results for this rather general set function that yield geometrically interesting consequences for particular functions G .

Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be a continuous function. One special case of interest is when $G = \overline{\Phi}$, where

$$\overline{\Phi}(t, u) = \int_t^\infty \phi(ru) r^{n-1} dr \quad (17)$$

for $t > 0$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$. Then we define $\overline{V}_\phi(K) = \tilde{V}_{\overline{\Phi}}(K)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{V}_\phi(K) &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \overline{\Phi}(\rho_K(u), u) du \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{\rho_K(u)}^\infty \phi(ru) r^{n-1} dr du = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K} \phi(x) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where the integral may be infinite. Similarly, taking $G = \underline{\Phi}$, where

$$\underline{\Phi}(t, u) = \int_0^t \phi(ru) r^{n-1} dr$$

for $t > 0$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, we define $\underline{V}_\phi(K) = \tilde{V}_{\underline{\Phi}}(K)$, whence

$$\underline{V}_\phi(K) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \underline{\Phi}(\rho_K(u), u) du = \int_K \phi(x) dx, \quad (19)$$

where again the integral may be infinite. We refer to both $\underline{V}_\phi(K)$ and $\overline{V}_\phi(K)$ as a *general dual Orlicz volume* of $K \in \mathcal{S}^n$. Indeed, if $q \neq 0$ and $\phi(x) = (|q|/n)|x|^{q-n}$, then

$$\tilde{V}_q(K) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K(u)^q du = \begin{cases} \overline{V}_\phi(K), & \text{if } q < 0, \\ \underline{V}_\phi(K), & \text{if } q > 0, \end{cases}$$

is the q th *dual volume* of K ; see [3, p. 410]. In particular, when $q = n$, we have $\underline{V}_\phi(K) = V_n(K)$, the volume of K . More generally, if $\phi(x) = (|q|/n)|x|^{q-n} \rho_Q(x/|x|)^{n-q}$, where $q \neq 0$ and $Q \in \mathcal{S}^n$, then

$$\tilde{V}_q(K, Q) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du = \begin{cases} \overline{V}_\phi(K), & \text{if } q < 0, \\ \underline{V}_\phi(K), & \text{if } q > 0, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

is the q th dual mixed volume of K and Q ; see [3, p. 410].

Other special cases of $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ of interest, the general Orlicz dual mixed volumes $\tilde{V}_{\phi,\psi}(K, L)$ and $\tilde{V}_{\phi,\psi}(K, g)$, are given in (44) and (45).

Next, we introduce a new general dual Orlicz curvature measure.

Definition 3.1 Let $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, let $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous, and let $G_t(t, u) = \partial G(t, u)/\partial t$ be such that $u \mapsto G_t(\rho_K(u), u)$ is integrable on S^{n-1} . Define the finite *signed* Borel measure $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ on S^{n-1} by

$$\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, E) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{\alpha_K^*(E)} \frac{\rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u)}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))} du \quad (21)$$

for each Borel set $E \subset S^{n-1}$. If $\psi \equiv 1$, we often write $\tilde{C}_G(K, \cdot)$ instead of $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$.

To see that $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ is indeed a finite signed Borel measure on S^{n-1} , note firstly that $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \emptyset) = 0$. Since $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ and $u \mapsto G_t(\rho_K(u), u)$ is integrable, $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ is finite. Let $E_i \subset S^{n-1}$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, be disjoint Borel sets. By [13, Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4], $\alpha_K^*(\cup_i E_i) = \cup_i \alpha_K^*(E_i)$ and the intersection of any two of these sets has \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -measure zero. The dominated convergence theorem then implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cup_i E_i) &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{\cup_i \alpha_K^*(E_i)} \frac{\rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u)}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))} du \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{\alpha_K^*(E_i)} \frac{\rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u)}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))} du = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, E_i), \end{aligned}$$

so $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ is countably additive.

Integrals with respect to $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ can be calculated as follows. For any bounded Borel function $g : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, u) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(\alpha_K(u)) \frac{\rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u)}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))} du \quad (22)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_{\partial K} g(v_K(x)) \frac{\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle}{\psi(\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle)} |x|^{1-n} G_t(|x|, \bar{x}) dx, \quad (23)$$

where $\bar{x} = x/|x|$. (Recall our convention that integration on ∂K is denoted by $dx = d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(x)$.) Relation (22) follows immediately from (15), and (23) follows from the fact that the bi-Lipschitz radial map $r : \partial K \rightarrow S^{n-1}$, given by $r(x) = x/|x|$, has Jacobian $Jr(x) = \langle x, v_K(x) \rangle |x|^{-n}$ for all regular boundary points, and hence for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all $x \in \partial K$.

If K is strictly convex, then the gradient $\nabla h_K(u)$ of h_K at $u \in S^{n-1}$ equals the unique $x_K(u) \in \partial K$ with outer unit normal vector u , and $\nabla h_K(v_K(x)) = x$ for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all

$x \in \partial K$. Using this and [21, Lemma 2.10], (23) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, u) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) \frac{h_K(u)}{\psi(h_K(u))} |\nabla h_K(u)|^{1-n} G_t \left(|\nabla h_K(u)|, \frac{\nabla h_K(u)}{|\nabla h_K(u)|} \right) dS(K, u). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

The following result could be proved in the same way as [21, Lemma 5.5], using Weil's Approximation Lemma. Here we provide an argument which avoids the use of this lemma.

Theorem 3.2 *Let $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, and let G, ψ be as in Definition 3.1. Then the measure-valued map $K \mapsto \tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ is a valuation on $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.*

Proof Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ be such that $K \cup L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. It suffices to show that for any bounded Borel function $g : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$I(K \cap L) + I(K \cup L) = I(K) + I(L), \quad (25)$$

where $I(M) = \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(M, u)$ for $M \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. The sets $K \cap L$, $K \cup L$, K , and L can each be partitioned into three disjoint sets, as follows:

$$\partial(K \cap L) = (\partial K \cap \text{int } L) \cup (\partial L \cap \text{int } K) \cup (\partial K \cap \partial L), \quad (26)$$

$$\partial(K \cup L) = (\partial K \setminus L) \cup (\partial L \setminus K) \cup (\partial K \cap \partial L), \quad (27)$$

$$\partial K = (\partial K \cap \text{int } L) \cup (\partial K \setminus L) \cup (\partial K \cap \partial L), \quad (28)$$

$$\partial L = (\partial L \cap \text{int } K) \cup (\partial L \setminus K) \cup (\partial K \cap \partial L). \quad (29)$$

Let $\bar{x} = x/|x|$. For \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all $x \in \partial(K \cap L)$, we have

$$x \in \partial K \cap \text{int } L \Rightarrow \nu_{K \cap L}(x) = \nu_K(x) \text{ and } \rho_{K \cap L}(\bar{x}) = \rho_K(\bar{x}), \quad (30)$$

$$x \in \partial L \cap \text{int } K \Rightarrow \nu_{K \cap L}(x) = \nu_L(x) \text{ and } \rho_{K \cap L}(\bar{x}) = \rho_L(\bar{x}), \quad (31)$$

$$x \in \partial K \cap \partial L \Rightarrow \nu_{K \cap L}(x) = \nu_K(x) = \nu_L(x) \text{ and } \rho_{K \cap L}(\bar{x}) = \rho_K(\bar{x}) = \rho_L(\bar{x}), \quad (32)$$

where the first set of equations in (32) hold for $x \in \text{reg}(K \cap L) \cap \text{reg } K \cap \text{reg } L$ since $K \cap L \subset K, L$. Also, for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all $x \in \partial(K \cup L)$, we have

$$x \in \partial K \setminus L \Rightarrow \nu_{K \cup L}(x) = \nu_K(x) \text{ and } \rho_{K \cup L}(\bar{x}) = \rho_K(\bar{x}), \quad (33)$$

$$x \in \partial L \setminus K \Rightarrow \nu_{K \cup L}(x) = \nu_L(x) \text{ and } \rho_{K \cup L}(\bar{x}) = \rho_L(\bar{x}), \quad (34)$$

$$x \in \partial K \cap \partial L \Rightarrow \nu_{K \cup L}(x) = \nu_K(x) = \nu_L(x) \text{ and } \rho_{K \cup L}(\bar{x}) = \rho_K(\bar{x}) = \rho_L(\bar{x}), \quad (35)$$

where the first set of equations in (35) hold for $x \in \text{reg}(K \cup L) \cap \text{reg } K \cap \text{reg } L$ since $K, L \subset K \cup L$. Now (25) follows easily from (23), by first decomposing the integrations over $\partial(K \cap L)$ and $\partial(K \cup L)$ into six contributions via (26) and (27), using (30–35), and then recombining these contributions via (28) and (29). \square

Some particular cases of (21) are worthy of mention. Firstly, with $G = \underline{\Phi}$ and general ψ , we prefer to write $\tilde{C}_{\phi,\psi}(K, E)$ instead of $\tilde{C}_{\underline{\Phi},\psi}(K, E)$. Then we have

$$\tilde{C}_{\phi,\psi}(K, E) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{\alpha_K^*(E)} \frac{\phi(\rho_K(u)u) \rho_K(u)^n}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))} du \quad (36)$$

and by specializing (22) and (23) we get

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{\phi, \psi}(K, u) &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(v_K(\rho_K(u)u)) \frac{\phi(\rho_K(u)u)\rho_K(u)^n}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))} du \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{\partial K} g(v_K(x)) \frac{\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle}{\psi(\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle)} \phi(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

for any bounded Borel function $g : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Here we used

$$G_t(\rho_K(u), u) = \phi(\rho_K(u)u)\rho_K(u)^{n-1}. \quad (37)$$

If we also choose $\psi = 1$ and write $\tilde{C}_\phi(K, E)$ instead of $\tilde{C}_{\underline{\Phi}}(K, E)$, we obtain

$$\tilde{C}_\phi(K, E) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{\alpha_K^*(E)} \phi(\rho_K(u)u)\rho_K(u)^n du,$$

the general dual Orlicz curvature measure introduced in [24], and in particular we see that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_\phi(K, u) &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(\alpha_K(u))\phi(\rho_K(u)u)\rho_K(u)^n du \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{\partial K} g(v_K(x)) \phi(x) \langle x, v_K(x) \rangle dx,\end{aligned}$$

as in [24, Lemma 3.1].

Note that when $G = \bar{\Phi}$ is given by (17), we have $\tilde{V}_G(K) = \bar{V}_\phi(K)$ as in (18), in which case $G_t(\rho_K(u), u) = -\phi(\rho_K(u)u)\rho_K(u)^{n-1}$ and hence $\tilde{C}_{\bar{\Phi}, \psi}(K, E) = -\tilde{C}_{\phi, \psi}(K, E)$. Comparing (21) and (22), and using (37), we see that

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{g(u)}{\psi(h_K(u))} d\tilde{C}_\phi(K, u) = \begin{cases} - \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{\bar{\Phi}, \psi}(K, u) & (38a) \\ \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{\underline{\Phi}, \psi}(K, u). & (38b) \end{cases}$$

Taking $\phi(x) = |x|^{q-n} \rho_Q(x/|x|)^{n-q}$, for some $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ and $q \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\psi(t) = t^p$, $p \in \mathbb{R}$, from (36) we get $\tilde{C}_{\phi, \psi}(K, E) = \tilde{C}_{p, q}(K, Q, E)$, where

$$\tilde{C}_{p, q}(K, Q, E) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{\alpha_K^*(E)} h_K(\alpha_K(u))^{-p} \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du$$

is the (p, q) -dual curvature measure of K relative to Q introduced in [21, Definition 4.2]. The formula [21, (5.1), p. 114] or the preceding discussion show that for any bounded Borel function $g : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{p, q}(K, Q, u) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(\alpha_K(u)) h_K(\alpha_K(u))^{-p} \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du. \quad (39)$$

4 General variational formulas for radial Orlicz linear combinations

Our main result in this section is the following variational formula for \tilde{V}_G , where $G_t(t, u) = \partial G(t, u)/\partial t$.

Theorem 4.1 *Let G and G_t be continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$ and let $K, L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$.*

(i) If $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $(\varphi_1)'_l(1) > 0$, then

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_\varepsilon) - \tilde{V}_G(K)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi_2 \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right) \rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u) du, \quad (40)$$

where $K_\varepsilon = K \tilde{+}_{\varphi, \varepsilon} L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ has radial function ρ_ε given by (10). For $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, (40) holds when $(\varphi_1)'_r(1) < 0$, with $(\varphi_1)'_l(1)$ replaced by $(\varphi_1)'_r(1)$.

(ii) Let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. If $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ and φ' is continuous and nonzero on $(0, \infty)$, then for $g \in C(S^{n-1})$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G(\hat{K}_\varepsilon) - \tilde{V}_G(K)}{\varepsilon} = \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{g(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u)}{\varphi'(\rho_K(u))} du,$$

where $\hat{K}_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ has radial function $\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon$ given by (7) with $f_0 = \rho_K$.

Proof (i) By (16),

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_\varepsilon) - \tilde{V}_G(K)}{\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{G(\rho_\varepsilon(u), u) - G(\rho_K(u), u)}{\varepsilon} du. \quad (41)$$

Also, by (11),

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{G(\rho_\varepsilon(u), u) - G(\rho_K(u), u)}{\varepsilon} &= G_t(\rho_K(u), u) \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\rho_\varepsilon(u) - \rho_K(u)}{\varepsilon} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)} \varphi_2 \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right) \rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u), \end{aligned}$$

where the previous limit is uniform on S^{n-1} . Therefore (40) will follow if we show that the limit and integral in (41) can be interchanged. To this end, assume that $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $(\varphi_1)'_l(1) > 0$; the proof when $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ and $(\varphi_1)'_r(1) < 0$ is similar. If $\rho_1(u) = \rho_\varepsilon(u)|_{\varepsilon=1}$, it is easy to see from (10) that $\rho_K \leq \rho_\varepsilon \leq \rho_1$ on S^{n-1} when $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Since G_t is continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$,

$$\sup\{|G_t(t, u)| : \rho_K(u) \leq t \leq \rho_1(u), u \in S^{n-1}\} = m_1 < \infty.$$

By the mean value theorem and Lemma 2.2(i),

$$\left| \frac{G(\rho_\varepsilon(u), u) - G(\rho_K(u), u)}{\varepsilon} \right| \leq m_2$$

for $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. Thus we may apply the dominated convergence theorem in (41) to complete the proof.

(ii) The argument is very similar to that for (i) above. Since

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G(\hat{K}_\varepsilon) - \tilde{V}_G(K)}{\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{G(\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon(u), u) - G(\rho_K(u), u)}{\varepsilon} du \quad (42)$$

we can use (12) instead of (11) and need only justify interchanging the limit and integral in (42). To see that this is valid, suppose that $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is strictly increasing; the proof is similar when φ is strictly decreasing. Then there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for $\varepsilon \in (-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0)$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < b_1(u) &= \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\rho_K(u)) - \varepsilon_0 m_3) \leq \hat{\rho}_\varepsilon(u) \\ &\leq \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\rho_K(u)) + \varepsilon_0 m_3) = b_2(u) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where $m_3 = \sup_{u \in S^{n-1}} |g(u)| < \infty$ due to $g \in C(S^{n-1})$. Since G_t is continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$,

$$\sup\{|G_t(t, u)| : b_1(u) \leq t \leq b_2(u), u \in S^{n-1}\} = m_4 < \infty.$$

By the mean value theorem and Lemma 2.2(ii),

$$\left| \frac{G(\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon(u), u) - G(\rho_K(u), u)}{\varepsilon} \right| \leq m_5$$

for $-\varepsilon_0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$. Thus we may apply the dominated convergence theorem in (42) to complete the proof.

Recall that \bar{V}_ϕ and \underline{V}_ϕ are defined by (18) and (19), respectively. Note that when $G = \bar{\Phi}$ or $\underline{\Phi}$, $G_t(t, u) = \pm\phi(tu)t^{n-1}$ is continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$ because ϕ is assumed to be continuous. The following result is then a direct consequence of the previous theorem.

Corollary 4.2 *Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be a continuous function and let $K, L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$.*

(i) *If $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $(\varphi_1)'_l(1) > 0$, then*

$$\frac{1}{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)} \int_{S^{n-1}} \phi(\rho_K(u)u) \varphi_2\left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)}\right) \rho_K(u)^n du = \begin{cases} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\bar{V}_\phi(K) - \bar{V}_\phi(\rho_\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} & (43a) \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\underline{V}_\phi(\rho_\varepsilon) - \underline{V}_\phi(K)}{\varepsilon}, & (43b) \end{cases}$$

where ρ_ε is given by (10), provided $\bar{\Phi}$ (or $\underline{\Phi}$, respectively) is continuous. For $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, (43a) and (43b) hold when $(\varphi_1)'_r(1) < 0$, with $(\varphi_1)'_l(1)$ replaced by $(\varphi_1)'_r(1)$.

(ii) *Let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. If $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ and φ' is continuous and nonzero on $(0, \infty)$, then for all $g \in C(S^{n-1})$,*

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\phi(\rho_K(u)u) \rho_K(u)^{n-1}}{\varphi'(\rho_K(u))} g(u) du = \begin{cases} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{V}_\phi(K) - \bar{V}_\phi(\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} & \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\underline{V}_\phi(\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon) - \underline{V}_\phi(K)}{\varepsilon}, & \end{cases}$$

where $\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon$ is given by (7) with $f_0 = \rho_K$.

Formulas (43a) and (43b) motivate the following definition of the *general dual Orlicz mixed volume* $\tilde{V}_{\phi, \varphi}(K, L)$. For $K, L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, continuous $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, and continuous $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, let

$$\tilde{V}_{\phi, \varphi}(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \phi(\rho_K(u)u) \varphi\left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)}\right) \rho_K(u)^n du. \quad (44)$$

Then (43a) and (43b) become

$$\tilde{V}_{\phi, \varphi_2}(K, L) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)}{n} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\bar{V}_\phi(K) - \bar{V}_\phi(\rho_\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} & \\ \frac{(\varphi_1)'_l(1)}{n} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\underline{V}_\phi(\rho_\varepsilon) - \underline{V}_\phi(K)}{\varepsilon}. & \end{cases}$$

The special case of (43a) and (43b) when $\phi \equiv 1$ was proved in [6, Theorem 5.4] (see also [26, Theorem 4.1]) and the corresponding quantity $\tilde{V}_{\phi, \varphi}(K, L)$ was called the *Orlicz dual mixed volume*.

On the other hand, Corollary 4.2(ii) suggests an alternative definition of the general dual mixed volume. For all $K \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, $g \in C(S^{n-1})$, continuous $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, and continuous $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, define

$$\check{V}_{\phi, \varphi}(K, g) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \phi(\rho_K(u)u) \varphi(\rho_K(u)) g(u) du. \quad (45)$$

Then the formulas in Corollary 4.2(ii) can be rewritten as

$$\check{V}_{\phi, \varphi_0}(K, g) = \begin{cases} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{V}_\phi(K) - \bar{V}_\phi(\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{V_\phi(\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon) - V_\phi(K)}{\varepsilon}, \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

where $\varphi_0(t) = nt^{n-1}/\varphi'(t)$. In particular, one can define a dual Orlicz mixed volume of K and L by letting $g = \psi(\rho_L)$, where $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is continuous and $L \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, namely

$$\check{V}_{\phi, \varphi, \psi}(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \phi(\rho_K(u)u) \varphi(\rho_K(u)) \psi(\rho_L(u)) du.$$

Note that both $\check{V}_{\phi, \varphi}(K, L)$ and $\check{V}_{\phi, \varphi}(K, g)$ are special cases of $\check{V}_G(K)$, corresponding to setting

$$G(t, u) = \frac{1}{n} \phi(tu) \varphi\left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{t}\right) t^n$$

or

$$G(t, u) = \frac{1}{n} \phi(tu) \varphi(t) g(u),$$

respectively.

5 General variational formulas for Orlicz linear combinations

We shall assume throughout the section that $\Omega \subset S^{n-1}$ is a closed set not contained in any closed hemisphere of S^{n-1} .

Let $h_0, \rho_0 \in C^+(\Omega)$ and let h_ε and ρ_ε be defined by (7) with $f_0 = h_0$ and $f_0 = \rho_0$, respectively. In Lemma 2.2(ii), we may replace ρ_K by h_0 or ρ_0 to conclude that $h_\varepsilon \rightarrow h_0$ and $\rho_\varepsilon \rightarrow \rho_0$ uniformly on Ω . (In Sect. 2, h_ε and ρ_ε were denoted by \hat{h}_ε and $\hat{\rho}_\varepsilon$, but hereafter we omit the hats for ease of notation.) Hence $[h_\varepsilon] \rightarrow [h_0]$ and $\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \rho_0 \rangle$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. However, in order to get a variational formula for the general dual Orlicz volume, we shall need the following lemma. It was proved for $\varphi(t) = \log t$ in [13, Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2] and was noted for t^p , $p \neq 0$, in the proof of [21, Theorem 6.5]. Recall from Sect. 2.2 that $S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}$ is the set of regular normal vectors of $\langle \rho_0 \rangle \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.

Lemma 5.1 *Let $g \in C(\Omega)$, let $\rho_0 \in C^+(\Omega)$, and let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. Suppose that $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is continuously differentiable and such that φ' is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$. For $v \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}$,*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{g(\alpha_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}^*(v))}{\rho_0(\alpha_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}^*(v)) \varphi'(\rho_0(\alpha_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}^*(v)))}, \quad (47)$$

where ρ_ε is defined by (7) with $f_0 = \rho_0$. Moreover, there exist $\delta, m_0 > 0$ such that

$$|\log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v)| \leq m_0 |\varepsilon| \quad (48)$$

for $\varepsilon \in (-\delta, \delta)$ and $v \in S^{n-1}$.

Proof We shall assume that $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is strictly increasing, since the case when it is strictly decreasing is similar. Since $g \in C(\Omega)$, we have $m_1 = \sup_{u \in \Omega} |g(u)| < \infty$. Then there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ such that for $\varepsilon \in [-\delta_0, \delta_0]$ and $u \in \Omega$,

$$0 < \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\rho_0(u)) - \delta_0 m_1) \leq \rho_\varepsilon(u) \leq \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\rho_0(u)) + \delta_0 m_1)$$

and $\inf_{u \in \Omega} |\varphi'(\rho_\varepsilon(u))| > 0$. For $u \in \Omega$ and $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$, let

$$H_u(\varepsilon) = \log \rho_\varepsilon(u) = \log(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\rho_0(u)) + \varepsilon g(u))),$$

from which we obtain

$$H'_u(\varepsilon) = \frac{g(u)}{\rho_\varepsilon(u) \varphi'(\rho_\varepsilon(u))}.$$

By the mean value theorem, for all $u \in \Omega$ and $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$, we get

$$H_u(\varepsilon) - H_u(0) = \varepsilon H'_u(\theta \varepsilon),$$

where $\theta = \theta(u, \varepsilon) \in (0, 1)$. In other words,

$$\log \rho_\varepsilon(u) - \log \rho_0(u) = \varepsilon \frac{g(u)}{\rho_{\theta(u, \varepsilon)\varepsilon}(u) \varphi'(\rho_{\theta(u, \varepsilon)\varepsilon}(u))} \quad (49)$$

for $u \in \Omega$ and $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$.

Let $v \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}$. If $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$, there is a $u_\varepsilon \in \Omega$ such that for $u \in \Omega$,

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) &= \langle u_\varepsilon, v \rangle \rho_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon), \quad h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) \geq \langle u, v \rangle \rho_\varepsilon(u), \\ h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v) &\geq \langle u_\varepsilon, v \rangle \rho_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(u_\varepsilon), \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(u_\varepsilon) \geq \rho_0(u_\varepsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

Moreover, $\langle u_\varepsilon, v \rangle > 0$ for $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$. Hence, using the equation in (50), the inequality in (50) with $u = u_\varepsilon$, and (49) for $u = u_\varepsilon$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v) &\leq \log \rho_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) - \log \rho_0(u_\varepsilon) \\ &= \varepsilon \frac{g(u_\varepsilon)}{\rho_{\theta(u_\varepsilon, \varepsilon)\varepsilon}(u_\varepsilon) \varphi'(\rho_{\theta(u_\varepsilon, \varepsilon)\varepsilon}(u_\varepsilon))}. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

From the equation in (50) with $\varepsilon = 0$, the inequality in (50) with $u = u_0$, and from (49) with $u = u_0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v) &= \log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log \rho_0(u_0) - \log \langle u_0, v \rangle \\ &\geq \log \rho_\varepsilon(u_0) - \log \rho_0(u_0) \\ &= \varepsilon \frac{g(u_0)}{\rho_{\theta(u_0, \varepsilon)\varepsilon}(u_0) \varphi'(\rho_{\theta(u_0, \varepsilon)\varepsilon}(u_0))}. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

Exactly as in [13, (4.7), (4.8)], we have $u_0 = \alpha_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}^*(v) = \alpha_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}^*(v)$ and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u_\varepsilon = u_0$. Since g is continuous and $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u_0$, we get $g(u_\varepsilon) \rightarrow g(u_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. From $\theta(\cdot) \in (0, 1)$ it follows that $\theta(\cdot)\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, $\rho_{\theta(\cdot)\varepsilon}(u_\varepsilon) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\rho_0(u_\varepsilon)) + \theta(\cdot)\varepsilon g(u_\varepsilon)) \rightarrow \rho_0(u_0)$ and, similarly, $\rho_{\theta(\cdot)\varepsilon}(u_0) \rightarrow \rho_0(u_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Thus we conclude that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{g(u_0)}{\rho_0(u_0) \varphi'(\rho_0(u_0))}.$$

Substituting $u_0 = \alpha_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}^*(v)$, we obtain (47).

If δ_0 is sufficiently small, then (51) and (52) imply that if $v \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}$ then

$$|\log h_{\langle \rho_\varepsilon \rangle}(v) - \log h_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}(v)| \leq |\varepsilon| \sup_{u \in \Omega, \theta \in [0, 1]} \left| \frac{g(u)}{\rho_{\theta \varepsilon}(u) \varphi'(\rho_{\theta \varepsilon}(u))} \right| = m_2 |\varepsilon|,$$

say, for some $m_2 < \infty$. From this, we see that (48) holds for $v \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \rho_0 \rangle}$ and hence, by (13) and the continuity of support functions, for $v \in S^{n-1}$. \square

Lemma 5.2 *Let $g \in C(\Omega)$, let $h_0 \in C^+(\Omega)$, and let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. Suppose that $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is continuously differentiable and such that φ' is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$. If G and G_t are continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$, then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G([h_\varepsilon]) - \tilde{V}_G([h_0])}{\varepsilon} = \int_{S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}} J(0, u) \frac{\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u)) g(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u))}{\varphi'(\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u))^{-1})} du, \quad (53)$$

where h_ε is given by (7) with $f_0 = h_0$, and for ε sufficiently close to 0, $\kappa_\varepsilon = 1/h_\varepsilon$ and

$$J(\varepsilon, u) = \rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u) G_t(\rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u), u). \quad (54)$$

Proof Let $\bar{\varphi}(t) = \varphi(1/t)$ for all $t \in (0, \infty)$. Clearly $\bar{\varphi} \in \mathcal{J}_a$. Also, for $t \in (0, \infty)$, we have $\bar{\varphi}'(t) = -t^{-2} \varphi'(1/t)$. Hence $\bar{\varphi}$ satisfies the conditions for φ in Lemma 5.1. It is easy to check that

$$\kappa_\varepsilon(u) = \bar{\varphi}^{-1}(\bar{\varphi}(\kappa_0(u)) + \varepsilon g(u)),$$

that is, κ_ε is given by (7) when φ and f_0 are replaced by $\bar{\varphi}$ and κ_0 . By (47), with ρ_ε and φ replaced by κ_ε and $\bar{\varphi}$, respectively, for sufficiently small $|\varepsilon|$, we obtain, for $u \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u) - \log \rho_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u)}{\varepsilon} &= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log h_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}(u) - \log h_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}(u)}{\varepsilon} \\ &= - \frac{g(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u))}{\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u)) \bar{\varphi}'(\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u)))} \\ &= \frac{\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u)) g(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u))}{\varphi'(\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u))^{-1})}. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Moreover, comparing (48), there exist $\delta, m_0 > 0$ such that

$$|\log h_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}(u) - \log h_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}(u)| \leq m_0 |\varepsilon| \quad (56)$$

for $\varepsilon \in (-\delta, \delta)$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$.

Note that

$$\frac{dG(\rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u), u)}{d\varepsilon} = G_t(\rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u), u) \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u) = J(\varepsilon, u) \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \log \rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u). \quad (57)$$

By our assumptions, there exists $0 < \delta_1 \leq \delta$ and $m_1 > 0$ such that $|J(\varepsilon, u)| < m_1$ for $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_1, \delta_1)$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$. It follows from (56), (57), and the mean value theorem that, for $\varepsilon \in (-\delta_1, \delta_1)$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$,

$$\left| \frac{G(\rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle}^*(u), u) - G(\rho_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}^*(u), u)}{\varepsilon} \right| < m_0 m_1.$$

From (6), we know that $[h_\varepsilon] = \langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle^*$, so $\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle^* \rightarrow \langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. By the dominated convergence theorem, (55), and (57), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G([h_\varepsilon]) - \tilde{V}_G([h_0])}{\varepsilon} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{G(\rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle^*}(u), u) - G(\rho_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u), u)}{\varepsilon} du \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(\rho_{\langle \kappa_\varepsilon \rangle^*}(u), u) - G(\rho_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u), u)}{\varepsilon} du \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}} J(0, u) \frac{\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u)) g(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u))}{\varphi'(\kappa_0(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u))^{-1})} du, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}) = 0$ by (13). \square

The next theorem will be used in the proof of Theorem 6.4. It generalizes previous results of this type, which originated with [13, Theorem 4.5]; see the discussion after Corollary 5.5.

Theorem 5.3 *Let $g \in C(\Omega)$, let $h_0 \in C^+(\Omega)$, and let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. Suppose that $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is continuously differentiable and such that φ' is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$. If G and G_t are continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$, then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G([h_\varepsilon]) - \tilde{V}_G([h_0])}{\varepsilon} = n \int_{\Omega} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}([h_0], u), \quad (58)$$

where h_ε is given by (7) with $f_0 = h_0$, and $\psi(t) = t\varphi'(t)$.

Proof It follows from [13, p. 364] that there exists a continuous function $\bar{g} : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, such that, for $u \in S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}$,

$$g(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u)) = (\bar{g}1_{\Omega})(\alpha_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^*}(u)).$$

Using this, $\kappa_0 = 1/h_0$, the relation $\langle \kappa_0 \rangle^* = [h_0]$ given by (6), (14), (54) with $\varepsilon = 0$, $\mathcal{H}(\eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}) = 0$ from (13), and (22), the formula (53) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G([h_\varepsilon]) - \tilde{V}_G([h_0])}{\varepsilon} &= \int_{S^{n-1} \setminus \eta_{\langle \kappa_0 \rangle}} \frac{(\bar{g}1_{\Omega})(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)) \rho_{[h_0]}(u) G_t(\rho_{[h_0]}(u), u)}{h_0(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)) \varphi'(h_0(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)))} du \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{(\bar{g}1_{\Omega})(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)) \rho_{[h_0]}(u) G_t(\rho_{[h_0]}(u), u)}{\psi(h_0(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)))} du \\ &= n \int_{\Omega} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}([h_0], u), \end{aligned}$$

where we also used the fact that

$$h_{[h_0]}(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)) = h_0(\alpha_{[h_0]}(u)) \quad \text{for } \mathcal{H}^{n-1}\text{-almost all } u \in S^{n-1}.$$

To see this, note that for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all $u \in S^{n-1}$, we have $\alpha_{[h_0]}(u) = v_{[h_0]}(\rho_{[h_0]}(u)u)$ and $\rho_{[h_0]}(u)u$ is a regular boundary point of $[h_0]$. The rest is done by the proof of Lemma 7.5.1 in [22, p. 411], which shows that if $x \in \partial[h_0]$ is a regular boundary point, then $h_{[h_0]}(v_{[h_0]}(x)) = h_0(v_{[h_0]}(x))$. \square

Remark 5.4 It is possible to extend the definition (16) of the general dual volume $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ by allowing continuous functions $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. In this case, of course, $\tilde{V}_G(K)$ may be negative, but the extended definition has the advantage of including fundamental concepts such as the dual entropy $\tilde{E}(K)$ of K . This is defined by

$$\tilde{E}(K) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \log \rho_K(u) du,$$

corresponding to taking $G(t, u) = (1/n) \log t$ in (16). Definition 3.1 of the measure $\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}$ and the integral formulas (22) and (23) remain valid for continuous functions $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, as do Theorems 3.2, 4.1, and 5.3, as well as Theorem 5.6 below.

Theorem 5.3 and its extended form indicated in Remark 5.4 may be used to retrieve the formulas in [21, Theorem 6.5], which in turn generalize those in [13, Corollary 4.8]. To see this, let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ and let $\varphi(t) = t^p$, $p \neq 0$. Setting $h_0 = h_K$ and $g = h_L^p$, we see from (7) with $f_0 = h_0$ that $[h_\varepsilon] = K \widehat{+}_p \varepsilon \cdot L$, the L_p linear combination of K and L . Taking $G(t, u) = (1/n) t^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q}$, for some $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ and $q \neq 0$, where $t > 0$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, we have $\tilde{V}_G(K) = \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)$ as in (20). With $\Omega = S^{n-1}$ and $\psi(t) = t\varphi'(t) = pt^p$, and using (22) and (39), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} n \int_{\Omega} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}([h_0], u) &= n \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(u)^p d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, u) \\ &= \frac{q}{np} \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right)^p \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du \\ &= \frac{q}{p} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(u)^p d\tilde{C}_{p,q}(K, Q, u). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (58) becomes

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_q(K \widehat{+}_p \varepsilon \cdot L, Q) - \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{q}{p} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(u)^p d\tilde{C}_{p,q}(K, Q, u),$$

the formula in [21, (6.3), Theorem 6.5] (where $\widehat{+}_p$ is denoted by $+$; in our usage, the two are equivalent for $p \geq 1$, when h_ε above is a support function). Next, we take instead $\varphi(t) = \log t$ and $g = \log h_L$, noting from (7) with $f_0 = h_0$ that $[h_\varepsilon] = K \widehat{+}_0 \varepsilon \cdot L$, the logarithmic linear combination of K and L . Then, again with $\Omega = S^{n-1}$ and $\psi(t) = t\varphi'(t) = 1$, an argument similar to that above shows that (58) becomes

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_q(K \widehat{+}_0 \varepsilon \cdot L, Q) - \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}{\varepsilon} = q \int_{S^{n-1}} \log h_L(u) d\tilde{C}_{0,q}(K, Q, u),$$

the formula in [21, (6.4), Theorem 6.5] (where $\widehat{+}_0$ is denoted by $+$).

If instead we take $G(t, u) = (1/n) \log(t/\rho_Q(u)) \rho_Q(u)^n$, for some $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, where $t > 0$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, we have

$$\tilde{V}_G(K) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \log \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_Q(u)} \right) \rho_Q(u)^n du = \tilde{E}(K, Q),$$

the dual mixed entropy of K and Q . Then similar computations to those above show that (58) (now justified via Remark 5.4) yield the variational formulas [21, (6.5) and (6.6), Theorem 6.5] for $\tilde{E}(K, Q)$.

The following corollary is a direct consequence of the previous theorem with $G = \bar{\Phi}$ or $\underline{\Phi}$, and (38a) and (38b) with $\psi(t) = t\varphi'(t)$. When $\varphi(t) = \log t$, it was proved in [24, Theorem 4.1].

Corollary 5.5 *Let $g \in C(\Omega)$, let $h_0 \in C^+(\Omega)$, and let $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. Suppose that $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is continuously differentiable and such that φ' is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$. If $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $\bar{\Phi}$ (or $\underline{\Phi}$, as appropriate) are continuous, then*

$$n \int_{\Omega} \frac{g(u)}{h_0(u) \varphi'(h_0(u))} d\tilde{C}_{\phi}([h_0], u) = \begin{cases} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{V}_{\phi}([h_0]) - \bar{V}_{\phi}([h_\varepsilon])}{\varepsilon} \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\underline{V}_{\phi}([h_\varepsilon]) - \underline{V}_{\phi}([h_0])}{\varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

where h_ε is given by (7) with $f_0 = h_0$.

The following version of Theorem 5.3 for Orlicz linear combinations of the form (8) can be proved in a similar fashion. We omit the proof. Recall that $\tilde{C}_G([h_1], \cdot) = \tilde{C}_{G,\psi}([h_1], \cdot)$ when $\psi \equiv 1$, as in Definition 3.1.

Theorem 5.6 *Let $h_1, h_2 \in C^+(\Omega)$ and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ or $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$. Suppose that for $i = 1, 2$, φ_i is continuously differentiable and such that φ'_i is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$. If G and G_t are continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$, then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tilde{V}_G([h_\varepsilon]) - \tilde{V}_G([h_1])}{\varepsilon} = \frac{n}{\varphi'_1(1)} \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2 \left(\frac{h_2(u)}{h_1(u)} \right) d\tilde{C}_G([h_1], u),$$

where h_ε is given by (8) with h_K and h_L replaced by h_1 and h_2 , respectively.

Again, the following corollary is a direct consequence of the previous theorem with $G = \bar{\Phi}$ or $\underline{\Phi}$.

Corollary 5.7 *Let $h_1, h_2 \in C^+(\Omega)$ and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ or $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$. Suppose that for $i = 1, 2$, φ_i is continuously differentiable and such that φ'_i is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$. If $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $\bar{\Phi}$ (or $\underline{\Phi}$, as appropriate) are continuous, then*

$$\frac{n}{\varphi'_1(1)} \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2 \left(\frac{h_2(u)}{h_1(u)} \right) d\tilde{C}_\phi([h_1], u) = \begin{cases} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\bar{V}_\phi([h_1]) - \bar{V}_\phi([h_\varepsilon])}{\varepsilon} \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\underline{V}_\phi([h_\varepsilon]) - \underline{V}_\phi([h_1])}{\varepsilon}, \end{cases}$$

where h_ε is given by (8) with h_K and h_L replaced by h_1 and h_2 , respectively.

6 Minkowski-type problems

This section is dedicated to providing a partial solution to the Orlicz–Minkowski problem for the measure $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$.

Lemma 6.1 *Let $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous. If $K_i \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, and $K_i \rightarrow K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, then $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{V}_G(K_i) = \tilde{V}_G(K)$.*

Proof Since $K_i \rightarrow K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, $\rho_{K_i} \rightarrow \rho_K$ uniformly on S^{n-1} . By the continuity of G , we have $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} G(\rho_{K_i}(u), u) = G(\rho_K(u), u)$ and $\sup\{G(\rho_{K_i}(u), u) : i \in \mathbb{N}, u \in S^{n-1}\} < \infty$. It follows from the dominated convergence theorem that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{V}_G(K_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{S^{n-1}} G(\rho_{K_i}(u), u) du = \int_{S^{n-1}} \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} G(\rho_{K_i}(u), u) du = \tilde{V}_G(K).$$

□

Proposition 6.2 *Let G and G_t be continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$, let $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous, and let $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. The following statements hold.*

- (i) *The signed measure $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ is absolutely continuous with respect to $S(K, \cdot)$.*
- (ii) *If $K_i \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, and $K_i \rightarrow K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, then $\tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K_i, \cdot) \rightarrow \tilde{C}_{G,\psi}(K, \cdot)$ weakly.*

(iii) If $G_t > 0$ on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$ (or $G_t < 0$ on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$), then $\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$ (or $-\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$, respectively) is a nonzero finite Borel measure not concentrated on any closed hemisphere.

Proof (i) Let $E \subset S^{n-1}$ be a Borel set such that $S(K, E) = 0$. If $g = 1_E$, the left-hand side of (22) is $\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, E)$. This equals the expression in (23), in which we observe that since $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, for $x \in \partial K$ both $|x|$ and $\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle = h_K(v_K(x))$ are bounded away from zero and bounded above, and hence our assumptions imply that

$$\sup_{x \in \partial K} \left| \frac{\rho_K(\bar{x}) G_t(\rho_K(\bar{x}), \bar{x}) \langle x, v_K(x) \rangle}{\psi(\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle) |x|^n} \right| = c < \infty,$$

where $\bar{x} = x/|x|$. Then from (22) and (23) we conclude, using (3), that

$$|\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, E)| \leq c \int_{\partial K} 1_E(v_K(x)) dx = c \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(v_K^{-1}(E)) = c S(K, E) = 0.$$

(ii) Let $g : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous and let

$$I_K(u) = g(\alpha_K(u)) \frac{\rho_K(u) G_t(\rho_K(u), u)}{\psi(h_K(\alpha_K(u)))}$$

be the integrand of the right-hand side of (22). Suppose that $K_i \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, and $K_i \rightarrow K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. By [13, Lemma 2.2], $\alpha_{K_i} \rightarrow \alpha_K$ and hence, by the continuity of G_t and the continuity of the map $(K, u) \mapsto h_K(u)$ (see [22, Lemma 1.8.12]), $I_{K_i} \rightarrow I_K$, \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost everywhere on S^{n-1} . Moreover, our assumptions clearly yield $\sup\{I_{K_i}(u) : i \in \mathbb{N}, u \in S^{n-1}\} < \infty$. It follows from (22) and the dominated convergence theorem that

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K_i, u) \rightarrow \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, u)$$

as $i \rightarrow \infty$, as required.

(iii) Suppose that $G_t > 0$ on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$; the case when $G_t < 0$ on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$ is similar. Let $m = \min_{x \in \partial K} J_K(x)$, where

$$J_K(x) = \frac{\rho_K(\bar{x}) G_t(\rho_K(\bar{x}), \bar{x}) \langle x, v_K(x) \rangle}{\psi(\langle x, v_K(x) \rangle) |x|^n}, \quad x \in \partial K,$$

and $\bar{x} = x/|x|$. Since $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, our assumptions imply that $m > 0$. By (22) and (23),

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S^{n-1}} \langle u, v \rangle_+ d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, v) &= \int_{\partial K} \langle u, v_K(x) \rangle_+ J_K(x) dx \\ &\geq m \int_{\partial K} \langle u, v_K(x) \rangle_+ dx = m \int_{S^{n-1}} \langle u, v \rangle_+ dS(K, v) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

because $S(K, \cdot)$ satisfies (4). This shows that $\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$ also satisfies (4). \square

In view of Proposition 6.2(iii), one can ask the following Minkowski-type problem for the signed measure $\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(\cdot, \cdot)$.

Problem 6.3 For which nonzero finite Borel measures μ on S^{n-1} and continuous functions $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ do there exist $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ such that $\mu = \tau \tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$?

It follows immediately from (24), on using [21, (2.2), p. 93 and (3.28), p. 106], that solving Problem 6.3 requires finding an $h : S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ that solve (in the weak sense) the Monge–Ampère equation

$$\frac{\tau h}{\psi \circ h} P(\bar{\nabla} h + h\iota) \det(\bar{\nabla}^2 h + hI) = f, \quad (59)$$

where $P(x) = |x|^{1-n} G_t(|x|, x/|x|)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. Here f plays the role of the density function of the measure μ in Problem 6.3 if μ is absolutely continuous with respect to spherical Lebesgue measure. Formally, then, Problem 6.3 is more difficult, since it calls for h in (59) to be the support function of a convex body and also a solution for measures that may not have a density function f .

To see that (59) is more general than (1), note firstly that the homogeneity of the left-hand side of (1) allows us to set $\tau = 1$, without loss of generality (if $p \neq q$, which is true in the case $p > 0, q < 0$ of particular interest in the present paper). Let $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ and let $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. For $t > 0$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, we set $\psi(t) = t^p$ and $G(t, u) = (1/q)t^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q}$, if $q \neq 0$, and $G(t, u) = (\log t)\rho_Q(u)^n$, otherwise. (When $q \leq 0$, we have $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and Remark 5.4 applies.) Then, using the fact that ρ_Q is homogeneous of degree -1 , we have $P(x) = \rho_Q(x)^{n-q}$, for $q \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. Therefore (59) becomes

$$h^{1-p} \|\bar{\nabla} h + h\iota\|_Q^{q-n} \det(\bar{\nabla}^2 h + hI) = f,$$

where $\|\cdot\|_Q = 1/\rho_Q$ is the gauge function of Q . Note that $\|\cdot\|_Q$ is an n -dimensional Banach norm if Q is convex and origin symmetric.

Our contribution to Problem 6.3 is as follows. For the statement and proof of the result, we define

$$\Sigma_\varepsilon(v) = \{u \in S^{n-1} : \langle u, v \rangle \geq \varepsilon\}$$

for $v \in S^{n-1}$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$.

Theorem 6.4 *Let μ be a nonzero finite Borel measure on S^{n-1} not concentrated on any closed hemisphere. Let G and G_t be continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$ and let $G_t < 0$ on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$. Let $0 < \varepsilon_0 < 1$ and suppose that for $v \in S^{n-1}$,*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon_0}(v)} G(t, u) du = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{S^{n-1}} G(t, u) du = 0. \quad (60)$$

Let $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous and satisfy

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\psi(s)}{s} ds = \infty. \quad (61)$$

Then there exists $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ such that

$$\frac{\mu}{|\mu|} = \frac{\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)}{\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, S^{n-1})}. \quad (62)$$

Proof Note that the limits in (60) exist, since $t \mapsto G(t, u)$ is decreasing. Define

$$\varphi(t) = \int_1^t \frac{\psi(s)}{s} ds, \quad t > 0, \quad (63)$$

and

$$a = - \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(s)}{s} ds \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}. \quad (64)$$

Then, by (61), (63), and (64), $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ is strictly increasing and continuously differentiable with $t\varphi'(t) = \psi(t)$ for $t > 0$; the latter equality implies that φ' is nonzero on $(0, \infty)$.

For $f \in C^+(S^{n-1})$, let

$$F(f) = \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi(f(u)) d\mu(u), \quad (65)$$

and for $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, define $F(K) = F(h_K)$. We claim that

$$\alpha = \inf \left\{ F(K) : \tilde{V}_G(K) = |\mu| \text{ and } K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n \right\} \quad (66)$$

is well defined with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ because there is a $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ with $\tilde{V}_G(K) = |\mu|$. To see this, note that

$$\tilde{V}_G(rB^n) = \int_{S^{n-1}} G(r, u) du \geq \int_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon_0}(v)} G(r, u) du$$

for any $v \in S^{n-1}$. Then (60) yields $\tilde{V}_G(rB^n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow 0$, and $\tilde{V}_G(rB^n) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Since $r \mapsto \tilde{V}_G(rB^n)$ is continuous, there is an $r_0 > 0$ such that $\tilde{V}_G(r_0 B^n) = |\mu|$. It follows from (66) that $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$.

By (66), there are $K_i \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $\tilde{V}_G(K_i) = |\mu|$ and

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} F(K_i) = \alpha. \quad (67)$$

We aim to show that there is a $K_0 \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ with $\tilde{V}_G(K_0) = |\mu|$ and $F(K_0) = \alpha$.

To this end, we first claim that there is an $R > 0$ such that $K_i^* \subset RB^n$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose on the contrary that $\sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} R_i = \infty$, where $R_i = \max_{u \in S^{n-1}} \rho_{K_i^*}(u) = \rho_{K_i^*}(v_i)$, say. By taking a subsequence, if necessary, we may suppose that $v_i \rightarrow v_0 \in S^{n-1}$ and $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} R_i = \infty$. There exists $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|v_i - v_0| < \varepsilon_0/2$ whenever $i \geq i_0$. Hence, if $u \in \Sigma_{\varepsilon_0}(v_0)$ and $i \geq i_0$, then $\langle u, v_i \rangle \geq \varepsilon_0/2$. It follows that for $u \in \Sigma_{\varepsilon_0}(v_0)$ and $i \geq i_0$, we have

$$h_{K_i^*}(u) \geq \rho_{K_i^*}(v_i) \langle u, v_i \rangle = R_i \langle u, v_i \rangle \geq R_i \varepsilon_0/2$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} |\mu| &= \int_{S^{n-1}} G(\rho_{K_i}(u), u) du = \int_{S^{n-1}} G(h_{K_i^*}(u)^{-1}, u) du \\ &\geq \int_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon_0}(v_0)} G(h_{K_i^*}(u)^{-1}, u) du \geq \int_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon_0}(v_0)} G(2/(R_i \varepsilon_0), u) du \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

as $i \rightarrow \infty$. This contradiction proves our claim.

By the Blaschke selection theorem, we may assume that $K_i^* \rightarrow L$ for some $L \in \mathcal{K}^n$. Suppose that $L \notin \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. Then $o \in \partial L$, so there exists $w_0 \in S^{n-1}$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} h_{K_i^*}(w_0) = h_L(w_0) = 0$. Since $|\mu| > 0$ and μ is not concentrated on any closed hemisphere, there is an $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ such that $\mu(\Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0)) > 0$. Let $v \in \Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0)$. Since

$$0 \leq \rho_{K_i^*}(v) \leq \frac{1}{\langle v, w_0 \rangle} h_{K_i^*}(w_0) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} h_{K_i^*}(w_0) \rightarrow 0$$

as $i \rightarrow \infty$, it follows that $\rho_{K_i^*} \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on $\Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0)$. As $\tilde{V}_G(K_i) = |\mu|$ and $K_i^* \subset RB^n$, using (5), (65), (66), and (67), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} F(K_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi \left(\rho_{K_i^*}(u)^{-1} \right) d\mu(u) \\ &\geq \liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{\Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0)} \varphi \left(\rho_{K_i^*}(u)^{-1} \right) d\mu(u) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1} \setminus \Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0)} \varphi(1/R) d\mu(u) \\ &\geq \frac{\mu(\Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0))}{|\mu|} \liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} \min \left\{ \varphi \left(\rho_{K_i^*}(u)^{-1} \right) : u \in \Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0) \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{\mu(S^{n-1} \setminus \Sigma_\varepsilon(w_0))}{|\mu|} \varphi(1/R) = \infty.\end{aligned}$$

This is not possible, so $L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.

Let $K_0 = L^* \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. Then $K_i \rightarrow K_0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ in $\mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. Hence, $h_{K_i} \rightarrow h_{K_0} > 0$ uniformly on S^{n-1} . The continuity of φ ensures that

$$\sup \{ |\varphi(h_{K_i}(u))| : i \in \mathbb{N}, u \in S^{n-1} \} < \infty.$$

Now it follows from (65), (67), and the dominated convergence theorem that

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} F(K_i) = \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(h_{K_i}(u)) d\mu(u) \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi(h_{K_0}(u)) d\mu(u) = F(K_0).\end{aligned}\tag{68}$$

Also, by Lemma 6.1, we have $\tilde{V}_G(K_0) = |\mu|$, so the aim stated earlier has been achieved. It also follows from (68) that $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

We now show that K_0 satisfies (62) with K replaced by K_0 . Due to $\varphi \in \mathcal{J}_a$ and $f \geq h_{[f]}$, one has $F(f) \geq F(h_{[f]}) = F([f])$ for $f \in C^+(S^{n-1})$. By (68),

$$F(h_{K_0}) = F(K_0) = \alpha = \inf \{ F(f) : \tilde{V}_G([f]) = |\mu| \text{ and } f \in C^+(S^{n-1}) \}.\tag{69}$$

Let $g \in C(S^{n-1})$. For $u \in S^{n-1}$ and sufficiently small $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \geq 0$, let $h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ be defined by (7) with f_0 and εg replaced by h_{K_0} and $\varepsilon_1 g + \varepsilon_2$, respectively, i.e.,

$$h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}(u) = \varphi^{-1} \left(\varphi(h_{K_0}(u)) + \varepsilon_1 g(u) + \varepsilon_2 \right).\tag{70}$$

Then for sufficiently small ε , we have

$$h_{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon, \varepsilon_2}(u) = \varphi^{-1} \left(\varphi(h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}(u)) + \varepsilon g(u) \right)$$

and

$$h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon}(u) = \varphi^{-1} \left(\varphi(h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}(u)) + \varepsilon \right).$$

The properties of φ listed after (64) allow us to apply (58), with $\Omega = S^{n-1}$ and with h_0 and h_ε replaced by $h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ and $h_{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon, \varepsilon_2}$, respectively, to obtain

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_1} \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon, \varepsilon_2}]) - \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}])}{\varepsilon} = n \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}], u)\tag{71}$$

and with g , h_0 , and h_ε replaced by 1, $h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ and $h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2+\varepsilon}$, respectively, to yield

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]) = n \int_{S^{n-1}} 1 d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}], u) = n \tilde{C}_{G, \psi}([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}], S^{n-1}) \neq 0. \quad (72)$$

Since $[h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]$ depends continuously on $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ and in view of Proposition 6.2(ii), (71) and (72) show that the gradient of the map $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \mapsto \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}])$ has rank 1 and depends continuously on $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$, implying that this map is continuously differentiable. Hence we may apply the method of Lagrange multipliers to conclude from (69) that there is a constant $\tau = \tau(g)$ such that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_1} (F(h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}) + \tau(\log \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]) - \log |\mu|)) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} = 0 \quad (73)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_2} (F(h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}) + \tau(\log \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]) - \log |\mu|)) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} = 0. \quad (74)$$

By (65) and (70), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_1} F(h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} &= \frac{1}{|\mu|} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_1} \int_{S^{n-1}} (\varphi(h_0(u)) + \varepsilon_1 g(u) + \varepsilon_2) d\mu(u) \right) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\mu(u) \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_2} F(h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} = \frac{1}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} 1 d\mu(u) = 1. \quad (76)$$

Since $\tilde{V}_G(K_0) = |\mu|$ and (70) gives $h_{0,0} = h_{K_0}$, (71) and (72) imply that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_1} \log \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} = \frac{n}{|\mu|} \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K_0, u) \quad (77)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \log \tilde{V}_G([h_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}]) \Big|_{\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon_2=0} = \frac{n}{|\mu|} \tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K_0, S^{n-1}). \quad (78)$$

It follows from (73), (75), and (77) that

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\mu(u) = -n\tau \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) d\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K_0, u) \quad (79)$$

and from (74), (76), and (78) that

$$\tau = -\frac{|\mu|}{n \tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K_0, S^{n-1})}. \quad (80)$$

In particular, we see from (80) that τ is independent of g . Finally, (79) and (80) show that (62) holds with K replaced by K_0 . \square

We remark that $-\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot)$ is a nonnegative measure since $G_t < 0$. Note that (60) holds if $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} G(t, u) = \infty$ for $u \in S^{n-1}$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} G(t, u) = 0$ for $u \in \Sigma_\varepsilon(v)$. This follows from the monotone convergence theorem, since $t \mapsto G(t, u)$ is decreasing. In order to solve Problem 6.3 when $t \mapsto G(t, u)$ is increasing, one needs to use different techniques and we leave it for future work [7].

When $\psi \equiv 1$ (and hence $\varphi(t) = \log t \in \mathcal{J}_{-\infty}$), the following result was proved in [24, Theorem 5.1].

Corollary 6.5 Let μ be a nonzero finite Borel measure on S^{n-1} not concentrated on any closed hemisphere. Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous and such that $\bar{\Phi}$ is continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$, where $\bar{\Phi}$ is defined by (17). Let $0 < c < 1$ and suppose that for $v \in S^{n-1}$,

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0+} \bar{V}_\phi(C(v, b, c)) = \infty, \quad (81)$$

where $C(v, b, c) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \geq b \text{ and } \langle x/|x|, v \rangle \geq c\}$ and $\bar{V}_\phi(\cdot)$ is defined by (18). Let $\psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous and satisfy (61). Then there exists $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ such that

$$\frac{\mu}{|\mu|} = \frac{\tilde{C}_{\phi, \psi}(K, \cdot)}{\tilde{C}_{\phi, \psi}(K, S^{n-1})}.$$

Proof By assumption, $\bar{\Phi}$ is continuous on $(0, \infty) \times S^{n-1}$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{\Phi}(t, u) = 0$ for $u \in S^{n-1}$. Hence the second condition in (60) holds with G replaced by $\bar{\Phi}$. Clearly, $\partial \bar{\Phi}(t, u)/\partial t = -\phi(tu)t^{n-1} < 0$. By (81),

$$\infty = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0+} \bar{V}_\phi(C(v, b, c)) = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\Sigma_c(v)} \int_b^\infty \phi(ru)r^{n-1} dr du = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\Sigma_c(v)} \bar{\Phi}(b, u) du.$$

Therefore the first condition in (60) also holds with G replaced by $\bar{\Phi}$. Since $\tilde{C}_{\bar{\Phi}, \psi}(K, \cdot) = -\tilde{C}_{\phi, \psi}(K, \cdot)$, Theorem 6.4 yields the result. \square

Another special case arises if μ is a discrete measure on S^{n-1} , that is, $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \delta_{v_i}$, where $c_i > 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $v_1, \dots, v_m \in S^{n-1}$ are not contained in any closed hemisphere. Let G and ψ be as in Theorem 6.4. Then there exists a polytope $P \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ such that

$$\frac{\mu}{|\mu|} = \frac{\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(P, \cdot)}{\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(P, S^{n-1})}.$$

To see this, note that Theorem 6.4 ensures the existence of a $K \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ such that (62) holds. Since μ is discrete, we obtain

$$\tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, \cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{c}_i \delta_{v_i},$$

where $\bar{c}_i = \tilde{C}_{G, \psi}(K, S^{n-1}) c_i / |\mu| < 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. Proposition 6.2(i) shows that there is a measurable function $g : S^{n-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0]$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{c}_i \delta_{v_i}(E) = \int_E g(u) dS(K, u)$$

for Borel sets $E \subset S^{n-1}$. Hence $S(K, \cdot)$ is a discrete measure and [22, Theorem 4.5.4] implies that K is a polytope.

7 Dual Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski inequalities

Let $\bar{\Phi}_m$ be the set of continuous functions $\varphi : [0, \infty)^m \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ that are strictly increasing in each component and such that $\varphi(o) = 0$, $\varphi(e_j) = 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(tx) = \infty$

for $x \in [0, \infty)^m \setminus \{o\}$. By Ψ_m we mean the set of continuous functions $\varphi : (0, \infty)^m \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, such that for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in (0, \infty)^m$,

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi_0(1/x_1, \dots, 1/x_m) \quad (82)$$

for some $\varphi_0 \in \overline{\Phi}_m$. It is easy to see that if $\varphi \in \Psi_m$, then φ is strictly decreasing in each component and such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \varphi(tx) = \infty$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(tx) = 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)^m$.

Let $K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ and let $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m \cup \Psi_m$. Define $\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m) \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, the *radial Orlicz sum* of K_1, \dots, K_m , to be the star body whose radial function satisfies

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\rho_{K_1}(u)}{\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)}, \dots, \frac{\rho_{K_m}(u)}{\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)}\right) = 1 \quad (83)$$

for $u \in S^{n-1}$. It was proved in [6, Theorem 3.2(v) and (vi)] that if $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m$, then

$$\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u) > \rho_{K_j}(u) \text{ for } u \in S^{n-1}. \quad (84)$$

Together with (82) and (83), this implies that if $\varphi \in \Psi_m$, then

$$\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u) < \rho_{K_j}(u) \text{ for } u \in S^{n-1}. \quad (85)$$

For each $0 \neq q \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m \cup \Psi_m$, let

$$\varphi_q(x) = \varphi(x_1^{1/q}, x_2^{1/q}, \dots, x_m^{1/q}) \quad \text{for } x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in (0, \infty)^m. \quad (86)$$

Then (83) is equivalent to

$$\varphi_q\left(\left(\frac{\rho_{K_1}(u)}{\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)}\right)^q, \dots, \left(\frac{\rho_{K_m}(u)}{\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)}\right)^q\right) = 1. \quad (87)$$

For $t \in (0, \infty)$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, let

$$G_q(t, u) = \frac{G(t, u)}{t^q}. \quad (88)$$

The proof of the following result closely follows that of [6, Theorem 4.1].

Theorem 7.1 Let $m, n \geq 2$, let $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m \cup \Psi_m$, let $K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, let $G : (0, \infty) \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous, and let φ_q and G_q be defined by (86) and (88). Suppose that φ_q is convex and either $q > 0$ and $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is increasing, or $q < 0$ and $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is decreasing. Then

$$1 \geq \varphi\left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_1)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m))}\right)^{1/q}, \dots, \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_m)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m))}\right)^{1/q}\right). \quad (89)$$

The reverse inequality holds if instead φ_q is concave and either $q > 0$ and $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is decreasing, or $q < 0$ and $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is increasing.

If in addition φ_q is strictly convex (or strictly concave, as appropriate) and equality holds in (89), then K_1, \dots, K_m are dilatates of each other.

Proof Let $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m \cup \Psi_m$ and let $K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. It follows from (83) that $\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u) > 0$ for $u \in S^{n-1}$. By (16), one can define a probability measure μ on S^{n-1} by

$$d\mu(u) = \frac{G(\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u), u)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{\varphi}(K_1, \dots, K_m))} du. \quad (90)$$

Suppose that $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m$, $q > 0$, and $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is increasing. By (87) and Jensen's inequality [6, Proposition 2.2] applied to the convex function φ_q , similarly to the proof of [6, Theorem 4.1], we have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi_q \left(\left(\frac{\rho_{K_1}(u)}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)} \right)^q, \dots, \left(\frac{\rho_{K_m}(u)}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)} \right)^q \right) d\mu(u) \\ &\geq \varphi_q \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_{K_1}(u)^q}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} d\mu(u), \dots, \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_{K_m}(u)^q}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} d\mu(u) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (91)$$

Since $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m$ and $q > 0$, φ_q is strictly increasing in each component. According to (84) and the fact that $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is increasing, we have

$$\frac{\rho_{K_j}(u)^q}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} G(\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u), u) \geq G(\rho_{K_j}(u), u) \quad (92)$$

for $j = 1, \dots, m$. Using (90), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_j)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))} &= \frac{1}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))} \int_{S^{n-1}} G(\rho_{K_j}(u), u) du \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_{K_j}(u)^q G(\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u), u)}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} du \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_{K_j}(u)^q}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} d\mu(u) \end{aligned}$$

for $j = 1, \dots, m$. Since φ_q is strictly increasing in each component and (91) holds, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\geq \varphi_q \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_{K_1}(u)^q}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} d\mu(u), \dots, \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_{K_m}(u)^q}{\rho_{\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u)^q} d\mu(u) \right) \\ &\geq \varphi_q \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_1)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))}, \dots, \frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_m)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))} \right) \\ &= \varphi \left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_1)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))} \right)^{1/q}, \dots, \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_G(K_m)}{\tilde{V}_G(\tilde{+}\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m))} \right)^{1/q} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (93)$$

which yields (89).

Suppose in addition that φ_q is strictly convex and equality holds in (89). Then equality holds throughout (93) and hence in (91). Therefore equality holds in Jensen's inequality as used above. Since $G > 0$, the definition (90) of μ shows that its support is the whole of S^{n-1} . Then, exactly as in the proof of [6, Theorem 4.1], we can conclude that K_1, \dots, K_m are dilatates of each other.

This proves (89) and the implication in case of equality when $\varphi \in \overline{\Phi}_m$, $q > 0$, and $G_q(t, \cdot)$ is increasing. The other cases are similar, noting that if $\varphi \in \Psi_m$, we can use (85) instead of (84), and if φ_q is concave, Jensen's inequality [6, Proposition 2.2] yields the reverse of inequality (91). \square

It is possible to state more general versions of Theorem 7.1 that hold when $K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}^n$. Indeed, the definition (83) of the radial Orlicz sum can be modified, as in [6, p. 817], so that it applies when $K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}^n$. Then extra assumptions would have to be made in Theorem 7.1, analogous to the one in [6, Theorem 4.1] that $V_n(K_j) > 0$ for some j , but now

also involving the function G . Note that the stronger assumption that $K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ is still required for the implication in case of equality, as it is in [6, Theorem 4.1].

Under certain circumstances, equality holds in Theorem 7.1 if and only if K_1, \dots, K_m are dilatates of each other. One such is given in Corollary 7.2, and it is easy to see that this is true more generally if G is of the form $G(t, u) = t^q H(u)$, where $t > 0$ and $u \in S^{n-1}$, for some $q \neq 0$ and suitable function H , since equality then holds in (92). However, it does not seem straightforward to formulate a precise condition and we do not pursue the matter here.

Dual Orlicz–Brunn–Minkowski inequalities for $\bar{V}_\phi(\cdot)$, $V_\phi(\cdot)$, and $\tilde{V}_{\phi,\varphi}(\cdot, \cdot)$ follow directly from Theorem 7.1, once the corresponding assumptions are verified. We shall only state the special case when $G(t, u) = t^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q}/n$ for some $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. Then, for $q \neq 0$, we have

$$\tilde{V}_G(K) = \int_{S^{n-1}} G(\rho_K(u), u) du = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du = \tilde{V}_q(K, Q), \quad (94)$$

the q th dual mixed volume of K and Q , as in (20).

The following result was proved for $q = n$ and $Q = B^n$ in [6, Theorem 4.1].

Corollary 7.2 *Let $m, n \geq 2$, let $q \neq 0$, let $\varphi \in \bar{\Phi}_m \cup \Psi_m$, and let $Q, K_1, \dots, K_m \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. If φ_q is convex, then*

$$1 \geq \varphi \left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(K_1, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(\tilde{\tau}_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m), Q)} \right)^{1/q}, \dots, \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(K_m, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(\tilde{\tau}_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m), Q)} \right)^{1/q} \right). \quad (95)$$

If φ_q is concave, the inequality is reversed. If instead φ_q is strictly convex or strictly concave, respectively, then equality holds in (89) if and only if K_1, \dots, K_m are dilatates of each other.

Proof The required inequalities and the necessity of the equality condition follow immediately from Theorem 7.1 on noting that $G_q(t, u) = \rho_Q(u)^{n-q}/n$ is a constant function of t .

Suppose that K_1, \dots, K_m are dilatates of each other, so $K_i = c_i K$ and hence $\rho_{K_i} = c_i \rho_K$ for some $K \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$ and $c_i > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$. Let $d > 0$ be the unique solution of

$$\varphi \left(\frac{c_1}{d}, \dots, \frac{c_m}{d} \right) = 1. \quad (96)$$

Comparing (83), we obtain $\rho_{\tilde{\tau}_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m)}(u) = d \rho_K(u)$ for $u \in S^{n-1}$ and hence we have $\tilde{\tau}_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m) = dK$. From (94), we get $\tilde{V}_q(K_i, Q) = c_i^q \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $\tilde{V}_q(\tilde{\tau}_\varphi(K_1, \dots, K_m), Q) = d^q \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)$. Substituting for c_i , $i = 1, \dots, m$, and d from the latter two equations into (96), we obtain (95) with equality. \square

8 Dual Orlicz–Minkowski inequalities and uniqueness results

Let $K, L, Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, let $q \neq 0$, and let $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous. It will be convenient to define

$$\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, L, Q) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right) \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du. \quad (97)$$

Note that this is a special case of the general dual Orlicz mixed volume $\tilde{V}_{\phi,\varphi}(K, L)$ defined in (44), obtained by setting $\phi(x) = |x|^{q-n} \rho_Q(x/|x|)^{n-q}$. When $q = n$, (97) becomes the dual Orlicz mixed volume introduced in [6,26], and when $q = n$ and $Q = B^n$, the following

result yields the dual Orlicz–Minkowski inequality established in [6, Theorem 6.1] and [26, Theorem 5.1].

Theorem 8.1 *Let $K, L, Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, let $q \neq 0$, let $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous, and let $\varphi_q(t) = \varphi(t^{1/q})$ for $t \in (0, \infty)$. If φ_q is convex, then*

$$\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, L, Q) \geq \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \varphi \left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} \right)^{1/q} \right). \quad (98)$$

The reverse inequality holds if φ_q is concave. If φ_q is strictly convex or strictly concave, respectively, equality holds in the above inequalities if and only if K and L are dilatates of each other.

Proof Let $q \neq 0$ and let φ_q be convex. By (94), one can define a probability measure $\tilde{\mu}$ by

$$d\tilde{\mu}(u) = \frac{\rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q}}{n \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} du.$$

Jensen's inequality [6, Proposition 2.2] implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, L, Q) &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right) \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du \\ &= \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi_q \left(\left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right)^q \right) d\tilde{\mu}(u) \\ &\geq \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \varphi_q \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\frac{\rho_L(u)}{\rho_K(u)} \right)^q d\tilde{\mu}(u) \right) \\ &= \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \varphi_q \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{\rho_L(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q}}{n \tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} du \right) \\ &= \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \varphi \left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} \right)^{1/q} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the first and the last equalities are due to (97) and (94), respectively.

Suppose that φ_q is strictly convex and equality holds in (98). Then the above proof and the equality condition for Jensen's equality show that $\rho_L(u)/\rho_K(u)$ is a constant for $\tilde{\mu}$ -almost all $u \in S^{n-1}$ and hence for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} -almost all $u \in S^{n-1}$. Since ρ_K and ρ_L are continuous, $\rho_L(u)/\rho_K(u)$ is a constant for $u \in S^{n-1}$ and so K and L are dilatates of each other.

If instead φ_q is concave, the proof is similar since Jensen's inequality [6, Proposition 2.2] also reverses. \square

Corollary 8.2 *Let $K, L, Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, let $q \neq 0$, let $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, and let $\varphi_q(t) = \varphi(t^{1/q})$ for $t \in (0, \infty)$. Suppose that φ is either increasing or decreasing, and that φ_q is either strictly convex or strictly concave. Then $K = L$ if either*

$$\frac{\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, M, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} = \frac{\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(L, M, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)} \quad (99)$$

holds for all $M \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, or

$$\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(M, K, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(M, L, Q) \quad (100)$$

holds for all $M \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$.

Proof Let $q \neq 0$ and suppose that (99) holds for all $M \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. Assume that φ is increasing and φ_q is strictly convex; the other three cases can be dealt with similarly. Taking $M = K$ in (99), it follows from (20), (97) with $L = K$, and (98) with K and L interchanged, that

$$\varphi(1) = \frac{\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, K, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} = \frac{\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(L, K, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)} \geq \varphi\left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}\right)^{1/q}\right). \quad (101)$$

Since φ is increasing, we get

$$1 \geq \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}\right)^{1/q}. \quad (102)$$

Repeating the argument with K and L interchanged yields the reverse inequality. Hence we get $\tilde{V}_q(K, Q) = \tilde{V}_q(L, Q)$, from which we obtain equality in (101). The equality condition for (98) implies that $L = rK$ for some $r > 0$. This together with $\tilde{V}_q(K, Q) = \tilde{V}_q(L, Q)$ easily yields $K = L$.

Now suppose that (100) holds for all $M \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. Taking $M = K$ and arguing as above, we get

$$\varphi(1) \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, K, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, L, Q) \geq \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \varphi\left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}\right)^{1/q}\right). \quad (103)$$

Therefore (102) holds. Interchanging K and L yields the reverse inequality and hence we have $\tilde{V}_q(K, Q) = \tilde{V}_q(L, Q)$, giving equality in (103). Exactly as above, we conclude that $K = L$. \square

Corollary 8.3 Let $K, L, Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, let $q \neq 0$, let $\varphi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be continuous, and let $\varphi_q(t) = \varphi(t^{1/q})$ for $t \in (0, \infty)$. If φ_q is strictly convex or strictly concave and

$$\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, M, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(L, M, Q) \quad (104)$$

for all $M \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, then $K = L$.

Proof Let $q \neq 0$ and let $\alpha > 0$. Replacing K and L by L and αL , respectively, in (97), and taking (94) into account, we obtain,

$$\tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(L, \alpha L, Q) = \frac{\varphi(\alpha)}{\varphi(1)} \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(L, L, Q) = \varphi(\alpha) \tilde{V}_q(L, Q).$$

Suppose that φ_q is strictly convex; the case when φ_q is strictly concave is similar. Using (104) with $M = \alpha L$, (98) implies that

$$\varphi(\alpha) \tilde{V}_q(L, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(L, \alpha L, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, \alpha L, Q) \geq \tilde{V}_q(K, Q) \varphi\left(\alpha \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}\right)^{1/q}\right). \quad (105)$$

Let

$$c = \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}\right)^{1/q}.$$

Then (105) reads $c^q \varphi(\alpha) \geq \varphi(\alpha c)$. When $\alpha = 1$, we obtain

$$c^q \varphi(1) \geq \varphi(c). \quad (106)$$

Repeating the argument with K and L interchanged yields $c^{-q}\varphi(\alpha) \geq \varphi(\alpha c^{-1})$. Setting $\alpha = c$, we get $c^{-q}\varphi(c) \geq \varphi(1)$ and hence

$$c^q\varphi(1) \leq \varphi(c). \quad (107)$$

By (106) and (107), $\varphi(c) = c^q\varphi(1)$, which means that

$$\varphi\left(\left(\frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)}\right)^{1/q}\right) = \frac{\tilde{V}_q(L, Q)}{\tilde{V}_q(K, Q)} \varphi(1).$$

Thus equality holds in (105) when $\alpha = 1$. By the equality condition for (98), we conclude that $L = rK$ for some $r > 0$. That is, K and L are dilatates of each other.

Suppose that $L = rK$, where $r > 0$ and $r \neq 1$. Let $\alpha > 0$. Then (94), (97), and (104) with $M = \alpha K$ yield

$$\varphi(\alpha)\tilde{V}_q(K, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(K, \alpha K, Q) = \tilde{V}_{q,\varphi}(rK, \alpha K, Q) = \varphi(\alpha/r)r^q \tilde{V}_q(K, Q).$$

Consequently, $\varphi(rs) = r^q\varphi(s)$ for $s > 0$. Equivalently, setting $\beta = r^q$ and $t = s^q$, we obtain $\varphi_q(\beta t) = \beta\varphi_q(t)$ for $t > 0$, where $\beta \neq 1$. But then the points $(\beta^m, \varphi_q(\beta^m))$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, all lie on the line $y = \varphi(1)x$ in \mathbb{R}^2 , so φ_q cannot be strictly convex. This contradiction proves that $r = 1$ and hence $K = L$. \square

Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. We recall from [5,23] that for $\varphi \in (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, the *Orlicz mixed volume* $V_\varphi(K, L)$ is defined by

$$V_\varphi(K, L) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi\left(\frac{h_L(u)}{h_K(u)}\right) h_K(u) dS(K, u). \quad (108)$$

The *Orlicz–Minkowski inequality* [5, Theorem 9.2] (see also [23, Theorem 2]) states that if $\varphi \in \mathcal{I}$ is convex, then

$$V_\varphi(K, L) \geq V_n(K) \varphi\left(\left(\frac{V_n(L)}{V_n(K)}\right)^{1/n}\right). \quad (109)$$

If φ is strictly convex, equality in (109) holds if and only if K and L are dilatates of each other. When $\varphi(t) = t$, we write $V_\varphi(K, L) = V_1(K, L)$ and retrieve from (109) *Minkowski's first inequality*

$$V_1(K, L) \geq V_n(K)^{(n-1)/n} V_n(L)^{1/n}. \quad (110)$$

Note that (110) actually holds for all $K, L \in \mathcal{K}^n$, with equality if and only if K and L lie in parallel hyperplanes or are homothetic; see [3, Theorem B.2.1] or [22, Theorem 6.2.1].

Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{D}$ and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$. We say that φ *behaves like t^n* if there is $r > 0$, $r \neq 1$, such that $\varphi(rt) = r^n\varphi(t)$ for $t > 0$. Of course, if $\varphi(t) = t^n$, then φ behaves like t^n , but there is a $\varphi \in \mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{D}$ that behaves like t^n such that $\varphi(t) \neq t^n$ for some $t > 0$. To see this, let $f(t) = t^n$ and define $\varphi(t)$ on $[1, 2]$, such that (i) φ is increasing and strictly convex, (ii) $\varphi(t) = f(t)$ at $t = 1$ and $t = 2$, (iii) $\varphi'_r(1) = f'(1)$ and $\varphi'_r(2) = f'(2)$, and (iv) $\varphi(t) < f(t)$ on $(1, 2)$. Then define φ on $[1/2, 1]$ by $\varphi(t) = \varphi(2t)/2^n$ and on $[2, 4]$ by $\varphi(t) = 2^n\varphi(t/2)$. It follows that φ is increasing and strictly convex on $[1/2, 1]$ and on $[2, 4]$, $\varphi(t) = f(t)$ at $t = 1/2$ and $t = 4$, $\varphi'_r(1/2) = \varphi'_r(1)/2^{n-1} = f'(1/2)$, $\varphi'_r(4) = 2^{n-1}\varphi'_r(2) = f'(4)$, and $\varphi(t) < f(t)$ on $(1/2, 1) \cup (2, 4)$. Moreover, $\varphi'_r(t) = \varphi'_r(t)$ at $t = 1$ and $t = 2$, so φ is increasing and strictly convex on $[1/2, 4]$. Continuing inductively, we define φ on $[1/2^m, 2^{m+1}]$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and hence on $(0, \infty)$, so that it is increasing and strictly convex, $\varphi(t) = t^n$ for $t = 1/2^m$ and $t = 2^m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\varphi(t/2) = 2^{-n}\varphi(t)$ for $t > 0$, but φ is not identically equal to t^n . This

construction for $r = 1/2$ (or, equivalently, $r = 2$) can be easily modified for other values of $r > 0, r \neq 1$.

The following result can be obtained from (109) and the argument in the proof of Corollary 8.3.

Corollary 8.4 *Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. Suppose that $\varphi \in \mathcal{I}$ is strictly convex and $V_\varphi(K, M) = V_\varphi(L, M)$ for all $M \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$. Then K and L are dilatates of each other. Moreover, $K = L$ unless φ behaves like t^n .*

Note that the restriction in the second statement of the previous theorem is necessary, since it is evident from (108) that if φ behaves like t^n , then for the corresponding $r \neq 1$, we have $V(K, M) = V(rK, M)$ for all $M \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.

Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, let $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$, and let $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$. In [21, (1.13), p. 91], the (p, q) -mixed volume $\tilde{V}_{p,q}(K, L, Q)$ was defined by setting $g = h_L^p$ in (39):

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{V}_{p,q}(K, L, Q) &= \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(u)^p d\tilde{C}_{p,q}(K, Q, u) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(\alpha_K(u))^p h_K(\alpha_K(u))^{-p} \rho_K(u)^q \rho_Q(u)^{n-q} du \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right)^p \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_Q(u)} \right)^q \rho_Q(u)^n du. \end{aligned} \quad (111)$$

Inspired by (111), we can consider the nonlinear Orlicz dual curvature functionals defined by

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi \left(\psi \left(\frac{f(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_Q(u)} \right)^n \right) \rho_Q(u)^n du,$$

where $\varphi, \psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ are continuous functions and $f \in C^+(S^{n-1})$. We can then take $f = h_L$ to define the (φ, ψ) -mixed volume

$$\tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(K, L, Q) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi \left(\psi \left(\frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_Q(u)} \right)^n \right) \rho_Q(u)^n du.$$

This is a natural generalization of (111) when $q \neq 0$, corresponding to taking $\varphi(t) = t^{q/n}$ and $\psi(t) = t^{np/q}$.

When $L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, the following result provides a common generalization of [5, Theorem 9.2], [6, Theorem 6.1] (see also [26, Theorem 2]), and [21, Theorem 7.4]. The first corresponds to taking $K = Q$ when φ is replaced by $\varphi \circ \psi$, the second corresponds to taking $K = L$, and the third is obtained by the choices of φ and ψ given in the previous paragraph. Note that in the latter case, for the convexity of φ and ψ we then require that $1 \leq q/n \leq p$, which is precisely the assumption made in [21].

Theorem 8.5 *Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$ and let $Q \in \mathcal{S}_{c+}^n$. If $\varphi, \psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ are increasing and convex, then*

$$\tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(K, L, Q) \geq \varphi \left(\frac{V_n(K)}{V_n(Q)} \psi \left(\left(\frac{V_n(L)}{V_n(K)} \right)^{1/n} \right) \right) V_n(Q). \quad (112)$$

If φ and ψ are strictly convex, equality holds if and only if K, L , and Q are dilatates of each other.

Proof Setting $Q = K$ and $p = 1$ in [21, (7.6), Proposition 7.2], (111), and (39), we have, for any $q \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(K, L) &= \tilde{V}_{1,q}(K, L, K) \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} h_L(u) d\tilde{C}_{1,q}(K, K, u) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \rho_K(u)^n du. \end{aligned} \quad (113)$$

We use Jensen's inequality [6, Proposition 2.2] twice, once with φ and once with ψ , Minkowski's first inequality (110), and (113) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(K, L, Q)}{V_n(Q)} &= \frac{1}{nV_n(Q)} \int_{S^{n-1}} \varphi \left(\psi \left(\frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_Q(u)} \right)^n \right) \rho_Q(u)^n du \\ &\geq \varphi \left(\frac{1}{nV_n(Q)} \int_{S^{n-1}} \psi \left(\frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_K(u)}{\rho_Q(u)} \right)^n \rho_Q(u)^n du \right) \\ &= \varphi \left(\frac{V_n(K)}{V_n(Q)} \cdot \frac{1}{nV_n(K)} \int_{S^{n-1}} \psi \left(\frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \right) \rho_K(u)^n du \right) \\ &\geq \varphi \left(\frac{V_n(K)}{V_n(Q)} \psi \left(\frac{1}{nV_n(K)} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{h_L(\alpha_K(u))}{h_K(\alpha_K(u))} \rho_K(u)^n du \right) \right) \\ &= \varphi \left(\frac{V_n(K)}{V_n(Q)} \psi \left(\frac{V_1(K, L)}{V_n(K)} \right) \right) \\ &\geq \varphi \left(\frac{V_n(K)}{V_n(Q)} \psi \left(\left(\frac{V_n(L)}{V_n(K)} \right)^{1/n} \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

as required.

Suppose that φ and ψ are strictly convex and that equality holds in (112). Then equality holds throughout the previous display. As in the proof of [5, Lemma 9.1], equalities in Minkowski's first inequality and in Jensen's inequality with ψ implies that K and L are dilatates of each other. Then equality in Jensen's inequality with φ implies that K and Q are dilatates of each other. \square

We omit the proof of the following corollary, which is again similar to that of Corollary 8.3.

Corollary 8.6 *Let $K, L \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$, and suppose that $\varphi, \psi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ are increasing and strictly convex. If $\tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(K, M, Q) = \tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(L, M, Q)$ for $M = \alpha K$, $\alpha > 0$, $Q = K$ and for $M = \alpha L$, $\alpha > 0$, $Q = L$, then K and L are dilatates of each other. Moreover, $K = L$ unless ψ behaves like t^n . If ψ behaves like t^n with $\psi(rt) = r^n \psi(t)$, $t > 0$, for some $r > 0$, then $\tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(K, M, Q) = \tilde{V}_{\varphi,\psi}(rK, M, Q)$ for all $K, M, Q \in \mathcal{K}_{(o)}^n$.*

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