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## Some Geometric Inequalities For The Holmes-Thompson Definitions Of Volume And Surface Area In Minkowski Spaces

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**Abstract:**

Let  $\epsilon_d$  be the volume of the  $d$ -dimensional standard Euclidean unit ball. In standard Euclidean space the ratio of the surface area of the unit ball to the volume is equal to the dimension of the space. In Minkowski space (finite dimensional Banach space) where the volume has been normalized according to the Holmes-Thompson definition the ratio is known to lie between  $\frac{d\epsilon_d}{2\epsilon_{d-1}}$  and  $\frac{d^2\epsilon_d}{2\epsilon_{d-1}}$ . We show that when  $d = 2$  the lower bound is 2 and equality is achieved if and only if Minkowski space is affinely equivalent to Euclidean, i.e., the unit ball is an ellipse. Stronger criteria involving the inner and outer radii is also obtained for the 2-dimension spaces. In the higher dimensions we discuss the relationship of the Petty's conjecture to the case for equality in the lower limit.



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