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The volume product of convex bodies with many hyperplane symmetries

F. Barthe and M. Fradelizi

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Abstract

Mahler's conjecture predicts a sharp lower bound on the volume of the polar of a convex body in terms of its volume. We confirm the conjecture for convex bodies with many hyperplane symmetries in the following sense: their hyperplanes of symmetries have a one-point intersection. Moreover, we obtain improved sharp lower bounds for classes of convex bodies which are invariant by certain reflection groups, namely direct products of the isometry groups of regular polytopes.

Mathematic Subject Classification: 52A20; 52A40; 52A38; 52B15; 46B10

1 Introduction

We work in \mathbb{R}^n equipped with its canonical Euclidean structure. The scalar product is denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and the norm by $|\cdot|$. Let K be a convex body in \mathbb{R}^n . For $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the polar body of K with respect to z is defined by

$$K^z = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n; \langle y - z, x - z \rangle \leq 1 \text{ for every } x \in K\}.$$

We write K° for $z = 0$, which should not be confused with $\text{Int}(K)$, the interior of K . In what follows, the volume of a convex set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is denoted by $|K|_n$ and simply $|K|$ when there is no ambiguity. The volume product of K is by definition

$$\mathcal{P}(K) := \inf_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} |K| |K^z|.$$

It is known (see [15]) that the above infimum is achieved for a unique point, called the Santaló point of K and denoted by $s(K)$. The volume product and the Santaló point are affine-invariant in the sense that for every non singular affine transform A , one has $\mathcal{P}(AK) = \mathcal{P}(K)$ and $s(AK) = As(K)$. Hence if there are affine maps which fix K globally and whose only common fixed point is the origin then $s(K) = 0$ and $\mathcal{P}(K) = |K| |K^\circ|$. This is the case in particular if K is origin-symmetric (*i.e.* $K = -K$). A celebrated result of Blaschke ([1] for $n = 2$ or 3) and Santaló ([24] for general n) asserts that among n -dimensional convex bodies, the Euclidean ball has maximal volume product. The so-called Mahler's conjecture (see [12]) asserts that, among convex bodies having a center of symmetry, the volume product should be minimal for the cube (and also for its dual and for some combinations of the two sets, see the end of section 5 for more details), equivalently, the conjecture predicts that for such a convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$|K| |K^\circ| \geq |B_1^n| |B_\infty^n| = \frac{4^n}{n!},$$

where $B_\infty^n = [-1, 1]^n$ and for $p \in (0, \infty)$, $B_p^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \sum |x_i|^p \leq 1\}$. A corresponding question asks if among general convex bodies the volume product is minimal for simplices: is it true that for every convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and every $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the following inequality holds

$$|K| |K^z| \geq |\Delta_n| |(\Delta_n)^\circ| = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n!)^2},$$

where Δ_n is a regular simplex in \mathbb{R}^n , with 0 as center of mass.

The conjectures were fully confirmed in dimension 2 by Mahler [13]. A few positive results were obtained in arbitrary dimension. The symmetric version of the conjecture was established for unconditional bodies by Saint Raymond [23] (see also Meyer [14] for a simple proof). Recall that a convex body in \mathbb{R}^n is called unconditional if for all choices of signs $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \in \{-1, 1\}$ we have

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in K \implies (\varepsilon_1 x_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n x_n) \in K.$$

Equivalently, $S_i(K) = K$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ where S_i denotes the orthogonal symmetry with respect to the coordinate hyperplane $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; x_i = 0\}$. The conjecture was proved by Reisner [21] for zonoids (see also [8] for a simple proof) and by Meyer and Reisner [17] for polytopes with less than $n + 3$ vertices. For convex bodies close, in Banach-Mazur distance, to the cube (resp. to the simplex) the inequalities were established by Nazarov, Petrov, Ryabogin and Zvavitch [19] (resp. by Kim and Reisner [10]).

An asymptotic version of the conjectures was also considered. Bourgain and Milman [2] established that there is a universal constant $c > 0$ such that for every integer $n \geq 1$ and every convex body K in \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$\mathcal{P}(K)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \frac{c}{n}.$$

Other proofs were given by Pisier [20] and more recently by Kuperberg [11] and Nazarov [18].

Functional versions of Mahler's conjectures were also investigated by the second author and Meyer [5, 6, 7].

The aim of the present paper is to confirm Mahler's conjecture under rather general symmetry assumptions and to improve the conjectured bound in certain cases. The idea of the proof is to adapt Meyer's argument [14] for unconditional convex bodies to the case of more general symmetry assumptions.

To state our results more precisely, we need to introduce some notations. We denote the orthogonal group (the set of linear isometries of \mathbb{R}^n) by $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For a subset $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we define the group of linear isometries of A as $\mathcal{O}(A) = \{g \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n); g(A) = A\}$. Also $\text{span}(A)$, $\text{conv}(A)$ and $\text{pos}(A)$ denote respectively the smallest vector space, the smallest convex set and the smallest convex cone containing A . Given a vector subspace $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, P_E stands for the orthogonal projection onto E and $S_E = 2P_E - \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ for the orthogonal symmetry with respect to E . The orthogonal symmetry with respect to a hyperplane is also called a reflection. Eventually, if a group G acts on \mathbb{R}^n , $\text{Fix}(G) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \forall g \in G, gx = x\}$ is the set of points which are fixed by the whole group.

The main results of this article are contained in the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let $n \geq 2$ and $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex body.*

(i) *If $\mathcal{O}(K)$ contains $\mathcal{O}(P)$ for some regular polytope P in \mathbb{R}^n then $\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(P)$ with equality if and only if K is a dilate of P or P° .*

(ii) *If $\mathcal{O}(K)$ contains $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$ for some regular polytopes or Euclidean balls P_1 in $\mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \dots, P_k$ in \mathbb{R}^{n_k} , with $n_1 + \dots + n_k = n$ then $\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(P_1 \times \dots \times P_k)$.*

(iii) *If $\mathcal{O}(K)$ contains m reflections S_{H_1}, \dots, S_{H_m} with respect to m hyperplanes H_1, \dots, H_m such that $\bigcap_{i=1}^m H_i = \{0\}$ then $\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(\Delta_n)$, with equality if and only if K is a simplex.*

Section 2 is devoted to convex sets in the plane. We establish the sharp lower bounds under symmetry assumptions and prove that regular polygons play an extremal role. This study allows to put forward some of the key ingredients which will be crucial in higher dimensions. In particular, the method requires an essential partition of the convex body K of the form $K = \bigcup_i K \cap C_i$ where the sets C_i are convex cones with the property that any point $y \in C_i$ is "normed" by a point of $K \cap C_i$ in the following sense

$$\sup_{x \in K \cap C_i} \langle y, x \rangle = \sup_{x \in K} \langle y, x \rangle.$$

Section 3 shows how to ensure this property when a convex body K in arbitrary dimension has many symmetries. Section 4 deals with regular polytopes. The main result there is that a convex body having the same symmetries as a regular polytope has a larger volume product. This is a warm-up for Section 5 where a similar statement is established for convex bodies which are invariant by the direct product of the isometry groups of regular polytopes. Section 6 deduces from the result of Section 5 that Mahler's conjecture is indeed true for convex bodies having enough hyperplane symmetries. The classification of reflection groups plays a crucial role here. In section 7, we deduce Mahler's conjecture for some bodies of revolution, equivalently we establish functional forms of Mahler's conjecture for concave functions having many symmetries. The final section collects remarks and further questions.

2 In the plane

Given a convex body containing the origin in its interior, a natural strategy in order to evaluate $|K||K^\circ|$ is to divide the plane into convex cones with apex at the origin and to work separately in each cone. This is possible only when K meets the boundary of the cone in a certain way, as the next statement shows.

Proposition 2. *Let $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ and u_1, u_2 be unit vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 with angle α , i.e. $\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = \cos \alpha$. Denote by $C := \text{pos}(u_1, u_2)$ the positive convex cone generated by u_1, u_2 . Let $C_i := \mathbb{R}^+ u_i$ and P_i the orthogonal projection onto $\mathbb{R}u_i$. Let K be a convex body containing the origin in its interior, with the property that*

$$K \cap C_i = P_i(K) \cap C_i.$$

Then

$$|K \cap C|_2 |K^\circ \cap C|_2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \left(2 - \left(\frac{|K \cap C_1|_1}{|K \cap C_2|_1} + \frac{|K \cap C_2|_1}{|K \cap C_1|_1} \right) \cos \alpha \right),$$

with equality if and only if $K \cap C = \text{conv}(0, \lambda_1 u_1, \lambda_2 u_2)$ or $K \cap C = \{x \in C; \langle x, u_1 \rangle \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \text{ and } \langle x, u_2 \rangle \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_2}\}$ for some $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$ such that $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \cos \alpha$ and $\lambda_2 \geq \lambda_1 \cos \alpha$.

Proof. First let us comment on our hypothesis. Let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$ such that $K \cap C_i = [0, \lambda_i u_i]$. The hypothesis $P_i(K) \cap C_i = K \cap C_i = [0, \lambda_i u_i]$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ is equivalent to

$$[0, \lambda_i u_i] \subset K \subset \{x; \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq \lambda_i\}.$$

Since, for $j \neq i \in \{1, 2\}$, $\lambda_j u_j \in K$, we get that $\langle \lambda_j u_j, u_i \rangle \leq \lambda_i$ hence $\lambda_j \cos \alpha \leq \lambda_i$. Moreover taking polars, notice that the preceding inclusions are also equivalent to

$$\left[0, \frac{u_i}{\lambda_i}\right] \subset K^\circ \subset \{x; \langle x, \lambda_i u_i \rangle \leq 1\}$$

and thus to $P_i(K^\circ) \cap C_i = K^\circ \cap C_i = [0, u_i/\lambda_i]$. Let v_1, v_2 be the inner (unit) normal vectors to the edges of C so that $C = \{x; \langle x, v_i \rangle \geq 0, i = 1, 2\}$. We follow the argument of Meyer [14]. For every $x \in K \cap C$

$$|K \cap C| \geq \sum_{i=1}^2 |\text{conv}(x, K \cap C_i)| = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{|K \cap C_i| \langle x, v_i \rangle}{2} = \frac{\langle x, \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 \rangle}{2}.$$

This implies that the vector

$$y_0 := \frac{\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2}{2|K \cap C|} = \frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \cos \alpha)u_1 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \cos \alpha)u_2}{2|K \cap C| \sin \alpha},$$

verifies $\langle x, y_0 \rangle \leq 1$ for all $x \in K \cap C$. In order to continue the argument we need to establish that $y_0 \in K^\circ \cap C$. Since $\lambda_j \cos \alpha \leq \lambda_i$ for $i \neq j \in \{1, 2\}$, we already know that $y_0 \in C$.

Next let us check that $y_0 \in K^\circ$. Since $\sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y_0 \rangle \leq 1$, we are done if we prove that for all $y \in C$,

$$\sup_{x \in K \setminus C} \langle x, y \rangle \leq \sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle.$$

Since $K \subset \{x; \max_{i=1,2} \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq \lambda_i\}$, we have

$$K \setminus C \subset \{x; x \notin C, \max_{i=1,2} \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq \lambda_i\} = C^\circ \cup S_1 \cup S_2,$$

where $C^\circ = \{x; \forall y \in C, \langle x, y \rangle \leq 0\}$ is the dual cone of C and S_1 and S_2 are two half-slabs defined by

$$S_i = \{x; \langle x, u_i \rangle \in [0, \lambda_i] \text{ and } \langle x, v_i \rangle \leq 0\} = \{\lambda u_i - \mu v_i; \lambda \in [0, \lambda_i], \mu \geq 0\}.$$

Let $y \in C$ be fixed. Then $\langle v_i, y \rangle \geq 0$ hence $\sup_{x \in S_i} \langle x, y \rangle \leq \max(0, \langle \lambda_i u_i, y \rangle)$. Thus we deduce that

$$\sup_{x \in K \setminus C} \langle x, y \rangle \leq \max(0, \langle \lambda_1 u_1, y \rangle, \langle \lambda_2 u_2, y \rangle) = \sup\{\langle x, y \rangle; x \in \text{conv}(0, \lambda_1 u_1, \lambda_2 u_2)\} \leq \sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle.$$

Therefore $y_0 \in K^\circ \cap C$ and we can reproduce the above reasoning to deduce

$$|K^\circ \cap C| \geq \sum_{i=1}^2 |\text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)| = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{|K^\circ \cap C_i| \langle y_0, v_i \rangle}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \langle y_0, \frac{v_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{v_2}{\lambda_2} \rangle.$$

Using the definition of y_0 and $\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = -\cos \alpha$, the previous inequality gives

$$4|K \cap C| |K^\circ \cap C| \geq 2 - \cos \alpha \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right).$$

This proves the inequality. Now let us establish the equality case. If there is equality then

$$K^\circ \cap C = \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_1, K^\circ \cap C_2) = \text{conv} \left(0, y_0, \frac{u_1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{u_2}{\lambda_2} \right) \quad \text{where} \quad y_0 := \frac{\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2}{2|K \cap C|}.$$

Defining the sets $T = \text{conv}(0, u_1/\lambda_1, u_2/\lambda_2)$ and $Q = \{y \in C; \langle \lambda_i u_i, y \rangle \leq 1, i = 1, 2\}$ and using the hypothesis, we have $T \subset K^\circ \cap C = \text{conv}(T, y_0) \subset Q$. Our aim is to prove that $K^\circ \cap C$ is either equal to T or Q . Since, as noticed at the beginning of the proof, our hypothesis is symmetric between K and K° , we can exchange their role and we get that

$$K \cap C = \text{conv}(0, x_0, \lambda_1 u_1, \lambda_2 u_2), \quad \text{where} \quad x_0 = \frac{1}{2|K^\circ \cap C|} \left(\frac{v_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{v_2}{\lambda_2} \right).$$

Since for every $y \in C$, $\sup_{x \in K} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle$, it follows that

$$K^\circ \cap C = \{y \in C; \langle x_0, y \rangle \leq 1, \langle \lambda_i u_i, y \rangle \leq 1, i = 1, 2\} = Q \cap \{y; \langle x_0, y \rangle \leq 1\}.$$

Therefore $K^\circ \cap C$ doesn't have any vertex in the interior of Q . This implies that y_0 is in T or for some $i \in \{1, 2\}$, $\langle \lambda_i u_i, y_0 \rangle = 1$. In the first case, we get $K^\circ \cap C = T$, in the second case, using the definition of y_0 , we get $|K \cap C| = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \sin \alpha}{2} = |\text{conv}(0, \lambda_1 u_1, \lambda_2 u_2)|$, hence $K \cap C = \text{conv}(0, \lambda_1 u_1, \lambda_2 u_2)$. \square

Corollary 3. *Under the hypotheses of the previous proposition the inequality*

$$|K \cap C|_2 |K^\circ \cap C|_2 \geq \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

is valid provided $\alpha \in [\pi/2, \pi)$ or $|K \cap C_1|_1 = |K \cap C_2|_1$. Moreover there is equality if and only if $K \cap C = \lambda \text{conv}(0, u_1, u_2)$ or $K \cap C = \{x \in C; \langle x, \lambda u_i \rangle \leq 1, i = 1, 2\}$, for some $\lambda > 0$.

Proof. If $\alpha \in [\pi/2, \pi)$ then $-\cos \alpha \geq 0$ and we may apply Proposition 2 and the arithmetic mean-geometric mean inequality $\left(\frac{|K \cap C_1|}{|K \cap C_2|} + \frac{|K \cap C_2|}{|K \cap C_1|}\right)/2 \geq 1$. The equality case follows immediately. \square

Let us set $w(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$. For $m \geq 3$ we consider the regular polygon with m vertices and unit circumcircle:

$$\mathcal{C}_m := \text{conv} \left\{ w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right); k = 0, \dots, m-1 \right\}.$$

Note that

$$\mathcal{C}_m^\circ = \left\{ x; \left\langle x, w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right) \right\rangle \leq 1; k = 0, \dots, m-1 \right\}$$

is also a regular polytope (obtained by rotating and dilating \mathcal{C}_m).

Proposition 4. *Let K be a convex subset of \mathbb{R}^2 such that $\mathcal{C}_m \subset K \subset \mathcal{C}_m^\circ$, then*

$$|K| |K^\circ| \geq |\mathcal{C}_m| |\mathcal{C}_m^\circ| = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_m),$$

with equality if and only if K is \mathcal{C}_m or \mathcal{C}_m° .

Proof. For $L = \mathcal{C}_m$ or $L = \mathcal{C}_m^\circ$, note that

$$L \cap \mathbb{R}_+ w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right) = P_{\mathbb{R}w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right)}(L) \cap \mathbb{R}_+ w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right) = \left[0, w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right)\right],$$

is valid. Hence it is inherited by K . For each $k = 0, \dots, m-1$ we consider the cone

$$C(k) := \text{pos} \left(w\left(\frac{2k\pi}{m}\right), w\left(\frac{2(k+1)\pi}{m}\right) \right)$$

with angle $\alpha = 2\pi/m$. In view of the previous remark and since the two sections of K with the sides of the cone have the same measure, we may apply the later corollary to get:

$$|K \cap C(k)| |K^\circ \cap C(k)| \geq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

with equality if and only if $K \cap C(k)$ is $\mathcal{C}_m \cap C(k)$ or $\mathcal{C}_m^\circ \cap C(k)$. Next, applying the arithmetic mean-geometric mean inequality

$$\begin{aligned} |K| |K^\circ| &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} |K \cap C(k)| \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} |K^\circ \cap C(k)| \right) \\ &\geq m^2 \left(\prod_{k=0}^{m-1} |K \cap C(k)| |K^\circ \cap C(k)| \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \\ &\geq m^2 \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_m). \end{aligned}$$

And if there is equality then $|K \cap C(k)|$ is independent of k . Therefore K is \mathcal{C}_m or \mathcal{C}_m° . \square

As a consequence, we obtain a sharp lower bound on the volume product of planar convex sets with a rotation invariance.

Corollary 5. *Let K be a convex subset of \mathbb{R}^2 which is invariant by the linear rotation of angle $\frac{2\pi}{m}$, where $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is at least 3. Then*

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_m),$$

with equality if and only if $K = \lambda U \mathcal{C}_m$, for some $\lambda > 0$ and some isometry $U \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

Proof. From the rotation invariance $\mathcal{P}(K) = |K| |K^\circ|$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $w(0)$ is the point with maximal norm in K . Hence $[0, w(0)] \subset K \subset \{x; \langle x, w(0) \rangle \leq 1\}$, by rotation invariance, this is true if we replace $w(0)$ by $w(2k\pi/m)$. Hence $\mathcal{C}_m \subset K \subset \mathcal{C}_m^\circ$. We conclude with the previous proposition. \square

Remark 1. The above statement is of interest when $m \geq 5$ only. Indeed in dimension 2, it is known from Mahler [13] that the triangle \mathcal{C}_3 has minimal volume product, whereas the square \mathcal{C}_4 has minimal volume product among sets having a center of symmetry.

Remark 2. We collect here useful information for further use. First note that for all integer $m \geq 3$, the regular polygon \mathcal{C}_m is invariant by the reflection with respect to the x -axis. Note that $\mathcal{C}_m = -\mathcal{C}_m$ if and only if m is even. Hence if m is even, \mathcal{C}_m is invariant also by the reflection with respect to the y -axis; it is therefore unconditional. Eventually we observe that $m \mapsto \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_m)$ is an increasing function. Indeed, the above formula gives

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_m) = m^2 \frac{1 - \cos(2\pi/m)}{2} = (m \sin(\pi/m))^2$$

and the function $x \mapsto \sin(x)/x$ is positive and decreasing on $[0, \pi)$.

Remark 3. After we had finished this work, we learned from Meyer that he and Böröczky, Makai and Reisner have some similar results for the volume product of planar convex bodies in a paper in progress.

3 Preliminaries in arbitrary dimension

It is natural to ask about bodies of minimal volume product under various invariance assumptions, in higher dimensions. An important technical step in the previous section was to divide the convex set K under study according to a collection of convex cones having the property that for all $y \in C$, $\sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in K} \langle x, y \rangle$. For the sake of shortness we will sometimes say that C has *the norming property* for K . The goal of this section is to provide such good cones when K has a large group of isometries. Our argument is inspired by the elementary observation that when K is invariant by a hyperplane symmetry S_H then $K \cap H = P_H(K)$. Nevertheless more work is needed as we will have to consider cones with empty interior. Our main result in this section is the following proposition.

Proposition 6. *Let G be a finite subgroup of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let v_1, \dots, v_m be m unit vectors in \mathbb{R}^n such that $S_{v_i^\perp} \in G$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$. Assume that the cone*

$$D := \bigcap_{i=1}^m \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \langle x, v_i \rangle \geq 0\}$$

is n -dimensional. Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a G -invariant convex body containing the origin. If C is a facial cone of D or if $C = D$ then $P_C K = K \cap C$ and C has the norming property for K : for all $y \in C$,

$$\sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in K} \langle x, y \rangle.$$

In order to prove Proposition 6 we first establish some lemmata. The following basic fact gives a sufficient condition for ensuring the norming property of general cones.

Lemma 7. *Let C be a closed convex cone and K be a convex set. Let P_C denote the projection onto C . If $P_C K \subset K$ (or equivalently $P_C K = K \cap C$) then for all $y \in C$,*

$$\sup_{x \in K} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle.$$

Proof. Recall that P_Cx is the unique closest point to x in C . Classically using convexity, the closest point property gives for y in C and $t \in (0, 1)$,

$$|x - P_Cx|^2 \leq |x - ((1-t)P_Cx + ty)|^2.$$

Expanding and letting t to zero gives the characteristic property $\langle x - P_Cx, y - P_Cx \rangle \leq 0$. Since C is a cone, this has to be satisfied when y is replaced by ty for any $t > 0$. This implies that $\langle x - P_Cx, y \rangle \leq 0$ or

$$\langle x, y \rangle \leq \langle P_Cx, y \rangle.$$

Hence if $x \in K$, our hypothesis ensures that $P_Cx \in K$. Hence for all $y \in C$, we have found a point in C with a bigger scalar product with y than x . \square

We note in the next lemma that the property $P_CK \subset K$ can be guaranteed by the stability of K under orthogonal projections onto the vector spaces appearing in the facial structure of C .

Lemma 8. *Let C be a convex cone of dimension d , in \mathbb{R}^n , with $2 \leq d \leq n$, and K be a convex set containing the origin. Let \mathcal{E} be the family of vector spaces spanned by all the faces of C (of dimension 1 to $d-1$). If for all $E \in \mathcal{E}$, we have $P_EK = K \cap E$ then $P_CK = K \cap C$.*

Proof. Let $x \in K$. If $x \in C$ we have nothing to prove. So assume $x \notin C$. Hence $P_Cx \in \partial C$. If $P_Cx = 0$ we are done. If $P_Cx \neq 0$, let F be the k -face of C containing P_Cx and of minimal dimension $k \geq 1$. Let $E := \text{span}(F)$. By minimality of F , P_Cx belongs to the relative interior of F (with respect to E). Hence the closest point property of P_Cx implies actually that $x - P_Cx$ is orthogonal to all the directions in E . This means that $P_Cx = P_Ex$. Since we have assumed that $P_EK \subset K$, we conclude that $P_Cx \in K$. \square

The next statement allows to verify the hypotheses of the latter lemma from properties of the isometry group of a convex body. Given a group G acting on \mathbb{R}^n , recall that $\text{Fix}(G) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \forall g \in G, gx = x\}$.

Lemma 9. *Let E be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Let G be a finite subgroup of the orthogonal group $O(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that*

$$\text{Fix}\left(\left\{g \in G; g|_E = \text{Id}_E\right\}\right) = E.$$

Then any G -invariant convex set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfies $P_EK = K \cap E$.

Proof. Start from $x \in K$. Our goal is to show that P_Ex is in K . Let G' be the subgroup of G composed of the isometries which leave E pointwise invariant. Let $h := \frac{1}{\text{card}(G')} \sum_{g \in G'} g$. Since $x \in K$ and K is invariant by G , $gx \in K$ hence by convexity

$$hx = \frac{1}{\text{card}(G')} \sum_{g \in G'} gx \in K.$$

We are done if $h = P_E$. This is what we check next.

By definition it is obvious that $h|_E = \text{Id}_E$. Also any isometry $g \in G'$ satisfies $g|_E = \text{Id}_E$ hence $g(E^\perp) \subset E^\perp$ and consequently $h(E^\perp) \subset E^\perp$. In order to prove that $h = P_E$ it suffices to show that $\text{Im}(h) \subset E$. Let $y \in \text{Im}(h)$ and u such that $y = h(u)$. Then by the group property, for any $g_0 \in G'$

$$g_0y = g_0h(u) = \frac{1}{\text{card}(G')} \sum_{g \in G'} g_0g(u) = \frac{1}{\text{card}(G')} \sum_{g' \in G'} g'(u) = h(u) = y.$$

Hence $y \in \text{Fix}(G')$. Our hypothesis yields $y \in E$ as required. \square

Proof of Proposition 6. In view of Lemmata 7, 8 and 9, it is enough to show that for all facial cones C of D (of any dimension $1 \leq d \leq n - 1$), the space $E := \text{span}(C)$ satisfies that

$$\text{Fix} \left(\left\{ g \in G; g|_E = \text{Id}_E \right\} \right) \subset E.$$

Since C is a d -dimensional face of D , it is the intersection of D with $n - d$ hyperplanes taken among the family $(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \langle x, v_i \rangle = 0\})_{i=1}^m$. It follows that there exists a subset I_E of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ of cardinality $n - d$ such that

$$E = \bigcap_{i \in I_E} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \langle x, v_i \rangle = 0\}.$$

Consequently, for all $i \in I_E$, $S_{v_i^\perp}$ leaves E pointwise invariant. Hence

$$\text{Fix} \left(\left\{ g \in G; g|_E = \text{Id}_E \right\} \right) \subset \text{Fix} \left(\{S_{v_i^\perp}; i \in I_E\} \right) = \bigcap_{i \in I_E} v_i^\perp = E,$$

as required. \square

Remark 4. In the results of this section, the finiteness assumption on the groups G could be replaced by compactness. We would average according to the Haar probability measure instead of the counting measure.

4 Regular polytopes

Corollary 5 about regular polygons suggests the following question: if K has the same symmetries as a regular convex polytope, does it have a bigger volume product? The aim of this section is to show that it is indeed the case:

Theorem 10. *Let P be a regular polytope in \mathbb{R}^n centered at the origin and let $\mathcal{O}(P)$ be its isometry group. Let K be an $\mathcal{O}(P)$ -invariant convex body in \mathbb{R}^n . Then*

$$\mathcal{P}(K) = |K||K^\circ| \geq |P||P^\circ| = \mathcal{P}(P),$$

with equality if and only if K is a dilate of P or a dilate of P° .

Let us first recall what is a regular polytope (see [3], [4] and [9]). To do this, we first need the definition of a flag. A *flag* of a polytope P in \mathbb{R}^n is an n -tuple $\mathcal{F} = (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{n-1})$, where F_0 is a vertex of P , F_1 is an edge of P containing F_0 , and for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n - 1\}$ F_k is a k -dimensional face of P containing F_{k-1} . A polytope P in \mathbb{R}^n of dimension n is *regular* if for every two flags \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' of P there exists an element $g \in \mathcal{O}(P)$ such that $g(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}'$.

From this definition, one may deduce a few useful facts: for every $0 \leq k \leq n - 1$, the k -faces of a regular polytope are regular and isometric. Since the center of gravity of P is fixed by $\mathcal{O}(P)$, every vertices of P are on the same sphere centered at the center of gravity. Notice that any linear isometry g of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is uniquely determined by its image on a flag not containing the origin. Moreover, for any two adjacent facets F and F' of P , *i.e.* such that $F \cap F'$ is a $(n - 2)$ -face, consider the flags $\mathcal{F} = (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{n-3}, F \cap F', F)$ and $\mathcal{F}' = (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{n-3}, F \cap F', F')$, where $(F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{n-3})$ is a flag of $F \cap F'$. Then there is $g \in \mathcal{O}(P)$ such that $g(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}'$. Thus $H := \text{span}(F \cap F')$ is fixed by g , therefore g is the reflection σ_H with respect to the hyperplane H and one has $\sigma_H(F) = F'$.

Let us discuss the interest of Theorem 10. Notice that the property of being a regular polytope is in fact very restrictive. In dimension 2, there are infinitely many regular polygons, as explained in section 2, but in all dimension $n \geq 3$, the list is rather short: five regular polytopes in dimension 3, six regular polytopes in dimension 4 and only three regular polytopes in dimension $n \geq 5$ as was shown by the classification of regular polytopes established by Coxeter [3]. Moreover, the case of the cube and cross-polytope, dual of each other, follows from the reverse Santaló inequality for unconditional bodies of Saint Raymond [23], which

actually have less symmetries. Thus the interest of Theorem 10 lies in the remaining cases: the simplex in all dimensions $n \geq 3$, the dodecahedron and the icosahedron (dual of each other) in dimension 3 and the 24-cell $\text{conv}(B_1^4, \frac{1}{2}B_\infty^4)$, the 120-cell and 600-cell in 4 dimensions (the latter two being also dual of each other). We shall treat these cases altogether without using the classification of regular polytopes.

The strategy will be to divide K according to the cones generated by the facets of P and to adapt Meyer's argument of [14] in this context. This will naturally lead to study the intersection of K and its polar with the cones generated by all k -faces of P , for all k . The following lemma gathers the geometric conditions that allow to estimate the volume product in a k -dimensional cone, in terms of the volume products in its facets when the situation is symmetric enough. This is the heart of the argument of [14].

Lemma 11. *Let K be a convex body in \mathbb{R}^n with $0 \in K$. Let $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, C be a $(k+1)$ -dimensional polyhedral convex cone in \mathbb{R}^n and C_1, \dots, C_m be the k -faces of C . For $1 \leq i \leq m$, let $v_i \in \text{span}(C)$ be the unit vector normal to C_i in such a way that $\langle x, v_i \rangle \geq 0, \forall x \in C$. Let us assume that*

1. *The quantities $|K \cap C_i|_k$ and $|K^\circ \cap C_i|_k$ do not depend on the value of i .*
2. *The vector $w := \sum_{i=1}^m v_i$ lies in C .*
3. *For all $y \in C$, $\sup_{x \in K} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle$.*

Let $x_0 = \frac{|K^\circ \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1}} w$ and $y_0 = \frac{|K \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|K \cap C|_{k+1}} w$. Then $y_0 \in K^\circ \cap C$ and

$$|K \cap C|_{k+1} |K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1} \geq |K \cap C_1|_k |K^\circ \cap C_1|_k \frac{|w|^2}{(k+1)^2}, \quad (1)$$

with equality in (1) if and only if $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)$. Moreover any $y \in K^\circ \cap C$, satisfies $\langle y, x_0 \rangle \leq 1$ with equality if and only if $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y, K^\circ \cap C_i)$.

Proof. For any $x \in K \cap C$, we have

$$|K \cap C|_{k+1} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m |\text{conv}(x, K \cap C_i)|_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|K \cap C_i|_k \langle x, v_i \rangle}{k+1} = \frac{|K \cap C_1|_k}{k+1} \langle x, w \rangle,$$

where $w = \sum_{i=1}^m v_i$. This means that $\langle x, y_0 \rangle \leq 1$ for all $x \in K \cap C$. Since $y_0 \in C$ it follows that $\sup_{z \in K} \langle z, y_0 \rangle = \sup_{x \in K \cap C} \langle x, y_0 \rangle \leq 1$. This allows us to conclude that $y_0 \in K^\circ \cap C$. Hence we may apply the preceding dissection argument for K° and the point y_0 . This leads to

$$|K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m |\text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)|_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|K^\circ \cap C_i|_k \langle y_0, v_i \rangle}{k+1} = \frac{|K^\circ \cap C_1|_k}{k+1} \langle y_0, w \rangle,$$

Substituting the expression of y_0 yields

$$|K \cap C|_{k+1} |K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1} \geq |K \cap C_1|_k |K^\circ \cap C_1|_k \frac{|w|^2}{(k+1)^2},$$

with equality if and only if $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)$. Applying the above argument to any $y \in K^\circ \cap C$ instead of y_0 , we get that $\langle y, x_0 \rangle \leq 1$ with equality if and only if $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y, K^\circ \cap C_i)$. \square

Next we show how this applies to bodies with the symmetries of a regular polytope.

Lemma 12. Let $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a regular polytope with barycenter at the origin and let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an $\mathcal{O}(P)$ -invariant convex body. Let $0 \leq k \leq n-1$, F be a k -face of P and $C = \text{pos}(F)$.

If $k \neq 0$, let C_1, \dots, C_m be the k -faces of C . Let v_i be the unit normal vector to $\text{span}(C_i)$ (within $\text{span}(C)$) pointing in the direction of C . Then

$$|K \cap C|_{k+1} |K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1} \geq |K \cap C_1|_k |K^\circ \cap C_1|_k \frac{|\sum_i v_i|^2}{(k+1)^2}$$

and there is equality if and only if $K \cap C$ is homothetic to $P \cap C$ or $P^\circ \cap C$.

If $k = 0$ then $|K \cap C|_1 |K^\circ \cap C|_1 = 1$.

Proof. The proof being a bit long we shall divide it in three steps.

Step 1: the inequality. Notice first that since P is regular, for any $0 \leq \ell \leq n-1$, any two ℓ -faces of P are isometric by an element of $\mathcal{O}(P)$ and so are the cones D_1 and D_2 that they generate. Since K is $\mathcal{O}(P)$ -invariant, $K \cap D_1$ and $K \cap D_2$ are isometric, in particular they have the same $(\ell+1)$ -volume. Moreover for every $g \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, if $K = gK$ then by polarity $K^\circ = (gK)^\circ = (g^*)^{-1}K^\circ = gK^\circ$. Hence, K and K° have the same isometry group. Therefore the same is true for K° .

Applying Proposition 6 for $G = \mathcal{O}(P)$ and for the cone generated by a facet of P , we deduce that for any cone D generated by any face of P one has $P_D(K) = K \cap D$ and D has the norming property for K : for all $y \in D$, $\sup_{x \in K} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in K \cap D} \langle x, y \rangle$.

First, we treat the case $k = 0$: F is a vertex u of P and $C = \text{pos}(F) = \mathbb{R}^+u$. Hence there is $\lambda > 0$ such that $K \cap C = [0, \lambda u]$. We choose the normalization of P and we dilate K so that $\|u\|_2 = \lambda = 1$. In this case, as in the planar case, the property $P_C(K) = K \cap C$ is equivalent to $[0, u] \subset K \subset \{x; \langle x, u \rangle \leq 1\}$. And as before, this property passes to the polar $[0, u] \subset K^\circ \subset \{x; \langle x, u \rangle \leq 1\}$. Hence $K^\circ \cap C = [0, u]$, taking volumes, we get $|K \cap C| |K^\circ \cap C| = 1$.

Now we assume that $k \geq 1$. The proof of the inequality consists in applying the preceding lemma. We shall verify the hypotheses 1, 2, 3. It follows from the beginning of the proof that the first and the third hypotheses are satisfied.

To verify the second hypothesis, denote by F_1, \dots, F_m the $(k-1)$ -faces of F which compose the relative boundary of F and notice that $C_i = \text{pos}(F_i)$. Observe that one can find $g_i \in \mathcal{O}(P)$ such that $g_i(F_1) = F_i$ and also $g_i(F) = F$. To see this, one simply builds two flags of P by extending the "short flags" (F_1, F) and (F_i, F) . Since P is regular there exists $g_i \in \mathcal{O}(P)$ which maps one flag to the other. In particular $g_i(F_1) = F_i$, $g_i(F) = F$ and consequently $g_i(C_1) = C_i$, $g_i(C) = C$. Since g_i preserves orthogonality, it is plain that $v_i = g_i(v_1)$. As $g_i(F) = F$, g_i permutes the $(k-1)$ -faces $\{F_1, \dots, F_m\}$. It also acts as a bijection on the set of their normal vectors $\{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$. Since $w = \sum_j v_j$, one concludes that $g_i(w) = w$, hence

$$\langle w, v_1 \rangle = \langle g_i(w), g_i(v_1) \rangle = \langle w, v_i \rangle.$$

Summing over i , we get

$$m \langle w, v_1 \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle w, v_i \rangle = |w|^2 \geq 0.$$

Hence for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, $\langle w, v_i \rangle \geq 0$ and we may conclude that $w \in C$. In fact, one gets more: each of the isometries g_1, \dots, g_m leaves F globally invariant and fixes w . Moreover they can have only one common fixed point in F , hence w is a vector which is normal to F and if we denote by d the distance between F and the origin, then the center of gravity of F is $dw/|w|$.

All the hypotheses of Lemma 11 have been checked so its conclusion is available:

$$|K \cap C|_{k+1} |K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1} \geq |K \cap C_1|_k |K^\circ \cap C_1|_k \frac{|w|^2}{(k+1)^2}, \quad (2)$$

with equality if and only if $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)$, where $y_0 = \frac{|K \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|K \cap C|_{k+1}} w$.

Step 2: there is equality for $K = P$. We only need to check that $P^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, P^\circ \cap C_i)$, where $y_0 = \frac{|P \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|P \cap C|_{k+1}} w$. Firstly, we express y_0 in a more geometric way. We already saw that $d_{\frac{w}{|w|}}$ is the center of the face F of P . Since $C = \text{pos}(F)$, we have $P \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(\frac{dw}{|w|}, P \cap C_i)$, hence taking volumes

$$\begin{aligned} |P \cap C|_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left| \text{conv} \left(\frac{dw}{|w|}, P \cap C_i \right) \right|_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|P \cap C_i|_k}{k+1} \langle \frac{dw}{|w|}, v_i \rangle \\ &= \frac{d}{k+1} |P \cap C_1|_k |w|, \end{aligned}$$

using that $|P \cap C_i|_k = |P \cap C_1|_k$ and $w = \sum_i v_i$. Consequently,

$$y_0 = \frac{|P \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|P \cap C|_{k+1}} w = \frac{1}{d} \frac{w}{|w|}.$$

As we already mentioned, for $y \in C$, $\sup_{x \in P} \langle x, y \rangle = \sup_{x \in P \cap C} \langle x, y \rangle$. Denote by u_1, \dots, u_ℓ the vertices of F (which are the non-zero vertices of $P \cap C = [0, 1] \cdot F$). Then the latter equality implies that for $y \in C$,

$$y \in P^\circ \iff \forall i \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}, \langle y, u_i \rangle \leq 1. \quad (3)$$

Observe that $y_0 \in P^\circ \cap C$ and actually saturates the above inequalities. Indeed, given two vertices u_i, u_j of F , there exists an isometry $g \in \mathcal{O}(P)$ such that $g(F) = F$ and $g(u_i) = u_j$ (to see this, extend the short flags $(\{u_i\}, F)$ and $(\{u_j\}, F)$ into maximal flags of P , which are isometric since P is regular). Clearly $g(w) = w$ (since the barycenter of F is preserved) and $\langle w, u_j \rangle = \langle g(w), g(u_i) \rangle = \langle w, u_i \rangle$. Hence

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{d} \frac{w}{|w|}, u_i \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{d} \frac{w}{|w|}, \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} u_j}{\ell} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{d} \frac{w}{|w|}, d \frac{w}{|w|} \right\rangle = 1,$$

where we have used that $(\sum_j u_j)/\ell$ is the barycenter of F , which is easy since it is invariant by all isometries of F .

We are now ready to check that $P^\circ \cap C$ is a subset of $\bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, P^\circ \cap C_i)$ (the reverse inclusion is obvious since $y_0 \in P^\circ \cap C$). Let $y \in P^\circ \cap C$. Consider the half-line starting at y_0 and passing through y

$$L := \{y_0 + \lambda(y - y_0); \lambda \geq 0\}.$$

First, we remark that L is not included in C : since $d_{\frac{w}{|w|}} \in P$, we have $\langle y, d_{\frac{w}{|w|}} \rangle \leq 1 = \langle y_0, d_{\frac{w}{|w|}} \rangle$. Consequently for $\lambda \geq 0$, $\langle y_0 + \lambda(y - y_0), d_{\frac{w}{|w|}} \rangle = 1 + \lambda \langle y - y_0, d_{\frac{w}{|w|}} \rangle \leq 1$. Recall that $dw/|w|$ is the center of the face F and is orthogonal to the direction of this face. If $L \subset C$ the latter inequality implies that $L \subset \frac{1}{d} P \cap C = [0, 1/d] \cdot F$. This is impossible as this is a bounded set. Hence the half-line L has to exit from C at some point z of the boundary of C , which is $\bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i$ hence $z \in C_i$ for some i and since $z \in L$, $z = y_0 + \lambda(y - y_0)$ for some $\lambda \geq 0$ and $\lambda > 0$ since $z \neq y_0$ because y_0 is in the interior of C . It follows that $\langle z, u_j \rangle = \langle (1 - \lambda)y_0 + \lambda y, u_j \rangle \leq 1$, for any j . Hence $z \in P^\circ \cap C_i$. Therefore

$$y = \frac{1}{\lambda} z + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) y_0 \in \text{conv}(y_0, P^\circ \cap C_i).$$

Hence we have established that (2) is an equality when $K = P$.

Step 3: characterization of the equality case. Now let us prove that if K satisfies equality in (2) then $K \cap C$ is a dilate of $P \cap C$ or $P^\circ \cap C$. We choose the same normalization as before: the vertices u_1, \dots, u_ℓ of F are unit vectors and for all i , $[0, u_i] \subset K \subset \{x; \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq 1\}$. This implies that

$$P \cap C = \text{conv}(0, F) \subset K \cap C \subset \{x; \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq 1, \forall 1 \leq i \leq \ell\} = P^\circ \cap C$$

and the same for $K^\circ \cap C$. To avoid confusion let us denote by $y_0(P) = \frac{|P \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|P \cap C|_{k+1}} w = \frac{1}{d} \frac{w}{|w|}$ the extreme point of P° in C such that $P^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, P^\circ \cap C_i)$.

We already saw from the equality case in Lemma 11 that

$$K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i), \quad \text{where } y_0 = \frac{|K \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|K \cap C|_{k+1}} w.$$

Moreover any $y \in K^\circ \cap C$, satisfies $\langle y, x_0 \rangle \leq 1$ with equality if and only if $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y, K^\circ \cap C_i)$. Since our hypotheses are symmetric between K and K° , we can also apply Lemma 11 to K° and since there is equality we deduce that

$$K \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(x_0, K \cap C_i) \quad \text{where } x_0 = \frac{|K^\circ \cap C_1|_k}{(k+1)|K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1}} w.$$

Moreover any $x \in K \cap C$, satisfies $\langle x, y_0 \rangle \leq 1$ with equality if and only if $K \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(x, K \cap C_i)$.

We distinguish two cases:

1. If y_0 is the unique point in $K^\circ \cap C$ such that $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)$, i.e. such that $\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle = 1$. Let us prove that $K^\circ \cap C = P^\circ \cap C$. Since $K^\circ \cap C \subset P^\circ \cap C$, we only need to prove that the vertices of $P^\circ \cap C$ are in $K^\circ \cap C$.

Let $u \in \{u_1, \dots, u_\ell\}$. Since $K \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{conv}(x_0, K \cap C_i)$ and $u \in \partial K \cap C_j$ for some j , we deduce that the point $x := \frac{x_0 + u}{2}$ is in ∂K . Since C satisfies the norming property for K° , it follows that there exists $y \in K^\circ \cap C$ such that $\langle x, y \rangle = 1$. Hence

$$\left\langle \frac{x_0 + u}{2}, y \right\rangle = \frac{\langle x_0, y \rangle + \langle u, y \rangle}{2} = 1.$$

Since $x_0, u \in K$ and $y \in K^\circ$, one deduces that $\langle x_0, y \rangle = 1$ and $\langle u, y \rangle = 1$. But y_0 is the unique point in $K^\circ \cap C$ such that $\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle = 1$ hence $y_0 = y$, which implies that $\langle u, y_0 \rangle = 1$. Since u was an arbitrary vertex of F , we deduce that $\langle u_i, y_0 \rangle = 1$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. Therefore $y_0 = y_0(P)$. Hence the vertex $y_0(P)$ of $P^\circ \cap C$ is in $K^\circ \cap C$. Next, by Proposition 6 we know that for any face D of C (of any dimension), $P_D(K^\circ) \subset K^\circ$, hence $P_D(y_0(P)) \in K^\circ \cap C$.

To reach our goal, it is enough to verify that all the vertices of $P^\circ \cap C$ are the projections of $y_0(P)$ on all the faces (of any dimension) of C . We prove this inductively. Let C_1 be a facet of C and let $y_1(P)$ be the unique vertex of $P^\circ \cap C_1$ in the relative interior of C_1 . Let $I \subset \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ such that the set of vertices of F_1 is $\{u_i, i \in I\}$. For $i \in I$, notice that $u_i \in C_1$, hence $\langle v_1, u_i \rangle = 0$. We know that $P^\circ \cap C_1 = \{y \in C_1; \langle y, u_i \rangle \leq 1, \forall i \in I\}$ and $y_1(P)$ is the unique point of C_1 (and actually of $\text{span}(C_1)$) such that $\langle y_1(P), u_i \rangle = 1, \forall i \in I$. Consider the projection $z := P_{\text{span}(C_1)}(y_0(P)) = y_0(P) - \langle y_0(P), v_1 \rangle v_1$. Since $\langle y_0(P), u_i \rangle = 1$ and $\langle v_1, u_i \rangle = 0$, for all $i \in I$, it follows that $\langle z, u_i \rangle = 1, \forall i \in I$. Hence $z = y_1(P)$ and it belongs to C_1 . Therefore $y_1(P) = P_{\text{span}(C_1)}(y_0(P)) = P_{C_1}(y_0(P))$. Iterating this procedure, we obtain that all the vertices of $P^\circ \cap C$ are the projections of $y_0(P)$ on the faces of C . Combining the above arguments, we may conclude that $K^\circ \cap C = P^\circ \cap C$.

2. If there is $y_1 \neq y_0$ in $K^\circ \cap C$ such that $\langle x_0, y_1 \rangle = 1$. Let us prove that $K^\circ \cap C = P \cap C$. Note that $H := \{y; \langle x_0, y \rangle = 1\}$ is a supporting hyperplane of $K^\circ \cap C$ and that y_0, y_1 are contact points. Using isometries of P (hence of K°) which leave C globally invariant and permute its facets, we obtain new contact points y_2, \dots, y_m , as the images of y_1 . It is readily checked that $\text{conv}(y_1, \dots, y_m)$ is a convex body in H which contains y_0 in its interior. So the boundary of $K^\circ \cap C$ is flat in a neighborhood of y_0 . However the boundary of $K^\circ \cap C$ is also star-shaped at y_0 since $K^\circ \cap C = \bigcup_i \text{conv}(y_0, K^\circ \cap C_i)$. Combining these two facts, we deduce that $K^\circ \cap C = C \cap \{y; \langle y, x_0 \rangle \leq 1\}$. Since, by our normalization, $u_1, \dots, u_m \in \partial K^\circ \cap C$ we conclude that $K^\circ \cap C = P \cap C$.

The proof is therefore complete. \square

Notice that the inequality of the preceding lemma may be rewritten as

$$\frac{|K \cap C|_{k+1} |K^\circ \cap C|_{k+1}}{|K \cap C_1|_k |K^\circ \cap C_1|_k} \geq \frac{|P \cap C|_{k+1} |P^\circ \cap C|_{k+1}}{|P \cap C_1|_k |P^\circ \cap C_1|_k}. \quad (4)$$

The main theorem of this section follows by repeated applications of the previous result:

Proof of Theorem 10: First we divide K and K° into the cones generated by the facets of P . Let $F^{(n-1)}$ be one of these facets and let $C^{(n)}$ be the n -dimensional cone generated by $F^{(n-1)}$. Let N be the number of facets of P . There exist $g_1, \dots, g_N \in \mathcal{O}(P)$ such that the facets of P are $g_1 F^{(n-1)}, \dots, g_N F^{(n-1)}$. One has thus $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigcup_{i=1}^N g_i C^{(n)}$ and since $K = g_i K$

$$K = \bigcup_{i=1}^N K \cap g_i C^{(n)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^N g_i (K \cap C^{(n)}).$$

Since the union is essentially disjoint, we have $|K| = N|K \cap C^{(n)}|$. Recall that K and K° have the same isometry group. Therefore we may apply the same for K° , thus $|K^\circ| = N|K^\circ \cap C^{(n)}|$. Finally we get

$$|K|_n |K^\circ|_n = N^2 |K \cap C^{(n)}|_n |K^\circ \cap C^{(n)}|_n.$$

Note that in particular $|P|_n |P^\circ|_n = N^2 |P \cap C^{(n)}|_n |P^\circ \cap C^{(n)}|_n$. Let $(F^{(0)}, \dots, F^{(n-1)})$ be a maximal flag of P and consider for $1 \leq j \leq n$ the j -dimensional cone $C^{(j)} = \text{pos}(F^{(j-1)})$. Denote by $(v_i^{(j)})$ the collection of unit vectors which are orthogonal to the facets of $C^{(j)}$ and pointing inwards this cone. Since $C^{(k-1)}$ is one of the facets of $C^{(k)}$, Lemma 12 yields for $2 \leq k \leq n$

$$\frac{|K \cap C^{(k)}|_k |K^\circ \cap C^{(k)}|_k}{|K \cap C^{(k-1)}|_{k-1} |K^\circ \cap C^{(k-1)}|_{k-1}} \geq \frac{|P \cap C^{(k)}|_k |P^\circ \cap C^{(k)}|_k}{|P \cap C^{(k-1)}|_{k-1} |P^\circ \cap C^{(k-1)}|_{k-1}} = \frac{|\sum_i v_i^{(k)}|^2}{k^2},$$

and for $k = 1$ simply $|K \cap C^{(1)}|_1 |K^\circ \cap C^{(1)}|_1 = |P \cap C^{(1)}|_1 |P^\circ \cap C^{(1)}|_1 = 1$. Taking the product of these inequalities one gets that

$$|K|_n |K^\circ|_n \geq |P|_n |P^\circ|_n = N^2 \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{|\sum_i v_i^{(k)}|^2}{k^2} = \left(\frac{N}{n!} \prod_{k=2}^n \left| \sum_i v_i^{(k)} \right| \right)^2. \quad (5)$$

The barycenters of P° and K° are at this origin, because of their invariance by $\mathcal{O}(P)$. Hence $\mathcal{P}(K) = |K|_n |K^\circ|_n \geq |P|_n |P^\circ|_n = \mathcal{P}(P)$. This proves the inequality.

If $\mathcal{P}(K) = \mathcal{P}(P)$ then there is equality in each of the preceding inequalities hence in particular in the first one, so from the equality case in Lemma 12, $K \cap C^{(n)}$ is either a dilate of $P \cap C^{(n)}$ or of $P^\circ \cap C^{(n)}$. Since $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^N g_i (K \cap C^{(n)})$, it follows that K is either a dilate of P or of P° . \square

5 Products of regular polytopes

Given isometries $g_\ell \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell})$, $\ell = 1, \dots, k$, we consider the isometry $g_1 \times \dots \times g_k$ defined on $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ by

$$(g_1 \times \dots \times g_k)(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (g_1(x_1), \dots, g_k(x_k)).$$

For subgroups $G_\ell \subset \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell})$, $\ell = 1, \dots, k$, we define their direct product as a subset of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where $n = \sum_\ell n_\ell$:

$$G_1 \times \dots \times G_k = \{g_1 \times \dots \times g_k; \forall i, g_i \in G_i\}.$$

Our improved sharp lower bound on the volume products under symmetry assumptions is as follows:

Theorem 13. Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer. For $1 \leq \ell \leq k$, let P_ℓ be a regular polytope in \mathbb{R}^{n_ℓ} with barycenter at the origin. Let $n = \sum_\ell n_\ell$ and $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ be a convex body invariant by $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$. Then

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(P_1 \times \cdots \times P_k) = \frac{1}{n!} \prod_{\ell=1}^k n_\ell! \mathcal{P}(P_\ell).$$

Taking $k = n$ and $P_1 = \cdots = P_n = [-1, 1]$, we recover the result of Saint Raymond [23] for unconditional sets in \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this result will require most of the material of the previous sections. We start with a classical fact on the volume products of product-sets, which establishes the equality in the statement of the theorem.

Lemma 14. For $\ell = 1, \dots, k$, let $K_\ell \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$ be a convex body containing the origin in its interior. Let $n = \sum_\ell n_\ell$. Then

$$n! |K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k| |(K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k)^\circ| = \prod_{\ell=1}^k (n_\ell! |K_\ell| |K_\ell^\circ|).$$

Proof. Recall that the gauge function for K_ℓ° is defined by $\|x\|_{K_\ell^\circ} = \sup_{y \in K_\ell} \langle x, y \rangle$. With this notation

$$\begin{aligned} (K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k)^\circ &= \{(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^n; \forall y_1 \in K_1, \dots, \forall y_k \in K_k, \sum_\ell \langle x_\ell, y_\ell \rangle \leq 1\} \\ &= \{(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^n; \sum_\ell \|x_\ell\|_{K_\ell^\circ} \leq 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\|(x_1, \dots, x_k)\|_{(K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k)^\circ} = \sum_\ell \|x_\ell\|_{K_\ell^\circ}$. This means that $(K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k)^\circ$ is actually the convex hull of the sets $\{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1+\cdots+n_{\ell-1}}}\} \times K_\ell^\circ \times \{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell+1}+\cdots+n_k}}\}$ which are just the copies of K_ℓ° in the ℓ -th factor of the product space. We conclude using the following consequence of level-sets integration: if $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is convex and contains the origin in its interior, then $d!|K| = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-\|x\|_K} dx$. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} n! |(K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k)^\circ| &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_k}} e^{-\sum_{\ell=1}^k \|x_\ell\|_{(K_\ell)^\circ}} dx_1 \dots dx_k \\ &= \prod_{\ell=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}} e^{-\|x_\ell\|_{(K_\ell)^\circ}} dx_\ell = \prod_{\ell=1}^k n_\ell! |K_\ell^\circ| \end{aligned}$$

and we conclude by using that $|K_1 \times \cdots \times K_k| = \prod_{\ell=1}^k |K_\ell|$. \square

Proof of Theorem 13: We first divide \mathbb{R}^n into cones. For each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let N_ℓ be the number of facets of P_ℓ . Let also $(F_\ell^0, \dots, F_\ell^{n_\ell-1})$ be a maximal flag of P_ℓ . We set $C_\ell^0 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}}\}$ and for $i \in \{1, \dots, n_\ell\}$, $C_\ell^{i+1} = \text{pos}(F_\ell^i)$. With this definition $(C_\ell^0, C_\ell^1, \dots, C_\ell^{n_\ell})$ can be viewed as a maximal flag of the cone $C_\ell^{n_\ell}$. Note that C_ℓ^i is of dimension i .

As we have already seen, \mathbb{R}^{n_ℓ} can be essentially paved by the cones generated by the facets of P_ℓ , which are all isometric. In other words, there exists isometries $g_{\ell,1}, \dots, g_{\ell,N_\ell} \in \mathcal{O}(P_\ell)$ such that

$$\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell} = \cup_{j=1}^{N_\ell} g_{\ell,j}(C_\ell^{n_\ell}),$$

where the overlaps have no volume. Taking cartesian products, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^n &= \left(\bigcup_{j_1=1}^{N_1} g_{1,j_1}(C_1^{n_1}) \right) \times \cdots \times \left(\bigcup_{j_k=1}^{N_k} g_{k,j_k}(C_k^{n_k}) \right) \\ &= \bigcup_{1 \leq j_1 \leq N_1, \dots, 1 \leq j_k \leq N_k} (g_{1,j_1} \times \cdots \times g_{k,j_k})(C_1^{n_1} \times \cdots \times C_k^{n_k}). \end{aligned}$$

Since K and K° are invariant by each $g_{1,j_1} \times \cdots \times g_{k,j_k} \in \mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$, taking volumes gives

$$|K| |K^\circ| = (N_1 \cdots N_k)^2 |K \cap (C_1^{n_1} \times \cdots \times C_k^{n_k})| |K^\circ \cap (C_1^{n_1} \times \cdots \times C_k^{n_k})|. \quad (6)$$

Next, we follow Meyer's approach to estimate the volume product "in this cone" in terms of the volume product in its facets and so on. This will lead us to consider all the faces of $C_1^{n_1} \times \cdots \times C_k^{n_k}$ of any dimension. It is easy to see that they are all of the form $C(1) \times \cdots \times C(k)$ where $C(\ell)$ is a face of $C_\ell^{n_\ell}$ (meaning either $\{0\}$ or the positive hull of a face of P_ℓ). In particular, since the group of isometries of P_ℓ is transitive on the faces of P_ℓ of a given dimension, all the cones that will appear in our proof will be isometric, by an element of $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$, to a cone of the form $C_1^{d_1} \times \cdots \times C_k^{d_k}$, with $0 \leq d_\ell \leq n_\ell$. Note that $d_1 + \cdots + d_k$ is the dimension of this cone. Now there may be many different cones of a given dimension d , as many as the choices of (d_ℓ) such that $d_1 + \cdots + d_k = d$.

Lemma 15. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex body, which is assumed to be $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$ -invariant. For each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let D_ℓ be $\{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}}\}$ or the positive hull of a face of P_ℓ . Let $D = D_1 \times \cdots \times D_k$ and assume that it is of dimension $d \geq 1$. If $\dim(D_\ell) \geq 1$, let $D_{\ell,1}, \dots, D_{\ell,j_\ell}$ be its facets and let $v_{\ell,1}, \dots, v_{\ell,j_\ell}$ be the unit inner normals to these facets. We also set $w(D_\ell) := v_{\ell,1} + \cdots + v_{\ell,j_\ell}$ and define the $(d-1)$ -dimensional cone*

$$\tilde{D}_\ell := D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,1} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k.$$

With these notations the following inequality holds

$$d^2 |K \cap D| |K^\circ \cap D| \geq \sum_{\ell=1, \dots, k, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} |w(D_\ell)|^2 |K \cap \tilde{D}_\ell| |K^\circ \cap \tilde{D}_\ell|.$$

We could set $w(D_\ell) = 0$ when $\dim(D_\ell) = 0$ and this would allow to remove the restriction in the sum.

Proof. The facets of the cone $D = D_1 \times \cdots \times D_k$ are the cones

$$D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,j} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k,$$

for all the choices of ℓ such that $\dim(D_\ell) \geq 1$ and of $j \in \{1, \dots, j_\ell\}$. The unit normal to this facet of D pointing inside D is simply $v_{\ell,j}$ viewed as a vector in \mathbb{R}^n . This means that from now on it is identified with the vector

$$(0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}}, \dots, 0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell-1}}}, v_{\ell,j}, 0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell+1}}}, \dots, 0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_k}}).$$

In particular for different values of ℓ the normal vectors are orthogonal. The usual volume estimate yields for all $x \in K \cap D$ that

$$\begin{aligned} |K \cap D| &\geq \sum_{\ell, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} \sum_{j=1}^{j_\ell} |\text{conv}(x, K \cap (D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,j} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k))| \\ &= \sum_{\ell, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} \sum_{j=1}^{j_\ell} \frac{\langle x, v_{\ell,j} \rangle}{d} |K \cap (D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,j} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k)|. \end{aligned}$$

Now for all (ℓ, j) in the above sum, there exists $g \in \mathcal{O}(P_\ell)$ such that $g(D_{\ell,j}) = D_{\ell,1}$ as we explained in the section about regular polytopes. Hence

$$i_\ell[g](D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,j} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k) = D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,1} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k = \tilde{D}_\ell,$$

and since K is invariant by $i_\ell[g]$ we get that $|K \cap (D_1 \times \cdots \times D_{\ell-1} \times D_{\ell,j} \times D_{\ell+1} \times \cdots \times D_k)| = |K \cap \tilde{D}_\ell|$. Hence

$$|K \cap D| \geq \sum_{\ell, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} \sum_{j=1}^{j_\ell} \frac{\langle x, v_{\ell,j} \rangle}{d} |K \cap \tilde{D}_\ell| = \sum_{\ell, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} \frac{|K \cap \tilde{D}_\ell|}{d} \langle x, w(D_\ell) \rangle.$$

So the vector

$$y := \sum_{\ell, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} \frac{|K \cap \tilde{D}_\ell|}{d|K \cap D|} w(D_\ell)$$

satisfies that $\sup_{x \in K \cap D} \langle x, y \rangle \leq 1$. We have seen in the previous section that $w(D_\ell) \in D_\ell$ (again we identify \mathbb{R}^{n_ℓ} with $\{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1+\dots+n_{\ell-1}}}\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell} \times \{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell+1}+\dots+n_k}}\}$). Consequently $y \in D = D_1 \times \dots \times D_k$ and Proposition 6 implies that $y \in K^\circ$. Since $y \in K^\circ \cap D$, we may reproduce the above volumic argument and get

$$\begin{aligned} |K^\circ \cap D| &\geq \sum_{m, \dim(D_m) > 0} \frac{|K^\circ \cap \tilde{D}_m|}{d} \langle y, w(D_m) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{m, \dim(D_m) > 0} \sum_{\ell, \dim(D_\ell) > 0} \frac{|K^\circ \cap \tilde{D}_m| |K \cap \tilde{D}_\ell|}{d^2 |K \cap D|} \langle w(D_m), w(D_\ell) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Eventually, if $\ell \neq m$, $w(D_\ell)$ and $w(D_m)$ are orthogonal. The proof is therefore complete. \square

Continuation of the proof of Theorem 13. We start with recalling Equation (6)

$$|K| |K^\circ| = (N_1 \cdots N_k)^2 |K \cap (C_1^{n_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{n_k})| |K^\circ \cap (C_1^{n_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{n_k})|,$$

where $C_\ell^0 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}}\}$ and for $j \geq 1$, $C_\ell^j = \text{pos}(F_\ell^{j-1})$ and $(F_\ell^0, \dots, F_\ell^{n_\ell-1})$ is a maximal facial flag of P_ℓ . Since the origin is the only point that is fixed by the whole group $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$, which leaves K and K° globally invariant, it follows that 0 is the barycenter of K° . Hence $\mathcal{P}(K) = |K| |K^\circ|$ and our task is to show that $|K| |K^\circ| \geq |P_1 \times \dots \times P_k| |(P_1 \times \dots \times P_k)^\circ|$. In view of Lemma 14 and Formula (5), this amounts to

$$n! |K| |K^\circ| \geq \prod_{\ell=1}^k \frac{N_\ell^2}{n_\ell!} \prod_{j_\ell=2}^{n_\ell} |w(C_\ell^{j_\ell})|^2.$$

Note that $|w(C_\ell^1)| = 1$ since a half-line has only one boundary point and one inner normal. The latter is equivalent to

$$n! |K \cap (C_1^{n_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{n_k})| |K^\circ \cap (C_1^{n_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{n_k})| \geq \prod_{\ell=1}^k \prod_{j_\ell=1}^{n_\ell} \frac{|w(C_\ell^{j_\ell})|^2}{j_\ell}.$$

We prove this inequality by repeated applications of Lemma 15. Let us introduce more compact notations. Given a cone D of dimension d we set $[D] := (d!)^2 |K \cap D| |K^\circ \cap D|$ and $\lambda(D) := |w(D)|^2/d$. If D is reduced to the origin we take by convention $\lambda(D) = 1$. Our goal is to show by induction on d , where $1 \leq d = d_1 + \dots + d_k$, with $d_i \leq n_i$, that

$$[C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}] \geq (d_1 + \dots + d_k)! \prod_{\ell=1}^k \prod_{j_\ell=1}^{d_\ell} \lambda(C_\ell^{j_\ell}). \quad (7)$$

The starting point is that if $d = d_1 + \dots + d_k = 1$, then $C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}$ is a half-line with the ‘‘norming’’ property, hence $[C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}] = 1$ by the usual argument. The induction argument is provided by Lemma 15 which implies that

$$[C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}] \geq \sum_{\ell=1}^k d_\ell \lambda(C_\ell^{d_\ell}) [C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_{\ell-1}^{d_{\ell-1}} \times C_\ell^{d_\ell-1} \times C_{\ell+1}^{d_{\ell+1}} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}], \quad (8)$$

provided $d = d_1 + \dots + d_k \geq 1$. If we know the required property for product cones of dimension $d - 1 \geq 1$, then we know the following lower bound for each term of the right-hand side of the above inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & [C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_{\ell-1}^{d_{\ell-1}} \times C_\ell^{d_\ell-1} \times C_{\ell+1}^{d_{\ell+1}} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}] \\ & \geq (d_1 + \dots + d_k - 1)! \prod_{i \neq \ell} \left(\prod_{j_i=1}^{d_i} \lambda(C_i^{j_i}) \right) \times \prod_{j_\ell=1}^{d_\ell-1} \lambda(C_\ell^{j_\ell}) \\ & = (d_1 + \dots + d_k - 1)! \frac{\prod_{i=1}^k \left(\prod_{j_i=1}^{d_i} \lambda(C_i^{j_i}) \right)}{\lambda(C_\ell^{d_\ell})}. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging these inequalities in (8) gives

$$[C_1^{d_1} \times \dots \times C_k^{d_k}] \geq \sum_{\ell=1}^k d_\ell (d_1 + \dots + d_k - 1)! \prod_{i=1}^k \prod_{j_i=1}^{d_i} \lambda(C_i^{j_i}) = (d_1 + \dots + d_\ell)! \prod_{i=1}^k \prod_{j_i=1}^{d_i} \lambda(C_i^{j_i}).$$

After $n - 1$ iteration, one reaches (7). Alternatively we could have checked that the inequality provided by Lemma 15 is always an equality when $K = P_1 \times \dots \times P_k$ and check that after $n - 1$ iterations it gives a lower bound on the volume product of K by a quantity that does not depend on K anymore. \square

Remark 5. The inequality provided by Theorem 13 is an equality when $K = P_1 \times \dots \times P_k$ but there are many more equality cases. We illustrate this in the case when $k = 2$. It is convenient to introduce for $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$ and $M \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$, the set $K \diamond M := \text{conv}(K \times \{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}}\}, \{0_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}}\} \times M)$. Note that when K and M contain the origin, $(K \times M)^\circ = K^\circ \diamond M^\circ$. Using this remark and noting that $\mathcal{P}(P_i) = \mathcal{P}(P_i^\circ)$ one readily checks that the sets $P_1 \times P_2, P_1^\circ \times P_2, P_1 \times P_2^\circ, P_1^\circ \times P_2^\circ, P_1 \diamond P_2, P_1^\circ \diamond P_2, P_1 \diamond P_2^\circ$ and $P_1^\circ \diamond P_2^\circ$ are all $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \mathcal{O}(P_2)$ -invariant and have minimal volume product in this invariance class.

For $k \geq 3$, one has to deal moreover with parentheses since for example $(P_1 \times P_2) \diamond P_3 \neq P_1 \times (P_2 \diamond P_3)$, as can be seen by comparing the vertices of each set. Hence one can produce minimizers by arbitrary parentheses combinations of cartesian products \times and cartesian convex hulls \diamond of the sets P_i and their polars. In the case of unconditional bodies, ($P_\ell = [-1, 1]$ for all ℓ), Meyer [14] and independently with another method Reisner [22] were able to show that all unconditional minimal volume product bodies are of this form (they are known as Hanner polytopes). It should be possible, but tedious indeed, to extend Meyer's argument to general P_ℓ 's in order to characterize equality cases in Theorem 13.

6 General symmetries

The following result confirms Mahler's conjecture for convex bodies with many hyperplane symmetries.

Theorem 16. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex body. Assume that there exists m (non necessarily orthogonal) symmetries S_1, \dots, S_m with respect to affine hyperplanes H_1, \dots, H_m such that for all $i = 1, \dots, m$, $S_i(K) = K$ and $\text{card}(\bigcap_{i=1}^m H_i) = 1$. Then*

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(\Delta_n),$$

with equality if and only if K is a simplex.

This theorem will be deduced from our previous results using the following structural statement, which relies on Coxeter's classification of finite reflection groups [3] (see also [4] and [9]).

Proposition 17. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a compact set. Let $\mathcal{R}(K)$ be the subgroup of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ generated by the symmetries with respect to vector hyperplanes which leave K globally invariant. Assume that $\text{Fix}(\mathcal{R}(K)) = \{0\}$. Then there exists an orthogonal decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = E_1 \oplus \dots \oplus E_k$ and convex sets $P_\ell \subset E_\ell$, $\ell = 1, \dots, k$ such that P_ℓ is a regular polygon if $\dim(E_\ell) = 2$ and a regular simplex of dimension $\dim(E_\ell)$ otherwise, and*

$$\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k) \subset \mathcal{R}(K).$$

Remark 6. In the previous statement, E_ℓ may be of dimension 1 and therefore identified to \mathbb{R} . In this case $P_\ell = \Delta_1 = [-1, 1]$ and $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) = \{\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}}, -\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}}\}$. Note that the direct product of n copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$ corresponds to the reflection group generated by n hyperplane symmetries with respect to the coordinate hyperplanes in an orthonormal basis. By definition $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is unconditional if and only if, in an appropriate orthonormal basis, it is invariant by $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\pm x_1, \dots, \pm x_n)$. This is clearly equivalent to being invariant by the direct product $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$ (in the orthogonal decomposition induced by the basis).

Proof. The first step of the proof is very classical. It consists in writing $\mathcal{R}(K)$ as a direct product of irreducible reflection groups. Recall that a reflection group acting on \mathbb{R}^n is reducible if there exists a vector subspace $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\{0\} \neq E \neq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that E is globally invariant for all the elements of $\mathcal{R}(K)$. Consequently E^\perp is also globally invariant. If a reflection S_H with respect to a hyperplane $H = \{h\}^\perp$ leaves E globally invariant then either $h \in E$ or $h \in E^\perp$ (indeed for all $v \in E$, $2\langle v, h \rangle h = v - S_H v \in E$). Hence, in the decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = E \oplus E^\perp$, either $S_H = S_{h^\perp E} \times \text{Id}_{E^\perp}$ or $S_H = \text{Id}_E \times S_{h^\perp E^\perp}$ where A^\perp stands for the orthogonal of a set A in E . It is then easy to see that the $\mathcal{R}(K)$ being generated by reflections becomes a direct product of a subgroup of $\mathcal{O}(E)$ generated by reflections and a subgroup of $\mathcal{O}(E^\perp)$ generated by reflections. Repeating this procedure whenever possible leads to an orthogonal decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m E_i$ in which $\mathcal{R}(K) = \mathcal{R}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{R}_m$ where for all i , \mathcal{R}_i is an irreducible reflection group on $E_i \sim \mathbb{R}^{\dim(E_i)}$. In order to prove the claim it is sufficient to show that every \mathcal{R}_i contains a subgroup of the form $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$ where each P_k is either a regular simplex or a regular polygon. If \mathcal{R}_i is infinite, one can show that $\mathcal{R}_i = \mathcal{O}(E_i)$ (this is postponed to the next lemma) hence it contains the symmetries with respect to the hyperplanes corresponding to an orthonormal basis, i.e. $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \subset \mathcal{R}_i$ and we are done with this factor. If \mathcal{R}_i is finite we use the complete description of finite irreducible reflection groups, due to Coxeter [3]. For each such group we show that it contains a direct product of isometry groups of regular polygons or simplices. We proceed as follows: we consider first the groups which may be viewed as isometry groups of regular polytopes. The remaining cases are isometry groups of semi-regular polytopes. In each category, we consider first the cases which are specific to small dimensions and study next the families of groups existing in any dimension. The finite irreducible reflection groups corresponding to regular polytopes are:

- The dihedral groups $I_2(m)$, $m \geq 2$ may be viewed as the isometry groups of the regular polytopes \mathcal{C}_m . They are of the form expected in the Proposition.
- The group H_3 is the group of isometries of the dodecahedron and of its polar the icosahedron. Let $\varphi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$. Then an icosahedron can be built as the convex hull of the set of points obtained from $(0, 1, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ by permutations of the coordinates and arbitrary changes of signs. Therefore the icosahedron is unconditional for the canonical basis. Hence its isometry group contains $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \times \mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \times \mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$ and we are done with this case.
- The group F_4 is the isometry group of the set $\text{conv}(B_\infty^4, 2B_1^4) \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, usually called the 24-cell. This set is clearly unconditional for the canonical basis. Hence F_4 contains a subgroup of the expected shape.
- The group H_4 is the isometry group of the 120-cell and its polar the 600-cell. These two subsets of \mathbb{R}^4 turn out to be unconditional as well. Indeed one can build a 600-cell by taking the convex hull of the 24-cell $\text{conv}(B_\infty^4, 2B_1^4)$ and all the points obtained from $(1, \varphi, 1/\varphi, 0)$ by arbitrary changes of signs and even permutations. Hence H_4 contains the direct product of four copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$.
- The group A_n may be viewed as the isometry group of a regular simplex in \mathbb{R}^n . It is of the form predicted in the proposition.
- The group B_n also called C_n corresponds to the isometry group of the n -dimensional cube $B_\infty^n = [-1, 1]^n$ and its dual B_1^n . The cube being unconditional B_n contains a direct product of n copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$.

The remaining cases only correspond to isometry groups of semi-regular polytopes.

- We deal with the group E_6 in a different way: namely by considering its roots system. The roots are basically orthogonal vectors to the hyperplanes corresponding to the reflections in the group. In particular, a reflection group splits as a direct product if and only if its roots can be partitioned into two sets which are mutually orthogonal. Along the same ideas the existence of an orthogonal basis formed by roots ensures that the group contains a copy of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$. The group E_6 is a reflection group acting on \mathbb{R}^6 . Nevertheless it is convenient to use a representation of its roots in a subspace of dimension 6 in \mathbb{R}^9 . Among the list of roots, let us just focus on the following ones:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1,1} &= (-1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), & v_{1,2} &= (0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \\ v_{2,1} &= (0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0), & v_{2,2} &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0) \\ v_{3,1} &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0), & v_{3,2} &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1). \end{aligned}$$

Note that the three planes $\text{span}(v_{i,1}, v_{i,2})$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ are mutually orthogonal. More over for each i , $\cos(\widehat{(v_{i,1}, v_{i,2})}) = \frac{1}{2}$. So the angle between these vectors is $\pi/3$ and so is the angle between their orthogonal hyperplanes. Hence the reflections corresponding to these two roots generate a copy of the $I_2(3)$ the group of isometries of the equilateral triangle. As a consequence E_6 contains $\mathcal{O}(\Delta_2) \times \mathcal{O}(\Delta_2) \times \mathcal{O}(\Delta_2)$.

- The system of roots of the group E_7 acting on \mathbb{R}^7 is better presented in $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^8; \sum_i x_i = 0\}$. It consists of all the permutations of the vector $(1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ and all the permutations of $\frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$. We just observe that among these vectors, the following seven vectors are orthogonal:

$$\begin{aligned} &(1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1) \\ &\frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1), \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 1, -1, -1), \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence E_7 contains a product of 7 copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$.

- The root system of the group E_8 contains in particular all the vectors obtained from $(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^8$ by changes of signs and permutations. Hence it contains 8 orthogonal vectors:

$$e_1 + e_2, e_1 - e_2, e_3 + e_4, e_3 - e_4, e_5 + e_6, e_5 - e_6, e_7 + e_8, e_7 - e_8$$

where $(e_i)_{i=1}^8$ is the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^8 . So E_8 contains the direct product of 8 copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$.

- The group D_n exists in any dimension but provides a new object only for $n \geq 5$. It is the isometry group of the “demihypercube”

$$DH^n := \text{conv} \left\{ x \in \{-1, 1\}^n; \prod_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \right\}.$$

So the demihypercube is the convex hull of the vertices of the cube which have an even number of negative coordinates. If $n \geq 5$ it has two kinds of facets (some are regular simplices, some are lower dimensional demihypercubes). Its isometry group D_n is of cardinality $2^{n-1}n!$. It can be described as follows: for any permutation σ of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and any $A \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ of even cardinality, the map

$$(x_i)_{i=1}^n \mapsto \left((-1)^{\mathbb{1}_A(i)} x_{\sigma(i)} \right)$$

belongs to D_n and all isometries are of this type. It is not hard to see that the hyperplanes of symmetry of the demihypercube are the hyperplanes $\{e_i + e_j\}^\perp$ and $\{e_i - e_j\}^\perp$ for all choices $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. They correspond to the maps

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) &\mapsto (x_1, \dots, -x_j, \dots, -x_i, \dots, x_n) \\ (x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) &\mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n). \end{aligned}$$

If $n = 2k$ is even, DH^n is unconditional with respect to the orthogonal basis formed by the n vectors $e_{2j-1} + e_{2j}, e_{2j-1} - e_{2j}, j = 1, \dots, k$, and we are done with D_{2k} .

Eventually, assume that $n \geq 5$ is odd and set $n = 2k + 3$. Note that

$$DH^3 = \text{conv}\{(1, 1, 1), (1, -1, -1), (-1, 1, -1), (-1, -1, 1)\}$$

is a regular tetrahedron (isometric to Δ_3). The reflections of hyperplanes orthogonal to the vectors $e_1 \pm e_2, e_2 \pm e_3, e_3 \pm e_1$ generate a group which acts as $\mathcal{O}(\Delta_3)$ on the first factor of $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{2k} = \mathbb{R}^n$ and as the identity on the second factor. Next we note that the vectors $e_{3+2j-1} + e_{3+2j}, e_{3+2j-1} - e_{3+2j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ form an orthogonal basis of $\{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\} \times \mathbb{R}^{2k}$. Since the symmetries with respect to the orthogonal to these vectors are in D_n we may conclude that

$$\mathcal{O}(\Delta_3) \times \underbrace{\mathcal{O}([-1, 1]) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}([-1, 1])}_{2k} \subset D_n.$$

All the cases have been treated, hence the claim is proved. \square

The case of irreducible infinite reflection subgroups of $\mathcal{R}(K)$ was not treated. Since K is closed, the limit of a converging sequence of hyperplane symmetries in $\mathcal{R}(K)$ is still in $\mathcal{R}(K)$. We take advantage of this topological assumption in the next statement, which is certainly classical.

Lemma 18. *Let \mathcal{R} be an irreducible reflection group acting on \mathbb{R}^n . We assume that \mathcal{R} is infinite and that the set of reflections in \mathcal{R} is closed. Then $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.*

Proof. Assume $n \geq 2$. We define $A := \{h \in S^{n-1}; S_{h^\perp} \in \mathcal{R}\}$. Our goal is to show that $A = S^{n-1}$ which would imply that all reflections are in \mathcal{R} , hence $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Our topological hypothesis implies that A is closed.

The set of fixed points $\text{Fix}(\mathcal{R})$ is invariant under the action of \mathcal{R} , it is also included in a hyperplane since A is not empty. By irreducibility and since the group is generated by its reflections, it follows that

$$\{0\} = \text{Fix}(\mathcal{R}) = \bigcap_{h \in A} h^\perp.$$

Hence the vectors $\{h; h \in A\}$ span \mathbb{R}^n .

Next for all $R \in \mathcal{R}$ and $h \in A$, $S_{(Rh)^\perp} = R^{-1}S_{h^\perp}R$ belongs to \mathcal{R} . Hence $R(A) \subset A$ and the restriction of R to A is a permutation. Since A spans \mathbb{R}^n , it follows that the map $R \in \mathcal{R} \mapsto R|_A$ is injective into the set of permutations of A . As \mathcal{R} is infinite, so is A .

Since A is compact and infinite, there exists a sequence $(v_n)_n$ in A converging to $v \in A$ and such that $v_n \neq v$ for all $n \geq 0$. Passing to a subsequence we can also assume that the sequence of unit vectors $(v_n - v)/|v_n - v|$ converges to a vector $w \in S^{n-1}$. Note that w is orthogonal to v . Next we use the following observation: if $u_1, u_2 \in A$ then $S_{u_2^\perp} \circ S_{u_1^\perp} \in \mathcal{R}$ is the rotation of angle $2\alpha := 2(\widehat{u_1, u_2})$ in the plane spanned by u_1, u_2 and the identity on the orthogonal. Hence the iterated images of u_1 by this rotation are in A . Consequently, any point from $S^{n-1} \cap \text{span}(u_1, u_2)$ is at most at (geodesic) distance α from A . Let us apply this to v and v_n as n tends to infinity. Since their angle tends to zero and since their span tends to $\text{span}(v, w)$, the closedness of A yields that $S^{n-1} \cap \text{span}(v, w) \subset A$. Hence A contains a one-dimensional sphere isometric to S^1 . So we are done if $n = 2$. If $n > 2$ we show inductively that for all $k \in \{2, \dots, n-1\}$, A contains an isometric copy of S^k . The case $k = n-1$ is exactly our goal. Here is how we pass from $k \in \{1, \dots, n-2\}$ to $k+1$: Assume that there is a $k+1$ -dimensional vector space $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\mathcal{S} := E \cap S^{n-1} \subset A$. Since A spans the whole space and cannot be split into two orthogonal parts, there exists $z \in S^{n-1}$ with $z \notin E \cup E^\perp$. Let $v \in \mathcal{S}$ and choose $w \in S$ orthogonal to v and such that z is not orthogonal to $\text{span}(v, w)$ (this is possible, otherwise z would be orthogonal to E). Consider $v(\theta) = \cos(\theta)v + \sin(\theta)w$ and the function

$$f(\theta) = \langle v(\theta), z \rangle = \sqrt{\langle v, z \rangle^2 + \langle w, z \rangle^2} \cos(\theta - \varphi),$$

where $\varphi = \varphi(v, w, z)$ is obviously defined. Since z is not orthogonal to $\text{span}(v, w)$, $\langle v, z \rangle^2 + \langle w, z \rangle^2 \neq 0$. It is easily checked that $\{\theta \in \mathbb{R}; f(\theta) \in \cos(\mathbb{Q}\pi)\}$ is countable. Consequently

$$\Theta := \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}; \widehat{(v(\theta), z)} \notin \pi\mathbb{Q}\}$$

is dense. In particular 0 is in its closure. As we already observed, the iterated images of $v(\theta)$ by the rotation of angle $\alpha := 2\widehat{(v(\theta), z)}$ in the plane $\text{span}(v(\theta), z)$, are all in A . If $\theta \in \Theta$, the angle is not a rational multiple of π and the set of angles of the iterated rotations is dense in $[0, 2\pi[$. So the orbit of $v(\theta)$ by the rotation and its iterates is dense in the one-dimensional sphere $S^{n-1} \cap \text{span}(v(\theta), z)$. Since A is closed, it follows that $S^{n-1} \cap \text{span}(v(\theta), z) \subset A$. As it is possible to find a sequence in Θ converging to 0, the closedness of A yields

$$S^{n-1} \cap \text{span}(v, z) \subset A.$$

This was proved for an arbitrary $v \in E \cap S^{n-1}$, hence we deduce that $S^{n-1} \cap \text{span}(E, z) \subset A$, and we have found an isometric copy of S^{k+1} in A . This completes the induction proof. \square

The following fact will be needed in order to estimate the volume product of a product of simplices.

Lemma 19. *Consider integers $n_1, \dots, n_k \geq 1$ and set $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$. Then*

$$\prod_{\ell=1}^k \mathcal{P}(\Delta_{n_\ell}) n_\ell! \geq \mathcal{P}(\Delta_n) n!,$$

with equality if and only if $k = 1$.

Proof. Let $k \geq 2$. Since $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_m) = (m+1)^{m+1}/(m!)^2$, our task is to show that the function $\varphi(m) = (m+1)^{m+1}/m!$ defined for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ verifies $\varphi(n_1 + \dots + n_k) < \prod_{\ell=1}^k \varphi(n_\ell)$. By induction on k , it is enough to show that for all integers $p, q \geq 1$ we have $\varphi(p+q) < \varphi(p)\varphi(q)$. Since $\varphi(0) = 1$, this may be written as

$$\frac{\log \varphi(p+q) - \log \varphi(q)}{p} < \frac{\log \varphi(p) - \log \varphi(0)}{p}.$$

From a classical convexity's argument on \mathbb{R} , it is enough to prove that the extension of φ on \mathbb{R}_+ defined by $\varphi(p) = (p+1)^{p+1}/\Gamma(p+1)$, for $p \in \mathbb{R}_+$, is strictly log-concave on \mathbb{R}_+ . To see this, note that, with the change of variable $t = pu$, we get

$$\frac{\Gamma(p)}{p^p} = \frac{1}{p^p} \int_0^{+\infty} t^p e^{-t} \frac{dt}{t} = \int_0^{+\infty} (ue^{-u})^p \frac{du}{u} = \|f\|_{L^p(\nu)}^p,$$

where $f(u) = ue^{-u}$ and $d\nu = \mathbf{1}_{(0,+\infty)} du/u$. From Hölder's inequality we deduce that $p \mapsto \Gamma(p)/p^p$ is strictly log-convex and therefore that φ is strictly log-concave. \square

Proof of Theorem 16. The barycenter b_K of K is stable by all the symmetries of K . Hence $\cap_i H_i = \{b_K\}$. By translation invariance of the quantities of interest, we may assume that $b_K = 0$. In this case the symmetries S_i are linear maps. Let us show that without loss of generality, we may assume that they are also orthogonal. This is due to the fact that compact subgroups of the linear group are conjugated to subgroups of the orthogonal group. More precisely, let

$$G = \{g \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n); g(K) = K\}.$$

It is clearly a group ($0 = b_K \in \text{Int}(K)$ since K has non-empty interior, so any $g \in G$ is surjective). It is also closed as K is. Eventually it is bounded since the inclusion $g(K-K) \subset K-K$ means that it is included in the unit ball of the set of linear endomorphism of the normed space $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_{K-K})$. It follows that G is a compact group. One may thus consider the scalar product on \mathbb{R}^n

$$((x, y)) := \int_G \langle gx, gy \rangle d\mu(g),$$

where μ is the bi-invariant Haar probability measure on G . It may be represented as $((x, y)) = \langle Ax, y \rangle$ for some symmetric positive matrix $A \in \mathcal{S}^+(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For all $g \in G$, $((gx, gy)) = ((x, y))$, meaning that G is a subgroup of the orthogonal group for this new Euclidean structure. The latter isometry condition translates as $A = {}^t g A g$ for all $g \in G$. This implies that $A^{1/2} g A^{-1/2} \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Define $\tilde{K} = A^{1/2}(K)$. Then for all $g \in G$, $A^{1/2} g A^{-1/2} \tilde{K} = \tilde{K}$. Since the volume product is affine invariant, $\mathcal{P}(K) = \mathcal{P}(\tilde{K})$ and \tilde{K} is invariant by the orthogonal symmetries $A^{1/2} S_i A^{-1/2}$ with respect to the hyperplanes $A^{1/2} H_i$.

From now on, we assume as we may, that the hyperplane symmetries S_1, \dots, S_m belong to $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let $\mathcal{R}(K)$ be the subgroup of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ generated by all the hyperplane symmetries which leave K globally invariant. By hypothesis $\text{Fix}(\mathcal{R}(K)) \subset \bigcap_i H_i = \{0\}$. Hence by Proposition 17, there exists an orthogonal decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigoplus_{\ell=1}^k E_\ell$ and polytopes $P_\ell \in E_\ell$ such that P_ℓ is a regular polygon \mathcal{C}_{m_ℓ} if $n_\ell := \dim(E_\ell) = 2$ and P_ℓ is a regular simplex otherwise, such that

$$\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k) \subset \mathcal{R}(K).$$

By Theorem 13 and Lemma 14,

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(P_1 \times \dots \times P_k) = \frac{\prod_{\ell=1}^k n_\ell! \mathcal{P}(P_\ell)}{n!}.$$

If $n_\ell = \dim(E_\ell) = 2$, then by Remark 2, $\mathcal{P}(P_\ell) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_{m_\ell}) \geq \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_3) = \mathcal{P}(\Delta_{n_\ell})$. Combining this observation with Lemma 19 yields the claim:

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \frac{\prod_{\ell=1}^k n_\ell! \mathcal{P}(\Delta_{n_\ell})}{n!} \geq \mathcal{P}(\Delta_n).$$

Eventually we analyse the equality case. Assume that $\mathcal{P}(K) = \mathcal{P}(\Delta_n)$; necessarily the previous inequalities are equalities. Whenever $n_\ell = 2$, one gets $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_{m_\ell}) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}_3)$ which forces P_ℓ to be a simplex as well. Next the equality condition in Lemma 19 yields $k = 1$. This means that K is $\mathcal{O}(\Delta_n)$ -invariant and the equality condition of Theorem 10 allows to conclude that K is a simplex. \square

7 Functional forms and bodies of revolution

Let $k, n_1, \dots, n_k \geq 1$ be integers, let $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$, let L be an unconditional convex body in \mathbb{R}^k and $K_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \dots, K_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ be centrally symmetric convex bodies. Then the L -sum of K_1, \dots, K_k is defined as the convex body in \mathbb{R}^n

$$\bigoplus_L K_i := \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_k}; (\|x_1\|_{K_1}, \dots, \|x_k\|_{K_k}) \in L \right\}.$$

In [23], Saint Raymond proved that

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\bigoplus_L K_i\right) = \int_{L \cap \mathbb{R}_+^k} \prod_{i=1}^k x_i^{n_i-1} dx \int_{L^\circ \cap \mathbb{R}_+^k} \prod_{i=1}^k x_i^{n_i-1} dx \prod_{i=1}^k n_i \mathcal{P}(K_i) \geq \mathcal{P}\left(\bigoplus_{B_\infty^k} K_i\right) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^k n_i! \mathcal{P}(K_i)}{n!}.$$

This result is more general than Mahler's inequality for unconditional bodies (which correspond to $K_i = [-1, 1]$). In fact, using the above integral expression of $\mathcal{P}\left(\bigoplus_L K_i\right)$, it can be deduced from the lower bound of the volume product of unconditional bodies, applied to $\bigoplus_L B_\infty^{n_i}$:

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\bigoplus_L K_i\right) = \mathcal{P}\left(\bigoplus_L B_\infty^{n_i}\right) \times \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\mathcal{P}(K_i)}{\mathcal{P}(B_\infty^{n_i})} \geq \frac{4^n}{n!} \times \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\mathcal{P}(K_i)}{\mathcal{P}(B_\infty^{n_i})} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^k n_i! \mathcal{P}(K_i)}{n!}.$$

The above result relates to ours, since $\bigoplus_L K_i$ is $\mathcal{O}(K_i) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(K_k)$ -invariant, but of a very specific form. Indeed, the L -sum of the convex bodies K_1, \dots, K_k may be seen as a body of revolution in the

following generalized sense: for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{k-1}$ such that $(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, 0) \in L$, we define $f(x) = |\{t \in \mathbb{R}_+; (x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, t) \in L\}|$. The function f is unconditional, concave on its support and

$$\bigoplus_L K_i = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_k}; \|x_k\|_{K_k} \leq f(\|x_1\|_{K_1}, \dots, \|x_{k-1}\|_{K_{k-1}})\}.$$

Hence Saint Raymond's generalization also implies a Mahler-type inequality for bodies of revolution built from unconditional functions. Let us see how to generalize this to functions with more general symmetries. Equivalently, as in [16, 5, 6, 7], this will also give some functional forms of Mahler's conjecture for concave functions having enough symmetries. First let us present the duality that we shall use for concave functions.

Let $n, m \geq 1$ be integers. For any convex body $L \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ with the origin in its interior its gauge function is defined by $\|x\|_L = \inf\{t > 0; x \in tL\}$. To any non-negative concave function f defined on a closed convex set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we associate $L(f) = \{(x, y) \in S \times \mathbb{R}^m; \|y\|_L \leq f(x)\}$, the convex body of revolution constructed from f with basis L . By Fubini's theorem, $|L(f)| = |L| \int_S f^m$ and the polar body of $L(f)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} L(f)^\circ &= \{(x', y'); \langle x, x' \rangle + \langle y, y' \rangle \leq 1, \forall (x, y) \in L(f)\} \\ &= \{(x', y'); f(x)\|y'\|_{L^\circ} \leq 1 - \langle x, x' \rangle, \forall x \in S\} \\ &= \{(x', y') \in S^\circ \times \mathbb{R}^m; \|y'\|_{L^\circ} \leq f^*(x')\} \\ &= L^\circ(f^*), \end{aligned}$$

where $f^* : S^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is the concave function defined by $f^*(x') = \inf_{f(x) > 0} \frac{1 - \langle x, x' \rangle}{f(x)}$. Hence one has the equality:

$$|L(f)||L(f)^\circ| = |L||L^\circ| \int f^m \int (f^*)^m.$$

Using the case $L = B_\infty^m$, one deduces the following proposition.

Proposition 20. *Let $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ be integers, let $L \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a convex body with Santaló point at the origin, let S be a closed convex set in \mathbb{R}^n , let $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a concave function, let $\mathcal{O}(f) = \{T \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n); f(Tx) = f(x), \forall x \in S\}$ and assume that $\text{Fix}(\mathcal{O}(f)) = \{0\}$. Let $L(f) = \{(x, y) \in S \times \mathbb{R}^m; \|y\|_L \leq f(x)\}$ be the convex body of revolution built from f with basis L . Then*

$$\mathcal{P}(L(f)) = \frac{\mathcal{P}(L)}{\mathcal{P}(B_\infty^m)} \mathcal{P}(B_\infty^m(f)).$$

Moreover $B_\infty^m(f)$ is $\mathcal{O}(f) \times \mathcal{O}(B_\infty^m)$ -invariant.

Hence if f is G -invariant for some subgroup G of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{Fix}(G) = \{0\}$ and if one has a lower bound on the volume product of the $G \times \mathcal{O}(B_\infty^m)$ -invariant convex bodies then one gets a lower bound on the volume product of $L(f)$. From Theorem 13, we may already apply this argument for $G = \mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$, for some regular polytopes $P_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \dots, P_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$, with $n_1 + \dots + n_k = n$. But we may also use the same argument to prove a bit more.

Actually let K be a convex body in $\mathbb{R}^{n+m} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$ which is $G \times \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ -invariant, where G is any subgroup of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $\text{Fix}(G) = \{0\}$. Let S be the projection of K on \mathbb{R}^n . For every $x \in S$, the section $K_x := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^m; (x, y) \in K\}$ is $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ -invariant hence it is a Euclidean ball centered at the origin of radius $f(x)$, where $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is defined by $f(x) = (|K_x|/|B_2^m|)^{1/m}$. By Brunn's theorem, f is concave. Moreover

$$K = \{(x, y) \in S \times \mathbb{R}^m; |y| \leq f(x)\} = B_2^m(f)$$

and since K is $G \times \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ -invariant, it follows that f is G -invariant. Applying Proposition 20 we get that

$$\mathcal{P}(K) = \mathcal{P}(B_2^m(f)) = \frac{\mathcal{P}(B_2^m)}{\mathcal{P}(B_\infty^m)} \mathcal{P}(B_\infty^m(f)),$$

where $B_\infty^m(f)$ is $G \times \mathcal{O}(B_\infty^m)$ -invariant. Therefore we reduced the problem of bounding from below the volume product of a $G \times \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ -invariant convex body to the same question for a $G \times \mathcal{O}(B_\infty^m)$ -invariant convex body. By induction, we deduce that Theorem 13 extends to the following.

Theorem 21. *Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer. For $1 \leq \ell \leq k$, let P_ℓ in \mathbb{R}^{n_ℓ} be a regular polytope or a Euclidean ball with barycenter at the origin. Let $n = \sum_\ell n_\ell$ and $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ be a convex body invariant by $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$. Then*

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(P_1 \times \cdots \times P_k) = \frac{1}{n!} \prod_{\ell=1}^k n_\ell! \mathcal{P}(P_\ell).$$

Combining Theorem 21 with Proposition 20 yields the following functional form.

Corollary 22. *Let $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ be integers, let S be a closed convex set in \mathbb{R}^n , $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a concave function and let $L \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a convex body with Santaló point at the origin. Let $L(f) = \{(x, y) \in S \times \mathbb{R}^m; \|y\|_L \leq f(x)\}$ be the convex body of revolution built from f with basis L . If $\mathcal{O}(f)$ contains $\mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$ for some regular polytopes or Euclidean balls $P_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \dots, P_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$, with $n_1 + \cdots + n_k = n$ then*

$$\mathcal{P}(L(f)) \geq \mathcal{P}(L \times P_1 \times \cdots \times P_k) \quad \text{and} \quad \int f^m \int (f^*)^m \geq \frac{\mathcal{P}(P_1 \times \cdots \times P_k)}{\binom{n+m}{n}}.$$

Notice that in Corollary 22, there is equality for example if f is the indicatrix of a cube or more generally the indicatrix of a Hanner polytope (see the end of section 5 above).

8 Final remarks

It is natural to ask for a version of Theorem 16 which would confirm the Mahler conjecture for origin symmetric convex sets having many hyperplane symmetries. We state it below and explain, in the course of the proof, that it is just a reformulation of Saint Raymond's result for unconditional sets.

Theorem 23. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex body. Assume that there exist $m \geq 1$, and vector hyperplanes H_1, \dots, H_m such that for all $i \leq m$, $S_{H_i}K = K$ and $-\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ belongs to the group generated by these reflections. Then*

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(B_\infty^n).$$

Proof. We simply reproduce the scheme of the proof of Proposition 17 and use the additional assumption that $-\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \in \mathcal{R}(K)$ (the group generated by the reflections which leave K globally invariant). We write $\mathcal{R}(K)$ as a direct product of irreducible reflection groups \mathcal{R}_i acting on \mathbb{R}^{n_i} . Since $-\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \in \mathcal{R}(K)$, it follows that for all i , $-\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^{n_i}} \in \mathcal{R}_i$. Next we go through the list of possibilities for \mathcal{R}_i and check that since $-\text{Id}$ is in it, the group contains a product of n_i copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$. The conclusion will be that $\mathcal{R}(K)$ contains a product of n -copies of $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$. This means that K is unconditional. So we will conclude by Saint Raymond's theorem, which is a particular case of Theorem 13.

We list below only the cases of irreducible reflection groups for which we have not already proved that they contain reflections with respect to the coordinates hyperplanes in some orthogonal basis. We check that either they contain such unconditional symmetries or they do not contain $-\text{Id}$:

- We have seen in Remark 2 that when a regular polygon \mathcal{C}_m is origin symmetric if and only if m is even, in which case it is unconditional. So we are done with this case.
- The regular simplex Δ_n is origin symmetric if and only if $n = 1$. So the only possibility for such a factor is to be $\mathcal{O}([-1, 1])$.
- The group E_6 is the group of isometries of a so-called Gosset polytope, with 27 vertices. Hence $-\text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^6} \notin E_6$.

- From the definition, the demihypercube DH^n is origin symmetric if and only if n is even. In this case we have checked that it is unconditional.

As a final comment to this proof, let us point out that it is presumably possible to show that a reflection group containing minus the identity contains unconditional symmetries without using the classification, but simpler tools as the substitution rule for shortest representations and their product. \square

The method used in this paper is in a sense rather undirect. The natural approach would be, starting with a convex set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ such that its reflection group fixes only the origin, to divide \mathbb{R}^n into images of the fundamental domain C of the group $\mathcal{R}(K)$. Note that C is a polyhedral cone, bounded by hyperplanes of symmetry for K . The main difficulty of this approach is that it would lead to follow Meyer's volumic method in rather irregular cones. The argument seems to break in several places. For instance, the lower bound of $|K \cap C|/|K^\circ \cap C|$ involves mixed terms of the form $|K \cap C_i|/|K^\circ \cap C_j|$ where C_i are the facets of C . These terms are not suited to induction when $i \neq j$. The additional structure of products of regular polytopes allowed to get rid of these terms.

Nevertheless it would be very interesting to find the exact minimum in Theorem 16 for a given set of hyperplane symmetries with only one common fixed point. These symmetries generate a subgroup of the linear group which is conjugated to a compact reflection group so that the question amounts to extend Theorem 21 to more general groups, *i.e.* to find the exact minimum of the volume product of the convex bodies which are invariant by a compact reflection group G with $\text{Fix}(G) = \{0\}$. As seen above, such a reflection group may be decomposed as a direct product of irreducible compact reflection groups, which are by Coxeter's classification, of the form $G = \mathcal{O}(P_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(P_k)$, with $P_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \dots, P_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ being semi-regular polytopes, regular polytopes or Euclidean balls and $n_1 + \cdots + n_k = n$. So far, we have studied the case where the P_i 's are regular polytopes or Euclidean balls and we have proved that in this case the minimum is reached for $P_1 \times \cdots \times P_k$. Notice that for the isometry group of semi-regular polytopes the question will be more delicate.

For example, if we consider the case where the P_i 's may be regular polytopes or Euclidean balls or demihypercubes $DH_i^{n_i}$ in even dimension n_i then let us show that the minimum will not be reached for $P_1 \times \cdots \times P_k$ but for $P'_1 \times \cdots \times P'_k$, where $P'_i = P_i$, if P_i is a regular polytope or a Euclidean ball but $P'_i = B_\infty^{n_i}$, if P_i is a demihypercube. For notational simplicity, we prove this for $k = 1$ and $P_1 = DH^n$ for $n = 2m > 4$ (the general case is proved in the same manner). As already pointed out, DH^{2m} is unconditional. Hence an $\mathcal{O}(DH^{2m})$ -invariant convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2m}$ is also unconditional and thus verifies $\mathcal{P}(K) \geq \mathcal{P}(B_\infty^{2m})$. The latter is an equality when $K = B_\infty^{2m}$, which is $\mathcal{O}(DH^{2m})$ -invariant. Moreover, the fact that the minimum is not reached for the demihypercube comes from the calculation

$$\mathcal{P}(DH^n) = \frac{(n-1)4^n}{(n-2)n!} \left(1 - \frac{2^{n-1}}{n!}\right) > \frac{4^n}{n!} = \mathcal{P}(B_\infty^n),$$

for $n \geq 5$ (there is equality for $n = 4$, as DH^4 is isometric to $2B_1^4$). Let us sketch this calculation. Recall that $DH^n = \text{conv}\{x \in \{-1, 1\}^n; \prod_{i=1}^n x_i = 1\}$. The demihypercube is obtained from the cube by cutting off 2^{n-1} simplices whose vertices are a vertex $x \in \{-1, 1\}^n$ of the cube such that $\prod x_i = -1$ and its n neighbours. They have a right angle at x and the length of the edges through this vertex are 2. Thus

$$|DH_n| = 2^n - 2^{n-1} \times \frac{2^n}{n!} = 2^n \left(1 - \frac{2^{n-1}}{n!}\right).$$

The equation of the preceding cutting hyperplane is $\{z; \langle z, x \rangle = n - 2\}$ since the scalar product of x with any of its neighbour is $n - 2$. Hence $DH_n = B_\infty^n \cap \{z; \langle z, x \rangle \leq n - 2, \forall x \in \{-1, 1\}^n, \prod x_i = -1\}$. Thus

$$DH_n^\circ = \text{conv} \left(\left\{ e_1, \dots, e_n, -e_1, \dots, -e_n \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{x}{n-2}; x \in \{-1, 1\}^n, \prod_i x_i = -1 \right\} \right).$$

It follows that DH_n° is obtained from B_1^n by gluing 2^{n-1} simplices on half of its facets. Each of these simplices have the corresponding facet as a facet and $\frac{x}{n-2}$ as opposite vertex. The distance between this vertex and the opposite facet is $d = \frac{\|x\|_2}{n-2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n(n-2)}}$. Hence the volume of this simplex is $\frac{2}{(n-2)n!}$. Therefore we get

$$|DH_n^\circ| = \frac{2^n}{n!} + 2^{n-1} \frac{2}{(n-2)n!} = \frac{2^n}{n!} \times \frac{n-1}{n-2}.$$

This completes the calculation of the volume product of the demihypercube.

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