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Quantitative geometric inequalities in \mathbb{R}^n : power growth other than 2

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In the stability of geometric inequalities, usually one gets a growth with power 2 as a lower bound for the difference of energy. For example, a remarkable result by Fusco, Maggi, and Pratelli says that, for any set of finite perimeter $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $|E| = |B|$ and a barycenter at the origin, one has $P(E) - P(B) \geq c(n)|E\Delta B|^2$. This phenomenon also appears in some other follow-up work. During my talk, I introduce some recent results on the cases where the power is no longer 2 in Euclidean spaces.