

COMPARISON RESULTS FOR CAPACITY

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ABSTRACT. We obtain in this paper bounds for the capacity of a compact set K . If K is contained in an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional Cartan-Hadamard manifold, has smooth boundary, and the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to $H_0 > 0$, then $\text{Cap}(K) \geq (n - 1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K)$. When K is contained in an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional manifold with non-negative Ricci curvature, has smooth boundary, and the mean curvature of ∂K is smaller than or equal to H_0 , we prove the inequality $\text{Cap}(K) \leq (n - 1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K)$. In both cases we are able to characterize the equality case. Finally, if K is a convex set in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^{n+1} which admits a supporting sphere of radius H_0^{-1} at any boundary point, then we prove $\text{Cap}(K) \geq (n - 1) H_0 \mathcal{H}^n(\partial K)$ and that equality holds for the round sphere of radius H_0^{-1} .

1. INTRODUCTION

The capacity of a compact set K in a Riemannian manifold M is defined by

$$\text{Cap}(K) = \inf \left\{ \int_M |\nabla \phi|^2 dV : \phi \in \mathcal{L}(K) \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{L}(K)$ is the set of functions in the Sobolev space $H_0^1(M)$ with $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$ and $\phi|_K \equiv 1$, and dV is the Riemannian volume in M .

From a physical point of view, the capacity of a compact set K represents the total electric charge flowing into $M \setminus K$ through the boundary ∂K . The exact value of the capacity of a set is known in few cases, and so its estimation in geometrical terms is of great interest, not only in electrostatic, but in many physical descriptions of flows, fluids, or heat, where Laplace equations is used, [5]. On the other hand, estimates of the capacity are enough to get geometrical consequences such as the parabolic or hyperbolic character of the manifold, [14], [13], [17], [18]. We refer to the survey by A. Grigor'yan [10] for a discussion of these and related concepts.

The employment of geometrical and comparison techniques allows to obtain geometric inequalities involving capacity, [24], [23], [20, p. 17]. A bound for the capacity of a compact set with analytic boundary $K \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ was obtained by Szégo [24, § 2 (15)] in terms of the integral of the mean curvature H . He proved

$$(1.1) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \leq \int_{\partial K} H dA,$$

with equality for the round ball.

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Szëgo also showed that, for a compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with analytic boundary, one has

$$\text{Cap}(K) \geq \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{1/3} \text{vol}(K)^{1/3},$$

with equality precisely for the round ball, [23, § 2], solving a problem stated by Poincaré in 1903 with an incomplete variational proof [20, p. vi]. In fact, Szëgo's proof works for compact sets $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, $n \geq 2$, with smooth boundary, and provides the inequality

$$(1.2) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \geq c_{n+1}^2 \frac{n-1}{n+1} \text{vol}(K)^{(n-1)/(n+1)},$$

with equality for the round ball. Here c_{n+1} is the isoperimetric constant that appears in the optimal isoperimetric inequality $\text{vol}(\partial K) \geq c_{n+1} \text{vol}(K)^{n/(n+1)}$ in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Inequality (1.2) holds for any compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ by [10, Thm. 8.1].

Polya and Szëgo also conjectured that there is a positive constant κ such that

$$\frac{\text{Cap}(K)}{\text{vol}(\partial K)^{1/2}} \geq \kappa,$$

for any convex set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ (the above quantity has no lower bound for sets with non-convex boundary). They also conjectured that $\kappa = (32)^{1/2} \pi^{-1/2}$ and that equality holds for planar disks, see [5], [20], [25].

In this paper we prove two more results on estimations of the capacity of a compact set. In Theorem 3.1 we obtain

Let M^{n+1} be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold, and $K \subset M^{n+1}$ a compact set with smooth boundary so that the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then we have

$$\text{Cap}(K) \geq (n-1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

Moreover, we are able to characterize the equality: it is attained if and only if the convex body has umbilical boundary and $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is isometric to a warped product. This result is optimal, as will be shown by Remark 3.2. As a consequence of this theorem, we obtain a simple proof of the well-known fact that a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension at least three is hyperbolic.

On the other hand, for manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature, we prove in Theorem 3.5

Let M^{n+1} be a complete non-compact Riemannian manifold with non-negative Ricci curvature, and $K \subset M^{n+1}$ a compact set with smooth boundary. Assume that the mean curvature of ∂K is smaller than or equal to $H_0 > 0$. Then

$$\text{Cap}(K) \leq (n-1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

We are also able to characterize the equality case. It is worthy to point out that for analytic compact sets in \mathbb{R}^3 , the above result can be also obtained by applying the estimation (1.1) in terms of the mean curvature given by Szëgo [24].

In the proof of both results we use a transposition of the equilibrium potential of the Euclidean ball of radius H_0^{-1} to the exterior of K by means of the distance function to K . In the Cartan-Hadamard case there are no problems of differentiability, since the distance to a convex set with C^∞ boundary is a C^∞ function. In the non-negative Ricci curvature case, although the distance to ∂K is only smooth out of the cut locus of ∂K , the technical difficulties introduced by the cut locus can be handled by a method of Cheeger and Yau [4]. Theorems 3.1 and 3.5 were proven by Ichihara [13], [14] for geodesic balls, see also [10, § 15].

Theorems 3.1 and 3.5 are valid in the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . In both results equality holds when K is a Euclidean ball. Assuming K is convex, Minkowski's formula implies the inequality $\text{vol}(\partial K) \geq (n+1)H_0 \text{vol}(K)$ when the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to $H_0 > 0$, and it implies the opposite inequality when $H \leq H_0$. We conclude in Corollary 4.3 that

$$\text{Cap}(K) \geq (n^2 - 1) H_0^2 \text{vol}(K),$$

when the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to H_0 , and we conclude the opposite inequality in Corollary 4.4 when the mean curvature of ∂K is smaller than or equal to H_0 . In both Corollaries, equality holds for the round sphere.

In Euclidean space we can define a weak notion of "principal curvatures bounded from below". A compact set K in Euclidean space is λ -convex, $\lambda > 0$, if there is a supporting ball of radius λ^{-1} at every boundary point of K . A set K with smooth boundary is λ -convex if and only if the principal curvatures of the boundary are larger than or equal to λ [21, p. 502], and so λ -convexity is an extension of the inequalities $\kappa_i \geq \lambda$, where κ_i are principal curvatures, in a weak sense. We are able to extend the estimate in Theorem 3.1 to H_0 -convex sets in Euclidean space without assuming the smoothness of the boundary. We prove in Theorem 4.5

Let K be an H_0 -convex body in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , $H_0 > 0$. Then

$$\text{Cap}(K) \geq (n-1) H_0 \mathcal{H}^n(\partial K),$$

where \mathcal{H}^n is the n -dimensional Hausdorff measure. Equality holds if and only if K is a round ball of radius H_0^{-1} .

We have organized this paper into three sections apart from this introduction. Section 2 is devoted to establish the definitions and results related to the capacity of a compact set, which we will need in the sequel. In Section 3, we formulate and prove our main results, Theorems 3.1 and 3.5, for the capacity of compact sets in manifolds with a suitable control of their curvatures. Finally, in Section 4, we state some consequences of Theorems 3.1 and 3.5 in the Euclidean space and we prove Theorem 4.5.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Given an open set Ω in a Riemannian manifold M and a compact set $K \subset \Omega$, we define the capacity of K in Ω as

$$(2.1) \quad \text{Cap}(K, \Omega) = \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \phi|^2 dV : \phi \in \mathcal{L}(K, \Omega) \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{L}(K, \Omega)$ is the set of functions on M with compact support in $\bar{\Omega}$ which are locally Lipschitz and satisfy: $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$ and $\phi|_K = 1$, see [10]. Here dV is the Riemannian volume of M .

When Ω is a precompact set and both Ω and K have smooth boundary, the infimum in (2.1) is attained by the unique solution of the Dirichlet problem in $\Omega \setminus K$

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{on } \Omega \setminus K, \\ u = 1 & \text{on } \partial K, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega. \end{cases}$$

The function u is called the equilibrium potential of (K, Ω) . Using Green's formulae, we obtain

$$\text{Cap}(K, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega \setminus K} |\nabla u|^2 dV = \int_{\partial K} \langle \nabla u, \nu \rangle dA = \int_{\partial K} |\nabla u| dA,$$

where ν is the unit normal vector field along ∂K pointing into K , and dA is the Riemannian area element of ∂K .

The capacity can be defined in the whole manifold M by considering any exhaustion sequence $\{\Omega_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ covering M such that $K \subset \Omega_n \subset \overline{\Omega}_n \subset \Omega_{n+1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then,

$$\text{Cap}(K) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Cap}(K, \Omega_n).$$

Moreover, if $\{\Omega_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an exhaustion by precompact sets such that $K \subset \Omega_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the maximum principle for elliptic operators implies that $u_{n+1} \geq u_n$ in $\Omega_n \setminus K$. Hence the limit

$$u = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$$

exists and is a harmonic function with $u = 1$ on ∂K . A second application of the maximum principle implies that u is independent of the exhaustion by precompact sets considered. It follows easily that

$$\text{Cap}(K) = \inf \left\{ \int_M |\nabla \phi|^2 dV : \phi \in \mathcal{L}(K) \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{L}(K)$ is the set of functions in the Sobolev space $H_0^1(M)$ with $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$ and $\phi|_K \equiv 1$. The function u is called the *equilibrium potential* of K and satisfies

$$(2.3) \quad \text{Cap}(K) = \int_{\partial K} |\nabla u| dA.$$

For compact sets with non-smooth boundary, the equilibrium potential u can be obtained as the unique limit of the equilibrium potentials u_n of a nested sequence $\{K_n\}$ of approximating smoothly bounded compact sets. Then u is a harmonic C^∞ function in $M \setminus K$.

If K is a convex body in Euclidean space, the equilibrium potential u extends continuously \mathcal{H}^n -almost everywhere to ∂K [6], and the gradient of u has a non-tangential limit to ∂K except in a set of \mathcal{H}^n -measure zero [15]. Also from [15] it follows that formula (2.3) holds in the non-smooth case.

For comparison purposes we are going to compute explicitly the capacity and the equilibrium potential of the $(n+1)$ -dimensional closed ball $\bar{B}_{1/H_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of mean curvature $H_0 > 0$.

By symmetry, we easily see that the equilibrium potential of $(\bar{B}_{1/H_0}, B_{(1/H_0)+t})$ only depends on the distance r to $\partial \bar{B}_{1/H_0}$ and is given, for $n \geq 2$, by

$$(2.4) \quad \Phi_t(r) = \frac{1}{1 - (1 + tH_0)^{1-n}} ((1 + rH_0)^{1-n} - (1 + tH_0)^{1-n}).$$

In fact,

$$(2.5) \quad \Delta \Phi_t = \Phi_t''(r) + \frac{nH_0}{1 + rH_0} \Phi_t'(r) = 0,$$

and the boundary conditions $\Phi_t(0) = 1$ and $\Phi_t(t) = 0$ are satisfied. So, Φ_t is a solution of the corresponding Dirichlet problem in $B_{(1/H_0)+t} \setminus \bar{B}_{1/H_0}$ given by (2.2). Moreover, the maximum principle for elliptic operators guarantees that Φ_t is the only solution.

Taking limits in (2.4) when $t \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain that the equilibrium potential of \bar{B}_{1/H_0} is given by

$$(2.6) \quad \Phi_{H_0}(r) = (1 + rH_0)^{1-n}.$$

As a consequence of (2.3) and equality $|\nabla \Phi_{H_0}| = -\Phi_{H_0}'(0) = (n-1)H_0$ in $\partial \bar{B}_{1/H_0}$ we get

$$(2.7) \quad \text{Cap}(\bar{B}_{1/H_0}) = (n-1)H_0 \text{vol}(\partial \bar{B}_{1/H_0}).$$

Formula (2.7) also holds for $n = 1$, since in this case $\Phi_t(r) = 1 - \log(1 + H_0 r) / \log(1 + H_0 t)$, $\Phi(r) \equiv 1$, and $\text{Cap}(\bar{B}_{1/H_0}) = 0$.

3. MAIN RESULTS

We begin this section with a comparison result for the capacity of a convex body in a Cartan-Hadamard manifold. In the sequel, by a convex body we mean a compact convex body set with nonempty interior. By a result of Alexander [1, Thm. 1], a compact set with smooth boundary and positive principal curvatures in a Cartan-Hadamard manifold is a convex set.

Theorem 3.1. *Let M^{n+1} be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold, and $K \subset M^{n+1}$ a compact set with smooth boundary. Assume that the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then we have*

$$(3.1) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \geq (n-1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

Equality holds in (3.1) if and only if ∂K is totally umbilical with mean curvature H_0 and $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is isometric to the product $\partial K \times [0, \infty)$ with the warped metric $(1 + H_0 r)^2 h + dr^2$, where h is the Riemannian metric in ∂K and $r \in [0, \infty)$.

Proof. Consider the equilibrium potential $\Phi = \Phi_{H_0}$ of the Euclidean ball \bar{B}_{1/H_0} . Let $r : M \setminus \text{int}(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denote the distance to K [2]. The function r is C^∞ in $M \setminus K$ since the cut locus of a convex set in a Cartan-Hadamard manifold is empty. We define $v : M \setminus \text{int}(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$v(p) = \Phi_{H_0}(r(p)).$$

It is clear that $0 \leq v \leq 1$, that $v \equiv 1$ in ∂K , and that function v is C^∞ in $M \setminus K$. We have

$$(3.2) \quad \Delta v(p) = \Phi''(r(p)) + \Phi'(r(p)) n H_r(p),$$

where H_r is the mean curvature of ∂K_r .

We estimate the mean curvature H_r as in Rauch's Comparison Theorem [3, II.6.4]. Let $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic leaving ∂K orthogonally and E a Jacobi field along γ orthogonal to $\gamma'(r)$ for all $r \geq 0$. Define

$$(3.3) \quad f(r) = \frac{\langle E', E \rangle(r)}{|E(r)|^2},$$

where E' is the covariant derivative of E along γ . Computing the derivative of $f(r)$ using the Jacobi equation we have

$$(3.4) \quad f'(r) = -\frac{R(E, \gamma', \gamma', E)}{|E|^2}(r) + \frac{|E'|^2 |E|^2 - \langle E', E \rangle^2}{|E|^4}(r) - f(r)^2 \geq -f(r)^2,$$

where in the inequality we have used that the sectional curvature $R(E, \gamma', \gamma', E)$ of the plane generated by $E(r)$ and $\gamma'(r)$ is non-negative, and that $\langle E', E \rangle^2 \leq |E|^2 |E'|^2$ by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. Integrating the above differential inequality, we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad f(r) \geq \frac{f(0)}{1 + f(0)r}.$$

Equality holds in (3.5) if and only if the sectional curvature along the plane generated by $\gamma'(r)$ and $E(r)$ is 0 for all $r \geq 0$ and $E/|E|$ is a parallel vector field along γ (observe that $(|E|^{-1} E)'$ has modulus $|E|^{-2} (|E|^2 |E'|^2 - \langle E, E' \rangle^2)^{1/2}$).

Fix now some $r > 0$. To estimate the mean curvature $H_r(p)$ we choose Jacobi fields E_1, \dots, E_n along γ which are independent eigenvectors of the second fundamental

form of ∂K_r at p . Hence they are everywhere orthogonal to γ' . For $i = 1, \dots, n$ we consider the functions along γ defined by

$$f_i = \frac{\langle E'_i, E_i \rangle}{|E_i|^2}.$$

So we have

$$(3.6) \quad nH_r(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\langle E'_i, E_i \rangle}{|E_i|^2}(r(p)) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f_i(0)}{1 + f_i(0)r(p)} \geq \frac{nH_0}{1 + H_0r(p)}.$$

The first inequality in (3.6) follows from (3.5) and the second one since $f_i(0) \geq H_0$ and the function $x \mapsto x/(1 + rx)$ is increasing. Equality holds in (3.6) for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ if and only if the principal curvatures of ∂K at $\gamma(0)$ are all equal to H_0 , the sectional curvatures of the planes generated by $\gamma'(r)$ and $E_i(r)$ are identically 0, and $E_i/|E_i|$ is a parallel vector field. Assuming $|E_i(0)| = 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, we get

$$(3.7) \quad E_i(r) = (1 + H_0r) P_i(r),$$

where $P_i(r)$ is a parallel vector field along γ . This follows since $|E_i(r)| = 1 + H_0r$, because $(|E_i|^2)' = 2 \langle E'_i, E_i \rangle = 2f_i |E_i|^2$ and $f_i(r) = H_0(1 + H_0r)^{-1}$ as we are assuming that equality holds in (3.6). Assume that (3.7) holds for every point in ∂K . Consider the map $f : \partial K \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ given by $f(p, r) := \exp_p(rN_p)$, where N_p is the outer unit normal to ∂K . The pullback of the Riemannian metric of $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ can be written on $\partial K \times [0, \infty)$ as the warped metric

$$(1 + H_0r)^2 h + dr^2,$$

where h is the Riemannian metric of ∂K .

Let u be the equilibrium potential of K . Since $\Phi' \leq 0$, we conclude from (2.5), (3.2) and (3.6) that

$$(3.8) \quad \Delta v(p) \leq \Phi''(r(p)) + \Phi'(r(p)) \frac{nH_0}{1 + H_0r(p)} = 0 = \Delta u(p).$$

Let us check that $v \geq u$ in $M \setminus K$. For every $t > 0$, let u_t be the equilibrium potential of (K, K_t) , Φ_t the equilibrium potential in Euclidean space of $(\bar{B}_{1/H_0}, B_{(1/H_0)+t})$, and $v_t := \Phi_t \circ r$. Equation (3.6) implies that $\Delta(v_t - u_t) \leq 0$ in $K_t \setminus K$. By the maximum principle, $v_t \geq u_t$ in $K_t \setminus K$. Since v_t, u_t are increasing families converging to v and u respectively we conclude that $v \geq u$ in $M \setminus K$.

As $\Delta(v - u) \leq 0$ in $M \setminus K$, $v \geq u$ in $M \setminus K$, and $u \equiv v \equiv 1$ in ∂K , the maximum principle [9, § 3.2] implies

$$|\nabla v| \leq |\nabla u| \quad \text{on } \partial K,$$

and so

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Cap}(K) &= \int_{\partial K} |\nabla u| dA \geq \int_{\partial K} |\nabla v| dA \\ &= -\Phi'(0) \text{vol}(\partial K) = (n - 1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K). \end{aligned}$$

Assume equality holds in (3.9). Then $|\nabla v| = |\nabla u|$ on ∂K and, by the strong maximum principle [9], $u \equiv v$ on $M \setminus K$. This implies that equality also holds in (3.8) and (3.6). By the discussion of equality after (3.6) we have that the principal curvatures of ∂K are all equal to H_0 and $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is isometric to the product $\partial K \times [0, \infty)$, with the warped metric $(1 + H_0r)^2 h + dr^2$, where h is the Riemannian metric in ∂K and $r \in [0, \infty)$. \square

Remark 3.2. The characterization of equality in Theorem 3.1 is the best possible. Consider a smooth function $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ so that $g(0) = 0$, $g'(0) = 1$, $g^{(2k)}(0) = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $g''(t) \geq 0$ for all $t \geq 0$. Then $\mathbb{S}^n \times [0, \infty)$ with the warped metric

$g(t)^2 h_0 + dt^2$, where h_0 is the standard Riemannian metric in \mathbb{S}^n , is a smooth complete $(n+1)$ -dimensional Hadamard manifold M [19, § 3.2.3]. Given $t_0 > 0$, $H_0 > 0$, the function g can be chosen so that we have $H_0 = g'(t_0)/g(t_0)$ and

$$g(t_0 + r) = g(t_0)(1 + H_0 r), \quad r \geq 0.$$

Consider the convex ball $K := \{t \leq t_0\}$. The principal curvatures of ∂K are all equal to H_0 , and the mean curvature of $\partial K_r = \{t = t_0 + r\}$ is given by

$$H_r = \frac{g'(t_0 + r)}{g(t_0 + r)} = \frac{H_0}{1 + H_0 r},$$

so that the equilibrium potential of K is given by $u(r) = \Phi_{H_0}(r)$, where Φ_{H_0} is defined by (2.6). Then we have

$$\text{Cap}(K) = \int_{\partial K} |\nabla u| dA = -\Phi'_{H_0}(0) \text{vol} \partial K = (n-1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

In this example, the Riemannian metric inside K can be slightly perturbed (around a point with strictly negative sectional curvatures) to a non-warped metric with non-positive sectional curvatures.

Remark 3.3. The inequality of Theorem 3.1, can be also written as

$$\frac{\text{Cap}(K)}{\text{vol}(\partial K)} \geq \frac{\text{Cap}(\bar{B}_{1/H_0})}{\text{vol}(\partial \bar{B}_{1/H_0})},$$

using (2.7) whenever $K \subset M$ is a compact set with smooth boundary and principal curvatures satisfying $\kappa_i \geq H_0$. So we have obtained a comparison result between the capacity of a convex body in M and the capacity of a round ball in the Euclidean space via the previous comparison of the Laplacian of the distance function in both manifolds.

Remark 3.4. A Riemannian manifold M is said to be hyperbolic if there exists a non-constant positive superharmonic function on M . Otherwise it is called parabolic. The so-called type problem for manifolds is related to the problem of establishing necessary and sufficient geometric conditions for a Riemannian manifold to be hyperbolic or parabolic. This classical problem began to be studied for Riemannian surfaces in the thirties by Ahlfors, Myrberg, Nevanlinna and Royden among others and have given rise to a large literature.

Lyons and Sullivan [16] gave a list of equivalent conditions to check the hyperbolicity of an oriented Riemannian manifold, which is known as the *Kelvin-Nevanlinna-Royden criterium*. This criterium states that M is hyperbolic if and only if there exists a compact set K in M with positive capacity.

Notice that, as a consequence of the above theorem, the capacity of a geodesic ball of a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension greater than or equal to three is strictly positive. So, applying the Kelvin-Nevanlinna-Royden criterium we have an alternative proof of the hyperbolicity of such manifolds. This was previously known by the works of Ichihara [13], [14], see also [10, Thm. 15.3]. Alternatively, one can also use the isoperimetric inequality of Hoffman and Spruck [12] together with Theorem 8.2 in [10] to prove the hyperbolicity of Cartan-Hadamard manifolds of dimension larger than or equal to three.

Now we state a comparison result for complete non-compact manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature.

Theorem 3.5. *Let M^{n+1} be a complete non-compact Riemannian manifold with non-negative Ricci curvature, and $K \subset M^{n+1}$ a compact set with smooth boundary. Assume that the mean curvature of ∂K is smaller than or equal to $H_0 > 0$. Then*

$$(3.10) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \leq (n-1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

Moreover, equality holds in (3.10) if and only if $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is isometric to the product $\partial K \times [0, \infty)$ with the warped metric $(1 + H_0 r)^2 h + dr^2$, where h is the Riemannian metric of ∂K , and $r \in [0, \infty)$.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 3.1, we consider the function $v(p) = \Phi_{H_0}(r(p))$, which is Lipschitz in $M \setminus K$ and smooth on $M \setminus (K \cup C_{\partial K})$, where $C_{\partial K}$ is the cut locus of ∂K in $M \setminus K$. Recall that $C_{\partial K}$ is a closed set of Riemannian measure zero on $M \setminus K$. Moreover, if $p \in M \setminus (K \cup C_{\partial K})$, then there is a unique minimizing geodesic connecting p and ∂K , which is entirely contained in $M \setminus (K \cup C_{\partial K})$. We have

$$(3.11) \quad \Delta v(p) = \Phi''(r(p)) + \Phi'(r(p)) nH_r(p).$$

Consider a geodesic $\gamma : [0, c(p)) \rightarrow M$ minimizing the distance to ∂K with $\gamma(0) = p$, where $c(p)$ is the cut distance. The derivative of the mean curvature H_r of the parallel hypersurface ∂K_r along γ is given by

$$(3.12) \quad nH'_r = -\text{Ric}(\gamma', \gamma') - |\sigma_r|^2 \leq -|\sigma_r|^2 \leq -nH_r^2,$$

where $|\sigma_r|^2$ is the squared norm of the second fundamental form of ∂K_r , i.e., the sum of the squared principal curvatures. Equality holds in (3.12) if and only if $\text{Ric}(\gamma', \gamma') = 0$ and $|\sigma_r|^2 = nH_r^2$ (when ∂K_r is totally umbilical at $\gamma(r)$). Hence, from the differential inequality (3.12), we conclude

$$(3.13) \quad H_r(\gamma(r)) \leq \frac{H_0(p)}{1 + H_0(p)r} \leq \frac{H_0}{1 + H_0 r}.$$

In case of equality in (3.13), we have $\text{Ric}(\gamma', \gamma') \equiv 0$ along γ , $|\sigma_r|^2 = nH_r^2$, and $H_r = H_0(1 + H_0 r)^{-1}$. In particular, ∂K_r is totally umbilical with principal curvatures $H_0(1 + H_0 r)^{-1}$. Hence, if E is a Jacobi field along the geodesic γ orthogonal to γ we have

$$(3.14) \quad E'(r) = \frac{H_0}{1 + H_0 r} E(r).$$

It is easy to get from this equation that $E'' = 0$. By the Jacobi equation the sectional curvature $R(\gamma', E, E, \gamma')$ of the plane generated by E and γ' is equal to 0. Formula (3.14) implies that E and E' are linearly dependent. So we get $\langle E, E' \rangle^2 = |E|^2 |E'|^2$ and we conclude, as in the proof of Theorem 3.1, that $E/|E|$ is a parallel vector field along γ and that $|E(r)| = 1 + H_0 r$. So it follows, as in the Cartan-Hadamard case, that $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is isometric to the product $\partial K \times [0, \infty)$ with the warped metric $(1 + H_0 r)^2 h + dr^2$, where h is the Riemannian metric of ∂K .

From (3.11) and (3.13) we get

$$(3.15) \quad \Delta v(p) \geq 0, \quad \text{in } M \setminus (K \cup C_{\partial K}).$$

We can prove that the above inequality is also true in $M \setminus K$ in the sense of distributions. Indeed, let us show, following the method of Cheeger and Yau [4] (see also [10]), that for all non-negative $\phi \in C_0^\infty(M \setminus K)$ we have that

$$(3.16) \quad \langle \Delta v, \phi \rangle := - \int_{M \setminus K} \langle \nabla v, \nabla \phi \rangle dV \geq 0.$$

Given $p \in \partial K$, let $c(p)$ be the cut distance (possibly ∞). Since the cut locus $C_{\partial K}$ is a closed set, the function $c(p)$ is lower semi-continuous, so it can be obtained as

the limit of an increasing sequence $\{c_k(p)\}$ of smooth positive functions. Now, let us define

$$V_k := \{\exp_p(rN_p) : p \in \partial K, 0 < r < c_k(p)\},$$

where N_p is the unit outer normal to ∂K .

In this way, we obtain an increasing sequence $\{V_k\}$ of open sets with smooth boundary such that $\bigcup_k V_k = M \setminus (K \cup C_{\partial K})$. Then, applying Green's formulae

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_k} \langle \nabla v, \nabla \phi \rangle dV &= - \int_{V_k} \phi \Delta v dV - \int_{\partial V_k} \phi \langle \nabla v, \nu_k \rangle dA \\ &= - \int_{V_k} \phi \Delta v dV - \int_{\partial V_k} \phi \Phi' \langle \nabla r, \nu_k \rangle dA, \end{aligned}$$

where ν_k is the unit inner normal vector field along ∂V_k . We have also used $\phi \equiv 0$ in $\partial V_k \cap \partial K$. As $V_k = \{\exp_p(c_k(p)N_p) : p \in \partial K\}$ is a radial graph over ∂K , ∇r is never tangent to ∂V_k , and hence $\langle \nabla r, \nu_k \rangle \neq 0$. As ν_k is the *inner* unit normal to ∂V_k , we have $\langle \nabla r, \nu_k \rangle < 0$ (ν_k and ∇r form an obtuse angle). Taking into account (3.15) and $\Phi' \leq 0$, we conclude

$$\int_{V_k} \langle \nabla v, \nabla \phi \rangle dV \leq 0.$$

Since $C_{\partial K}$ has measure zero, taking $k \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain (3.16).

As in the proof of Theorem 3.1 for every $t > 0$, let u_t be the equilibrium potential of (K, K_t) , Φ_t the equilibrium potential in Euclidean space of $(\bar{B}_{1/H_0}, B_{(1/H_0)+t})$, and $v_t := \Phi_t \circ r$. By the method exposed above $\Delta(v_t - u_t) \geq 0$ in $K_t \setminus K$ in the sense of distributions and applying the weak maximum principle, [9, § 3.1], we get $v_t \leq u_t$ in $K_t \setminus K$. Since v_t, u_t are increasing families converging to v and u respectively we conclude that $v \geq u$ in $M \setminus K$.

Hence we can argue as in the proof of Theorem 3.1 to conclude that

$$|\nabla v| \geq |\nabla u| \quad \text{on } \partial K,$$

and so

$$\text{Cap}(K) = \int_{\partial K} |\nabla u| dA \leq \int_{\partial K} |\nabla v| dA = -\Phi'(0) \text{vol}(\partial K) = (n-1)H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

Equality holds when $u = v$ in $M \setminus (\partial K \cup C_{\partial K})$. So equality holds in (3.12) and (3.13). By the previous discussion of equality, this implies that $M \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is isometric to the product $\partial K \times [0, \infty)$ with the warped metric $(1 + H_0 r)^2 h + dr^2$, where h is the Riemannian metric of ∂K . \square

Remark 3.6. Note that the inequality obtained for the capacity of K , can be also written as

$$\frac{\text{Cap}(K)}{\text{vol}(\partial K)} \leq \frac{\text{Cap}(\bar{B}_{1/H_0})}{\text{vol}(\partial \bar{B}_{1/H_0})},$$

using (2.7).

4. THE EUCLIDEAN CASE

Hadamard's Theorem [11] implies that a compact set with smooth boundary and strictly positive principal curvatures is a convex set. As a consequence of Theorems 3.1 and 3.5 we get

Corollary 4.1. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a convex body with smooth boundary. Assume that the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then we have*

$$(4.1) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \geq (n-1)H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K).$$

Equality holds in (4.1) if and only if K is a round ball of radius H_0^{-1} .

Corollary 4.2. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a compact set with smooth boundary. Assume that the mean curvature of ∂K is smaller than or equal to some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then we have*

$$(4.2) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \leq (n-1) H_0 \text{vol}(\partial K),$$

with equality if and only if K is a round ball of radius H_0^{-1} .

When $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is convex, Minkowski formula can be used to relate the capacity of K to its volume. To show this, pick a point p in the interior of K , and consider the radial vector field X with center p . Let N be the unit inner normal to ∂K . By the convexity of K we have $\langle X, N \rangle < 0$ in ∂K . Let X^\top be the tangent projection of the vector field X to ∂K . Minkowski formula

$$(4.3) \quad \int_{\partial K} (1 + H \langle X, N \rangle) dA = 0$$

is obtained by applying the divergence theorem to the vector field X^\top in ∂K . Under our assumptions we have either $H \leq H_0$ or $H \geq H_0$, so that Minkowski formula (4.3) implies

$$\text{vol}(\partial K) = - \int_{\partial K} H \langle X, N \rangle dA \geq H_0 \left(- \int_{\partial K} \langle X, N \rangle dA \right)$$

in case $H \geq H_0$ or the opposite inequality in case $H \leq H_0$. Since $\text{div } X = (n+1)$ in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , by the divergence theorem applied to X in K we have

$$(4.4) \quad \text{vol}(\partial K) \geq (n+1) H_0 \text{vol}(K)$$

in case $H \geq H_0$ and the opposite inequality when $H \leq H_0$.

So we conclude from Corollaries 4.1 and 4.2, and from inequality(4.4)

Corollary 4.3. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a convex body with smooth boundary. Assume that the principal curvatures of ∂K are larger than or equal to some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then we have*

$$(4.5) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \geq (n^2 - 1) H_0^2 \text{vol}(K).$$

Equality holds in (4.5) if and only if K is a round ball of radius H_0^{-1} .

Corollary 4.4. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a convex body with smooth boundary. Assume that the mean curvature of ∂K is smaller than or equal to some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then we have*

$$(4.6) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \leq (n^2 - 1) H_0^2 \text{vol}(K),$$

with equality if and only if K is a round ball of radius H_0^{-1} .

Now we consider a general convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, possibly with non-smooth boundary. Given $\lambda > 0$, we shall say that K is λ -convex if, for every $p \in \partial K$, there is a closed ball B of radius λ^{-1} such that $K \subset B$ and $p \in \partial B$. Taking outer parallel bodies to both K and B it is immediate to check that the outer parallel body K_r is $(\lambda^{-1} + r)^{-1}$ -convex whenever K is λ -convex. If K has C^2 boundary then λ -convexity is equivalent to the lower bound $\kappa_i \geq \lambda$ for the principal curvatures κ_i of ∂K .

If $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is a convex body, we will denote by $\xi : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \text{int}(K) \rightarrow \partial K$ the metric projection, which is a contractive Lipschitz map [22, § 1.2]. The gradient of the distance function $r : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$(4.7) \quad \nabla r(q) = \frac{q - \xi(q)}{r(q)},$$

and so it is a locally Lipschitz vector field in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$. Hence r is a $C_{loc}^{1,1}$ function on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$, and the gradient of r and ξ are differentiable in the same set. By Rademacher's Theorem, r is twice differentiable \mathcal{H}^{n+1} -almost everywhere in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$. From (4.7), if ξ is differentiable at $q \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$ then it is also differentiable along the points in the minimizing geodesic connecting q and K . So ∇r is differentiable \mathcal{H}^n -almost everywhere in the boundary ∂K_r , for any $r > 0$, which implies that ∂K_r is a $C^{1,1}$ -hypersurface. The second fundamental form and the principal curvatures are defined \mathcal{H}^n -a.e in ∂K_r . Moreover, if K_r is μ -convex then the principal curvatures κ_i of ∂K_r satisfy $\kappa_i \geq \mu$.

Principal curvatures can be defined for sets of positive reach [8], [26, § 1], a class in which convex sets are included. Given K , we consider the set of points $p \in \partial K$ where ξ is differentiable in $\xi^{-1}(\{p\})$, which is a set of full \mathcal{H}^n measure in ∂K by the discussion above. We intersect this set with the one of regular points, those for which there is a unique supporting hyperplane, which has also full \mathcal{H}^n measure [22, Thm. 2.2.4]. Then, for p in the intersection of these sets, we define

$$(4.8) \quad \kappa_i(p) = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{(\kappa_i)_t(p + t n_p)}{1 - t(\kappa_i)_t(p + t n_p)},$$

where n_p is the outer unit normal to ∂K in p , and $(\kappa_i)_t$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, are the principal curvatures of ∂K_t . If K is λ -convex, then K_t is $(\lambda^{-1} + t)^{-1}$ -convex, and it follows from (4.8) that $\kappa_i \geq \lambda$.

Theorem 4.5. *Let K be an H_0 -convex body in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} for some constant $H_0 > 0$. Then*

$$(4.9) \quad \text{Cap}(K) \geq (n-1) H_0 \mathcal{H}^n(\partial K).$$

Equality holds in (4.9) if and only if K is a round ball of radius H_0^{-1} .

Proof. We consider the function $v(p) = \Phi_{H_0}(r(p))$, where $r : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \text{int}(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the distance function to K and Φ_{H_0} is the equilibrium potential of the Euclidean ball of radius H_0^{-1} as defined in (2.6). The function v is $C^{1,1}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$. Let $p \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$ be a point such that the distance function r is twice differentiable along the straight line minimizing the distance from p to ∂K . Along this line we have

$$(4.10) \quad \Delta v(p) = \Phi''(r(p)) + \Phi'(r(p)) n H_r(p),$$

where H_r is the mean curvature of the parallel hypersurface ∂K_r . Since K_r is $(1/H_0 + r)^{-1}$ -convex, we have at the regular points

$$(4.11) \quad H_r \geq \frac{H_0}{1 + H_0 r}.$$

Let u be the equilibrium potential of K . Since $\Phi' \leq 0$, we conclude from (4.10), (4.11) and (2.5), that

$$(4.12) \quad \Delta v(p) \leq \Phi''(r(p)) + \Phi'(r(p)) \frac{n H_0}{1 + H_0 r(p)} = 0 = \Delta u(p),$$

at every point p where r is C^2 .

Let us check that $v \geq u$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$. For every $t > 0$, let u_t be the equilibrium potential of (K, K_t) , Φ_t the equilibrium potential in Euclidean space of $(\bar{B}_{1/H_0}, B_{(1/H_0)+t})$, and $v_t := \Phi_t \circ r$. Equation (4.12) implies that $\Delta(v_t - u_t) \leq 0$ in $K_t \setminus K$ in the sense of distributions. By the weak maximum principle, $v_t \geq u_t$ in $K_t \setminus K$. Since v_t, u_t are increasing families converging to v and u respectively we conclude that $v \geq u$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$.

Let $\Gamma(p) = \{q \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K : |p - q| < Cr(q)\}$ be a non-tangential cone at $p \in \partial K$. By [15, Thm. 1.7], ∇u has a non-tangential limit at \mathcal{H}^n -almost every point of the boundary of K , i.e., $\lim_{q \rightarrow p} \nabla u(q)$, $q \in \Gamma(p)$, exists for \mathcal{H}^n -almost every $p \in \partial K$.

We pick $p \in \partial K$ so that ∇u extends to p , ∇v is defined in p and u extends continuously to p , and restrict them to an outer ball B to K . Applying Hopf's maximum principle (see [9] and [7]) to B we get, since $\Delta(v - u) \leq 0$ in B , $v \geq u$ in B , $v - u \in C^0(\bar{B})$ and $u(p) = v(p) = 1$ that

$$|\nabla v|(p) \leq |\nabla u|(p).$$

Since formula (2.3) is valid for arbitrary convex sets [15], we get

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Cap}(K) &= \int_{\partial K} |\nabla u| dA \geq \int_{\partial K} |\nabla v| dA \\ &= -\Phi'(0) \mathcal{H}^n(\partial K) = (n-1) H_0 \mathcal{H}^n(\partial K), \end{aligned}$$

which yields the desired inequality. Assume equality holds in (4.13). Then $|\nabla v| = |\nabla u|$ \mathcal{H}^n -almost everywhere on ∂K . So if $p \in \partial K$ is such that $|\nabla v|(p) = |\nabla u|(p)$, applying the maximum principle on an outer ball B to K we have that $u \equiv v$ on B and then $u \equiv v$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$.

So the level sets of u and v , and their gradients, coincide in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$. The level sets of v are the parallel hypersurfaces ∂K_r , which are of class $C^{1,1}$, and the gradient of v is equal to $-\Phi'(r) \nabla r$, which never vanishes in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K$. Hence the level sets of u are C^∞ hypersurfaces since $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus K)$ and $\nabla u = \nabla v \neq 0$.

Since equality holds in (4.13), it is also attained in (4.11) and (4.12). In particular, the principal curvatures of ∂K_r are all equal to $(H_0^{-1} + r)^{-1}$, what implies that $\{K_r\}_{r>0}$ are concentric balls of radius $H_0^{-1} + r$. Hence ∂K is a sphere of radius H_0^{-1} . \square

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