Title
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Author(s)
Takahashi, Yasuji; Kato, Mikio

Citation
数理解析研究所講究録 2011, 1753: 23-28

Issue Date
2011-08

URL
http://hdl.handle.net/2433/171184

Type
Departmental Bulletin Paper

Textversion
publisher

Kyoto University
Some inequalities concerning geometric constants of Banach spaces

Yasuji Takahashi
Okayama Prefectural University, Professor Emeritus
ym-takahashi@clear.ocn.ne.jp

Mikio Kato
Kyushu Institute of Technology
katom@mns.kyutech.ac.jp

Let $X$ be a real Banach space with $\dim X \geq 2$. The closed unit ball and unit sphere of $X$ are denoted by $B_X$ and $S_X$, respectively. We shall consider the following constants:

1. $C_{NJ}(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2}{2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)} : x \in S_X, y \in B_X \right\}$,  
2. $C'_{NJ}(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2}{4} : x, y \in S_X \right\}$,  
3. $C_Z(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\| \cdot \|x-y\|}{\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2} : x \in S_X, y \in B_X \right\}$,  
4. $C'_Z(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\| \cdot \|x-y\|}{2} : x, y \in S_X \right\}$,  
5. $J(X) = \sup \{ \min(\|x+y\|, \|x-y\|) : x, y \in S_X \}$,  
6. $\rho_X(1) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\| + \|x-y\|}{2} - 1 : x, y \in S_X \right\}$.

Properties and relations concerning these constants have been studied by many authors. In particular the James constant $J(X)$ and the von Neumann-Jordan constant $C_{NJ}(X)$ have been most widely treated. Recall that a Banach space $X$ is uniformly non-square provided $J(X) < 2$ or equivalently $C_{NJ}(X) < 2$. The constant $C'_{NJ}(X)$ may be considered as the unitary version of $C_{NJ}(X)$ ([2],[6]). The constant $C_Z(X)$ was introduced by Zbåganu [11], who conjectured that $C_{NJ}(X) = C_Z(X)$ for all Banach spaces $X$, but in general these two constants are different.

*Current affiliation: Shinshu University, katom@shinshu-u.ac.jp
The constant $C'_Z(X)$ may be considered as the unitary version of $C_Z(X)$ ([6]). Then we easily have

$$\frac{J(X)^2}{2} \leq C'_Z(X) \leq C_Z(X) \leq C_NJ(X), \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{J(X)^2}{2} \leq C'_Z(X) \leq \frac{(1 + \rho_X(1))^2}{2} \leq C'_NJ(X) \leq C_{NJ}(X). \quad (8)$$

There are many Banach spaces $X$ for which all the terms in (7) and (8) coincide. On the other hand, there exists a Banach space $X$ such that $C_Z(X) < (1 + \rho_X(1))^2/2$ and $C_Z(X^*) > C'_NJ(X^*)$, where $X^*$ is the dual space of $X$ ([6, Example 3]).

We shall start with the estimate of $C_{NJ}(X)$ by $C'_{NJ}(X)$ and $\rho_X(1)$, which was recently proved in Kato and Takahashi [5]. In the following, let $f(u, v) = u - v + \sqrt{(u - v - 1)^2 + v^2}$. Then it is easy to see that for all $u_2 \geq u_1 \geq 1$ and $v_2 \geq v_1 \geq u_1 - 1$,

$$f(u_1, v_1) \leq f(u_2, v_2),$$

where equality holds only when $u_1 = u_2$ and $v_1 = v_2$ ([5, Lemma 3.6]).

**Theorem 1** ([5, Theorem 3.4]). Let $X$ be a Banach space. Then

$$C_{NJ}(X) \leq f(C'_{NJ}(X), \rho_X(1)) \quad (9)$$

or

$$C_{NJ}(X) \leq C'_{NJ}(X) - \rho_X(1) + \sqrt{(C'_{NJ}(X) - \rho_X(1) - 1)^2 + \rho_X(1)^2}.$$

If $X$ is not uniformly non-square, we have equality in (9) as $C_{NJ}(X) = C'_{NJ}(X) = 2$ and $\rho_X(1) = 1$. The inequality (9) also attains equality with both of the Day-James $\ell_\infty$-$\ell_1$ and $\ell_2$-$\ell_\infty$ spaces, which are uniformly non-square ([5, Remark 3.5]). Let us mention that Theorem 1 yields some previous results concerning the estimates of $C_{NJ}(X)$ by $C'_{NJ}(X)$ and by $\rho_X(1)$. To see this we need the following inequalities

$$\frac{(1 + \rho_X(1))^2}{2} \leq C'_{NJ}(X) \leq 1 + \rho_X(1)^2, \quad (10)$$

see [5, Proposition 3.2]. Since $\rho_X(1) \leq \sqrt{2C'_{NJ}(X)} - 1$, by (9) we have

**Corollary 1** ([2, Theorem 1]). Let $X$ be a Banach space. Then

$$C_{NJ}(X) \leq f(C'_{NJ}(X), \sqrt{2C'_{NJ}(X)} - 1),$$
which is written as

\[ C_{NJ}(X) \leq 1 + \left( \sqrt{2C'_{NJ}(X)} - 1 \right)^2. \]  (11)

Since \( C'_{NJ}(X) \leq 1 + \rho_X(1)^2 \), by (9) we also have

**Corollary 2 ([7, Theorem 2]).** Let \( X \) be a Banach space. Then

\[ C_{NJ}(X) \leq f(1 + \rho_X(1)^2, \rho_X(1)), \]

which is written as

\[ C_{NJ}(X) \leq 1 + \rho_X(1) \left( \sqrt{(1 - \rho_X(1))^2 + 1} - (1 - \rho_X(1)) \right). \]  (12)

We shall present the estimate of \( C_{NJ}(X) \) by \( C'_Z(X) \). To do this we need the estimates of \( \rho_X(1) \) and \( C'_{NJ}(X) \) by \( C'_Z(X) \).

**Proposition 1.** For any Banach space \( X \),

\[ \rho_X(1) \leq \frac{C'_Z(X)}{2}, \]  (13)

\[ C'_{NJ}(X) \leq 1 + \frac{C'_Z(X)^2}{4}. \]  (14)

In (13) and (14) equalities are attained if \( X \) is not uniformly non-square. If \( X \) is the \( \ell_2-\ell_1 \) space, we also have equalities in (13) and (14) as \( \rho_X(1) = 1/\sqrt{2}, \ C'_{NJ}(X) = 3/2 \) and \( C'_Z(X) = \sqrt{2} \) ([6, Example 3]).

By (9), (13) and (14) we have

**Theorem 2.** Let \( X \) be a Banach space. Then

\[ C_{NJ}(X) \leq f(1 + C'_Z(X)^2/4, C'_Z(X)/2), \]

which is written as

\[ C_{NJ}(X) \leq \frac{C'_Z(X)^2}{4} + 1 + \frac{C'_Z(X)}{4} \left( \sqrt{C'_Z(X)^2 - 4C'_Z(X) + 8} + 2 \right). \]  (15)

Now we shall present the estimate of \( C_Z(X) \) by \( C'_Z(X) \) and \( \rho_X(1) \), which is similar to Theorem 1.

**Theorem 3.** Let \( X \) be a Banach space. Then

\[ C_Z(X) \leq f(C'_Z(X), \rho_X(1)) \]  (16)
or

$$C_Z(X) \leq C'_Z(X) - \rho_X(1) + \sqrt{(C'_Z(X) - \rho_X(1) - 1)^2 + \rho_X(1)^2}. $$

Since $C'_Z(X) \leq (1 + \rho_X(1))^2/2$, by (16) we have

**Corollary 3.** For any Banach space $X$

$$C_Z(X) \leq f((1 + \rho_X(1))^2/2, \rho_X(1)) = 1 + \rho_X(1)^2.$$  \quad (17)  

**Remark 1.** The estimates given by Theorem 3 and Corollary 3 are sharp. It should be noted that if $C_Z(X) = 1 + \rho_X(1)^2$, we have equality in (16). It is clear that if $X$ is not uniformly non-square, we have equality in (17) as $C_Z(X) = 2$ and $\rho_X(1) = 1$. The inequality (17) also attains equality with both of the Day-James $\ell_\infty$-$\ell_1$ and $\ell_2$-$\ell_\infty$ spaces, which are uniformly non-square. In fact, $C_Z(X) = 5/4$, $\rho_X(1) = 1/2$ if $X$ is the $\ell_\infty$-$\ell_1$ space ([6, Example 4]), and $C_Z(X) = 3/2$, $\rho_X(1) = 1/\sqrt{2}$ if $X$ is the $\ell_2$-$\ell_\infty$ space ([6, Example 3]).

By (13) and (16) we have

**Theorem 4.** Let $X$ be a Banach space. Then

$$C_Z(X) \leq f(C'_Z(X), C'_Z(X)/2),$$

which is written as

$$C_Z(X) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C'_Z(X) + \sqrt{(C'_Z(X) - 2)^2 + C'_Z(X)^2} \right\}. \quad (18)$$

Finally we shall present the estimates of $C'_Z(X)$ and $C_Z(X)$ by $J(X)$.

**Theorem 5.** Let $X$ be a Banach space. Then

$$C'_Z(X) \leq 4(1 - 1/J(X)). \quad (19)$$

The estimate (19) yields that $\rho_X(1) \leq C'_Z(X)/2 \leq 2(1 - 1/J(X))$ ([7, Theorem 1]).

By Theorems 2 and 5 we shall have the quite simple inequality $C_{NJ}(X) \leq J(X)$, which was proved in 2009 by Takahashi and Kato [7] (see also [5, 8, 10]).

**Corollary 4.** Let $X$ be a Banach space. Then

$$C_{NJ}(X) \leq \frac{4}{4 - C'_Z(X)} \leq J(X). \quad (20)$$
By (14), (15), (18) and (19) we have

**Theorem 6.** Let $X$ be a Banach space and let $J = J(X)$. Then

$$C_{NJ}(X) \leq \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}(J - 1) + \sqrt{(J - 1)^2 + 1}}{J} \right)^2,$$

(21)

$$C'_{NJ}(X) \leq 1 + 4 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{J} \right)^2,$$

(22)

$$C_Z(X) \leq \frac{2(J - 1) + \sqrt{5J^2 - 12J + 8}}{J}.$$

(23)

**Remark 2.** Let $J = J(X) < 2$. Then it is easy to see that

$$\frac{2(J - 1) + \sqrt{5J^2 - 12J + 8}}{J} < 1 + 4(1 - 1/J)^2 < \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}(J - 1) + \sqrt{(J - 1)^2 + 1}}{J} \right)^2.$$

The estimates (21) and (22) was proved by Kato and Takahashi [5], see also Wang [8]. On the other hand, the estimate (23) is new.

**References**


