

GEOMETRICAL CONSTANTS OF 2-DIMENSIONAL SPACES WITH EXTREME NORMS IN AN_2

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Abstract

AN_2 (the set of all absolute normalized norms on \mathbb{R}^2) has convex structure, and some geometric constants have weak convex properties. We focus on the set of all extreme points of AN_2 (denoted by $E(AN_2)$) and report some results obtained by the calculation of modified von Neumann-Jordan constant of the norms in $E(AN_2)$. Also we summarize the previous results on convex property of von Neumann-Jordan constant and James constant.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

A norm $\|\cdot\|$ on \mathbb{R}^2 is said to be absolute if $\|(x, y)\| = \|(|x|, |y|)\|$ for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, and normalized if $\|(1, 0)\| = \|(0, 1)\| = 1$. The set of all absolute normalized norms on \mathbb{R}^2 is denoted by AN_2 . Let Ψ_2 be the set of all convex functions ψ on $[0, 1]$ satisfying $\max\{1-t, t\} \leq \psi(t) \leq 1$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. Ψ_2 and AN_2 can be identified by a one to one correspondence $\psi \rightarrow \|\cdot\|_\psi$ with the relation $\psi(t) = \|(1-t, t)\|_\psi$ for $t \in [0, 1]$.

For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we denote

$$\psi_p(t) = \begin{cases} \{(1-t)^p + t^p\}^{\frac{1}{p}} & (1 \leq p < \infty) \\ \max\{1-t, t\} & (p = \infty). \end{cases}$$

$\psi_p \in \Psi_2$, and they correspond to the l_p -norms $\|\cdot\|_p$ on \mathbb{R}^2 defined by

$$\|(x_1, x_2)\|_p = \begin{cases} (|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} & (1 \leq p < \infty) \\ \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|\} & (p = \infty). \end{cases}$$

A subset S of N_2 (the set of all norms on \mathbb{R}^2) is said to have convex structure (or to be convex) if

$$\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|' \in S \implies (1-\lambda)\|\cdot\| + \lambda\|\cdot\|' \in S \quad (\lambda \in [0, 1]).$$

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 46B20.

Key words and phrases. Absolute normalized norm, von Neumann-Jordan constant, modified von Neumann-Jordan constant, extreme norm.

The second author was supported in part by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (No.21K03275), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

It is clear that AN_2 has convex structure, and the correspondence $\psi \rightarrow \|\cdot\|_\psi$ preserves the operation to take convex combination, that is,

$$(1 - \lambda)\|\cdot\|_\psi + \lambda\|\cdot\|_{\psi'} = \|\cdot\|_{(1-\lambda)\psi + \lambda\psi'}$$

for $\psi, \psi' \in \Psi_2$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. It is known that neither James constant nor von Neumann-Jordan constant is convex as functions on AN_2 . ([7, 8]) In Section 2, we will give some convex subsets of N_2 on which they are convex function. We also summarize the important facts which hold in those subsets.

In section 3, we will focus our consideration on the norms which are extreme points of AN_2 , and report some results obtained by the calculation of modified von Neumann-Jordan constant of those extreme norms.

2. CONVEX PROPERTIES OF VON NEUMANN-JORDAN CONSTANT AND JAMES CONSTANT

For a normed space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, von Neumann-Jordan constant (NJ constant) and James constant are defined by

$$C_{NJ}((X, \|\cdot\|)) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2}{2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)} \mid (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \right\},$$

$$J((X, \|\cdot\|)) = \sup \{ \min\{\|x+y\|, \|x-y\|\} \mid x, y \in S_X \},$$

where $S_X = \{x \in X \mid \|x\| = 1\}$.

For the basic properties and applications, we refer to ([3],[4],[5],[12],[16],[17],[20]). In this note we consider only the case that $\dim X = 2$. The following proposition suggests that the two-dimensional case is fundamental to investigate these constants.

Proposition 2.1. *For every Banach space X , we have*

$$\begin{aligned} C_{NJ}((X, \|\cdot\|)) &= \sup \{ C_{NJ}((E, \|\cdot\|)) \mid E : \text{subspace of } X, \dim E = 2 \} \\ J((X, \|\cdot\|)) &= \sup \{ J((E, \|\cdot\|)) \mid E : \text{subspace of } X, \dim E = 2 \}. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\Psi_2^+ = \{\psi \in \Psi_2 \mid \psi(t) \geq \psi_2(t) \ (t \in [0, 1])\},$$

$$\Psi_2^- = \{\psi \in \Psi_2 \mid \psi(t) \leq \psi_2(t) \ (t \in [0, 1])\},$$

and let

$$AN_2^+ = \{\|\cdot\| \in AN_2 \mid \|x\| \geq \|x\|_2 \ (x \in \mathbb{R}^2)\},$$

$$AN_2^- = \{\|\cdot\| \in AN_2 \mid \|x\| \leq \|x\|_2 \ (x \in \mathbb{R}^2)\}.$$

Then $\|\cdot\|_\psi \in AN_2^+ \Leftrightarrow \psi \in \Psi_2^+$, and $\|\cdot\|_\psi \in AN_2^- \Leftrightarrow \psi \in \Psi_2^-$. It is easy to see that AN_2^+ and AN_2^- are both convex subsets of AN_2 .

Theorem 2.1. ([20]) $\max\{M_1^2, M_2^2\} \leq C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) \leq M_1^2 M_2^2$ ($\psi \in \Psi_2$)
where

$$M_1 = \max_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\psi(t)}{\psi_2(t)} = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|x\|_\psi}{\|x\|_2}, \quad M_2 = \max_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\psi_2(t)}{\psi(t)} = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|x\|_2}{\|x\|_\psi}.$$

Corollary 2.1. If $\psi \in \Psi_2^+$, then $C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) = M_1^2$, and if $\psi \in \Psi_2^-$, then $C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) = M_2^2$.

Theorem 2.2. ([8, 19]) von Neumann-Jordan constant $C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|))$ is a convex function on each of AN_2^+ and AN_2^- .

Let $\Psi_2^s = \{\psi \in \Psi_2 \mid \psi(t) = \psi(1-t) \ (t \in [0,1])\}$, and $AN_2^s = \{\|\cdot\|_\psi \in AN_2 \mid \psi \in \Psi_2^s\}$. It is easy to see that $\|\cdot\| \in AN_2^s$ if and only if $\|(x,y)\| = \|(y,x)\|$ holds for all $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Regarding the fact that NJ constant is not convex on AN_2 , the following proposition gives a stronger result.

Proposition 2.2. ([8, 19]) AN_2^s is a convex subset of AN_2 , and $C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|))$ is not a convex function on AN_2^s .

$$\text{For } \theta \in (0, \pi], \text{ let } M(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix},$$

and let

$$N_2(\theta) = \{\|\cdot\| \in N_2 \mid \|M(\theta)x\| = \|x\| \ (x \in \mathbb{R}^2)\}.$$

If $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\theta)$, $S_{(\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)}$ is invariant under the rotation of angle θ . It is known that if $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/4)$, then $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)) = \sqrt{2}$. It is easy to see that $N_2(\pi/4) \subset N_2(\pi/2) \subset N_2(\pi) = N_2$, and all ℓ_p norms $\|\cdot\|_p$ on \mathbb{R}^2 belong to $N_2(\pi/2)$. Moreover we have

Lemma 2.1. $N_2(\pi/2) \cap AN_2 = AN_2^s$ holds.

A vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is said to be isocles orthogonal to a vector $y \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ($x \perp_I y$) if $\|x+y\| = \|x-y\|$. ([1]) It is known that if $x \in S_{(\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)}$, there is only two vectors $y, -y \in S_{(\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)}$ such that $x \perp_I y$ ([3]). The following is the key result for the assertions of this section. We write $x \perp y$ if the angle between x and y is $\pi/2$. In this note we write

$$\bar{x} = M(\pi/2)x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Theorem 2.3. ([7]) Let $\|\cdot\| \in N_2$, and let $x, y \in S_{(\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)}$. Then the following conditions are equivalent.

- (1) $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/2)$.
- (2) $x \perp_I y \iff x \perp y$.

From these facts, we can see that the definition of James constant has some other expressions as follows.

Corollary 2.2. ([6]) $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)) = \sup\{\|x + y\| \mid x, y \in S_X, x \perp_I y\}$ holds, and if $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/2)$, then

$$(2.1) \quad J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)) = \sup\{\|x + \bar{x}\| \mid x \in S_X\}$$

$$(2.2) \quad = \sqrt{2}\|M(\pi/4)\|.$$

where $\|M(\pi/4)\|$ is the operator norm of $M(\pi/4)$.

It follows from (2.2) that $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)) = \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/4)$ holds for $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/2)$. ([6]) Using (2.1), we obtain the following formula which is useful in calculation of James constant.

Theorem 2.4. If $\|\cdot\|_\psi \in N_2(\pi/2)$, then

$$(2.3) \quad J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2-2t}{\psi(t)} \psi\left(\frac{1}{2-2t}\right).$$

Remark. In this theorem, the definition of ψ is extended to the norms in $N_2(\pi/2)$ by the same formula $\psi(t) = \|(1-t, t)\|_\psi$.

The formula (2.3) was first proved in ([12]) in the case that $\|\cdot\|_\psi \in AN_2^s (= AN_2 \cap N_2(\pi/2))$. We have another version of this formula as follows.

Theorem 2.5. ([7]) Let $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/2)$, and let $\varphi(t) = \|(t, 1)\|$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$). Then φ is a convex function on \mathbb{R} , and the James constant is given by

$$J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|)) = \sup_{t \geq 0} \frac{t+1}{\varphi(t)} \varphi\left(\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right).$$

A function f on a convex set C is said to be quasiconvex if for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\{x \in C \mid f(x) \leq \alpha\}$ is a convex subset of C , equivalently, $f((1-\lambda)x + \lambda x') \leq \max\{f(x), f(x')\}$ for $x, x' \in C$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. Convex functions are always quasiconvex, and every quasiconvex function on bounded closed convex set C takes its maximum at an extreme point of C . The following result is obtained by Corollary 2.2.

Theorem 2.6. ([7]) James constant $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|))$ is quasiconvex on $N_2(\pi/2)$.

For the dual space X^* of X , the formula $J(X^*) = J(X)$ is not always valid while $C_{NJ}(X^*) = C_{NJ}(X)$ holds in general. In ([18]), it was proved that $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|^*)) = J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|))$ holds when $\|\cdot\| \in AN_2^s$. This result can be generalized by the following theorem which is obtained by the last formula in Corollary 2.2.

Theorem 2.7. ([6]) $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|^*)) = J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|))$ holds for $\|\cdot\| \in N_2(\pi/2)$.

3. MODIFIED VON NEUMANN-JORDAN CONSTANT OF EXTREME NORMS OF AN_2

For α, β with $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} < \beta \leq 1$, we define

$$\psi_{\alpha,\beta}(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t & (t \in [0, \alpha]) \\ \frac{\alpha + \beta - 1}{\beta - \alpha}t + \frac{\beta - 2\alpha\beta}{\beta - \alpha} & (t \in [\alpha, \beta]) \\ t & (t \in [\beta, 1]), \end{cases}$$

and when $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} = \beta$, we put $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} = \psi_\infty$. The corresponding norm is

$$\|(x_1, x_2)\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}} = \begin{cases} |x_1| & (|x_2| \leq \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}|x_1|) \\ f(x_1, x_2) & (\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}|x_1| \leq |x_2|, \frac{1-\beta}{\beta}|x_2| \leq |x_1|) \\ |x_2| & (|x_1| \leq \frac{1-\beta}{\beta}|x_2|), \end{cases}$$

where $f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{(1-2\alpha)\beta}{\beta-\alpha}|x_1| + \frac{(2\beta-1)(1-\alpha)}{\beta-\alpha}|x_2|$, for $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

We denote $E = \{\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \mid 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \beta \leq 1\}$. Then it is easy to see that $E \subset \Psi_2$. We have

Theorem 3.1. ([11]) *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ is an extreme point of AN_2 .
- (2) ψ is an extreme point of Ψ_2 .
- (3) $\psi \in E$.

Theorem 3.2. ([9])

$$J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}})) = \max\left\{\frac{1}{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}(1/2)}, 1 + \frac{1}{2\psi_{\alpha,\beta}(1/2) + \gamma}, 2\psi_{\alpha,\beta}(1/2)\right\},$$

where

$$\gamma = \gamma(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\beta-1}{\beta-\alpha} & (\alpha + \beta \leq 1) \\ \frac{1-2\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} & (\alpha + \beta \geq 1). \end{cases}$$

For a fixed $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \in E$, we denote $E_{\alpha,\beta} = \{\psi \in \Psi_2 \mid \psi_\infty \leq \psi \leq \psi_{\alpha,\beta}\}$. It is easy to see that $E_{\alpha,\beta}$ is a convex subset of Ψ_2 . James constant has another convex property as follows.

Theorem 3.3. ([10]) *E has infinitely many elements $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ satisfying $\max\{\beta - \alpha, 2\beta - 1\} \leq \alpha\beta$. For such an element $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$, we have*

- (1) $J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) = 1/\psi(1/2)$ holds for $\psi \in E_{\alpha,\beta}$.
- (2) The function $E_{\alpha,\beta} \ni \psi \longrightarrow J((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi))$ is convex on $E_{\alpha,\beta}$.

Definition. For a normed space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$,

$$C'_{NJ}((X, \|\cdot\|)) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2}{4} \mid x, y \in S_X \right\}.$$

is called modified von Neumann-Jordan constant (mod. NJ constant).

It was introduced by J. Gao in ([3]) and Y. Takahashi in ([21]). The following proposition is a summary of the basic properties of mod. NJ constant.

Proposition 3.1. *For any normed space X , we have the following.*

- (1) $1 \leq C'_{NJ}(X) \leq C_{NJ}(X) \leq 2$.
- (2) $C_{NJ}(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow C'_{NJ}(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow X$ is an inner product space. ([2])
- (3) $C_{NJ}(X) = 2 \Leftrightarrow C'_{NJ}(X) = 2 \Leftrightarrow X$ is not uniformly nonsquare.
- (4) $C'_{NJ}(X^*) = C'_{NJ}(X)$ is not true ([21]) while $C_{NJ}(X^*) = C_{NJ}(X)$ holds.
- (5) $\max\{M_1^2, M_2^2\} \leq C'_{NJ}(X)$ is not true ([15]) while $\max\{M_1^2, M_2^2\} \leq C_{NJ}(X) \leq M_1^2 M_2^2$ holds.
- (6) If $\psi \in \Psi_2^-$, then $C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) = C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\psi)) = M_2^2$. ([15])
- (7) $C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_p)) = C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_p)) = \max\{2^{\frac{2}{p}-1}, 2^{1-\frac{2}{p}}\}$. ([15])

To state the result of calculation of mod. NJ constant, we adopt the new parameter (s, t) defined by

$$s = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}, \quad t = \frac{1-\beta}{\beta} \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \beta \leq 1).$$

It is easy to see that $0 \leq s, t \leq 1$, and the unit sphere of $\|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}}$ is an octagon with vertices $(1, s)$, $(t, 1)$ in the first quadrant when $0 < s, t < 1$.

Theorem 3.4. *If $\|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}} \in E(AN_2)$, and $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \in \Psi_2^-$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}})) &= C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}})) \\ &= M_2^2 \\ &= \begin{cases} 1+s^2 & (0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1) \\ 1+t^2 & (0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The main result of this note is the following. Since $C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\infty)) = C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_\infty)) = 2$ is known, we consider the case when $\alpha, \beta \neq \frac{1}{2}$ (equivalently, $s, t \neq 1$).

Theorem 3.5. Suppose that $\|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}} \in E(AN_2)$ and $\alpha, \beta \neq \frac{1}{2}$, then

$$C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}})) = \max \left\{ 1 + s^2, 1 + t^2, 1 + \left(\frac{(1-s)(1-t)}{1-st} \right)^2 \right\}.$$

In the most cases that $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \in E \setminus \Psi_2^-$, $C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}}))$ is still unknown. However, if $0 \leq s, t < 1$, $s \neq t$, and $\max\{s, t\} < \frac{(1-s)(1-t)}{1-st}$, then $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \in E \setminus \Psi_2^-$, and we can assert that $C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}}))$ does not coincide with $C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}}))$.

Theorem 3.6. Suppose that $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \in E$. We have

- (1) If $0 \leq s, t < 1$, $s \neq t$, and $\max\{s, t\} < \frac{(1-s)(1-t)}{1-st}$, then

$$C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}})) < C_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}})).$$
- (2) $\max\{M_1^2, M_2^2\} \leq C'_{NJ}((\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_{\psi_{\alpha,\beta}}))$ holds for every $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} \in E$.

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