The isomorphic Kottman constant of a Banach space

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ABSTRACT. We show that the Kottman constant $K(\cdot)$, together with its symmetric and finite variations, is continuous with respect to the Kadets metric, and they are log-convex, hence continuous, with respect to the interpolation parameter in a complex interpolation schema. Moreover, we show that $K(X) \cdot K(X^*) \geq 2$ for every infinite-dimensional Banach space $X$.

We also consider the isomorphic Kottman constant (defined as the infimum of the Kottman constants taken over all renormings of the space) and solve the main problem left open in [9], namely that the isomorphic Kottman constant of a twisted-sum space is the maximum of the constants of the respective summands. Consequently, the Kalton–Peck space may be renormed to have Kottman’s constant arbitrarily close to $\sqrt{2}$. For other classical parameters, such as the Whitley and the James constants, we prove the continuity with respect to the Kadets metric.

1. Introduction

We continue the study of the separation of sequences in the unit ball $B_X$ of an infinite-dimensional Banach space $X$, solving a few problems left open in [9, 11, 20] concerning the Kottman constant of $X$ and variations thereof. We refer to the above-mentioned papers for the relevant background. Before we describe our main results, we gather some relevant definitions and facts.

Unless otherwise specified, we tacitly assume that a space is an infinite-dimensional Banach space. The Kottman constant of a space $X$, denoted $K(X)$, is defined as

$$K(X) = \sup \{ \sigma > 0 : \exists \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ in } B_X \text{ such that } \|x_n - x_m\| \geq \sigma \text{ for } n \neq m \}$$

and is accompanied by its variations:

$$K_s(X) = \sup \{ \sigma > 0 : \exists \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ in } B_X \text{ such that } \|x_n \pm x_m\| \geq \sigma \text{ for } n \neq m \},$$

$$K_f(X) = \sup \{ \sigma > 0 : \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \exists \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{N} \text{ in } B_X \text{ such that } \|x_n - x_m\| \geq \sigma \text{ for } n \neq m \},$$
called, respectively, the symmetric and finite Kottman constants.

Next we list some relevant facts concerning these constants:
known parameters such as the Whitley thickness constant \( K(X) \), we have
\[ 1 < K(X) \leq K_f(X) = K(X_\mathcal{U}) \leq 2, \]
where \( X_\mathcal{U} \) stands for the ultrapower of \( X \) with respect to \( \mathcal{U} \).

- Proposition 5.1, \[ \text{[20]} \] Every space \( X \) may be renormed so that
\[ K_s(X) = 2 \text{ or } K(X) = K(X^*) = 2. \]

- \[ \text{[9]} \] There exists a space \( Z \) for which \( K(Z) < K(Z^{**}) \), and it is easy to check that this space also satisfies \( K_3(Z) < K_3(Z^{**}) \). The said space is a \( J \)-sum of \( \ell_1^n \) \( (n \in \mathbb{N}) \) in the sense of Bellenot \( \text{[2]} \); it has the property that \( K(Z) < 2 \), yet \( Z^{**} \) admits a quotient map onto \( \ell_1 \) so that \( K_3(Z^{**}) = 2 \).

The fact that \( K(X) > 1 \) is known as the Elton–Odell theorem \( \text{[18]} \). Kottman had previously shown \( \text{[27]} \) that \( K(X) > 1^+ \), meaning that there is a sequence \( \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) in \( B_X \) such that \( \|x_n - x_m\| > 1 \) for distinct natural numbers \( n, m \). In \( \text{[20]} \) it was proved that \( K_s(X) > 1^+ \) and \( K_3(X) > 1 \) for every separable dual space \( X \), and recently Russo proved that \( K_3(X) > 1 \) for every \( X \) \( \text{[35]} \).

In this paper, among other things, we study the interrelation between the Kottman constants with interpolation spaces and twisted sums of Banach spaces, proving the following facts:

1. The inequality \( 2 \leq K(X) \cdot K(X^*) \) is valid for any space \( X \).

2. The above-listed Kottman constants are continuous with respect to the Kadets metric, which implies their continuity with respect to the interpolation parameter. Moreover, under some additional conditions, the following interpolation inequality is established:
\[ K(X_\theta) \leq K(X_0)^{1-\theta} \cdot K(X_1)^\theta. \]

3. The isomorphic Kottman constant \( \bar{K}(X) = \inf\{K(X) : X \cong X\} \) that was introduced in \( \text{[9]} \) to treat some natural situations in which no specific norm of a space is known, is computed for twisted sums in terms of the isomorphic constants of the summands. More specifically, for a twisted sum \( X \) expressed in terms of the short exact sequence \( 0 \to Y \to X \to Z \to 0 \), the formula
\[ \bar{K}(X) = \max\{\bar{K}(Y), \bar{K}(Z)\} \]
is established, which solves a problem posed in \( \text{[9]} \). In particular, if \( X \) is a twisted Hilbert space, namely a space that can be represented as a twisted sum of two Hilbert spaces, then \( \bar{K}(X) = \sqrt{2} \).

4. For the disjoint Kottman constant \( K_\perp \) of Köthe spaces, that we introduce here, we prove some results, including a general interpolation formula:
\[ K_\perp(X_\theta) \leq K_\perp(X_0)^{1-\theta} \cdot K_\perp(X_1)^\theta. \]

The results presented above are also valid for both the symmetric and finite Kottman constants as well as for their isomorphic variations.

The final section of the paper is devoted to linking and extending this study to other well-known parameters such as the Whitley thickness constant \( \text{[12]} \) and the James constant \( \text{[11]} \); a number of applications to the geometry of Banach spaces is presented.
2. Estimates for the Kottman constant, continuity, and interpolation

2.1. A relation between the constants of a space and its dual. Our first lemma is apparently a folklore result, however we have been unable to identify a proper reference in the literature, so we include a proof for the sake of completeness.

Let \( A \) be an infinite subset of \( \mathbb{N} \) for which we set \( |A|_2 = \{(n_1, n_2) \in A \times A : n_1 < n_2 \} \). Ramsey’s theorem [30, Theorem 1.1] asserts that given \( \mathcal{A} \subset [\mathbb{N}]_2 \), there exists an infinite subset \( B \) of \( \mathbb{N} \) such that either \( |B|_2 \subset \mathcal{A} \) or \( |B|_2 \subset [\mathbb{N}]_2 \setminus \mathcal{A} \).

**Lemma 1.** Let \( (x_n) \) be a bounded sequence in a Banach space. Then there exists an infinite subset \( M \) of \( \mathbb{N} \) such that the sequence \( \|x_i - x_j\| \) converges as \( i, j \in M \), \( i, j \to \infty \).

**Proof.** We may suppose that \( \{\|x_i - x_j\| : i, j \in \mathbb{N}, i < j \} \) is contained in an interval \( [a, b] \). Let \( c = (a+b)/2 \) be the midpoint and let \( \mathcal{A} = \{(n_1, n_2) \in [\mathbb{N}]_2 : \|x_{n_1} - x_{n_2}\| \in [a, c] \} \). By Ramsey’s theorem there exists an infinite subset \( M_1 \) of \( \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \{\|x_i - x_j\| : (i, j) \in [M_1]_2 \} \) is contained in \([a, c]\) or in \((c, b)\).

Repeating the process, we obtain a decreasing sequence \( M_1 \supset M_2 \supset \cdots \) of infinite subsets of \( \mathbb{N} \) such that the set \( \{\|x_i - x_j\| : (i, j) \in [M_k]_2 \} \) has diameter at most \((b-a)/2^k\). Then the set \( M = \{m_1 < m_2 < \cdots \} \subset \mathbb{N} \) with \( m_k \in M_k \) meets the requirements and witnesses the convergence of \( \{\|x_i - x_j\|\}_{i,j \in M} \) as \( i, j \to \infty \).

**Proposition 1.** For every infinite-dimensional Banach space \( X \) we have \( 2 \leq K(X) \cdot K(X^*) \).

**Proof.** Day proved in [15] that the unit sphere of \( X \) contains a basic sequence \( (x_n)_{n=1}^\infty \) whose coordinate functionals have norm one. Let \( (x_i^*)_{n=1}^\infty \) denote the sequence of arbitrary norm-one extensions of the coordinate functionals associated to \((x_n)_{n=1}^\infty \). By biorthogonality of \( (x_n, x_n^*)_{n=1}^\infty \), we have

\[
2 = \langle x_i^* - x_j^*, x_i - x_j \rangle \leq \|x_i^* - x_j^*\| \cdot \|x_i - x_j\|.
\]

Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that both \( \|x_i^* - x_j^*\| \) and \( \|x_i - x_j\| \) converge in the sense of Lemma 1 to \( k^* \) and to \( k \), respectively. Then \( 2 \leq k^* \cdot k \leq K(X^*) \cdot K(X) \).

2.2. Continuity of the Kottman constant and interpolation inequalities. The Kottman constant is readily continuous with respect to the Banach–Mazur distance [26], with a simple estimate \( K(X) \leq K(Y) \cdot d_{BM}(X, Y)^2 \). In particular, two Banach spaces with the Banach–Mazur distance equal to 1 have the same Kottman constant. We are however interested in continuity with respect to the so-called Kadets distance.

Let \( M, N \) be closed subspaces of a Banach space \( Z \). The gap \( g(M,N) \) between \( M \) and \( N \) is defined as

\[
g(M,N) = \max \left\{ \sup_{x \in B_M} \text{dist}(x, B_N), \sup_{y \in B_N} \text{dist}(y, B_M) \right\},
\]

where \( \text{dist}(x, B_N) = \inf\{\|x - n\| : n \in B_N\} \). The Kadets distance \( d_K \) between two Banach spaces \( X, Y \) is defined as the infimum of \( g(iX, jY) \), where \( i : X \to W, j : Y \to W \) range through isometric embeddings into the same Banach space \( W \). We are ready to present the following elementary result concerning continuity of the Kottman constant with respect to \( d_K \).
Theorem 1. The Kottman constant is continuous with respect to the Kadets metric. More precisely,
\[ |K(X) - K(Y)| \leq 2 \cdot d_K(X, Y). \]
The same is true for both symmetric and finite Kottman constants.

Proof. Certainly, for isometric embeddings \( i, j \), we have \( K(X) = K(iX) \) and \( K(Y) = K(jY) \). This together with Lemma 2 below yield \( |K(iX) - K(jY)| \leq 2g(iX, jY) \) and, consequently, \( |K(iX) - K(jY)| \leq 2d_K(X, Y) \). It is clear that the result is also valid for \( K_s(\cdot) \) and \( K_f(\cdot) \).

Lemma 2. Let \( M, N \) be subspaces of a Banach space \( Z \). Then \( |K(M) - K(N)| \leq 2 \cdot g(M, N) \).

Proof. We will present the proof only for \( K \) as for \( K_s \), it will be entirely analogous.

Let us assume for the sake of simplicity that \( K(M) \) is attained. So we may find a sequence \( (a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \) in \( B_M \) such that \( K(M) = \|a_n - a_m\| \). For each \( a_n \) \( (n \in \mathbb{N}) \) we pick some \( b_n \) in \( B_N \) so that \( \|a_n - b_n\| \leq g(M, N) \). Then
\[ \|b_n - b_m\| \geq K(M) - 2 \cdot g(M, N). \]

Consequently, \( K(N) \geq K(M) - 2 \cdot g(M, N) \), hence \( K(M) - K(N) \leq 2 \cdot g(M, N) \), and exchanging the rôles of \( M \) and \( N \) one finally gets \( |K(N) - K(M)| \leq 2 \cdot g(M, N) \). \( \square \)

2.3. Complex interpolation and separation. We refer the reader to [3] for all necessary information on complex interpolation theory for Banach spaces.

Let \((X_0, X_1)\) be an interpolation couple, let \( S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \text{Re} z < 1 \} \) be the complex unit strip, and let \( \hat{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{C}(X_0, X_1) \) be the Calderon space formed by those bounded continuous functions \( F : \hat{\mathcal{C}} \to X_0 + X_1 \) which are analytic on \( S \), satisfy the boundary conditions \( F(k + ti) \in X_k \) for \( k = 0, 1 \), and the norm \( \|F\|_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}} = \sup\{\|F(k + ti)\|_{X_k} : t \in \mathbb{R}, k = 0, 1 \} \) is finite.

For each \( \theta \in S \) we may consider the evaluation functional \( \delta_\theta : \hat{\mathcal{C}} \to X_0 + X_1 \), which is defined by \( \delta_\theta(f) = f(\theta) \). The interpolation spaces are quotient spaces \( X_\theta = (X_0, X_1)_\theta = \hat{\mathcal{C}} / \ker \delta_\theta \) endowed with their natural quotient norm. Kalton and Ostrovskii [24] proved that the Kadets metric is continuous with respect to the interpolation parameter, by showing that
\[ d_K(X_t, X_s) \leq 2 \frac{\sin(\pi(t - s)/2)}{\sin(\pi(t + s)/2)}, \quad 0 < s, t < 1. \]

Thus, by combining the continuity of Kottman’s constant with respect to the Kadets distance together with the continuity of the Kadets metric with respect to the interpolation parameter yields the following corollary.

Corollary 1. Let \((X_0, X_1)\) be an interpolation couple. Then the (symmetric, finite) Kottman constant is continuous with respect to the interpolation parameter; precisely
\[ |K(X_t) - K(X_s)| \leq 4 \frac{\sin(\pi(t - s)/2)}{\sin(\pi(t + s)/2)}, \quad 0 < s, t < 1. \]

Next, we improve Corollary [1] by establishing log-convexity of the interpolation inequalities, that is, that they are of the form \( K(X_0) \leq K(X_0)^{1-\theta} \cdot K(X_1)^{\theta} \). To do that we need an equivalent
description of the complex interpolation method given in [14] which we briefly explain in the subsequent paragraphs.

We denote by $\overline{X}$ the interpolation couple $(X_0, X_1)$, and for $j = 0, 1$, $z = s + it \in \mathbb{S}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ we set $d_{\nu_\tau,j}(t) = Q_j(z, t)dt$ (see [14]), and for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $0 < \theta < 1$, we denote by $\mathcal{F}_p^\theta(\overline{X})$ the space of functions $F: \overline{S} \to X_0 + X_1$ such that $F$ is analytic on $\mathbb{S}$, the functions $F_j(\tau) = F(j + i\tau)$ are Bochner-measurable with values in $X_j$ and satisfy

\begin{equation}
\|F\|_{\mathcal{F}_p^\theta(\overline{X})} = \int_\mathbb{R} \|F(it)\|^\theta_0 \mu_{\theta, 0}(dt) + \int_\mathbb{R} \|F(1 + it)\|^\theta_1 \mu_{\theta, 1}(dt) < \infty.
\end{equation}

For $p = \infty$ we similarly define $\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})$, independent of $\theta$, replacing condition (1) by

$$\|F\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})} = \max\{\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}}\|F(it)\|_0, \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}}\|F(1 + it)\|_1\} < \infty.$$

Let us observe that $\mu_{\theta, 0}$ and $\mu_{\theta, 1}$ are finite measures on $\mathbb{R}$. Therefore we have the inclusion $\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X}) \subset \mathcal{F}^p(\overline{X})$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$. It was proved in [14] that $X_\theta = \{F(\theta) : F \in \mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})\}$ and $\|x\|_\theta = \inf\{\|F\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})} : F(\theta) = x\}$.

An interpolation couple $(X_0, X_1)$ is called regular, whenever $X_0 \cap X_1$ is dense in both $X_0$ and $X_1$. Given $\theta \in \mathbb{S}$ and $x \in X_\theta$, an element $f \in \mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})$ is called a 1-extremal for $x$ at $\theta$ if $f(\theta) = x$ and $\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})} = \|x\|_\theta$. We require the following technical result, whose proof is contained in [14 Théorème]. We include some details of the proof for completeness.

**Lemma 3.** Let $(X_0, X_1)$ be a regular interpolation pair of reflexive spaces. Given $x \in X_0 \cap X_1$ and $\theta \in (0, 1)$ there exists a 1-extremal $f_{x, \theta}$ for $x$ at $\theta$ such that $\|f_{x, \theta}(z)\|_z = \|x\|_z$ for every $z \in \mathbb{S}$.

**Proof.** Suppose $\|x\|_\theta = \|f_{x, \theta}\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})} = 1$. We select $x^* \in X_\theta^*$ such that $\|x^*\| = \langle x, x^* \rangle = 1$. By [14 part I in Proposition 3], there exists $f^* \in \mathcal{F}^2(\overline{X}^*)$ with $f^*(\theta) = x^*$ and $\|f^*\|_{\mathcal{F}^2(\overline{X}^*)} = 1$. Applying [3 Lemma 4.2.3], we can show that $g(z) = \langle f_{x, \theta}(z), f^*(z) \rangle$ defines an analytic function. Since $|g(z)| \leq 1$ for every $z \in \mathbb{S}$ and $g(\theta) = 1$, the maximum principle for analytic functions implies that $g(z) = 1$ for every $z \in \mathbb{S}$. Therefore $\|f_{x, \theta}(z)\|_z = 1$ for every $z \in \mathbb{S}$.

**Theorem 2.** Let $(X_0, X_1)$ be regular interpolation pair of Banach spaces with $X_0$ reflexive and let $0 < a < b < 1$. Then

$$K(X_{(1-\theta)a+\theta b}) \leq K(X_a)^{1-\theta}K(X_b)^{\theta} \quad (\theta \in (0, 1)).$$

The inequality is valid for $K_\gamma(\cdot)$ and $K_f(\cdot)$ as well.

**Proof.** Denoting $\gamma = (1 - \theta)a + \theta b$, we have $\|x\|_\gamma \leq \|x\|_a^{1-\theta}\|x\|_b^\theta$ for each $x \in X_a \cap X_b$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. We pick an almost optimal Kottman sequence in $X_\gamma$, that is, a sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ such that $\|x_n\|_\gamma = 1$ and $K(X_\gamma) - \varepsilon \leq \|x_n - x_m\| \leq K(X_\gamma) + \varepsilon$ for $n \neq m$. Since the interpolation pair is regular, we can assume $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty \subset X_0 \cap X_1 \subset X_a \cap X_b$. For each $n$ we take the 1-extremal $f_n, \gamma$ for $x_n$ at $\gamma$, given by Lemma 3. Then $\|f_{n, \gamma}\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\overline{X})} = \|f_{n, \gamma}(\gamma)\|_\gamma = 1$ and

$$K(X_\gamma) - \varepsilon \leq \|x_n - x_m\|_\gamma = \|f_{n, \gamma}(\gamma) - f_{m, \gamma}(\gamma)\|_\gamma \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|f_{n, \gamma}(a + it) - f_{m, \gamma}(a + it)\|_{a+it}^{1-\theta} \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|f_{n, \gamma}(b + it) - f_{m, \gamma}(b + it)\|_{b+it}^\theta.$$
by Hadamard’s three-lines theorem [3, Lemma 1.1.2].

By Lemma 3, for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $\| f_n, \gamma(a + it) \|_{a + it} = \| f_n, \gamma(\gamma) \|_{\gamma} = \| x_n \|_{\gamma} = 1$, and similarly $\| f_m, \gamma(a + it) \|_{a + it} = \| f_n, \gamma(b + it) \|_{b + it} = \| f_n, \gamma(b + it) \|_{b + it} = 1$. Moreover, by the invariance of the strip $\mathcal{S}$ under vertical translations, given $s \in (0, 1)$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $X_{s + it} = X_s$ with equal norms. Thus the previous chain of inequalities gives $K(X_s) - \varepsilon \leq K(X_a)^{1 - \theta} K(X_b)^{\theta}$, proving the result.

The same argument works for both the symmetric and finite Kottman constants. □

It would be interesting to know if Theorem 2 is valid with $a = 0$ and $b = 1$.

A forerunner of Theorem 2 appears in [1, Theorem 1] in the following form: If $0 < p < 1$ and $E$ is a $\theta$-Hilbert space, then $K_f(E) \leq 2^{1 - \theta/2}$. This formula matches the $K_f$-inequality in Theorem 2 as indeed, $E$ is a $\theta$-Hilbert space according to Pisier [34], whenever $E = (X, H)_\theta$ for a Hilbert space $H$. Note that we may always assume that $X$ is reflexive because $X_1$ reflexive implies reflexivity of $X_t$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$. Thus, Theorem 2 gives the following estimate:

$$K_f(E) \leq K_f(X)^{1 - \theta} K_f(H)^{\theta} \leq 2^{1 - \theta/2} 2^{\theta/2} = 2^{1 - \theta/2}.$$  

An interesting case occurs when one considers a Köthe space $\lambda$ of $\mu$-measurable functions and its $p$-convexification $\lambda_p$ for $1 \leq p < +\infty$ endowed with the norm $\| x \|_p = \| |x|^p \|^{1/p}$. For $p = \theta^{-1}$ we have $\lambda_p = (L_\infty(\mu), \lambda)_\theta$ [7, Proposition 3.6]. Conversely, if $X$ is $p$-convex and $X^p$ is the $p$-concavification of $X$, then $X = (L_\infty(\mu), X^p)_{1/p}$, which yields $K(\lambda_p) \leq K(\lambda)^{1/p} 2^{1/p} = 2^{1 - \theta/2}$.  

Calderon’s paper [4] contains a general interpolation result for vector sums that we describe now. Let $\lambda$ be a Köthe space of $\mu$-measurable functions. Given a Banach space $X$ one can form the vector valued space $\lambda(X)$ of measurable functions $f : S \to X$ such that the function $\hat{f}(\cdot) = \| f(\cdot) \|_X : S \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $t \to \| f(t) \|_X$ is in $\lambda$, endowed with the norm $\| \| f(\cdot) \|_X \|_\lambda$.

**Proposition 2.** Fix $0 < \theta < 1$. Let $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1)$ be an interpolation couple of Banach function spaces on the same measure space for which $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1)_\theta = \lambda_0^{1 - \theta} \lambda_1^\theta$, and let $(X_0, X_1)$ be an interpolation couple of Banach spaces. Suppose that $\lambda_0(X_0)$ is reflexive. Then

$$(\lambda_0(X_0), \lambda_1(X_1))_\theta = \lambda_0^{1 - \theta} \lambda_1^\theta ((X_0, X_1))_\theta.$$

In general, the interpolation formula yields

$$K((\lambda_0(X_0), \lambda_1(X_1))_\theta) \leq K(\lambda_0(X_0))^{1 - \theta} K(\lambda_1(X_1))^{\theta} = \max\{K(\lambda_0), K(\lambda_0)\}^{1 - \theta} \max\{K(\lambda_1), K(\lambda_1)\}^{\theta}$$

according to [11, Proposition 1.1]. However, under the conditions above one obtains the estimate

$$K\left(\lambda_0^{1 - \theta} \lambda_1^\theta ((X_0, X_1))_\theta\right) = \max\{K\left(\lambda_0^{1 - \theta} \lambda_1^\theta \right), K((X_0, X_1))_\theta\} \leq \max\{K(\lambda_0)^{1 - \theta} K(\lambda_1)^{\theta}, K(X_0)^{1 - \theta} K(X_1)^{\theta}\}$$

which is, in general, better.

The result translates verbatim to the cases of symmetric and finite Kottman constants.
Remark 1. The interpolation formulae for $K(\cdot)$ and $K_f(\cdot)$ are somewhat surprising. To explain why it is, let us recall the following parameters of a (bounded, linear) operator $T : X \to X$ on a Banach space $X$. The outer entropy numbers of $T$ are defined by $e_n(T) = \inf \left\{ \sigma \geq 0 : \exists y_1, \ldots, y_n : T(B_X) \subset \bigcup y_i + \sigma B_X \right\}$, while the inner entropy numbers are defined by $f_n(T) = \sup \left\{ \sigma \geq 0 : \exists x_1, \ldots, x_n : \|x_i - x_j\| \geq \sigma \right\}$, see [33, Chapter 12] for more details.

Warning! Pietsch calls $f_n$ what in our case is $\frac{1}{2} f_{2^n}$ and $e_n$ for what we denote by $e_{2^n}$; this is irrelevant for our discussion, though.

It is clear that $K_f(X) = \limsup f_n(id_X)$ while $\beta(X) = \liminf e_n(id_X)$ is the Carl and Stephani measure of non-compactness [5]. Pietsch presents interpolation formulae for both inner and outer entropy numbers, however only in the setting of operators with a fixed domain or codomain, which is not the case when one consider identities. Theorem 2 yields that in fact $\limsup f_n(id_{X_0}) \leq \limsup f_n(id_{X_0})^{1 - \theta} \limsup f_n(id_{X_1})^\theta$.

The case of $\beta$ is remarkable since there are interpolation formulae for $\beta$ [13, 36], although not for the entropy numbers [17].

3. The isomorphic Kottman constant for twisted sums

When a space $X$ is defined by an exact sequence $0 \to Y \to X \to Z \to 0$ then it usually lacks a canonical norm, and it may have several realisations up to an isomorphism.

 Probably, the best example is the Kalton–Peck $Z_2$ space [25]: this space is defined to be a non-trivial twisted Hilbert space; namely, there exists an exact sequence $0 \to \ell_2 \to Z_2 \to \ell_2 \to 0$ that does not split and thus the space $Z_2$ cannot be isomorphic to a Hilbert space. To construct the space $Z_2$ we require a non-trivial quasi-linear map $\Omega : \ell_2 \to \ell_2$, actually a map given by $\Omega(x) = x \log (\|x\| / \|x\|_2) \quad (x \in \ell_2)$. The space $Z_2$ carries a natural quasi-norm given by $\|y\| = \|y - \Omega x\|_2 + \|x\|_2$ ($y, x \in Z_2$). In order to prove that it is a Banach space one must invoke a deep result of Kalton [21] showing that the convex hull of the unit ball of the preceding quasi-norm actually provides an equivalent topology. In [9] it was shown that the Kottman constant of this norm is strictly bigger than $\sqrt{2}$. The question of whether the infimum of the Kottman constants taken on renormings of $Z_2$ is equal to $\sqrt{2}$ ([9 Problem 2]) emerges from there.

Thus, to study the Kottman constant of a twisted sum $X$ with no specific norm, it is natural to consider the isomorphic Kottman constant, $\tilde{K}(X)$, as introduced in [9]; it is the infimum of the Kottman constants of all renormings of $X$. One can analogously define the isomorphic symmetric or finite Kottman constants: $\tilde{K}_s(X)$ and $\tilde{K}_f(X)$. It is clear that the three parameters $\tilde{K}(\cdot)$, $\tilde{K}_s(\cdot)$, and $\tilde{K}_f(\cdot)$ are continuous with respect to the Kadets metric too.
As for the interpolation issues, if the couple \((X_0, X_1)\) is replaced by some isomorphic copy \((\tilde{X}_0, \tilde{X}_1)\), then one gets an interpolation space \(\tilde{X}_\theta\) isomorphic to \(X_\theta\). Therefore, also the three parameters \(\tilde{K}(\cdot)\), \(\tilde{K}_s(\cdot)\), and \(\tilde{K}_f(\cdot)\) are continuous with respect to the interpolation parameter and verify moreover the interpolation inequality. In particular, one also obtains the inequality \(2 \leq \tilde{K}_s(X) \cdot \tilde{K}_f(X^*)\).

In this section we solve problems (1, 2) posed in [9]. Problem (1) was to establish the equality \(\tilde{K}(\cdot) = \max\{\tilde{K}(Y), \tilde{K}(Z)\}\), when \(X\) is a twisted sum of \(Y\) and \(Z\). We then prove the following fact.

**Proposition 3.** Let \(0 \to Y \to X \to Z \to 0\) be an exact sequence of Banach spaces. Then

\[
\tilde{K}(X) = \max\{\tilde{K}(Y), \tilde{K}(Z)\}.
\]

Analogous inequalities hold for \(\tilde{K}_s(\cdot)\) and \(\tilde{K}_f(\cdot)\) too.

**PROOF.** Again, there is no loss of generality in assuming that \(\tilde{K}(X) = K(\tilde{X})\). Thus

\[
|\tilde{K}(A) - \tilde{K}(B)| = |K(A) - K(B)| \leq 2 \cdot g(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}).
\]

The space \(Y \oplus_{1} Z\) is a subspace of \(X \oplus_{1} Z\). Let \(g : X \to Z\) denote the quotient map. For each positive \(\varepsilon\), the subspace \(X_\varepsilon = \{(\varepsilon x, q\varepsilon x) : x \in X\}\) of \(X \oplus_{1} Z\) is isomorphic to \(X\). Both equalities follow from \(\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} g(X_\varepsilon, Y \oplus_{1} Z) = 0\), which is a consequence of [31] Lemma 5.9.

Problem (2) was to show that the isomorphic Kottman constant of \(Z_2\) is \(\sqrt{2}\). Indeed, we prove the following identity.

**Corollary 2.** If \(X\) is a twisted Hilbert space then \(\tilde{K}(X) = \tilde{K}_s(X) = \tilde{K}_f(X) = \sqrt{2}\).

Since we know that \(\tilde{K}(Z_2) = \sqrt{2}\) and since every Banach space \(X\) admits a renorming \(\tilde{X}\) so that \(K(\tilde{X}) = 2\) [16], it is natural to ask for renormings that reduce the Kottman constant, a topic that has not been studied so far.

A renorming that reduces the Kottman constant for \(Z_2\) can be made explicit because this space may be represented as the derived space in an interpolation schema as follows: Let \((X_0, X_1)\) be an interpolation couple. We set \(\Sigma = X_0 + X_1\) and define \(C(X_0, X_1)\) to be the Calderon space associated to \(\Sigma\). We then consider a bounded homogeneous selection \(B : X_\theta \to C\) for the evaluation map \(\delta_\theta\).

The space \(d_{\delta'_B}X_\theta = \{(y, z) \in \Sigma \times X_\theta : y - \delta'_B z \in X_\theta\}\), endowed with the quasi-norm

\[
\|y, z\| = \|y - \delta'_B z\|_{X_\theta} + \|z\|_{X_\theta},
\]

is a twisted sum of \(X_\theta\) with itself since there is a natural exact sequence

\[
0 \longrightarrow X_\theta \longrightarrow d_{\delta'_B}X_\theta \longrightarrow X_\theta \longrightarrow 0
\]

with inclusion being the map \(x \to (x, 0)\) and the quotient map given by \((y, x) \to x\). If \(\delta'_B : C \to \Sigma\) denotes the evaluation of the derivative at \(\theta\), the map \(\Omega_\theta = \delta'_B B\) is called the associated derivation. Two different homogeneous bounded selectors \(B\) and \(V\) for \(\delta_\theta\) may yield different derivations, however their difference is a bounded map \(\delta'_B B - \delta'_B V : X_\theta \to X_\theta\), and consequently the spaces \(d_{\delta'_B}X_\theta\) and \(d_{\delta'_V}X_\theta\) are isomorphic. The Banach space \(d_{\delta'_B}X_\theta\) is isomorphic to the so-called derived space \(dC = \{(f'(z), f(z)) : f \in C\}\), endowed with the natural quotient norm.
LEMMA 4. \( K(dX_\theta) \leq \max\{K(X_0), K(X_1)\} \).

PROOF. Pick a sequence \( (z_n)_{n=1}^\infty \) in the unit ball of \( dX_\theta \) and for each \( z_n \) take an \( \varepsilon \)-extremal \( f_n; \) i.e., \( f_n \in \mathcal{C} \) with \( f_n(\theta) = z_n \) and \( \|f_n\| \leq \|z_n\| + \varepsilon \). In order to estimate \( \|z_n - z_m\| \), we have to estimate the norm \( \|g\| \) of an extremal \( g \); i.e., a function \( g \in \mathcal{C} \) so that \( g(\theta) = z_n - z_m \) and minimal \( \|g\| \). Given \( \varepsilon \) one has:

\[
\|f_n(it) - f_m(it)\|_{X_0} \leq K(X_0)(1 + \varepsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad \|f_n(1 + it) - f_m(1 + it)\|_{X_1} \leq K(X_1)(1 + \varepsilon),
\]

which yields \( \|f_n - f_m\| \leq \max\{K(X_0), K(X_1)\}(1 + \varepsilon) \). \[\square\]

PROPOSITION 4. \( \bar{K}(dX_\theta) = \bar{K}(X_\theta) \).

PROOF. Pick \( s \leq \theta \leq t \). By the reiteration formula \[3\], one has \( X_\theta = ((X_0, X_1)_t, (X_0, X_1)_s)_\nu \) and thus \( K(dX_\theta) \leq \max\{K((X_0, X_1)_t), K((X_0, X_1)_s)\} \) by Lemma \[4\]. Here \( X_\theta \) carries the norm derived from the new interpolation couple (which is the same it was before) as well as \( d(X_\theta) \) (which is not). By continuity of \( K(\cdot) \) with respect to the interpolation parameter one gets \( \bar{K}(dX_\theta) \leq \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0, \nu \to \theta} \max\{K(X_t), K(X_s)\} = K(X_\theta) \). Since \( \bar{K}(X_\theta) \leq \bar{K}(dX_\theta) \), the equality is then clear. \[\square\]

Let us put the above considerations into a more general context. Let \( 0 \to Y \to X \to Z \to 0 \) be an exact sequence of Banach spaces. Denoting by \( \varepsilon : Z \to Z \) the map “multiplication by \( \varepsilon \)”, we may form a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\quad & \quad & \quad & \quad & \quad & \downarrow{\varepsilon} & \quad & \quad & \quad \\
0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & \text{PB}_\varepsilon & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

(Here \( \text{PB}_\varepsilon = \{(x, z') : qx = \varepsilon z'\} \) is considered a subspace of \( X \oplus_\infty Z \).) The map \( \varepsilon \) is an isomorphism that produces a renorming \( \bar{X} \) such that \( K(\bar{X}) \leq \max\{K(Y), K(Z)\} + \varepsilon \): Indeed,

\[
\text{PB} = \{(x, z') : qx = \varepsilon z'\} = \{(y, z), z' : z = \varepsilon z'\} = \{(\varepsilon(y, z), z) : (y, z) \in X\} = X_\varepsilon
\]

algebraically. While PB is endowed with the norm inherited from \( X \oplus_\infty Z \), the space \( X_\varepsilon \) inherits the norm from \( X \oplus_1 Z \). The arguments of Ostrovskii \[31\] to show that \( g(X_\varepsilon, Y \oplus_1 Z) \leq \varepsilon \) may be used verbatim to show that also \( g(\text{PB}, Y \oplus_\infty Z) \leq \varepsilon \). This means that a certain renorming of \( X \) has the Kottman constant at most equal to \( \max\{K(Y), K(Z)\} + \varepsilon \). The diagram above shows that this renorming can be obtained as follows. We pick a quasi-linear map \( \Omega \) associated to the upper exact sequence in \(3\). The quasi-linear map associated to the lower sequence in \(3\) is then \( \varepsilon \Omega \). Thus, if the space \( X \) has as associated quasi-norm \( \|(y, x)\| = \|y - \varepsilon \Omega x\| + \|x\| \) then the isomorphic copy below \( \text{PB}_\varepsilon \) has as associated quasi-norm \( \|(y, x)\| = \|y - \varepsilon \Omega x\| + \|x\| \). This is what we did in the interpolation situation: if \( \Omega_\theta \) is the quasi-linear map associated to the couple \( (X_0, X_1) \) at \( \theta \), then the quasi-linear map associated to the couple \( (X_t, X_s) \) at \( \theta \) is \( (s - t)\Omega \).

4. The disjoint Kottman constant

One of the surprising things regarding the Kottman constant is that \( K(\cdot) \) is not continuous on the scale of \( \ell_p \) spaces as \( p \to \infty \), while \( K(L_p) \) is continuous. Recall that \( K(\ell_p) = 2^{1/p} \) for
1 ≤ p < ∞, whilst \( K(\ell_\infty) = 2 \). On the other hand \( K(L_p) = 2^{1/p} \) for \( 1 ≤ p ≤ 2 \) and \( K(L_p) = 2^{1/p^*} \) for \( 2 ≤ p ≤ \infty \). To clarify this situation we introduce the disjoint Kottman constant on Banach lattices.

**Definition 3.** Let \( X \) be a Banach lattice. The disjoint Kottman constant, \( K^\perp(X) \), is defined as the supremum of the separation of disjointly supported sequences in the unit ball of \( X \).

The symmetric \( K^\perp(\cdot) \) and finite \( K^\perp_j(\cdot) \) disjoint Kottman constants are analogously defined. The first surprise comes when one realises that the Elton–Odell theorem does not apply here according to \([19]\). Thus we choose a disjointly supported sequence of norm-one vectors \( x_n \). The factorisation/interpolation \( X \) is continuous on the whole scale of \( \ell_p \) spaces. It is also continuous on the scale of \( L_p \) spaces since \( K^\perp(L_p) = K^\perp(\ell_p) \). The disjoint Kottman constant behaves even better in regard to interpolation.

**Proposition 5.** Let \((X_0, X_1)\) be an interpolation couple of Köthe spaces. Then

\[
K^\perp(X_\theta) \leq K^\perp(X_0)^{1-\theta}K^\perp(X_1)^\theta
\]

**Proof.** It is well-known that complex interpolation for Köthe spaces is plain factorisation [23]: thus, let us choose a disjointly supported sequence of norm-one vectors \((x_n)_{n=1}^\infty\) so that \( ||x_n - x_m|| \geq K^\perp(X_\theta) - \varepsilon \) and observe that its almost optimal factorisation \( x_n = y_n^{1-\theta}z_n^\theta \) is also formed by disjointly supported elements: Thus \( x_n - x_m = (y_n - y_m)^{1-\theta}(z_n - z_m)^\theta \), which implies that

\[
K^\perp(X_\theta) - \varepsilon \leq ||x_n - x_m|| \leq ||y_n - y_m||^{1-\theta}||z_n - z_m||^\theta \leq K^\perp(X_0)^{1-\theta}K^\perp(X_1)^\theta.
\]

\[\square\]

Note that, unlike in Theorem [23], the interpolation inequality is valid for \( a = 0 \) and \( b = 1 \).

The factorisation/interpolation \( X_\theta = X_0^{1-\theta}X_1^\theta \) may be generalized for families of spaces; according to \([22, \text{Theorem 3.3}]\), Kalton credits Hernandez \([19]\) for this construction. Given Köthe function spaces \( X_1, \ldots, X_n \) and positive numbers \( a_1, \ldots, a_n \), we define

\[
\prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{a_j} = \{ f \in L_0 : |f| \leq \prod_{j=1}^n |f_j|^{a_j}, f_j \in X_j \}
\]

endowed with the norm \( ||f||_\Pi = \inf(\prod_{j=1}^n ||f_j||_X^{a_j}, f_j \in X_j, |f| \leq \prod_{j=1}^n |f_j|^{a_j}, j = 0, 1, 2 \ldots) \). Then, given disjoint arcs \( A_1, \ldots, A_n \) so that \( \mathbb{T} = \bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j \), if we set \( X_\omega = X_j \) on \( \omega \in A_j, j = 1, \ldots, n \) and if \( \mu_\omega \) denotes the harmonic measure on \( \mathbb{T} \) with respect to \( \omega_0 \), then under minimal conditions to perform complex interpolation for a finite family of spaces one has

\[
X_\omega = \prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{\mu_\omega(A_j)}.
\]

Consequently, under the same conditions,

\[
K^\perp(X_\omega) \leq \prod_{j=1}^n K^\perp(X_j)^{\mu_\omega(A_j)}.
\]
Given a Köthe space $\lambda$ with base measure space $(S, \mu)$, its Köthe dual is defined as

$$\lambda^\times = \{ f \in L_0(\mu) : \int_S f(s)g(s)\mu(ds) < \infty \ (g \in \lambda) \}.$$  

Contrary to the standard duality, one has $\ell^\infty = \ell_1$. Let us record the following observation on the disjoint Kottman constant and Köthe duality.

**Corollary 3.** $2 \leq K^+_K(\lambda) \cdot K^+_{K}(\lambda^\times) \leq K^+_{K}(\lambda) \cdot K^+_{K}(\lambda^\times)$.  

Nevertheless, it may still happen that $K^+_{K}(\lambda) \neq K^+_{K}(\lambda^\times)$.  

**Example 1.** Let us consider the Banach lattice $X = (\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \ell^n_1)_{\ell_1}$ with the standard discrete Köthe-space structure. Then, $X^{\times\times} = X^{**} = (\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \ell^n_1)_{\ell_1}$.  

Nevertheless, there exist isometric lattice embeddings $\ell_1 \to X^{**}$; for example, the map defined by

$$(\xi_k)_{k=1}^\infty \mapsto (\xi_1, (\xi_1, \xi_2), (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3), \ldots).$$

is such an embedding. Thus $1 = K^+_{K}(X) \neq K^+_{K}(X^{\times\times}) = K^+_{K}(\ell_1) = 2$.  

### 5. James’ and Whitley’s thickness constants

Whitley introduced in [37] the thickness constant $T(\cdot)$ as follows:

$$T(X) = \inf \{ \varepsilon > 0 : \text{there exists an } \varepsilon - \text{net } F \subset S_X \text{ for } S_X \}.$$  

See equivalent formulations in [28, Prop. 3.4] and [12, Lemma 1]. One has the following continuity result.

**Proposition 6.** The thickness constant is continuous with respect to the Kadets metric. Precisely

$$|T(X) - T(Y)| \leq 8 \cdot d_K(X,Y).$$  

**Proof.** It is clearly enough to show that $|T(M) - T(L)| \leq 4 \cdot g(M,L)$ for a pair of given subspaces $M, L$ of a Banach space $Z$. Let us assume for the sake of simplicity that the parameters are attained. Thus, there exist elements $m_1, \ldots, m_n \in S_M$ that form a $T(M)$-net for $S_M$. We may then find points $l_i \in L$ for which $\|m_i - l_i\| \leq g(M,L)$. Therefore $1 - g(M,L) \leq \|l_i\| \leq 1 + g(M,L)$. Let us consider the points $l'_i = \frac{l_i}{\|l_i\|} \in S_L$. One has

$$\|l_i - l'_i\| = \left| \frac{l_i}{\|l_i\|} - l'_i \right| = \|l_i\| - 1 \leq g(M,L).$$  

We show that the points $l'_1, \ldots, l'_n$ form a $5g(M,N)$-net for $S_L$. Indeed, we pick $l \in S_L$ and get $m_i \in M$ such that $\|l - m_i\| \leq g(M,L)$ and thus $1 - g(M,L) \leq \|m_i\| \leq 1 + g(M,L)$. If $m'_i = \frac{m_i}{\|m_i\|}$ there must be an index $i$ such that $\|m'_i - m_i\| \leq T(M)$. Therefore

$$\|l - l'_i\| \leq \|l - m_i\| + \|m_i - m'_i\| + \|m'_i - m_i\| + \|m_i - l_i\| + \|l_i - l'_i\| \leq g(M,L) + g(M,L) + T(M) + g(M,L) + g(M,L).$$
Thus $T(L) \leq T(M) + 4g(M,L)$. Exchanging the rôles of $M$ and $L$, one obtains the estimate $T(M) \leq T(L) + 4 \cdot g(M,L)$, and consequently

$$|T(M) - T(L)| \leq 4 \cdot g(M,L).$$

The estimate $|T(X) - T(Y)| \leq 8 \cdot d_K(X,Y)$ then follows. \qed

It is immediate that $T(\cdot)$ is continuous with respect to the interpolation parameter; precisely

$$|T(X_\theta) - T(X_\eta)| \leq 16 \sin \left( \frac{\pi(t-s)/2}{\sin \pi(t+s)/2} \right).$$

This suggests the problem of whether there is an interpolation inequality of the form

$$T(X_\theta) \leq T(X_0)^{1-\theta} \cdot T(X_1)^{\theta}.$$  

The behaviour of $T(\cdot)$ is quite analogous to the behaviour of isomorphic Kottman constants, as we have the following proposition.

**Proposition 7.** For every space $X$, $1 = \inf T(\bar{X}) \leq \sup T(\bar{X}) = 2$

**Proof.** In [12, Theorem 2 (3)] it was proved that $T(X \oplus_{\infty} Y) = \min \{ T(X), T(Y) \}$. Take a hyperplane $H$ of $X$ so that $X \cong H \oplus \mathbb{R}$. Since $g(X_\varepsilon, H \oplus \mathbb{R}) \leq \varepsilon$ it follows from Proposition [6] that $\inf T(\bar{X}) \leq T(\mathbb{R}) = 1$. Also, [12, Theorem 2 (2)] demonstrates that $T(\bar{X} \oplus Y) = 2$. Since $g(X_\varepsilon, H \oplus \mathbb{R}) \leq \varepsilon$, it follows from Proposition [6] that $\sup T(\bar{X}) = 2$. \qed

The proposition is intriguing because a Hilbert space—actually any Banach space not containing $\ell_1$—cannot be renormed to have $T = 2$, even if $\sup T(\bar{\ell}_2) = 2$. This could be relevant for the problem of whether $K(X) = 1$ is possible (even when $K(\bar{X}) = 1$ is not). There is a connection between Whitley and Kottman constants, namely

$$K^s(X) \supseteq T(X),$$

from which one may directly obtain the result from [20] saying that $\sup K^s(\bar{X}) = 2$ for every infinite-dimensional Banach space.

Let $X$ be a Banach space and let $m(x,y) = \min \{ \|x - y\|, \|x + y\| \}$, $(x,y \in X)$. The James constant of $X$ as defined in [32] is the number $Jm(X) = \sup_{x \in S} \sup_{y \in S} m(x,y)$.

**Lemma 5.** The James constant $Jm(\cdot)$ is continuous with respect to the Kadets metric. More precisely

$$|Jm(X) - Jm(Y)| \leq 4 \cdot d_K(X,Y).$$

**Proof.** Pick $x_1, x_2 \in S_X$ such that $\|x_1 - x_2\| \geq Jm(X)$ and $\|x_1 + x_2\| \geq Jm(X)$. Then we may pick $y_1 \in Y$ such that $\|x_1 - y_1\| \leq g(X,Y)$ and $y_2 \in Y$ such that $\|x_2 - y_2\| \leq g(X,Y)$. One has $\|y_1\| \geq \|x_1\| - \|y_1 - x_1\| \geq 1 - g(X,Y)$ and $\|y_2\| \geq 1 - g(X,Y)$ as well. Set $y'_1 = \frac{y_1}{\|y_1\|}$ and $y'_2 = \frac{y_2}{\|y_2\|}$. One has $\|y_1 - y'_1\| \leq g(X,Y)$ and $\|y_2 - y'_2\| \leq g(X,Y)$. Therefore

$$\|y'_1 - y'_2\| \geq \|y_1 - y_2\| - 2 \cdot g(X,Y) \geq \|x_1 - x_2\| - 4 \cdot g(X,Y) \geq Jm(X) - 4 \cdot g(X,Y)$$

and

$$\|y'_1 + y'_2\| \geq \|y_1 + y_2\| - 2 \cdot g(X,Y) \geq \|x_1 + x_2\| - 4 \cdot g(X,Y) \geq Jm(X) - 4 \cdot g(X,Y)$$

so that $\|y'_1\|, \|y'_2\| \geq 1 - g(X,Y)$ as well. Therefore

$$\|y'_1\|, \|y'_2\| \geq 1 - g(X,Y) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot d_K(X,Y)$$

and

$$\|y'_1 + y'_2\| \geq \|y_1 + y_2\| - 2 \cdot g(X,Y) \geq \|x_1 + x_2\| - 4 \cdot g(X,Y) \geq Jm(X) - 4 \cdot g(X,Y).$$

Therefore

$$Jm(X) - Jm(Y) \leq 4 \cdot d_K(X,Y).$$

This completes the proof. \qed
Thus $J_m(Y) \geq J_m(X) - 4 \cdot g(X,Y)$. Interchanging the roles of $Y$ and $X$ one readily gets the desired inequality $J_m(X) \geq J_m(Y) - 4 \cdot g(X,Y)$.

**Remark 2.** Let $M(x,y) = \max\{\|x-y\|, \|x+y\|\}$ $(x,y \in X)$ and set

$$g(X) = \inf_{x \in S} \inf_{y \in S} M(x,y).$$

It was shown in [11] that $g(\cdot) \leq T(\cdot) \leq K_\kappa(\cdot) \leq J_m(\cdot)$ and $g(\cdot) \cdot J_m(\cdot) = 2$. Thus, since $J_m(\cdot)$ is continuous with respect to the Kadets metric, so is $g(\cdot)$.

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