



INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS

THE CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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of a Banach space**

Jesús M. F. Castillo

Manuel González

Tomasz Kania

Pierluigi Papini

Preprint No. 56-2019

PRAHA 2019

The isomorphic Kottman constant of a Banach space

Jesús M. F. Castillo, Manuel González, Tomasz Kania, and Pierluigi Papini

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 $K(X) \cdot K(X^*) \geq \sqrt{2}$ 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, 19] 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:

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 46B03, 46B08, 46B10.

Key words and phrases. Kottman constant, Banach space, twisted sum, separated set.

The research of the first-named author was supported in part by Project IB16056 de la Junta de Extremadura, and the first- and second-named authors were supported in part by Project MTM2016-76958 (Spain). The third-named author acknowledges with thanks funding received from GAČR project 17-27844S; RVO 67985840.

- [11, 17] For a countably incomplete ultrafilter \mathfrak{U} (in particular, for any non-principal ultrafilter on a countable set) and a space X , we have

$$1 < K(X) \leq K_f(X) = K(X_{\mathfrak{U}}) \leq 2,$$

where $X_{\mathfrak{U}}$ stands for the ultrapower of X with respect to \mathfrak{U} .

- [19, Proposition 5.1], [25, 38] Every space X may be renormed so that

$$K_s(X) = K(X) = 2 = K(X^*).$$

- [9] There exists a space Z for which $K(Z) < K(Z^{**})$, and it is easy to check that this space also satisfies $K_s(Z) < K_s(Z^{**})$. The said space is a J -sum of ℓ_1^n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) in the sense of Bellenot ([2]); it has the property that $K(Z) < 2$, yet Z^{**} admits a quotient map onto ℓ_1 so that $K_s(Z^{**}) = 2$.

The fact that $K(X) > 1$ is known as the Elton–Odell theorem [17]. Kottman had previously shown [25] 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 [19] it was proved that $K_s(X) > 1^+$ and $K_s(X) > 1$ for every separable dual space X , and recently Russo proved that $K_s(X) > 1$ for every X [34].

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 $\tilde{K}(X) = \inf\{K(\tilde{X}) : \tilde{X} \cong X\}$ that was introduced in [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 $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$, the formula

$$\tilde{K}(X) = \max\{\tilde{K}(Y), \tilde{K}(Z)\}$$

is established, which solves a problem posed in [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 $\tilde{K}(X) = \sqrt{2}$.

- (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 that the Whitley thickness constant [12] and the James constant [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 constant 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 [29, 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 $(\|x_i - x_j\|)_{i,j \in M}$ as $i, j \rightarrow \infty$.*

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 $\mathcal{A} = \{(n_i, n_j) \in [\mathbb{N}]_2 : \|x_{n_i} - x_{n_j}\| \in [a, c]\}$. 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 $M_1 \supset M_2 \supset \dots$ 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 $M = \{m_1 < m_2 < \dots\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $m_k \in M_k$ meets the requirements and witnesses the convergence of $(\|x_i - x_j\|)_{i,j \in M}$ as $i, j \rightarrow \infty$. \square

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

PROOF. In [15, Corollary V.3] it is proved that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ X contains a basic sequence with basis constant at most $1 + \varepsilon$. This means that we may find sequences $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ in X and $(x_n^*)_{n=1}^\infty$ in X^* with $\|x_n\| = 1$ and $\|x_n^*\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $\langle x_i^*, x_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$. Thus for $i \neq j$,

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

Let us set $y_n^* = (1 + \varepsilon)^{-1} x_n^*$. Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that both $\|y_i^* - y_j^*\|$ and $\|x_i - x_j\|$ converge in the sense of Lemma 1 to k^* and to k , respectively. Then $2(1 + \varepsilon)^{-1} \leq k^* \cdot k \leq K(X^*) \cdot K(X)$, hence $2 \leq K(X) \cdot K(X^*)$. \square

2.2. Continuity of the Kottman constant and interpolation inequalities. The Kottman constant is readily continuous with respect to the Banach–Mazur distance [25], with a simple estimate $K(X) \leq K(Y) \cdot d_{\text{BM}}(X, Y)^2$. 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 $i : X \rightarrow W, j : Y \rightarrow W$ 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 $K_f(\cdot)$. \square

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.

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

For each θ we may consider the evaluation functional $\delta_\theta : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow X_0 + X_1$, which is defined by $\delta_\theta(f) = f(\theta)$ ($f \in \mathcal{C}$). The interpolation spaces are quotient spaces $X_\theta = (X_0, X_1)_\theta = \mathcal{C} / \ker \delta_\theta$ endowed with their natural quotient norm. Kalton and Ostrovskii [23] proved that the Kadets metric is continuous with respect to the interpolation parameter, by showing that

$$d_K(X_t, X_s) \leq 2 \left| \frac{\sin(\pi(t-s)/2)}{\sin(\pi(t+s)/2)} \right|.$$

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*

$$|K(X_t) - K(X_s)| \leq 4 \left| \frac{\sin(\pi(t-s)/2)}{\sin(\pi(t+s)/2)} \right|.$$

Next, we improve Corollary 1 by establishing log-convexity of the interpolation inequalities, that is, that they are of the form $K(X_\theta) \leq K(X_0)^{1-\theta} \cdot K(X_1)^\theta$. 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 \bar{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 $d\mu_{z,j}(t) = Q_j(z, t)dt$ (see [14]), and for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $0 < \theta < 1$, we denote by $\mathcal{F}_\theta^p(\bar{X})$ the space of functions $F: \bar{\mathbb{S}} \rightarrow X_0 + X_1$ 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

$$(1) \quad \|F\|_{\mathcal{F}_\theta^p(\bar{X})} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|F(it)\|_0^p \mu_{\theta,0}(dt) + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|F(1+it)\|_1^p \mu_{\theta,1}(dt) < \infty.$$

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

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

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

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 $f \in \mathcal{F}^\infty(\bar{X})$ is called a *1-extremal for x at θ* if $f(\theta) = x$ and $\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\bar{X})} = \|x\|_\theta$. 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 θ such that $\|f_{x,\theta}(z)\|_z = \|x\|_z$ for every $z \in \mathbb{S}$.*

PROOF. Suppose $\|x\|_\theta = \|f_{x,\theta}\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\bar{X})} = 1$. We select $x^* \in X_\theta^*$ such that $\|x^*\| = \langle x, x^* \rangle = 1$. By [14, part I in Proposition 3], there exists $f^* \in \mathcal{F}^2(\bar{X}^*)$ with $f^*(\theta) = x^*$ and $\|f^*\|_{\mathcal{F}^2(\bar{X}^*)} = 1$. By applying [3, 4.2.3. Lemma], we can show that the formula $g(z) = \langle f_{x,\theta}(z), f^*(z) \rangle$ 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 $z \in \mathbb{S}$. \square

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 $K_s(\cdot)$ 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_γ , 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 $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty \subset X_0 \cap X_1$. For each n we take the 1-extremal $f_{n,\gamma}$ for x_n at γ , whose existence follows from Lemma 3. Then $\|f_{n,\gamma}\|_{\mathcal{F}^\infty(\bar{X})} = \|f_{n,\gamma}(\gamma)\|_\gamma = 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} K(X_\gamma) - \varepsilon &\leq \|x_n - x_m\|_\gamma \\ &\leq \|f_{n,\gamma}(\gamma) - f_{m,\gamma}(\gamma)\|_\gamma \\ &\leq \|f_{n,\gamma}(a) - f_{m,\gamma}(a)\|_a^{1-\theta} \|f_{n,\gamma}(b) - f_{m,\gamma}(b)\|_b^\theta \end{aligned}$$

by Hadamard's three-lines theorem. Since $\|f_{n,\gamma}(a)\|_a = \|f_{n,\gamma}(b)\|_b = 1$, we get

$$K(X_\gamma) - \varepsilon \leq K(X_a)^{1-\theta} K(X_b)^\theta.$$

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

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 θ -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 θ -Hilbert space according to Pisier [33], 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 the following estimate:*

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

An interesting case occurs when one considers a Köthe space λ of μ -measurable functions and its p -convexification λ_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 $K(\lambda_p) \leq K(\lambda)^{1/p} 2^{1/p^*}$.

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

PROPOSITION 2. *Fix $0 < \theta < 1$. Let (λ_0, λ_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

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

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

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

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 $T: X \rightarrow X$ on a Banach space X . The *outer entropy numbers* of T are defined by

$$e_n(T) = \inf \left\{ \sigma \geq 0 : \exists y_1, \dots, y_n : T(B_X) \subset \bigcup y_i + \sigma B_X \right\},$$

while the *inner entropy numbers* are defined by

$$f_n(T) = \sup \left\{ \sigma \geq 0 : \exists x_1, \dots, x_n : \|x_i - x_j\| \geq \sigma \right\},$$

see [32, 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 $K_f(X) = \limsup f_n(\text{id}_X)$ while $\beta(X) = \liminf e_n(\text{id}_X)$ 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

$$\limsup f_n(\text{id}_{X_\theta}) \leq \limsup f_n(\text{id}_{X_0})^{1-\theta} \limsup f_n(\text{id}_{X_1})^\theta.$$

The case of β is remarkable since there are interpolation formulae for β [13, 35], although not for the entropy numbers [16].

3. The isomorphic Kottman constant for twisted sums

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

Probably, the best example is the Kalton–Peck Z_2 space [24]: this space is defined to be a non-trivial twisted Hilbert space; namely, there exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \ell_2 \rightarrow Z_2 \rightarrow \ell_2 \rightarrow 0$ 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 $\Omega: \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$, actually a map given by

$$\Omega(x) = x \log(|x_n|/\|x\|_2) \quad (x \in \ell_2).$$

The space Z_2 carries a natural quasi-norm given by $\|(y, x)\| = \|y - \Omega x\|_2 + \|x\|_2$ ($(y, x) \in Z_2$). In order to prove that it is a Banach space one must invoke a deep result of Kalton [20] 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 $\tilde{K}_f(X)$. Since, regarding the continuity issues, there is no loss of generality in assuming that $\tilde{K}(X) = K(\tilde{X})$; 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}_θ isomorphic to X_θ . 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 $2 \leq \tilde{K}_s(X) \cdot \tilde{K}_s(X^*)$.

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

PROPOSITION 3. *Let $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ 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

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

The space $Y \oplus_1 Z$ is a subspace of $X \oplus_1 Z$. We observe that for each positive ε , the subspace $X_\varepsilon = \{(\varepsilon x, qx) : x \in X\}$ of $X \oplus_1 Z$ is isomorphic to X . Both equalities follow from $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} g(X_\varepsilon, Y \oplus_1 Z) = 0$, which is a consequence of [30, Lemma 5.9]. \square

Problem (2) was to show that the isomorphic the 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 $K(\tilde{X}) = 2$ [25], 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 $\mathcal{C}(X_0, X_1)$ to be the *Calderon space* associate to Σ . We then consider a bounded homogeneous selection $B: X_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for the evaluation map δ_θ .

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

$$\|(y, z)\| = \|y - \delta'_\theta Bz\|_{X_\theta} + \|z\|_{X_\theta},$$

is a twisted sum of X_θ with itself since there is a natural exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow X_\theta \longrightarrow d_{\delta'_\theta B} X_\theta \longrightarrow X_\theta \longrightarrow 0$$

with inclusion $x \rightarrow (x, 0)$ and quotient map $(y, x) \rightarrow x$. If $\delta'_\theta: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Sigma$ denotes the evaluation of the derivative at θ , the map $\Omega_\theta = \delta'_\theta B$ is called the *associated derivation*. Two different homogeneous bounded selectors B and V for δ_θ may yield different derivations, however their difference is a bounded map $\delta'_\theta B - \delta'_\theta V: X_\theta \rightarrow X_\theta$, and consequently the spaces $d_{\delta'_\theta B} X_\theta$ and $d_{\delta'_\theta V} X_\theta$ are isomorphic. The Banach space $d_{\delta'_\theta B} X_\theta$ is isomorphic to the so-called derived space $dX_z = \{(f'(z), f(z)) : f \in \mathcal{C}\}$, 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_θ and for each z_n take an ε -extremal f_n ; i.e., an element f_n 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 $\|g\|$. For given ε and all but a finitely many indices n, m one has:

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

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

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

PROOF. Pick $s \leq \theta \leq t$. By the reiteration formula [3], one has $X_\theta = ((X_0, X_1)_t, (X_0, X_1)_s)_v$, and thus $K(dX_\theta) \leq \max\{K((X_0, X_1)_t), K((X_0, X_1)_s)\}$ by Lemma 4. Here X_θ 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 $\tilde{K}(dX_\theta) \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \theta, s \rightarrow \theta} \max\{K(X_t), K(X_s)\} = K(X_\theta)$. Being obvious that $\tilde{K}(X_\theta) \leq \tilde{K}(dX_\theta)$, the equality is clear. \square

Let us put the above considerations into a more general context. Let $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of Banach spaces. Denoting by $\varepsilon: Z \rightarrow Z$ the map ‘‘multiplication by ε ’’, we may form a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{q} & Z \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \uparrow \underline{\varepsilon} & & \uparrow \varepsilon \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & \text{PB}_\varepsilon & \longrightarrow & Z \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

(Here $\text{PB}_\varepsilon = \{(x, z') : qx = \varepsilon z'\}$ is considered a subspace of $X \oplus_\infty Z$.) The map $\underline{\varepsilon}$ is an isomorphism that produces a renorming \tilde{X} such that $K(\tilde{X}) \leq \max\{K(Y), K(Z)\} + \varepsilon$: 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_ε inherits the norm from $X \oplus_1 Z$. The arguments of Ostrovskii [30] 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 Ω 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 $\|(y, x)\| = \|y - \Omega x\| + \|x\|$ then the isomorphic copy below PB_ε has as associated quasi-norm $\|(y, x)\| = \|y - \varepsilon\Omega x\| + \|x\|$. This is what we did in the interpolation situation: if Ω_θ is the quasi-linear map associated to the couple (X_0, X_1) at θ , then the quasi-linear map associated to the couple (X_t, X_s) at θ 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 ℓ_p spaces as $p \rightarrow \infty$, while $K(L_p)$ is continuous. Recall that $K(\ell_p) = 2^{1/p}$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$, whilst $K(\ell_\infty) = 2$. On the other hand $K(L_p) = 2^{1/p}$ for $1 \leq p \leq 2$ and $K(L_p) = 2^{1/p^*}$

for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$. 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 $K_s^\perp(\cdot)$ and finite $K_f^\perp(\cdot)$ disjoint Kottman constants are analogously. The first surprise comes when one realises that the Elton–Odell theorem does not apply here since $K^\perp(c_0) = 1 = K^\perp(\ell_\infty) = K^\perp(L_\infty)$.

On the other hand, $K^\perp(\cdot)$ is continuous on the whole scale of ℓ_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 [22]: 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

$$K^\perp(X_\theta) - \varepsilon \leq \|x_n - x_m\| \leq \|y_n - y_m\|_0^{1-\theta} \|z_n - z_m\|^\theta \leq K^\perp(X_0)^{1-\theta} K^\perp(X_1)^\theta.$$

□

Note that, unlike in Theorem 2, 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 [21, Theorem 3.3], Kalton credits Hernandez [18] for this construction. Given Köthe function spaces X_1, \dots, X_n and positive numbers a_1, \dots, 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 $\|f\|_\Pi = \inf\{\prod_{j=1}^n \|f_j\|_{X(j)}^{a_j} : f_j \in X_j, |f| \leq \prod_{j=1}^n |f_j|^{a_j}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Then, given disjoint arcs A_1, \dots, A_n so that $\mathbb{T} = \cup_{j=1}^n A_j$, if we set $X_\omega = X_j$ on $\omega \in A_j, j = 1, \dots, n$ and if μ_{z_0} denotes the harmonic measure on \mathbb{T} with respect to z_0 , then under minimal conditions to perform complex interpolation for a finite family of spaces one has

$$X_{z_0} = \prod_{j=1}^n X_j^{\mu_{z_0}(A_j)}.$$

Consequently, under the same conditions,

$$K^\perp(X_{z_0}) \leq \prod_{j=1}^n K^\perp(X_j)^{\mu_{z_0}(A_j)}.$$

Given a Köthe space λ with base measure space (S, μ) , its Köthe dual is defined as

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

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

COROLLARY 3. $2 \leq K_s^\perp(\lambda) \cdot K_s^\perp(\lambda^\times) \leq K^\perp(\lambda) \cdot K^\perp(\lambda^\times)$.

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

EXAMPLE 1. Let us consider the Banach lattice $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \ell_1^n\right)_{c_0}$ with the standard discrete Köthe-space structure. Then, $X^{\times\times} = X^{**} = \left(\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \ell_1^n\right)_{\ell_\infty}$.

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

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

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

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 [27, 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, N of a Banach space Z . Let us assume for the sake of simplicity that the parameters are attained. Thus, there exist elements $m_1, \dots, m_n \in S_M$ 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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \|l - l'_i\| &\leq \|l - m_l\| + \|m_l - m'_l\| + \|m'_l - m_i\| + \|m_i - l_i\| + \|l_i - l'_i\| \\ &\leq g(M, L) + g(M, L) + T(M) + g(M, L) + g(M, L). \end{aligned}$$

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. \square

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

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

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 , $1 = \inf T(\tilde{X}) \leq \sup T(\tilde{X}) = 2$*

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 $g(X_\varepsilon, H \oplus_1 \mathbb{R}) \leq \varepsilon$ it follows from Proposition 6 that $\inf T(\tilde{X}) \leq T(\mathbb{R}) = 1$. Also, [12, Theorem 2 (2)] demonstrates that $T(X \oplus_1 Y) = 2$. Since $g(X_\varepsilon, H \oplus_1 \mathbb{R}) \leq \varepsilon$, it follows from Proposition 6 that $\sup T(\tilde{X}) = 2$. \square

The proposition is intriguing because a Hilbert space—actually any Banach space not containing ℓ_1 —can not be renormed to have $T = 2$, even if $\sup T(\tilde{\ell}_2) = 2$. This could be relevant for the problem of whether $\tilde{K}(X) = 1$ is possible (even when $K(\tilde{X}) = 1$ is not). There is a connection between Withley and Kottman constants, namely

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

from which one may directly obtain the result from [19] saying that $\sup K^s(\tilde{X}) = 2$ 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 [31] is the number $\text{Jm}(X) = \sup_{x \in S} \sup_{y \in S} m(x, y)$.

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

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

PROOF. Pick $x_1, x_2 \in S_X$ such that $\|x_1 - x_2\| \geq \text{Jm}(X)$ and $\|x_1 + x_2\| \geq \text{Jm}(X)$. 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

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

and

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

Thus $\text{Jm}(Y) \geq \text{Jm}(X) - 4 \cdot g(X, Y)$. Interchanging the rôles of Y and X one readily gets the desired inequality $\text{Jm}(X) \geq \text{Jm}(Y) - 4 \cdot g(X, Y)$. \square

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 $g(\cdot) \leq T(\cdot) \leq K_S(\cdot) \leq \text{Jm}(\cdot)$ and $g(\cdot) \cdot \text{Jm}(\cdot) = 2$. Thus, since $\text{Jm}(\cdot)$ is continuous with respect to the Kadets metric, so is $g(\cdot)$.

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INSTITUTO DE MATEMÁTICAS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE EXTREMADURA (IMUEX), AVDA DE ELVAS S/N, 06011 BADAJOZ, SPAIN.

E-mail address: castillo@unex.es

DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICAS, UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA, AVDA DE LOS CASTROS S/N, E-39071 SANTANDER, SPAIN.

E-mail address: manuel.gonzalez@unican.es

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ŽITNÁ 25, 115 67 PRAGUE 1, CZECH REPUBLIC, AND INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, ŁOJASIEWICZA 6, 30-348 KRAKÓW, POLAND

E-mail address: kania@math.cas.cz, tomasz.marcin.kania@gmail.com

VIA MARTUCCI 19, 40136 BOLOGNA, ITALIA

E-mail address: pierluigi.papini@unibo.it