ON EDMUNDS-TRIEBEL SPACES

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This paper is dedicated to Professor Lars-Erik Persson on the occasion of his 65th birthday

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ABSTRACT. We consider the Edmunds-Triebel logarithmic spaces $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$ produced by a Banach couple $\overline{A} = (A_0, A_1)$, as special cases of extrapolation spaces and get estimates of a measure of weak noncompactness of the unit balls of these spaces in terms of the measures of weak noncompactness of the unit balls of the spaces $A_0$ and $A_1$. We obtain also estimates of the $n$-th Jordan–von Neumann constant $C_{NJ}^n$ and the $n$-th James constant $J_n$ of the spaces $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$ in terms of the corresponding constants of the spaces $A_0$ and $A_1$.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

For two Banach spaces $A_0$ and $A_1$, such that $A_0$ is densely and continuously embedded in $A_1$, $0 < \theta < 1$, $1 < q < \infty$ and $b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, Edmunds-Triebel [8] defined the logarithmic space $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$. Nikolova, Persson and Zachariades [16] proved that these spaces satisfy the $(p, p')$ Clarkson inequality for suitable $p$, $1 \leq p \leq 2$, as well as some properties about the types and the cotypes of these spaces. Nikolova and Zachariades [15] proved that if one of $A_0$ and $A_1$ is uniformly convex, then the logarithmic space $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$ is also uniformly convex and they gave an estimate of the moduli of convexity of $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$ in terms of the moduli of convexity of $A_0$ and $A_1$.

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Kryczka, Prus and Szczepaniak [13] defined a new measure of weak noncompactness \( \gamma(M) \), for every \( M \) nonempty and bounded subset of a Banach space, as well as the measure of weak noncompactness \( \Gamma(T) \) for every bounded operator between two Banach spaces.

A logarithmic space can be considered as a special case of an extrapolation space [9]. Using this consideration of a logarithmic space, in this note we get an estimate of the measure of weak noncompactness of an operator \( T \) between two logarithmic spaces \( A_0(\log A)_{b,q} \) and \( B_0(\log B)_{b,q} \) in terms of the measures of weak noncompactness of the restrictions of \( T \) such that \( T : A_0 \rightarrow B_0 \) and \( T : A_1 \rightarrow B_1 \). As corollary of this result we get an estimate of the measure of weak noncompactness of the unit ball of the space \( A_0(\log A)_{b,q} \) in terms of the measures of weak noncompactness of the unit balls of the spaces \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \). Also, using the consideration of a logarithmic space as an extrapolation space, we get estimates of the \( n \)-th Jordan–von Neumann constant \( C^N_n \) and \( n \)-th James constant \( J_n \) of \( A_0(\log A)_{b,q} \) in terms of the corresponding constants of the spaces \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \).

Jawerth and Milman [9] defined the \( \Sigma_q \) and \( \Delta_q \) extrapolation methods for \( 1 < q < \infty \). According to their definition, a family \( (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) is called strongly compatible if there exist two Banach spaces \( \Delta \) and \( \Sigma \) such that \( \Delta \hookrightarrow A_i \hookrightarrow \Sigma \) (continuous embeddings) for every \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \). The norms of the inclusion maps \( \Delta \hookrightarrow A_i \) and \( A_i \hookrightarrow \Sigma \) are denoted by \( M_{\Delta(i)} \) and \( M_{\Sigma(i)} \), respectively. Let \( 1 < q < \infty \). If \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (M_{\Sigma(i)})^q \) (resp. \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (M_{\Delta(i)})^q \)) is finite, then the extrapolation spaces \( \Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) (resp. \( \Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \)) are defined as follows:

The space \( \Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) is the space of all \( \alpha \in \Sigma \) for which there exists \( (\alpha_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \prod_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_i \) such that \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|\alpha_i\|_{A_i}^q < \infty \) and \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \alpha_i \) is (absolutely) convergent to \( \alpha \) in \( \Sigma \). The norm in \( \Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) is defined by \( \|\alpha\|_{\Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})} = \inf \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|\alpha_i\|_{A_i}^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \), where the infimum is taken over all representations \( (\alpha_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) of \( \alpha \) as above.

The space \( \Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) is the space of all \( \alpha \in \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_i \) with \( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|\alpha_i\|_{A_i}^q < \infty \). The norm in \( \Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) is defined by \( \|\alpha\|_{\Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})} = \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|\alpha_i\|_{A_i}^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \).

For every strongly compatible family \( (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) we have \( \Delta \hookrightarrow \Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \hookrightarrow \Sigma \) and \( \Delta \hookrightarrow \Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \hookrightarrow \Sigma \). Let \( (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) and \( (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) be two strongly compatible families with spaces \( \Sigma_\alpha \) and \( \Sigma_\beta \), respectively. We write \( T : (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) if \( T : \Sigma_\alpha \rightarrow \Sigma_\beta \) is a linear operator such that \( T(A_i) \subseteq B_i \) and \( \|T(A_i)\| \leq 1 \) for every \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \). When \( T : (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \), then

\[
T(\Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})) \subseteq \Sigma_q((B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}), \quad T(\Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})) \subseteq \Delta_q((B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})
\]

and the operators \( T|\Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) and \( T|\Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) are bounded.

Let \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \) be two Banach spaces such that \( A_0 \) is densely and continuously embedded in \( A_1 \), and \( [A_0, A_1]_\eta \) be the complex interpolation space for \( 0 < \eta < 1 \). For every \( 0 < \theta < 1 \), \( 1 < q < \infty \), and \( b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \) the logarithmic space \( A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q} \) was defined in [8]. These spaces can be regarded as a special case of
extrapolation spaces $\Sigma_q$ and $\Delta_q$ as follows:

For $b > 0$ the logarithmic space $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$ is the space $\Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})$, where $A_i = \{0\}$ for $i < J$ and $A_i = 2^{ib}[A_0, A_1]_{\eta(i)}$ for $i \geq J$, where $J \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\theta - 2^{-J} > 0$ and $\eta(i) = \theta - 2^{-i}$ for $i \geq J$.

For $b < 0$ the logarithmic space $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q}$ is the space $\Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})$, where $A_i = A_1$ with norm $\|a\| = 0$ for $i < J$, and $A_i = 2^{ib}[A_0, A_1]_{\theta(i)}$ for $i \geq J$, where $J \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\theta + 2^{-J} < 1$ and $\theta(i) = \theta + 2^{-i}$ for $i \geq J$.

It is clear that different $J$ define isomorphic spaces.

In [8] the following properties of the family of logarithmic spaces were proved.

(i) If $0 < \theta_0 < \theta < \theta_1 < 1$, $-\infty < b_0 < 0 < b_1 < 1$ and $1 < q < \infty$, then

$$A_{\theta_0} \subset A_\theta(\log A)_{b_1,q} \subset A_\theta(\log A)_{b_0,q} \subset A_{\theta_1}.$$ 

(ii) If $0 < \theta < 1$, $-\infty < b_0 < 0 < b_1 < 1$ and $1 < q \leq \hat{q} < \infty$, then

$$A_\theta(\log A)_{b_1,q} \subset A_\theta(\log A)_{b_0,\hat{q}} \subset A_\theta \subset A_\theta(\log A)_{b_0,q} \subset A_\theta(\log A)_{b_0,\hat{q}}.$$ 

As it is noted in [8] the index $q$ is comparatively not so important. Note also that if $0 < \theta < 1$, $-\infty < b_0 < b_1 < \infty$ and $1 < q$, $\hat{q} < \infty$, then

$$A_\theta(\log A)_{b_1,q} \subset A_\theta(\log A)_{b_0,\hat{q}}.$$ 

Many classical spaces are isomorphic to logarithmic spaces. For instance, if $\Omega$ is a bounded open subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ with Lebesgue $n$-measure $\mu(\Omega) < \infty$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$, then the usual Zygmund space $L_p(\log L)_b(\Omega)$ (i.e. the set of all measurable functions $f : \Omega \to C$ such that $\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p \log^{b_p}(2 + |f(x)|)dx < \infty$) is isomorphic to the logarithmic space $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,p}$, where $A_0 = L_\infty(\Omega)$, $A_1 = L_1(\Omega)$ and $\theta = p^{-1}$ (see [8]). This space was used in certain limiting situations in spectral theory in [8]. Sometimes it is more convenient (for instance if $1 < p \leq 2$) to take $A_0 = L_2(\Omega)$, $A_1 = L_1(\Omega)$, $\theta = \frac{2}{p} - \frac{1}{2}$ and a slightly modified variant of $A_\theta(\log A)_{b,p}$ to get $L_p(\log L)_b(\Omega)$. For instance, if $b < 0$, then $L_p(\log L)_b(\Omega)$ is the space $\Delta_p(A(i))$, where $A(i) = [A_0, A_1]_{\mu(i)}$, $\mu(i) = \frac{1}{p} + 2^{-i+1} - 1 < 1$, $i \geq J$ such that $\frac{1}{p} + 2^{-J} < 1$, and $A(i) = A_1$ with norm $\|a\| = 0$ for $i < J$. In [8] also the related logarithmic Sobolev spaces $H^p_\gamma(\log H)_b(\Omega)$ are considered, as well as the spaces $H^p_\gamma(\log H)_b,q(\Omega)$, $H^p_\gamma(\Delta \log H)_b,q(\Omega)$ and $B^p_\gamma(\Delta \log B)_b,q(\Omega)$, where $\Lambda$ is related to Laplacian and its iterates.

Let $X$ be a Banach space and $M_X$ the family of all nonempty bounded subsets of $X$. If $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in $X$ and $u_1, u_2 \in X$, then $u_1$ and $u_2$ are said to be a pair of successive convex combinations (scc) for $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ if $u_1 \in \text{conv}\{x_1, \ldots, x_r\}$ and $u_2 \in \text{conv}\{x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \ldots\}$ for some integer $r \geq 1$. For every $M \in M_X$ the measure of weak noncompactness $\gamma(M)$ defined in [13] is given by

$$\gamma(M) = \sup\{csep(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \text{conv}M\},$$ 

where $csep(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = \inf\{\|u_1 - u_2\| : u_1, u_2 \text{ are scc for } (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\}$.

The measure of weak noncompactness $\gamma$ is related to the well-known James criterion:

A weakly closed $M \subset X$ is not weakly compact if there exists $\delta > 0$ and a sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $M$, such that $\text{dist}(\text{conv}\{x_1, \ldots, x_r\}, \text{conv}\{x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \ldots\}) \geq \delta$ for every $r \in \mathbb{N}$.
From this criterion it is clear that \( \gamma(M) = 0 \) iff \( M \) is relatively compact. The measure \( \gamma \) coincides with the function measuring the deviation from relative weak compactness based on the double-limit criterion, considered in [3]. Namely,

\[
\gamma(M) = \sup \{ \lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} f_m(x_n) - \lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} f_m(x_n) : (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M, (f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B_{X^*} \text{ and the limits exist} \}.
\]

So, \( \gamma(M) \) is the worst distance between iterated limits for sequences in \( M \) and sequences in the dual unit ball \( B_{X^*} \).

Another measure of weak noncompactness was introduced by de Blasi [4]. This measure is given by the formula

\[
\omega(M) = \inf \{ t > 0 : M \subset C + tB_X, C \subset X \text{ is weakly compact} \}
\]

for each \( M \in M_X \). Hence, \( \omega(M) \) is the worst distance from \( M \) to weakly compact sets of \( X \). This measure was successfully applied to operator theory and to the theory of differential and integral equations. Logarithmically convex estimates for the measure of weak noncompactness \( \omega \) have been established by Askoj and Maligranda [2], Cobos and Martinez [6, 7]. In [1] relations between the measures of weak noncompactness \( \gamma \) and \( \omega \) were proved.

While the \( \gamma \) is a counterpart of separation measure of noncompactness, de Blasi measure appears as a counterpart for the weak topology of Hausdorff measure of noncompactness. We have \( \gamma(M) \leq 2\omega(M) \) in general, but \( \gamma \) is not equivalent to \( \omega \) (see [1, 3, 12]). They coincide in \( c_0(\mu) \), and if \( M \) is a nonempty bounded subset of \( L_1(\mu) \), where \( \mu \) is a finite measure, then \( \gamma(M) = 2\omega(M) \).

For every bounded operator \( T : E \to F \) the number \( \Gamma(T) = \gamma(T(B_E)) \) is called measure of weak noncompactness of the operator \( T \). For weak topologies Gantmacher established that the operator \( T : E \to F \) is weakly compact iff \( T^* \) is weakly compact. The quantitative result is \( \gamma(T(B_E)) \leq \gamma(T^*(B_{F^*})) \leq 2\gamma(T(B_E)) \) [1]. From [3, theorem 4] we obtain that there are no constants \( m \) and \( M \), such that \( m\omega(T(B_E)) \leq \omega(T^*(B_{F^*})) \leq M\omega(T(B_E)) \) for any bounded operator \( T : E \to F \).

For more details about the measure of weak noncompactness \( \gamma \) see [1, 12, 13]. The following result was proved in [12].

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( \overline{A} = (A_0, A_1) \) and \( \overline{B} = (B_0, B_1) \) be two Banach couples, \( 0 < \theta < 1 \) and \( T: \overline{A} \to \overline{B} \). Then

\[
\Gamma_\theta(T) \leq \Gamma_0(T)^{(1-\theta)} \Gamma_1(T)^\theta,
\]

where \( \Gamma_\theta(T) \) and \( \Gamma_j(T), j = 0, 1, \) are the measures of weak noncompactness \( \Gamma \) of the operators \( T: [A_0, A_1]_\theta \to [B_0, B_1]_\theta \) and \( T: A_j \to B_j, j = 0, 1, \) respectively.

If \( (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) and \( (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) are two strongly compatible families, \( T: (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \to (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) and \( 1 < q < \infty \), then we denote by \( \Gamma_{\Sigma_q}(T) \) (resp. \( \Gamma_{\Delta_q}(T) \)) the measures of weak noncompactness \( \Gamma \) of the operator \( T: \Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \to \Sigma_q((B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) (resp. \( T: \Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \to \Delta_q((B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \)). Then, we can write Theorem 4.1 in [11] as follows.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let \( (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) and \( (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) be two strongly compatible families, \( T: (A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \to (B_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \) and \( 1 < q < \infty \). Then
Note that
\( (i) \) \( \Gamma_{\infty}(T) \leq \sup \{ \Gamma(T : A_i \to B_i) : i \in \mathbb{Z} \} \), and
\( (ii) \) \( \Gamma_{\Delta_n}(T) \leq \sup \{ \Gamma(T : A_i \to B_i) : i \in \mathbb{Z} \} \).

Let \( X \) be a Banach space and \( n = 2, 3, \ldots \)
\( (i) \) The \( n \)-th James non-square constant \( J_n(X) \) of \( X \) is defined by
\[
J_n(X) = \sup \left\{ \min_{\theta_i = \pm 1} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i x_i \right\| : x_1, \ldots, x_n \in B_X \right\}.
\]
Note that \( J_2(X) \) is just the James constant \( J(X) \). Moreover, we note that \( 1 \leq J_n(X) \leq n \); if \( \dim X = \infty \), then \( J_n(X) \geq n^{1/2} \); \( J_n(\ell^1) = J_n(\ell^1_n) = n \) for \( m \geq n \).

It is clear that \( X \) is uniformly non-\( \ell^1_n \) if and only if \( J_n(X) < n \) and \( X \) is B-convex if and only if \( J_n(X) < n \) for some \( n \geq 2 \). For more information see [14].

\( (ii) \) The \( n \)-th Jordan-von Neumann constant \( C_{NJ}^{(n)}(X) \) of \( X \) is defined [10] by
\[
C_{NJ}^{(n)}(X) = \sup \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j x_j \right\|^2 \right\}.
\]

This constant has been studied also in [17, 14]. Note that \( C_{NJ}^{(n)}(X) = (K_{2,2}^n)^2(X) \), where \( K_{2,2}^n \) is \( n \)-th Khintchin constant; \( 1 \leq C_{NJ}^{(n)}(X) \leq n, n \geq 2 \); \( C_{NJ}^{(n)}(X) = 1 \) for some (resp. any) \( n \geq 2 \) iff \( X \) is Hilbert space; \( C_{NJ}^{(n)}(X) < n \) iff \( X \) is uniformly non-\( \ell^1_n \).

\section{The main results}

Using Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 we can prove the following result concerning an estimate of the measure of weak noncompactness of an operator between logarithmic spaces.

\textbf{Theorem 2.1.} Let \( A_0, A_1, B_0, B_1 \) be Banach spaces such that \( A_0 \) is densely and continuously embedded into \( A_1 \) and \( B_0 \) is densely and continuously embedded into \( B_1 \), \( 0 < \theta < 1 \), \( 1 < q < \infty \) and \( b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \). Let also \( T : A_1 \to B_1 \) be a bounded operator such that \( T(A_0) \subseteq B_0 \) and \( \Gamma_j(T), j = 0, 1 \), be the measures of weak noncompactness \( \Gamma_j \) of the operators \( T : A_j \to B_j, j = 0, 1 \).

\( (i) \) If \( \Gamma_0(T) = 0 \), or \( \Gamma_1(T) = 0 \), then \( \Gamma(T : A_0(logA)_{b,q} \to B_0(logB)_{b,q}) = 0 \).

\( (ii) \) If \( \Gamma_0(T)\Gamma_1(T) \neq 0 \), then
\( a) \) for \( b < 0 \)
\[
\Gamma(T : A_0(logA)_{b,q} \to B_0(logB)_{b,q}) \leq \Gamma_0(T)^{(1-\theta)}\Gamma_1(T)^{\theta} \max \left( 1, \left( \frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)} \right)^{2-J} \right),
\]
\( b) \) for \( b > 0 \)
\[
\Gamma(T : A_0(logA)_{b,q} \to B_0(logB)_{b,q}) \leq \Gamma_0(T)^{(1-\theta)}\Gamma_1(T)^{\theta} \max \left( 1, \left( \frac{\Gamma_0(T)}{\Gamma_1(T)} \right)^{2-J} \right),
\]
where \( J \) is the integer from the definitions of \( A_0(logA)_{b,q} \).
Proof. (i) If $\Gamma_0(T) = 0$, or $\Gamma_1(T) = 0$, from Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 we obtain that $\Gamma(T : A_0(\log A)_{b,q} \to B_0(\log B)_{b,q}) = 0$.

(ii) Let $\Gamma_0(T)\Gamma_1(T) \not= 0$, $b < 0$, $J \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $\theta + 2^{-J} < 1$, and $\theta(i) = \theta + 2^{-i}$ for $i \geq J$. We put $A(i) = [A_0, A_1]_{\theta(i)}$, $B(i) = [B_0, B_1]_{\theta(i)}$ and $C = \sup\{\Gamma(T : A(i) \to B(i))\}$. By Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 we get $C \leq \left(\frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)}\right)^{\theta(J)} \Gamma_0(T)$. If

\[ \frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)} \leq 1, \text{ then } C \leq \left(\frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)}\right)^{\theta} \Gamma_0(T) = \Gamma_0(T)^{(1-\theta)}\Gamma_1(T)^{\theta}. \]

If $\frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)} \geq 1$, then

\[ C \leq \left(\frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)}\right)^{\theta+2^{-J}} \Gamma_0(T) = \Gamma_0(T)^{(1-\theta)}\Gamma_1(T)^{\theta} \left(\frac{\Gamma_1(T)}{\Gamma_0(T)}\right)^{-2^{-J}}. \]

So, the result follows from Theorem 1.2.

The proof for the case $b > 0$ is analogue. \hfill \square

From Theorem 2.1 we obtain the following Corollaries.

**Corollary 2.2.** Let $A_0$ and $A_1$ be two Banach spaces such that $A_0$ is densely and continuously embedded in $A_1$, $0 < \theta < 1$, $1 < q < \infty$ and $b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

(i) $\gamma(B_{A_0(\log A)_{b,q}}) \leq \gamma(B_{A_0})^{(1-\theta)}\gamma(B_{A_1})^{\theta}$

(ii) If $A_0$ or $A_1$ is reflexive, then the space $A_0(\log A)_{b,q}$ is also reflexive.

**Corollary 2.3.** Let $A_0$, $A_1$, $B_0$, $B_1$, $T$, $\theta$, $b$ and $q$ be as in theorem 3.1. If one of the operators $T : A_j \to B_j$, $j = 0, 1$, is weakly compact, then the operator $T : A_0(\log A)_{b,q} \to B_0(\log B)_{b,q}$ is also weakly compact.

In order to estimate the $n$-th Jordan–von Neumann constant of a logarithmic space we prove two Lemmas concerning estimations of the $n$-th Jordan - von Neumann constants of interpolation and extrapolation spaces.

**Lemma 2.4.** If $(A_0, A_1)$ is a couple of Banach spaces and $0 < \theta < 1$, then

\[ C_{N,J}^{(n)}([A_0, A_1]_{\theta}) \leq C_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_0)^{1-\theta}C_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_1)^{\theta}. \]

**Proof.** Let $T : [\ell_n^2(A_0) \oplus \ell_n^2(A_1)] \to [\ell_n^2(A_0) \oplus \ell_n^2(A_1)]$ be defined by

\[ T((x_1, \ldots, x_n), (y_1, \ldots, y_n)) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i x_i\right)_{\theta_i \in \{-1, 1\}^n}, \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i y_i\right)_{\theta_i \in \{-1, 1\}^n}. \]

Then $T(\ell_n^2(A_i)) \subseteq \ell_n^2(A_i)$ and $\|T\| \|\ell_n^2(A_i)\| = \sqrt{2^nC_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_i)}$ for $i = 0, 1$.

Since $[\ell_n^2(A_0), \ell_n^2(A_1)]_{\theta} = \ell_n^2([A_0, A_1]_{\theta})$ and $[\ell_n^2(A_0), \ell_n^2(A_1)]_{\theta} = \ell_n^2([A_0, A_1]_{\theta})$ we obtain that

\[ T([\ell_n^2(A_0, A_1)_{\theta}]) \subseteq \ell_n^2([A_0, A_1]_{\theta}) \]

and

\[ \|T\| \|\ell_n^2([A_0, A_1]_{\theta})\| \leq \sqrt{2^nC_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_0)^{1-\theta}C_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_1)^{\theta}}. \]

But $\|T\| \|\ell_n^2([A_0, A_1]_{\theta})\| = \sqrt{2^nC_{N,J}^{(n)}([A_0, A_1]_{\theta})}$. Thus

\[ C_{N,J}^{(n)}([A_0, A_1]_{\theta}) \leq C_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_0)^{1-\theta}C_{N,J}^{(n)}(A_1)^{\theta}. \]

\hfill \square

**Lemma 2.5.** Let $(A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a strongly compatible family of Banach spaces, $1 < q < \infty$ and $\sum_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})$, $\Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})$ be the extrapolation spaces. Then for any $n \geq 2$
So, we get

\( C_{nJ}^{(n)}(\Sigma_0((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})) \leq n^{2/t-1} \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_i)^{2/t'} \), and

(ii) \( C_{nJ}^{(n)}(\Delta_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}})) \leq n^{2/t-1} \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_i)^{2/t'} \),

where \( t = \min\{q, q'\} \).

Proof. We put \( C_i = C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_i) \) for \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( C = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} C_i \). From [10] we obtain

\[ C_{nJ}^{(n)}(\ell_q((A_i))) \leq n^{2/t-1} C^{2/t'} \]

(i) Let \( n \geq 2 \), \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n \in \Sigma_q((A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) \) with \( \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|\alpha_j\| \neq 0 \), and \( \varepsilon > 0 \). For every \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) there exists a representation \((\alpha_j(i))_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}\) of \( \alpha_j \) such that

\[
\left( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|\alpha_j(i)\|_{A_i}^q \right)^{1/q} - \|\alpha_j\|_{\Sigma_q} < \varepsilon.
\]

Then

\[
\sum_{\theta_j \in \{-1,1\}} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j \alpha_j \right\|_{\Sigma_q}^2 \leq \sum_{\theta_j \in \{-1,1\}} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j \alpha_j(i) \right\|_{A_i}^q \right)^{2/q} = \sum_{\theta_j \in \{-1,1\}} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j \alpha_j \right\|_{\ell_q(A_i)}^2 \leq 2^n n^{2/t-1} C^{2/t'} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|\alpha_j\|_{\Sigma_q}^2 + \varepsilon^2.
\]

So, we get

\[
\sum_{\theta_j \in \{-1,1\}} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j \alpha_j \right\|_{\Sigma_q}^2 \leq 2^n n^{2/t-1} C^{2/t'} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|\alpha_j\|_{\Sigma_q}^2.
\]

(ii) The proof of (ii) is similar to the above. \( \square \)

Using Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5 we obtain an estimate of the \( n \)-th Jordan–von Neumann constant of a logarithmic space produced from the couple \((A_0, A_1)\) in terms of the \( n \)-th Jordan–von Neumann constants of the spaces \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \).

Theorem 2.6. Let \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \) be two Banach spaces such that \( A_0 \) is densely and continuously embedded in \( A_1 \), \( 0 < \theta < 1 \), \( b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \), \( 1 < q < \infty \), \( t = \min\{q, q'\} \) and \( J \) be the integer from the definition of the logarithmic space \( A = A_0(\log A)_{b,q} \).

(i) If \( b < 0 \), then

\[
C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A) \leq n^{2/t-1} C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_0)^{\frac{2(1-\theta)}{\theta}} C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_1)^{\frac{2\theta}{\theta'}} \max \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_1)}{C_{nJ}^{(n)}(A_0)} \right)^{\frac{2-b-1}{\theta'}} \right\}
\]
(ii) If $b > 0$, then
\[ C_{N,J}^n(A) \leq n^{2/(t-1)}C_{N,J}^n(A_0)^{\frac{2(1-\theta)}{\phi}}C_{N,J}^n(A_1)^{\frac{2\theta}{\phi}} \max \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{C_{N,J}^n(A_0)}{C_{N,J}^n(A_1)} \right)^{\frac{2-j+1}{\phi}} \right\} \]

The proof is similar to the one of Theorem 2.1, using the Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5.

In the following we estimate the $n$-James constant of an interpolation space $[A_0, A_1]_\theta$ in terms of the $n$-th James constants of the spaces $A_0$ and $A_1$.

**Theorem 2.7.** Let $(A_0, A_1)$ be a couple of Banach spaces, $0 < \theta < 1$ and $A_\theta = [A_0, A_1]_\theta$. Then
\[ J_n(A_\theta) \leq \left( \frac{J_n(A_0)}{n} \right)^{\frac{1-\theta}{2\phi}} \left( \frac{J_n(A_1)}{n} \right)^{\frac{\theta}{2\phi}} \]

**Proof.** We put $\beta_0 = J_n(A_0)$, $\beta_1 = J_n(A_1)$. Let $0 < q < 1$. We will prove that for any $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in B_{A_\theta}$ there exist $\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_n = \pm 1$ such that
\[ \| \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k x_k \| \leq B_n = \beta_0^\frac{(1-\theta)q}{2\phi} \beta_1^\frac{\theta q}{2\phi} n^{1-\frac{q}{2\phi}}. \]

Then considering $q \to 1$, we will get the assertion of the theorem. Consider first the case $\beta_0 < n$ and $\beta_1 < n$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$, be such that $\beta_0 + \varepsilon < n$ and $\beta_1 + \varepsilon < n$. By contradiction, let there exist $x_1^\theta, \ldots, x_n^\theta \in B_{A_\theta}$ such that $\| \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k x_k^\theta \| > B_n$ for every $\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_n = \pm 1$. As in the proof of Casini and Vignati [5], for fixed $\eta > 0$ and $k = 1, \ldots, n$ we note that there exist functions $f_k \in F(A)$ such that $f_k(\theta) = \frac{x_k^\theta}{1+\eta} = x_k'$ and
\[ \| f_k \| = \max(\sup_{j=0,1} \| f_k(j + it) \|_{A_j} \leq 1. \]

For $j = 0, 1$ and every choice of $\varepsilon_k = \pm 1$ we define
\[ E_{\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_n}^j = \{ t \in \mathbb{R} : \| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k f_k(j + it) \|_{A_j} < \frac{\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon}{n} \}. \]

From the inequality
\[ \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k x_k' \right\|_{A_\theta} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k f_k(it) \right\|_{A_0} \mu_0(\theta, t) \, dt \]
\[ + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k f_k(1 + it) \right\|_{A_1} \mu_1(\theta, t) \, dt, \]
where $\mu_j(\theta, t)$, $j = 0, 1$ give the Poisson kernel for the strip, we obtain

$$\log \frac{B_n}{1 + \eta} < \int_{E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^0} \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(it) \right\|_{A_0} \mu_0(\theta, t) \, dt$$

$$+ \int_{E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^{0, c}} \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(it) \right\|_{A_0} \mu_0(\theta, t) \, dt$$

$$+ \int_{E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^1} \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(it) \right\|_{A_1} \mu_1(\theta, t) \, dt$$

$$+ \int_{E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^{1, c}} \log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(it) \right\|_{A_1} \mu_1(\theta, t) \, dt.$$  

Since we have $\left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(j + it) \right\|_{A_j} \leq 1$, $j = 0, 1$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we get

$$\log \frac{B_n}{1 + \eta} < (1 - \theta)|E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^0| \beta_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{n} + \theta|E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^1| \beta_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{n}.$$  

Since $\eta$ is an arbitrary positive number we have

$$\frac{B_n}{n} \leq \left( \frac{\beta_0 + \varepsilon}{n} \right)^{(1-\theta)|E^0|} \left( \frac{\beta_1 + \varepsilon}{n} \right)^{\theta|E^1|},$$

where $E^j = E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^j$. Replacing $B_n$ we get

$$\left( \frac{\beta_0 + \varepsilon}{n} \right)^{(1-\theta)(\frac{\beta_0 + \varepsilon}{n} - |E^0|)} \left( \frac{\beta_1 + \varepsilon}{n} \right)^{\theta(\frac{\beta_1 + \varepsilon}{n} - |E^1|)} \leq 1.$$  

At least one of the multipliers should be $\leq 1$, let for instance this be the first one. Then since $\beta_0 + \varepsilon \leq n$ we get $|E^0| \leq \frac{n}{2n}$. Then $|\bigcup E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^0| \leq \frac{n^2}{2n} = q$ (the union is taken over all permutation of signs). This means that

$$\left( \bigcup E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^0 \right)^c \neq \emptyset,$$

i.e. there exist $t_\theta$ such that for every choice of signs $\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n$ we have

$$\left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(it_\theta) \right\|_{A_0} \geq \frac{\beta_0 + \varepsilon}{n}.$$  

This leads us to the inequality

$$\max_{f_k} \min_{\epsilon_k = \pm 1} \left\| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(it_\theta) \right\|_{A_0} \geq \beta_0 + \varepsilon$$

which gives a contradiction.

If one of $\beta_0$, $\beta_1$ is equal to $n$, then the proof goes similarly. If for example $\beta_1 = n$ we consider only the sets $E_{\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n}^0$, and we use that $\log \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k f_k(1 + it) \right\|_{A_j} \leq 0$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

If both $\beta_0 = n, \beta_1 = n$ the result is obvious. The proof is complete. □
By using the same technique of the proof of Theorem 2.1 we also have the following result:

**Proposition 2.8.** Let \( n \geq 2 \), \((A_0, A_1)\) be a couple of Banach spaces and \( 0 < \theta < 1 \).

(i) If \( \theta_j = \theta + 2^{-j}, J \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \theta + 2^{-j} < 1 \) and \( A_{\theta_j} = [A_0, A_1]_{\theta_j} \), then

\[
\sup_{j \geq J} \frac{J_n(A_{\theta_j})}{n} \leq \left( \frac{J_n(A_0)}{n} \right)^{1-\theta} \left( \frac{J_n(A_1)}{n} \right)^{\theta} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{J_n(A_1)}{J_n(A_0)} \right\} \left( 2^{-j-n} \right) \left( 2^{-j-n} \right).
\]

(ii) If \( \eta_j = \theta - 2^{-j}, J \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \theta - 2^{-j} > 0 \) and \( A_{\eta_j} = [A_0, A_1]_{\eta_j} \), then

\[
\sup_{j \geq J} \frac{J_n(A_{\eta_j})}{n} \leq \left( \frac{J_n(A_0)}{n} \right)^{1-\theta} \left( \frac{J_n(A_1)}{n} \right)^{\theta} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{J_n(A_0)}{J_n(A_1)} \right\} \left( 2^{-j-n} \right) \left( 2^{-j-n} \right).
\]

Using Lemma 2.5, Proposition 2.8 and [14, Theorem 4] we obtain an estimate of the \( n \)-th James constant of a logarithmic space produced from the couple \( A = (A_0, A_1) \) in terms of the \( n \)-th James constants of the spaces \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \).

**Theorem 2.9.** Let \( n \geq 2 \), \( A_0 \) and \( A_1 \) be two Banach spaces such that \( A_0 \) is densely and continuously embedded in \( A_1 \), \( b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \), \( 0 < \theta < 1 \), \( 1 < q < \infty \), \( t = \min\{q, q'\} \), \( A = A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q} \) and \( J \) be the integer from the definitions of \( A = A_\theta(\log A)_{b,q} \).

(i) If \( b < 0 \), then

\[
\frac{J_n(A)}{n} \leq \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{J_n(A_0)}{n} \right)^{1-\theta} \left( \frac{J_n(A_1)}{n} \right)^{\theta} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{J_n(A_1)}{J_n(A_0)} \right\} \right] \right\}^{1/t'}.
\]

(ii) If \( b > 0 \), then

\[
\frac{J_n(A)}{n} \leq \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{J_n(A_0)}{n} \right)^{1-\theta} \left( \frac{J_n(A_1)}{n} \right)^{\theta} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{J_n(A_0)}{J_n(A_1)} \right\} \right] \right\}^{1/t'}.
\]

*Proof.* From [14, Theorem 4] we get

\[
K_{n,2}(A) \leq 2^{1+n} \left[ 2^{n-1}(n-1) + c_n \right]^{1/2},
\]

where \( c_n = ([J_\theta^n(A) - n + 1]_+)^2 + 2^{n-1} - 1 \leq (J_n(A) - n + 1)^2 + 2^{n-1} - 1 \).

Since \( J_n(A) \leq n \) we have \( J_n(A) - n + 1 \leq \frac{J_n(A)}{n} \) and we get

\[
K_{n,2}(A) \leq 2^{1+n} \left[ 2^{n-1} - 1 + \left( \frac{J_n(A)}{n} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}.
\]

Since \( (K_{n,2}(A))^2 = C_{N,J}^n(A) \), we get from [14, Theorem 4] the inequality

\[
\frac{J_n^2(A)}{n} \leq C_{N,J}^n(A) \leq n - 2^{1-n} + \frac{J_n^2(A)}{2^{n-1}n^2}.
\]
When $b < 0$ from the above and Lemma 3.5 we obtain that

$$\frac{J_n^2(A)}{n} \leq C_{n,j}^{(\theta)}(\Delta_j((A_{b_j})) \leq n^{2/t-1} \sup_{j \geq j'} C_{n,j}^{(\theta)}(A_{b_j}))^{2/t'} \leq$$

$$\leq n^{2/t-1} \left[ n - 2^{1-n} + \frac{J_n^2(A_{b_j})}{2^{2-1}n^2} \right]^{2/t'}.$$

We put $\beta_0 = J_n(A_0)$, $\beta_1 = J_n(A_1)$. Then, from Proposition 2.8 we have

$$\frac{J_n^2(A)}{n} \leq n^{2/t-1} \left[ n - 2^{1-n} + 2^{1-n} \left( \frac{\beta_0}{n} \right)^{1/\theta} + \left( \frac{\beta_1}{n} \right)^{1/\theta} \right]^{2/t'},$$

and since $\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t'} = 1$ we obtain

$$\frac{J_n^2(A)}{n^2} \leq \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}n} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\beta_0}{n} \right)^{1/\theta} - \left( \frac{\beta_1}{n} \right)^{1/\theta} \right] \right\}^{2/t'}.$$

The proof for the case $b > 0$ is similar so we omit the details. \(\Box\)

**Corollary 2.10.** Let $A_0$, $A_1$, $\theta$, $q$ and $b$ be as in Theorem 2.9. If one of the spaces $A_0$ and $A_1$ is uniformly non-$\ell_1$, then the logarithmic space $A_0(\log A)_{b,q}$ is uniformly non-$\ell_1$.

**Proof:** A space $X$ is uniformly non-$\ell_1$ iff $J_n(X) < n$. So, $J_n(A_0) < n$ or $J_n(A_1) < n$. Therefore, from Theorem 3.9 we obtain $\frac{J_n(A_0(\log A)_{b,q})}{n} < 1$. Thus the space $A_0(\log A)_{b,q}$ is uniformly non-$\ell_1$.

**Corollary 2.11.** Let $A_0$, $A_1$, $\theta$, $q$ and $b$ be as in Theorem 2.9. If one of the spaces $A_0$ and $A_1$ is $B$-convex, then the logarithmic space $A_0(\log A)_{b,q}$ is $B$-convex.

About the classical James constant $J(X)$, using [18], we get a sharper and simpler estimate of $J(A_0(\log A)_{b,q})$.

**Theorem 2.12.** Let $A_0$, $A_1$, $\theta$, $q$, $b$, $t$, $A$ and $J$ be as in Theorem 2.9.

(i) If $b < 0$, then

$$\frac{J(A_0(\log A)_{b,q})}{2} \leq \left( \frac{J(A_0)}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2t'}} \left( \frac{J(A_1)}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2t'}} \max \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{J(A_1)}{J(A_0)} \right)^{\frac{2-J-2}{t'}} \right\}.$$

(ii) If $b > 0$, then

$$\frac{J(A_0(\log A)_{b,q})}{2} \leq \left( \frac{J(A_0)}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2t'}} \left( \frac{J(A_1)}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2t'}} \max \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{J(A_0)}{J(A_1)} \right)^{\frac{2-J-2}{t'}} \right\}.$$
Proof. Let $b < 0$. For any Banach space $X$ we have $C_{N, J}(X) \leq J(X)$ (see [18]). So, by using Proposition 2.8 for $n = 2$ we obtain that

\[
\frac{J^2(A)}{4} \leq \frac{1}{2}C_{N, J}(A) \leq \frac{1}{2}2^{2/t-1} \sup_{j \geq j} (C_{N, J}(A_{\theta j}))^{2/t'}
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{2}2^{2/t-1} \sup_{j \geq j} (J(A_{\theta j}))^{2/t'} = \sup_{j \geq j} \left( \frac{J(A_{\theta j})}{2} \right)^{2/t'}
\]

\[
\leq \left( \frac{J(A_0)}{2} \right)^{2-\theta} \left( \frac{J(A_1)}{2} \right)^{\theta} \max \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{J(A_1)}{J(A_0)} \right)^{2-\theta-1} \right\}.
\]

The proof for the case $b > 0$ goes in the same way so we omit the details. \qed

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