More distant than the antipodes

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Abstract

In a normed space $X$, $\delta$ denotes the inner metric on the surface $\mathcal{D}$ of the unit ball. We consider $M(X) = \sup\{\delta(p,p) : p \in \mathcal{D}\}$, $D(X) = \sup\{\delta(p,q) : p,q \in \mathcal{D}\}$. Exploding the conjecture that $M(X) = D(X)$ for all $X$ (previously verified in several cases), it is shown that $M(X) = 2$, $D(X) = 3$ for $X = C_0((0,1])$.

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MORE DISTANT THAN THE ANTIPODES

J. J. Schäffer*

Introduction.

Let $X$ be a real normed linear space, and let $\Sigma(X)$ be its unit ball, with the boundary $dE(X)$. If $\dim X > 2$, $6\gamma$ denotes the inner metric of $dE(X)$ induced by the norm (cf. [1; Section 3]). If no confusion is likely, we write $T, hT, 6$. In [1J we introduced and discussed parameters of $X$ based on the metric structure of $dE$; among them are $D(X) = \sup\{6(p,q): p, q \in 3L\}$, the inner diameter of $dE$, and $M(X) = \sup\{6(-p,p): p \in bE\}$, half the perimeter of $E$. Obviously, $M(X) \leq D(X)$, and it was conjectured [1; Conjecture 9.1] that $M(X) = D(X)$ in every case, i.e., that "no pair of points of $dE$ is more distant in $dE$ than the most distant antipodes". This equality was shown to hold if $\dim X = 2$ or $\dim X = 3$ [1; Theorems 5.4, 5.8], if $D(X) = 4$ [3], if $X$ is an L-space [4].

In this paper we explode this conjecture by showing that $M(X) = 2$, $D(X) = 3$ for $X = C_0((0,1])$, the space of continuous real-valued functions on $(0,1]$ that tend to 0 at 0, with the supremum norm. We observe that this
failure of the conjecture is "as strong as possible's since

\[ 2D(X) \leq M(X) + 4 \]

for every normed space \( X \) \cite{3; Theorem 1}.

The present result is a simple specific instance of the evaluation of \( M(X), D(X) \) for many spaces of continuous functions, which will be carried out in a forthcoming paper. It has appeared useful, however, to give a separate account of this very simple example. In addition, Lemma 1 is required for the general theory. The conjecture remains unresolved, and interesting, for spaces of finite dimension greater than three.

We shall use the terminology, notations, and elementary results of Sections 1-3 of \cite{1J}. In particular, a subspace of \( X \) is a linear manifold in \( X \), not necessarily closed, provided with the norm of \( X \). If \( Y \) is a subspace of \( X \), we obviously have

\[ \langle \gamma(p, q) \rangle \leq 6(p, q), \quad p, q \in \partial \Sigma(Y). \]

Instead of dealing with the space \( C^0((0,1]) \), we prefer, for technical reasons, to consider the space \( C^\pi([-1,1]) \) of odd continuous real-valued functions on \([-1,1]\) with the supremum norm. The two spaces are obviously congruent, and therefore any metrical property of one implies the same metrical property of the other. In the rest of this paper,
X shall always stand for $C_\pi([-1,1])$.

2. The Perimeter

We consider the special function $u \in X$ defined by

$$u(t) = t, \quad t \in [-1,1].$$

Lemma 1. $6(-u,u) = 2$.

Proof. For each given integer $n > 1$, let $R_n = l^\infty \{1,\ldots,n\}$ be the Banach space of sequences of length $n$ of real numbers, with the maximum norm. The proof will depend on the computation of the length of certain polygonal curves in $d\pi(R_n)$, carried out in [2].

Let $Y_n$ be the closed subspace of $X$ consisting of the piecewise linear odd continuous real-valued functions on $[-1,1]$ with "corners" at most at $\pm (2k-1)(2n-1)^{-1}$, $k = 1,\ldots,n$. Define the linear mapping $\gamma : Y \rightarrow R$ by

$$\gamma_n f(j) = f((2n-4j+3)(2n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}), \quad j = 1,\ldots,n.$$ 

Since the mapping $j \mapsto 2n - 4j + 3 : \{1,\ldots,n\} \rightarrow \{k(2k-1) : k = 1,\ldots,n\}$ is injective and the image contains exactly one of each pair of opposites, $\gamma_n$ is bijective; since a piecewise linear function attains its extrema at "corners", $\gamma_n$ is isometric. Hence $\gamma_n$ is a congruence.
Now $u \in Y_n$; we consider $u \in \delta \Sigma(R_n)$ and compute

$$\tag{2} (\Phi_n u)(j) = (2n-4j+3)(2n-1)^{-1}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n.$$  

On the other hand, we consider $P_0 \in \mathfrak{g}i; (R_n)$ given by

$$\tag{3} P_0(j) = (n-2j+1)(n-1)^{-1}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n;$$

we know from \cite[Lemma 4]{2} that

$$\tag{4} \delta_{R_n} (-P_0, P_0) = 2n(n-1)^{-1}$$

(«ct, equality holds). Now $u(1) \cdot P_0^{(1, m \neq P_0)}$,

so the straight-line segment with endpoints $^\uparrow u$, $^\downarrow P_0$

lies entirely in $^\uparrow u$, therefore from \cite{3}, (3),

$$\tag{5} \delta(P_0, \Phi_n u) = \|\Phi_n u - P_0\|$$

$$= 2(2n-1)^{-1}(n-1)^{-1} \max \{j-1 : j=1, \ldots, \}\$$

$$= 2(2n-1)^{-1}$$

Since $\Phi_n : Y_n \to R_n$ is a congruence, \cite{1, 4, 5} yield
2 = \|u-(-u)\| \leq \epsilon \, 6_\delta (-u,u) \leq 6_y (-u,u) = 6_n (-\cdot_n,u,\cdot_nu)

\leq \delta_r \{ -\cdot_n n_o, -p_o \} + \delta_r \{ -p_o, p_o \} + \delta_r \{ p_o, \cdot_n u \}

\leq 4 (2n-1)^{-1} + 2n(n-1)^{n-1} = 2 - 2 (4n-3) (n-1)^{-1} (2n-1)^{n-1} .

The integer $n$ was arbitrarily great; we conclude that $6(u,-u) = 2$.

2. Theorem. For every $f \in dS$, $6(-f,f) = 2$.

Consequently, $M(X) = 2$.

Proof. Since $[-1,1]$ is connected and $f$ is odd, we have $f([-1,1]) = [-1,1]$. Since the composition of odd functions is odd, we conclude that the linear mapping $g \circ f : x \to X$ is isometric, hence a congruence of $X$ onto a subspace $Y$ of $X$. Now $\pm u \circ f = \pm f \in Y$; by Lemma 1 and (1) we therefore have

$$2 \leq 6(-f,f) \leq (-f,f) = 6_y (-u \circ f, \circ f \circ j, 6(-u,u) = 2.$$
3. The inner diameter

3. Lemma. Define \( v, w \in \mathcal{E} \) by

\[
v(t) = -v(-t) = t - |t|, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1
\]

\[
w(t) = -w(-t) = \frac{t}{2} + |t - \frac{1}{2}|, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.
\]

Then \( d(v, w) \geq 3 \).

Proof. Let \( c \) be any curve from \( v \) to \( w \) in \( \mathcal{E} \), and \( r \) a given number, \( 0 \leq r < 1 \). Since \( ||v - v|| = 0 \), \( ||v - w|| = 2 \), there exists a point \( z \) on \( c \) such that \( ||z - v|| = r \). Since \( z \in \mathcal{E} \) there exists \( t \in [-1, 1] \) such that \( z(t) = 1 \). Now \( v(t) - z(t) = 1 - r > 0 \), whence \( w(t) = -1 \). Then

\[
l(o) \geq ||w - z|| + ||z - v|| \geq |w(t) - z(t)| + r = 2 + r.
\]

Since \( r \) was arbitrarily close to 1, we have \( l(o) \geq 3 \).

Since \( c \) was an arbitrary curve from \( v \) to \( w \) in \( \mathcal{E} \), we indeed have \( d(v, w) \geq 3 \).

Remark. It is easy to show directly that \( d(v, w) = 3 \); there exists, in fact, a curve from \( v \) to \( w \) in \( \mathcal{E} \).
consisting of two straight line segments end-to-end, of respective lengths 1 and 2: the intermediate end point is \( z \in 3E \) defined by

\[
\xi(\tau \rho) = 3 \gamma (r \ast z) = t, -\frac{3}{2} r + 3 \ast | \frac{3}{2} t + 1.\]

The verification is left to the reader.

4. **Theorem.** \( D(X) = 3 \).

**Proof.** By [3; Theorem 1], \( \quad 2D(X) \leq M(X) + 4 \); since \( M(X) = 2 \) by Theorem 2, we conclude, using Lemma 3, that

\[
3 \leq 6 (v, w) \leq D(X) \leq \frac{1}{2} (2 + 4) = 3 ,
\]

so that equality holds.


4. ____________, On the geometry of spheres in L-spaces (To appear).