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FIXED POINT-THEOREMS FOR MAPPINGS WITH A CONTRACTIVE ITERATE

BARADA K. RAY AND BILLY E. RHOADES

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Several fixed point theorems are proved for metric-space mappings which satisfy a contractive condition involving an iterate of the mapping, where the iterate depends on the point in the space.

Let (X, d) denote a complete metric space. In [3] the second author has established fixed point theorems for mappings which satisfy a variety of contractive conditions. The common property of the mappings discussed in [3] is that the fixed point is unique, and can be found by using repeated iteration, beginning with some initial choice $x_0 \in X$.

The first result in this direction is that of V. M. Sehgal [5] who proved the following.

THEOREM S1. *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, T a continuous self-mapping of X which satisfies the condition that there exists a real number k , $0 < k < 1$ such that, for each $x \in X$ there exists a positive integer $n(x)$ such that, for each $y \in X$,*

$$(1) \quad d(T^{n(x)}(x)), T^{n(x)}(y) \leq kd(x, y).$$

Then T has a unique fixed point in X .

L. F. Guseman, Jr. [1], extended Sehgal's result by removing the condition of continuity of T and weakening (1) to hold on some subset B of X such that $T(B) \subset B$, where, for some $x_0 \in B$, B contains the closure of the iterates of x_0 . Further extensions for a single mapping appear in [2] and in [4].

We shall be concerned with a pair of mappings which satisfy the following contractive condition.

Let T_1, T_2 be self-mappings of X such that there exists a constant k , $0 < k < 1$ such that there exist positive integers $n(x)$, $m(y)$ such that for each $x, y \in X$,

$$(2) \quad d(T_1^{n(x)}(x), T_2^{m(y)}(y)) \leq k \max \{d(x, y), d(x, T_1^{n(x)}(x)), d(y, T_2^{m(y)}(y)), [d(x, T_2^{m(y)}(y)) + d(y, T_1^{n(x)}(x))]/2\}.$$

THEOREM 1. *Let T_1, T_2 be self-mappings of a complete metric space (X, d) which satisfy (2). Then T_1 and T_2 have a unique common fixed point.*

Proof. Let $x_0 \in X$, and define the sequence $\{x_n\}$ by $x_1 = T_1^{n(x_0)}(x_0)$, $x_2 = T_2^{m(x_1)}(x_1), \dots, x_{2n+1} = T_1^{n(x_{2n})}(x_{2n}), x_{2n+2} = T_2^{m(x_{2n+1})}(x_{2n+1}), \dots$. Using (2) and assuming $x_m \neq x_n$ for each $m \neq n$,

$$(3) \quad d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}) \leq k \max \{d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}), d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}), d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+2})/2\}.$$

If the maximum of the right-hand side of (3) is $d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+2})/2$ then we obtain the contradiction $d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}) \leq kd(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2})$. Therefore, $d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}) \leq kd(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})$. Similarly $d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) \leq kd(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n})$, so that $d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}) \leq k^{2n}d(x_1, x_2)$ and $d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) \leq k^{2n}d(x_0, x_1)$. With $r(x_0) = \max \{d(x_0, x_1), d(x_1, x_2)\}$, for any $m > n$,

$$d(x_m, x_n) \leq \sum_{i=n}^{m-1} d(x_i, x_{i+1}) \leq k^{2n}r(x_0)/(1 - k^2).$$

Thus $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy and hence convergent. Call the limit p .

From (2),

$$(4) \quad d(x_{2n+1}, T_2^{m(p)}(p)) \leq k \max \{d(x_{2n}, p), d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}), d(p, T_2^{m(p)}(p)), [d(x_{2n}, T_2^{m(p)}(p)) + d(p, x_{2n+1})]/2\}.$$

Taking the limit of (4) as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain $d(p, T_2^{m(p)}(p)) \leq k \max \{0, 0, d(p, T_2^{m(p)}(p)), d(p, T_2^{m(p)}(p))/2\}$, which implies $p = T_2^{m(p)}(p)$. Similarly $p = T_1^{n(p)}(p)$.

Suppose q is also a periodic point of T_1 and T_2 ; i.e., $q = T_1^{n(q)}(q) = T_2^{m(q)}(q)$. From (2),

$$d(p, q) = d(T_1^{n(p)}(p), T_2^{m(q)}(q)) \leq k \max \{d(p, q), 0, d(q, p)\},$$

which implies $p = q$. The condition $p = T_1^{n(p)}(p)$ implies $T_1(p) = T_1^{n(p)}(T_1(p))$, so that $T_1(p)$ is also a periodic point of T_1 . From the uniqueness of p , $p = T_1(p)$. Similarly $T_2(p) = p$.

COROLLARY 1. *Let T be a self-mapping of X such that there exists a positive real number k , $0 < k < 1$ such that, for each $x, y \in X$ there exists a positive integer $n(x)$ such that*

$$d(T^{n(x)}(x), T^{n(y)}(y)) \leq k \max \{d(x, y), d(x, T^{n(x)}(x)), d(y, T^{n(y)}(y)), [d(x, T^{n(y)}(y)) + d(y, T^{n(x)}(x))]/2\}.$$

Then T has a unique fixed point in X .

Proof. In Theorem 1 set $T_1 = T_2$, $m(y) = n(y)$.

COROLLARY 2. *Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of self-mappings of X*

satisfying

$$d(f_i^{n(x)}(x), f_j^{n(y)}(y)) \leq k \max \{d(x, y), d(x, f_i^{n(x)}(x)), d(y, f_j^{n(y)}(y)), [d(x, f_j^{n(y)}(y)) + d(y, f_j^{n(x)}(x))]\}$$

for each $x, y \in X$, each $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$. Then there exists a unique common fixed point.

THEOREM 2. Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of continuous functions satisfying: there exists a positive constant $k, 0 < k < 1$ such that for each $x, y \in X$ there exists a positive integer $n(x)$ such that

$$(5) \quad d(f_k^{n(x)}(x), f_k^{n(x)}(y)) \leq k \max \{d(x, y), d(x, f_k^{n(x)}(x)), d(y, f_k^{n(x)}(y)), [d(x, f_k^{n(x)}(y)) + d(y, f_k^{n(x)}(x))]/2\}.$$

Suppose $\{f_k\}$ tends pointwise to a continuous function f . Then f has a unique fixed point p and $p_k \rightarrow p$, where the p_k are the unique fixed points of f_k .

Proof. In (5) take the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and use the continuity of f, f_k , and d to obtain the result that f satisfies (5). From Corollary 1 f has a unique fixed point p . $d(p_k, p) = d(f_k^{n(p_k)}(p_k), f^{n(p_k)}(p)) \leq d(f_k^{n(p_k)}(p_k), f_k^{n(p_k)}(p)) + d(f_k^{n(p_k)}(p), f^{n(p_k)}(p))$. From (5),

$$d(f_k^{n(p_k)}(p_k), f_k^{n(p_k)}(p)) \leq h \max \{d(p_k, p), d(p, f_k^{n(p_k)}(p))\}.$$

Therefore, $d(p_k, p) \leq (1 - h)^{-1}d(f_k^{n(p_k)}(p), p)$, which tends to zero as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

REMARKS. 1. In each of the results of this paper one can obviously weaken the contractive condition by replacing X with a subset B which is invariant under the mappings involved and which contains the closure of all of the iterates of some $x_0 \in B$.

2. Corollary 1 is a generalization of [4], which in turn generalizes [1], [2] and [5].

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Krishnaswami Alladi and Paul Erdős, <i>On an additive arithmetic function</i>	275
James Bailey and Dale Rolfsen, <i>An unexpected surgery construction of a lens space</i>	295
Lawrence James Brenton, <i>On the Riemann-Roch equation for singular complex surfaces</i>	299
James Glenn Brookshear, <i>Projective ideals in rings of continuous functions</i>	313
Lawrence Gerald Brown, <i>Stable isomorphism of hereditary subalgebras of C^*-algebras</i>	335
Lawrence Gerald Brown, Philip Palmer Green and Marc Aristide Rieffel, <i>Stable isomorphism and strong Morita equivalence of C^*-algebras</i>	349
N. Burgoyne, Robert L. Griess, Jr. and Richard Lyons, <i>Maximal subgroups and automorphisms of Chevalley groups</i>	365
Yuen-Kwok Chan, <i>Constructive foundations of potential theory</i>	405
Peter Fletcher and William Lindgren, <i>On $w\Delta$-spaces, $w\sigma$-spaces and Σ^\sharp-spaces</i>	419
Louis M. Friedler and Dix Hayes Pettey, <i>Inverse limits and mappings of minimal topological spaces</i>	429
Robert E. Hartwig and Jiang Luh, <i>A note on the group structure of unit regular ring elements</i>	449
I. Martin (Irving) Isaacs, <i>Real representations of groups with a single involution</i>	463
Nicolas P. Jewell, <i>The existence of discontinuous module derivations</i>	465
Antonio M. Lopez, <i>The maximal right quotient semigroup of a strong semilattice of semigroups</i>	477
Dennis McGavran, <i>T^n-actions on simply connected $(n + 2)$-manifolds</i>	487
Charles Anthony Micchelli and Allan Pinkus, <i>Total positivity and the exact n-width of certain sets in L^1</i>	499
Barada K. Ray and Billy E. Rhoades, <i>Fixed point-theorems for mappings with a contractive iterate</i>	517
Fred Richman and Elbert A. Walker, <i>Ext in pre-Abelian categories</i>	521
Raymond Craig Roan, <i>Weak* generators of H^∞ and l^1</i>	537
Saburou Saitoh, <i>The exact Bergman kernel and the kernels of Szegő type</i> ...	545
Kung-Wei Yang, <i>Operators invertible modulo the weakly compact operators</i>	559