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**ON COMMON FIXED POINTS FOR SEVERAL CONTINUOUS
AFFINE MAPPINGS**

KAZUO ANZAI AND SHIRO ISHIKAWA

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It is known from Markov-Kakutani theorem that if T_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, J$) are continuous affine commuting self-mappings on a compact convex subset of a locally convex space, then the intersection of the sets of fixed points of T_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, J$) is nonempty. The object of this paper is to show a result which says more than the above theorem does, and actually our theorem shows in the case of $J = 2$ that the set of fixed points of $\lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)T_2$ always coincides, for each λ ($0 < \lambda < 1$), with the intersection of the sets of fixed points of T_1 and T_2 .

1. Introduction. In this paper, we deal with a commuting family of continuous affine self-mappings on a compact convex subset of a locally convex space, and we give a result which seems to say more than Markov-Kakutani theorem itself does.

Let $F(T)$ denote the set of fixed points of a mapping T .

We have a following main theorem.

THEOREM. *Let K be a compact convex subset of locally convex space X , and let T_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, J$) be continuous affine commuting self-mappings on K . Then $\bigcap_{j=1}^J F(T_j)$ is nonempty and equal to $F(\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j T_j)$ for any α_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, J$) such that $\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j = 1$, $0 < \alpha_j < 1$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, J$).*

Before proving theorem, we first prove the following lemmas on which the proof of theorem is based.

LEMMA 1. *If T is a continuous affine self-mapping on a compact convex subset K of a locally convex space X , then*

(a) *for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an integer N such that $\varepsilon(K - K) = x_i - Tx_i$ for all x_0 in K and $i \geq N$, where x_i is defined for each positive integer i ,*

$$x_i = (1 - \lambda)x_{i-1} + \lambda Tx_{i-1}, \quad (0 < \lambda < 1),$$

(b) *a point of accumulation of $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ is a fixed point of T .*

Proof. (a) Let I denote an identity mapping on K , then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
x_i - Tx_i &= ((1 - \lambda)I + \lambda T)^i x_0 - T((1 - \lambda)I + \lambda T)^i x_0 \\
&= \sum_{h=1}^{i+1} ({}_i C_h (1 - \lambda)^{i-h} \lambda^h - {}_i C_{h-1} (1 - \lambda)^{i-h+1} \lambda^{h-1}) T^h x_0,
\end{aligned}$$

where

$${}_i C_{-1} = {}_i C_{i+1} = 0.$$

Put

$$L_h(i) = {}_i C_h (1 - \lambda)^{i-h} \lambda^h - {}_i C_{h-1} (1 - \lambda)^{i-h+1} \lambda^{h-1} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq h \leq i + 1.$$

It is clear that $L_h(i) \geq 0$ if $0 \leq h \leq h_0$, and $L_h(i) < 0$ if $h_0 < h \leq i + 1$, where h_0 is an integer satisfying $h_0 \leq (i + 1)\lambda < h_0 + 1$. A simple calculation shows that

$$\sum_{h=1}^{h_0} L_h(i) = \sum_{h=h_0+1}^{i+1} |L_h(i)| = {}_i C_{h_0} (1 - \lambda)^{i-h_0} \lambda^{h_0}.$$

Put $S(i) = {}_i C_{h_0} (1 - \lambda)^{i-h_0} \lambda^{h_0}$. We have, then, by Stirling's formula that

$$(1) \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S(i) = 0.$$

Since K is convex, we see

$$\begin{aligned}
x_i - Tx_i &= \sum_{h=1}^{i+1} L_h(i) T^h x_0 \\
&= S(i) \sum_{h=0}^{h_0} (L_h(i)/S(i)) T^h x_0 \\
&\quad - S(i) \sum_{h=h_0+1}^{i+1} (|L_h(i)|/S(i)) T^h x_0 \\
(2) \quad &\in S(i)(K - K).
\end{aligned}$$

From this and (1), (a) follows.

(b) Let p be a point of accumulation of $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$. Then there exists a subsequence $\{x_{i(k)}\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ which converges to p . Since T is continuous, for any convex neighborhood U of 0 in X , we can choose an integer N_1 such that

$$(3) \quad p - x_{i(k)} \in U/3 \quad \text{and} \quad Tx_{i(k)} - Tp \in U/3$$

for all $k \geq N_1$. Since $K - K$ is compact, because of (a), we can take an integer N_2 such that $S(i(k))(K - K) \subset U/3$ for all $k \geq N_2$. From this and (3), it follows that, if $k \geq \max\{N_1, N_2\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
p - Tp &= (p - x_{i(k)}) + (x_{i(k)} - Tx_{i(k)}) + (Tx_{i(k)} - Tp) \in (U/3) \\
&\quad + (U/3) + (U/3) = U,
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that p is a fixed point of T .

LEMMA 2. *Under the same assumption of Lemma 1, for any convex neighborhood U of 0 , there exists a number N such that for any $i \geq N$, $z_i \in F(T)$ can be chosen such that $x_i - z_i \in U$ for any x in K , where x_i is the one defined in Lemma 1 (a).*

Proof. Since K is compact and T is continuous, for any convex neighborhood U of 0 , we can take a convex neighborhood V of 0 such that $\{x + U\} \cap F(T) \neq \emptyset$ for any x in K such that $x - Tx$ in V . If we take a number N such that $S(i)(K - K) \subset V$ for all $i \geq N$, it is clear from (2) that, for any $i \geq N$, $x_i - Tx_i$ belongs to V for all x in K . This implies that, for any $i \geq N$, z_i can be chosen in $\{x_i + U\} \cap F(T)$ for all x in K .

Proof of Theorem. Without loss of generality, we can take $J = 2$. Put $\alpha_1 = \lambda$ and $\alpha_2 = 1 - \lambda$. It is clear that $F(T_1) \cap F(T_2) \subset F(\lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)T_2)$. Hence we shall show that $F(T_1) \cap F(T_2) \supset F(\lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)T_2)$. Take any point p in $F(\lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)T_2)$, which is nonempty by Lemma 1 (b). Set $A = \lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)I$ and $B = (1 - \lambda)T_2 + \lambda I$. Then we have

$$(4) \quad p = \left(\frac{A + B}{2} \right) p = \left(\frac{A + B}{2} \right)^i p \quad \text{for all } i.$$

By Lemma 2, for any convex neighborhood U of 0 , there exists a number N satisfying that, we can take $z_i \in F(T_1)$ such that $A^i B^i p - z_i \in U/2$, for all $i \geq N$, and if $0 \leq i \leq N$, we define $z_i = z_N$. Put $w_n = \sum_{i=0}^n 2^{-n} C_i z_i$. Since T_1 is affine, w_n belongs to $F(T_1)$. By the commutativity of T_1 and T_2 , we see

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{A + B}{2} \right)^n p - w_n &= \sum_{i=0}^n 2^{-n} C_i (A^i B^{n-i} p - z_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n 2^{-n} C_i (A^i B^{n-i} p - z_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} 2^{-n} C_i (A^i B^{n-i} p - z_i) + \sum_{i=N}^n 2^{-n} C_i (A^i B^{n-i} p - z_i) \\ &\in \left(\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} 2^{-n} C_i \right) (K - K) + \left(\sum_{i=N}^n 2^{-n} C_i \right) U/2. \end{aligned}$$

If we take n such that $(\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} 2^{-n} C_i)(K - K) \subset U/2$, this implies, by (4), that

$$p - w_n = \left(\frac{A + B}{2} \right)^n p - w_n \in U.$$

Since $w_n \in F(T_1)$, it follows that p belongs to $F(T_1)$. In the same way, we see that p belongs to $F(T_2)$. Therefore $F(T_1) \cap F(T_2) \supset F(\lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)T_2)$. This completes the proof of theorem.

From the finite intersection property, we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY (Markov-Kakutani). *Let K be a compact convex subset of a locally convex space. Let F be a commuting family of continuous affine self-mappings on K . Then there exists a point p in K such that $Tp = p$ for each T in F .*

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Kazuo Anzai and Shiro Ishikawa, <i>On common fixed points for several continuous affine mappings</i>	1
Bruce Alan Barnes, <i>When is a representation of a Banach *-algebra Naimark-related to a *-representation</i>	5
Richard Dowell Byrd, Justin Thomas Lloyd, Franklin D. Pedersen and James Wilson Stepp, <i>Automorphisms of the semigroup of finite complexes of a periodic locally cyclic group</i>	27
Donald S. Coram and Paul Frazier Duvall, Jr., <i>Approximate fibrations and a movability condition for maps</i>	41
Kenneth R. Davidson and Che-Kao Fong, <i>An operator algebra which is not closed in the Calkin algebra</i>	57
Garret J. Etgen and James Pawlowski, <i>A comparison theorem and oscillation criteria for second order differential systems</i>	59
Philip Palmer Green, <i>C*-algebras of transformation groups with smooth orbit space</i>	71
Charles Allen Jones and Charles Dwight Lahr, <i>Weak and norm approximate identities are different</i>	99
G. K. Kalisch, <i>On integral representations of piecewise holomorphic functions</i>	105
Y. Kodama, <i>On product of shape and a question of Sher</i>	115
Heinz K. Langer and B. Textorius, <i>On generalized resolvents and Q-functions of symmetric linear relations (subspaces) in Hilbert space</i>	135
Albert Edward Livingston, <i>On the integral means of univalent, meromorphic functions</i>	167
Wallace Smith Martindale, III and Susan Montgomery, <i>Fixed elements of Jordan automorphisms of associative rings</i>	181
R. Kent Nagle, <i>Monotonicity and alternative methods for nonlinear boundary value problems</i>	197
Richard John O'Malley, <i>Approximately differentiable functions: the r topology</i>	207
Mangesh Bhalchandra Rege and Kalathoor Varadarajan, <i>Chain conditions and pure-exactness</i>	223
Christine Ann Shannon, <i>The second dual of C(X)</i>	237
Sin-ei Takahasi, <i>A characterization for compact central double centralizers of C*-algebras</i>	255
Theresa Phillips Vaughan, <i>A note on the Jacobi-Perron algorithm</i>	261
Arthur Anthony Yanushka, <i>A characterization of PSp(2m, q) and PΩ(2m + 1, q) as rank 3 permutation groups</i>	273