

# NONEXPANSIVE RETRACTS OF BANACH SPACES

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In what follows,  $C$  is a closed convex subset of the real, reflexive, strictly convex Banach space  $X$ . If  $F \subset C$ , we shall call  $F$  a nonexpansive retract of  $C$  if either  $F = \emptyset$  or there is a retraction of  $C$  onto  $F$  which is a nonexpansive mapping.

**THEOREM 1.** *If  $T: C \rightarrow C$  is nonexpansive, then  $F(T)$ , the fixed point set of  $T$ , is a nonexpansive retract of  $C$ .*

**THEOREM 2.** *The class of nonexpansive retracts of  $C$  is closed under arbitrary intersections.*

To prove these theorems, suppose  $F$  is a nonempty subset of  $C$ , and set  $\mathfrak{F} = \{f: C \rightarrow C \mid f \text{ is nonexpansive and } F \subset F(f)\}$ . Define an order on  $\mathfrak{F}$  by setting  $f < g$  if  $\|fx - fy\| \leq \|gx - gy\|$  for all  $(x, y) \in C \times C$ , with strict inequality holding for at least one pair  $(x, y)$ ; then set  $f \leq g$  to mean  $f < g$  or  $f = g$ . Then  $\leq$  is a partial ordering of  $\mathfrak{F}$ .

Every linearly ordered subset of  $\mathfrak{F}$  has a lower bound in  $\mathfrak{F}$ ; the proof of this fact utilizes the local weak compactness of  $C$  and the weak lower semicontinuity of the norm. Therefore, by Zorn's lemma,  $\mathfrak{F}$  has a minimal element.

The strict convexity of  $X$  implies that for each  $g \in \mathfrak{F}$  there exists a  $g_0 \in \mathfrak{F}$  with  $F(g_0) = F(g)$  and such that whenever  $\|g_0(u) - g_0(w)\| = \|u - w\|$ , then  $g_0(u) - g_0(w) = u - w$ . For example, we may take  $g_0 = \frac{1}{2}I + \frac{1}{2}g$ , where  $I$  is the identity function for  $C$ .

Suppose  $f$  is a minimal function in  $\mathfrak{F}$ , and  $g$  is any function of  $\mathfrak{F}$ . Let  $g_0$  be the function of the preceding paragraph; then  $g_0f \in \mathfrak{F}$  while  $g_0f \leq f$ . By the minimality of  $f$ , therefore  $g_0f = f$ .

Letting  $R(f)$  denote the range of  $f$ , therefore

$$(1) \quad F(f) \subset R(f) \subset F(g_0) = F(g),$$

and in particular,

$$(2) \quad F(f) \subset F(g) \quad \text{for } g \in \mathfrak{F}.$$

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