

NONLINEAR MAPPINGS OF NONEXPANSIVE AND ACCRETIVE TYPE IN BANACH SPACES

BY FELIX E. BROWDER

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Introduction. Let X be a Banach space. If T and U are mappings (in general nonlinear) with domains $D(T)$ and $D(U)$ in X and with values in X , then U is said to be *nonexpansive* if for all u and v in $D(U)$,

$$\|U(u) - U(v)\| \leq \|u - v\|,$$

while T is said to be *accretive* if for all u and v of $D(T)$,

$$(T(u) - T(v), w) \geq 0, \quad w \in J(u - v),$$

where (x, w) denotes the pairing of the element x of X and the element w of the conjugate space X^* and for each x in X , $J(x)$ is the convex subset of X^* given by

$$J(x) = \{w \mid w \in X^*, (w, x) = \|x\|^2, \|w\| = \|x\|\}.$$

There are two important connections between the classes of nonexpansive and of accretive mappings which give rise to a strong connection between the fixed point theory of nonexpansive mappings and the mapping theory of accretive maps. These are:

(1) If U is a nonexpansive mapping of $D(U)$ into X , and if we set $T = I - U$, $D(T) = D(U)$, then T is an accretive mapping of $D(T)$ into X .

(2) If $\{U(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a semigroup of (nonlinear) mappings of X into X with infinitesimal generator T , then all the mappings $U(t)$ are nonexpansive if and only if $(-T)$ is accretive.

For the special case when X is a Hilbert space H (and the concept of an accretive mapping coincides with that of a *monotone* mapping), the writer in Browder [3], [4] used the observation (1) above and the theory of monotone mappings in Hilbert space to prove the following fixed point theorem for nonexpansive maps: *If C is a closed bounded convex subset of the Hilbert space H , U a nonexpansive mapping of C into C which maps the boundary of C into C , then U has a fixed point in C .* This line of argument has also been exploited to yield further results on the existence and calculation of fixed points of nonexpansive mappings in Hilbert space and in the class of Banach spaces having weakly continuous duality mappings (like the spaces l^p ,

$1 < p < \infty$), (for which see Browder [5], [7], [8], [9], [13], Browder-Petryshyn [14], [15], and Opial [22]). For more general Banach spaces, it was shown independently in Browder [6], Kirk [20], and Göhde [17] that if X is uniformly convex (or more generally has uniform structure in the sense of Brodski-Milman [2]) and if U is a nonexpansive mapping of a closed bounded convex subset C of X into itself, then U has a fixed point in C .

In a preceding note [12], the writer has shown, using the observation (2) that this latter fixed point theorem can be used to obtain very general mapping theorems for nonlinear accretive mappings in Banach spaces X with both X and X^* uniformly convex, results which generalize to this context the principal results of the theory of monotone operators in Hilbert space but by totally different arguments.

It is our object in the present note to apply this new general theory of accretive operators as well as other observations to obtain a substantial strengthening of the fixed point theory of nonexpansive mappings in uniformly convex spaces. Among our results are the following:

THEOREM 1. *Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space (or more generally a Banach space with uniform structure), B a closed ball in X , G an open subset of X containing B . Suppose that U is a nonexpansive mapping of G into X which maps the boundary of B into B . Then U has a fixed point in B .*

We note that for general Banach spaces X the result of Theorem 1 cannot be obtained by composing the mapping U with a retractive contraction map of X onto B , since such a retraction mapping may not exist outside of Hilbert spaces for $\dim(X) \geq 3$ (cf. Figueiredo-Karlovitz [16]).

We may extend Theorem 1 to the following more general class of mappings:

DEFINITION 1. *If U is a mapping of $D(U)$ in X into X , then U is said to be pseudo-contractive if for all u and v of $D(U)$ and all $r > 0$,*

$$\|u - v\| \leq \|(1 + r)(u - v) - r(U(u) - U(v))\|.$$

We note that if U is nonexpansive, then U is pseudo-contractive since

$$\begin{aligned} \|(1 + r)(u - v) - r(U(u) - U(v))\| \\ \geq (1 + r)\|u - v\| - r\|U(u) - U(v)\|. \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 2. *Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space (or more*

generally a Banach space with uniform structure), B a closed ball in X , G an open set in X containing B . Let U be a pseudo-contractive mapping of G into X such that U maps the boundary of B into B . Suppose also that U is demicontinuous and that either (a) U is uniformly continuous in the strong topology on bounded subsets of X , or (b) X^* is uniformly convex. Then U has a fixed point in B .

§1 contains the proofs of Theorems 1 and 2. In §2 we consider an extension of Theorem 1 which replaces the closed ball B by a general closed bounded convex subset C of X .

THEOREM 3. *Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space, C a closed bounded convex subset of X , G an open subset of X which contains C and such that C has positive distance from $X - G$. Suppose that U is a nonexpansive mapping of G into X which carries the boundary of C into C . Then U has a fixed point in C .*

In §3, we consider the related question of whether one can prove existence theorems for nonlinear accretive operators in Banach spaces X without assuming as in [12] that X^* is uniformly convex. We establish below the following theorem by a simple constructive argument.

THEOREM 4. *Let X be a Banach space, T a Lipschitzian mapping of X into X such that for all u and v of X*

$$(T(u) - T(v), w) \geq c_0 \|u - v\|^2 \quad (w \in J(u - v))$$

with a fixed constant $c_0 > 0$. Then T maps X onto X .

Two related results proved in [10] are the following:

THEOREM 5. *Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space (or one with uniform structure), T an accretive mapping of X into X which is uniformly continuous in the strong topology on bounded sets of X . Suppose that $\|T(u)\| \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\|u\| \rightarrow +\infty$. Then T maps X onto X .*

THEOREM 6. *Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space with X^* uniformly convex, T a demicontinuous accretive mapping of X into X with $\|T(u)\| \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\|u\| \rightarrow +\infty$. Then T maps X onto X .*

We remark that Theorem 5 rests upon a refinement of a type of existence theorem for differential equations in Banach spaces first given by Kibenko-Krasnoselski-Mamedov [19] and Mamedov [21].

1. Since every nonexpansive mapping U is both pseudo-contractive and Lipschitzian, Theorem 1 is a special case of Theorem 2. To prove the latter, we apply the following fact ([10], [18]):

PROPOSITION 1. *Let X be a Banach space, U a mapping with domain and range in X , $T=I-U$. Then U is pseudo-contractive if and only if T is accretive.*

REMARK. It is shown in [14] that if X is a Hilbert space, U is pseudo-contractive if it satisfies the simpler inequality:

$$\|U(u) - U(v)\|^2 \leq \|u - v\|^2 + \|(I - U)(u) - (I - U)(v)\|^2$$

$(u, v \in D(U)).$

PROOF OF THEOREM 2. By Proposition 1, $T=I-U$ is an accretive mapping of G into X . We may assume without loss of generality that B is a closed ball about the origin and that G is star-shaped with respect to the origin. If S is the boundary of B , then by hypothesis for each u in S , $U(u)$ lies in B . Hence for any w in $J(u)$ for such u ,

$$(T(u), w) = (u, w) - (U(u), w) \geq \|u\|^2 - \|U(u)\| \cdot \|u\| \geq 0.$$

It is established in [10] that for each x_0 in G , there exists a maximal interval $[0, d(x_0))$ with $d(x_0) > 0$ and a unique solution on this interval of the differential equation

$$(1) \quad (du/dt)(t) = -T(u(t)), \quad 0 \leq t < d(x_0),$$

with $u(0) = x_0$, the derivative taken in the weak topology of X . Moreover as $t \rightarrow d(x_0)$, $u(t)$ either approaches $X-G$ or $\|u(t)\| \rightarrow +\infty$.

If v is any point of $G-B$, there exists $r < 1$ such that $u = rv$ lies in S . For any w_1 in $J(v)$, $w = rw_1$ lies in $J(u)$. Hence

$$(T(v), w_1) = (1 - r)^{-1}(T(v) - T(u), w_1 - w) + r^{-1}(T(u), w) \geq 0,$$

by the accretiveness of T and the remarks above on $(T(u), w)$. Suppose that $u(t)$ is a solution of the differential equation (1) above lying in $S \cup (G-B)$ in the interval $[t_0, t_0+h]$. Then:

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \{ \|u(t_0 + k)\|^2 - \|u(t_0)\|^2 \} \leq -(T(u(t)), w) \leq 0$$

for any t in this interval and any w in $J(u(t))$. Thus the norm $\|u(t)\|$ does not increase on such an interval. It follows that each solution $u(t)$ of the differential equation (1) beginning at a point of B must continue in B . Hence for any u in B , $d(u) = +\infty$.

It follows that we may define $U(t)u$ for any u in B and any $t \geq 0$ to be equal to $u(t)$ where $u(t)$ is the unique solution of the equation (1) with $u(0) = u$. Since T is accretive, $U(t)$ is a nonexpansive mapping of B into B for any $t \geq 0$, and $U(t+s) = U(t)U(s)$ for $t, s \geq 0$. By Theorem 2 of [6], such a commuting family of nonexpansive maps of B must have a common fixed point u_0 in B . For u_0 , we have

$$T(u_0) = - \text{weak } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \{t^{-1}[U(t)u_0 - u_0]\} = 0. \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 3. We carry through this proof by a different type of argument.

For each $r > 0$, let

$$C_r = \{u \mid u \in X, \text{dist}(u, C) < r\}.$$

C_r is an open convex subset of X . By hypothesis, there exists $r > 0$ such that $\text{cl}(C_r) \subset G$, where $\text{cl}(C_r)$ denotes the closure of C_r .

Let v be a point of $C_r - C$. Then there exists a point u of ∂C , the boundary of C , such that $\|v - u\| < r$. Since U is a nonexpansive map, $\|U(v) - U(u)\| < r$. By hypothesis, $U(u)$ lies in C if u lies in ∂C . Hence $U(v)$ has distance less than r from C , i.e., $U(v)$ lies in C_r . Thus $U(\partial C \cup (C_r - C)) \subset C_r$.

Since U is nonexpansive and C is bounded, there exists a constant $d_0 > 0$ such that $\|(I - U)(v)\| \leq d_0$ for v in C . We choose a constant s with $0 < s < 1$ such that $sd_0 < r$, and define a mapping V of $\text{cl}(C_r)$ into X by setting $V(v) = sU(v) + (1 - s)v$.

V is a convex linear combination of nonexpansive mappings of $\text{cl}(C_r)$ into X and hence is itself nonexpansive. Since $s > 0$, V has the same fixed points in $\text{cl}(C_r)$ as U . For any v in C_r which is not in C , $V(v)$ is a convex linear combination of points of C_r and hence lies in C_r itself. If v lies in C , then

$$\|V(v) - v\| = s\|U(v) - v\| \leq sd_0 < r,$$

i.e., $V(v)$ lies in C_r . Thus V maps C_r into C_r and by continuity, V maps $\text{cl}(C_r)$ into $\text{cl}(C_r)$. Since V is nonexpansive, it follows from Theorem 1 of [6] that V has a fixed point in $\text{cl}(C_r)$. Since V and U have the same fixed points, U has a fixed point in $\text{cl}(C_r)$.

Let F be the fixed point set of U in C , F_r the fixed point set of U in $\text{cl}(C_r)$. Then

$$F = \bigcap_{r > 0} F_r.$$

By the above, F_r is nonempty for each $r > 0$. Moreover, each F_r is closed, bounded, and convex and hence weakly compact since X is reflexive. Since the family $\{F_r\}$ has the finite intersection property, F is nonempty, i.e., U has a fixed point in C . q.e.d.

3. We shall derive Theorem 4 from the following more general result:

THEOREM 7. *Let X and Y be two Banach spaces, T_0 and T_1 two Lipschitzian mappings of X into Y . For each t , with $0 \leq t \leq 1$, let*

$$T_t = (1 - t)T_0 + tT_1$$

and suppose that for each t in $[0, 1]$, there exists a constant c_t such that

$$(2) \quad \|u - v\| \leq c_t \|T_t(u) - T_t(v)\|, \quad (u, v \in X).$$

Suppose further that T_0 maps X onto Y . Then T_1 maps X onto Y .

PROOF OF THEOREM 7. Let H be the subset of $[0, 1]$ of those values of t for which T_t maps X onto Y . H is nonempty since 0 lies in H . If, as we show below, there exists a constant $r_0 > 0$ such that for any t_0 in H the interval of radius r_0 about t_0 is also contained in H , then H is both open and closed in $[0, 1]$ and $H = [0, 1]$. It will then follow that T_1 maps X onto Y .

For each t in $[0, 1]$, let c_t be the minimum constant for which the inequality (2) holds. If s, t lie in $[0, 1]$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \|u - v\| &\leq c_t \|T_t(u) - T_t(v)\| \\ &\leq c_t \{ \|T_s(u) - T_s(v)\| + |t - s| \| (T_1 - T_0)(u) - (T_1 - T_0)(v) \| \} \\ &\leq c_t \|T_s(u) - T_s(v)\| + c_t |t - s| M \|u - v\| \end{aligned}$$

where M is the Lipschitz norm of $(T_1 - T_0)$, which we denote by $\|T_1 - T_0\|_{Lip}$. In particular, if $c_t |t - s| M < 1$, we have

$$c_s \leq c_t (1 - c_t |t - s| M)^{-1}$$

so that c_t is upper semicontinuous on $[0, 1]$. Hence there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that for all t in $[0, 1]$ and all u and v in X ,

$$(3) \quad \|u - v\| \leq c \|T_t(u) - T_t(v)\|.$$

Suppose t lies in H . Then T_t maps X onto Y and has a Lipschitzian inverse R mapping Y into X . By the inequality (3), $\|R\|_{Lip} \leq c^{-1}$. Let $r_0 = c / \|T_1 - T_0\|_{Lip}$, and suppose that $|s - t| < r_0$. For any y in Y , the equation $T_s(u) = y$ is equivalent by the substitution $u = R(w)$, for w in Y , to the equation in w given by

$$\begin{aligned} T_s R(w) &= T_t R(w) + (T_s - T_t) R(w) \\ &= w + S_s(w) = y. \end{aligned}$$

Here $S_s = (T_s - T_t)R$ is a Lipschitzian mapping with

$$\|S_s\|_{Lip} \leq \|T_t - T_s\|_{Lip} \|R\|_{Lip} \leq \|T_1 - T_0\|_{Lip} c^{-1} |t - s| < 1.$$

Hence $(I + S_s)^{-1}$ exists and T_s maps X onto Y . q.e.d.

PROOF OF THEOREM 4. We let $T_0 = I$, $T_1 = T$. Both T_0 and T_1 are Lipschitzian mappings. If we set $c_1 = \min(c_0, 1)$, and for any t with $0 \leq t \leq 1$, set $T_t = (1-t)T_0 + tT_1$, then for any u and v of X , we have $(T_t(u) - T_t(v), w) = (1-t)(u - v, w) + t(T(u) - T(v), w) \geq c_1 \|u - v\|^2$ for any w in $J(u - v)$. It follows that

$$c_1 \|u - v\|^2 \leq \|T_t(u) - T_t(v)\| \cdot \|u - v\|$$

and hence $\|u - v\| \leq c_1^{-1} \|T_t(u) - T_t(v)\|$. Since I maps X onto X , we may apply Theorem 7 and obtain the fact that T maps X onto X .
q.e.d.

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