

STABILITY OF SOLUTIONS OF SOME CLASSES OF NONLINEAR OPERATOR EQUATIONS

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The following questions are of interest in many applications of non-linear operator equations: Under what conditions will the existence of a solution be preserved with a slight change of the operator? How much of a change results in the solution?

These questions have been studied in many classical settings related to algebraic equations, differential and integral equations, etc. In the last two decades, some of these investigations have been unified in the context of functional analysis. Related questions have been studied by Lonseth [8] for linear problems and by Block [1], Krasnosel'skiĭ [6] and others for nonlinear equations. These questions also arise in connection with computational processes. For example, see Mihlin [9] and Urabe [12] for linear and nonlinear equations respectively.

It is obvious that these questions are of a very general nature and that their investigation depends on the class of operators considered and on the notion of a "slight change." The purpose of this paper is to formulate and investigate these questions in terms of specific topologies on certain classes of nonlinear operators. Some results on the lightness and openness of certain mappings are obtained as a by-product of our investigation.

1. **Preliminaries.** Let B be a Banach space and let K be a class of continuous mappings from open subsets of B into B . By $S(x_0, r)$, we shall mean the open sphere with radius r and center x_0 . Let \mathfrak{X} be a topology for K . Let $A_0 \in K$ and $u_0 \in B$. We say that a solution x_0 of the equation

$$(1) \quad A_0 x = u_0$$

is *stable* with respect to (K, \mathfrak{X}) provided that for each $r > 0$, there exists a neighborhood Ω of A_0 (rel. to (K, \mathfrak{X})) and $d > 0$ such that for each $A \in \Omega$ and $u \in S(u_0, d)$, the equation

$$(2) \quad Ax = u$$

has a solution in $S(x_0, r)$. If for each x_0 in the domain of A_0 , x_0 is a

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stable solution of the equation $A_0x = A_0x_0$, we then say that A_0 is a *stable operator* with respect to (K, \mathfrak{E}) .

It should be remarked that even if a stable solution of (1) happens to be unique, there is no guarantee that the disturbed equation will have a unique solution. However, suppose because of the nature of the particular equation and the class of mappings studied, each of the disturbed equations has a unique solution. Then stability implies a form of continuous dependence of the solution on the operator and the right member.

We now define two classes of mappings from open subsets of B into B . By K' , we shall mean the class of all such mappings that are continuous. By K'' , we shall mean the collection of all $A \in K'$ such that $I - A$ is completely continuous (where I is the identity mapping). A convenient way to generate topologies on K' and K'' , appropriate for our purposes, is to make use of Ω -neighborhoods as introduced by Ehrmann in [2]. The Ω_L -neighborhoods for K' , to be defined in §2 in terms of a Lipschitz condition, are as discussed in §2 of [2] except for slight notational modification. The Ω_U -neighborhoods for K'' , defined in §3, generate a topology related to uniform convergence on bounded subsets. Note that questions of stability for K' and K'' can be reduced to considerations of equations of the form

$$(1') \quad A_0x = \theta.$$

2. **The space (K', \mathfrak{E}) .** We shall call (x_0, A_0, r) an admissible triple provided that $A_0 \in K'$ and the closed sphere $\bar{S}(x_0, r) \subset D$, the domain of A_0 . By $\Omega_L(x_0, A_0, r, a, b)$, for a given admissible triple (x_0, A_0, r) , $a > 0$, and $b > 0$, we mean the collection of all mappings A in K' for which

$$(3) \quad (x_0, A, r) \text{ is an admissible triple,}$$

$$(4) \quad \|(A - A_0)x_0\| \leq a,$$

$$(5) \quad \|(A - A_0)x - (A - A_0)x_0\| \leq b\|x - x_0\| \quad \text{for } x \in \bar{S}(x_0, r).$$

We then define \mathfrak{E} to be the topology generated by taking the collection of all Ω_L -neighborhoods as a subbase.

Recall that the Lipschitzian norm of an operator A on a set S is defined by

$$\|A\|_S = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|Ax - Ay\|}{\|x - y\|} : x \neq y; x, y \in S \right\}.$$

The subscript S will be omitted when there is no chance of confusion. If $\|A\|$ is finite then A is said to be Lipschitzian on S .

Using a standard argument involving a local form of Banach's contractive principle, the following theorem is easy to prove.

2.1. *A stability theorem for the class (K', \mathfrak{F}) .* Let $A_0 \in K'$. Suppose on the closed sphere $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$,

$$(6) \quad \|I - A_0\| = k < 1,$$

$$(7) \quad \|A_0 x_0\| \leq r(1 - k).$$

Then, the unique solution in $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$ of the equation $A_0 x = \theta$ is stable with respect to (K', \mathfrak{F}) .

Next, we consider certain classes of operator equations whose stability can be established with the aid of this theorem.

2.2. *Operators with bounded Fréchet derivatives.* If an operator A has a bounded Fréchet derivative A'_x on a convex domain D , then $\|A\|_D = \sup\{\|A'_x\| : x \in D\}$. (See e.g., pp. 660-661 in [4]). In this case, we may replace condition (6) in the previous theorem by the condition $\sup\{\|I - A'_x\| : x \in D\} = k < 1$.

2.3. *Stability of strongly monotone operator equations.* Let A_0 be a mapping from an open subset D of a Hilbert space H into H . Suppose A_0 is Lipschitzian on $\bar{S}(x_0, r) \subset D$ with norm M and A_0 is strongly monotonic on $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$; i.e., there exists an $m > 0$ such that for all x, y in $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$,

$$(8) \quad \operatorname{Re} \langle A_0 x - A_0 y, x - y \rangle \geq m \|x - y\|^2.$$

If, in addition, we assume that for some λ in the open interval $(0, 2m/M^2)$,

$$(9) \quad \lambda \|A_0 x_0\| \leq r(1 - \|I - \lambda A_0\|),$$

then the unique solution in $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$ of equation (1)' is stable with respect to (K', \mathfrak{F}) .

PROOF. For any x and y in $\bar{S}(x_0, r_0)$ and $\lambda > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (x - \lambda A_0 x) - (y - \lambda A_0 y) \|^2 \\ &= \|x - y\|^2 + \lambda^2 \|A_0 x - A_0 y\|^2 - 2\lambda \operatorname{Re} \langle A_0 x - A_0 y, x - y \rangle \\ &\leq (1 + \lambda^2 M^2 - 2\lambda m) \|x - y\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now note that if $\lambda \in (0, 2m/M^2)$, then $1 + \lambda^2 M^2 - 2\lambda m < 1$. Hence $\|I - \lambda A_0\| < 1$ on $\bar{S}(x_0, r_0)$. Since we are assuming that (9) holds, then it follows from 2.1 that the equation $\lambda A_0 x = \theta$ has a unique solution in $\bar{S}(x_0, r_0)$ which is stable. Hence so does $A_0 x = \theta$.

REMARK. If A_0 has a Gâteaux differential on a convex set S , then using a mean value theorem argument, it follows that for any $x, y \in S$, $h = y - x$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \langle A_0 y - A_0 x, y - x \rangle = \frac{d}{ds} \langle A_0(x + \tau h + sh), h \rangle \Big|_{s=0}$$

for some $0 < \tau < 1$. (See Lemma 3.2 in Vainberg [13] or the proof of Theorem 6 in Minty [10].) Hence a sufficient condition for (8) to hold on a convex set S is that there exists $m > 0$ such that for all $z, z+h \in S$,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \langle A_0(z + th), h \rangle \Big|_{t=0} \geq m \|h\|^2.$$

3. **The space** (K'', \mathfrak{U}) . Let $A_0 \in K''$ (See §1) and let (x_0, A_0, r) be an admissible triple (See §2.) By $\Omega_U(x_0, A_0, r, b)$ we shall mean the collection of all $A \in K''$ such that

$$(10) \quad (x_0, A, r) \text{ is an admissible triple,}$$

$$(11) \quad \|(A - A_0)x\| \leq b \quad \text{for all } x \in \bar{S}(x_0, r).$$

\mathfrak{U} is the topology on K'' generated by taking the collection of all such sets as a subbase.

It is of interest to note that K'' is closed under uniform limits on bounded subsets. (See p. 15 of [7].) Furthermore if $A_i, i=1, 2, \dots$ and A_0 are elements of K'' defined on B , then $\lim A_i = A_0$ (with respect to (K'', \mathfrak{U})) if and only if the sequence of mappings A_i converges to A_0 uniformly on bounded subsets of B .

3.1. *The functions R and α .* We define two numerical quantities that are useful in the analysis and statement of results concerning stability with respect to (K'', \mathfrak{U}) .

$$(12) \quad R(x_0, A_0, r) = r^{-1} \sup \{ \| (x - A_0 x) - (x_0 - A_0 x_0) \| : x \in \bar{S}(x_0, r) \}.$$

If $R(x_0, A_0, r) < 1$ for some $r > 0$, then we define

$$(13) \quad \alpha(x_0, A_0) = \inf \{ r : R(x_0, A_0, r) < 1 \}.$$

The following observations concerning these functions will be useful later.

3.2(a). If for some x for which $\|x - x_0\| = r > 0$, it is true that $A_0 x = A_0 x_0$, then $R(x_0, A_0, r) \geq 1$.

The next remark is an immediate consequence of the contrapositive of (a).

3.2(b). Let $r' > 0$. If $R(x_0, A_0, r) < 1$ for each $r, 0 < r < r'$, then $A_0 x \neq A_0 x_0$ for $0 < \|x - x_0\| < r'$.

3.3. *A stability theorem for (K'', \mathfrak{U}) .* Let $A_0 : D \rightarrow B$ be a mapping in K'' . Suppose $x_0 \in D$ is a solution of (1)' and $\alpha(x_0, A_0) = 0$. Then x_0 is a stable solution of (1)' with respect to (K'', \mathfrak{U}) .

We prove the theorem by proving first the stronger statement in 3.4. The proof of 3.3 then will follow from 3.4 by taking $k=0$.

3.4. Suppose x_0 is a solution of $A_0x=\theta$ and $\alpha(x_0, A_0)=k$. Then, for each $e>0$, there exist positive numbers b, d , and r , $0<r<k+e$, with the property that if $A\in\Omega_U(x_0, A_0, r, b)$ and $\|u\|<d$, then the equation $Ax=u$ has a solution in $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$.

PROOF. Since $\alpha(x_0, A_0)=k$, for $e>0$, there is an $r>0$ such that $0<r<k+e$ and $R=R(x_0, A_0, r)<1$. Now choose positive numbers b and d such that

$$(14) \quad b + d < (1 - R)r.$$

Let $A\in\Omega_U(x_0, A_0, r, b)$ and $u\in B$ with $\|u\|<d$. Consider the mapping F on $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$ defined by $Fx=x-Ax+u$. Since $A\in K''$, $I-A$ and hence F is completely continuous on $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$. Thus, if we can show that

$$(15) \quad F(\bar{S}(x_0, r)) \subset \bar{S}(x_0, r),$$

it will follow from Schauder's fixed point theorem that F has a fixed point y in $\bar{S}(x_0, r)$. But then $Ay=u$. We complete the proof by verifying (15). Toward that end, let $x\in\bar{S}(x_0, r)$. Then, using (14), the definition of α and R ,

$$\begin{aligned} \|Fx - x_0\| &\leq \|x - A_0x - x_0\| + \|Ax - A_0x\| + \|u\| \\ &\leq Rr + b + d < Rr + (1 - R)r = r. \end{aligned}$$

3.5. REMARK. In [11], Reichbach proved, using the same fixed point principle used in 3.4, that if $A_0\in K''$ and $R(x_0, A_0, r)<1$, then A_0x_0 is an interior point of the range of A_0 . This follows from the proof of 3.4 which shows that $S(A_0x_0, d)\subset A_0(\bar{S}(x_0, r))$ provided that $d<(1-R)r$.

As a by-product of 3.3 we next obtain a result concerning light and open mappings.

3.6. *A sufficient condition for a mapping to be light and open.* Recall that a mapping $A:X\rightarrow Y$ is said to be *open* at a point $x_0\in X$ provided that for any open set U for which $x_0\in U$, Ax_0 is an interior point (rel. Y) of $A(U)$. If A is open at each $x\in X$, then it follows that A is an open mapping (i.e., $A(U)$ is open if U is open). Note that it follows easily from the definition in §1, that stability of a mapping with respect to (K, \mathfrak{T}) implies its openness.

A mapping A is said to be *light* if for each y in its range, $A^{-1}y$ is totally disconnected (i.e., contains no nondegenerate continuum).

If in addition each point of $A^{-1}y$ is an isolated point of $A^{-1}y$, then A is said to have the *scattered inverse property*.

These properties are possessed by analytic mappings on regions in the complex plane and have been the subject of much investigation. See, for example, [15].

THEOREM. *Let A_0 be a mapping from an open subset $D \subset B$ into a Banach space B . Let $I - A_0$ be completely continuous.*

- (i) *If $\alpha(x, A_0) = 0$ for each $x \in D$, then A_0 is light and open.*
- (ii) *If for each $x \in D$, there is an r_x such that for $0 < r < r_x$, $R(x, A_0, r) < 1$, then A_0 also has the scattered inverse property.*

PROOF. That A_0 is open follows from Theorem 3.3 and the first paragraph of this section. We next prove that A_0 is light.

Suppose there is a nondegenerate continuum Q of $A_0^{-1}(A_0x_0)$ that contains x_0 . Let $x' \in Q - \{x_0\}$ and $r' = \|x_0 - x'\|$. For each r , $0 < r < r'$, we may choose $x(r) \in Q$ for which $r = \|x(r) - x_0\|$; for otherwise, we could find a separation of Q . From 3.2(a), it now follows that $R(x_0, A, r) \geq 1$ for $0 < r < r'$ and $\alpha(x_0, A) \geq r' \neq 0$.

Assertion (ii) follows from 3.2(b).

3.7. Stable values of a continuous mapping. Another notion related to our investigation is that of *stable value* of a continuous mapping as discussed for example in [3], [5], and [14]. Suppose X and Y are normed linear spaces and $A_0: X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous. A point $y_0 \in A_0(X)$ is called a stable value of A_0 provided that there is a $d > 0$ such that $y_0 \in A(X)$ for any continuous mapping $A: X \rightarrow Y$ for which $\|(A - A_0)x\| < d$. Now note that if A_0 is a continuous mapping from an open subset D of Euclidean n -space E_n , then $I - A_0$ is completely continuous and hence $A_0 \in K''$. If further $R(x_0, A_0, r) < 1$ for some r , it then follows from the proof of 3.4 that A_0x_0 is a stable value of A_0 .

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