

MINIMAL DISPLACEMENT OF POINTS UNDER HOLOMORPHIC MAPPINGS AND FIXED POINT PROPERTIES FOR UNIONS OF CONVEX SETS

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ABSTRACT. Let D be an open convex bounded subset of a complex Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, and let C be the union of a finite number of closed convex sets lying strictly inside D . Using the Kuratowski measure of noncompactness with respect to the Kobayashi distance in D , we first show that if $f: D \rightarrow D$ is a holomorphic mapping which leaves C invariant, and if the Lefschetz number $\lambda(f|_C) \neq 0$, then $\inf\{\|x - f(x)\| : x \in C\} = 0$. We then deduce several new fixed point theorems for holomorphic and nonexpansive mappings.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let D be an open convex bounded subset of a complex Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, and let k_D denote the Kobayashi distance in D . Let C be the union of a finite number of closed convex sets lying strictly inside D . Our first result is that if $f: D \rightarrow D$ is a holomorphic mapping which leaves C invariant, and if the Lefschetz number $\lambda(f|_C) \neq 0$, then

$$(1) \quad \inf\{\|x - f(x)\| : x \in C\} = 0.$$

In the special case when $D = B^n$, the Cartesian product of n unit open balls of a complex Hilbert space H , it then follows that if $f: B^n \rightarrow B^n$ is holomorphic, $C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i$ is f -invariant, each C_i is a closed convex k_D -bounded subset of B^n , and

$$(2) \quad C_i \cap C_j \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow |i - j| \leq 1$$

for all $1 \leq i, j \leq m$, then f has a fixed point in C .

Our minimal displacement result is inspired by a theorem of Furi and Martelli [11] concerning k -set-contractions in normed spaces. However, their theorem does not yield the estimate (1) because f is only norm-Lipschitzian on C (and not norm-nonexpansive). Therefore we use the Kuratowski measure of noncompactness with respect to the Kobayashi distance k_D and not with respect to the norm as in [11]. This new approach to holomorphic mappings and the metric character of our arguments show that the above results can, in fact, be

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extended to the family of all k_D -nonexpansive self-mapping of C . Moreover, the method of proof of our fixed point theorem for holomorphic mappings also leads to the following new fixed point theorem for nonexpansive mappings in Banach spaces: If C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m are m nonempty weakly compact convex subsets of a Banach space, each C_i has a normal structure, and (2) is satisfied, then every nonexpansive self-mapping of $C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i$ has a fixed point. The case $m = 1$ of this result is Kirk's classical theorem [21], while the case $m = 2$ is a recent remarkable result of Stachura [46]. Several related results are also included.

2. THE KOBAYASHI DISTANCE AND THE KURATOWSKI MEASURE OF NONCOMPACTNESS

Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complex Banach space and D a nonempty, open, convex, and bounded subset of X . Let k_D denote the Kobayashi distance in D (see [10, 15, 19, 22]). Directly from the definition of k_D we obtain

$$(3) \quad k_D(tx + (1-t)y, tw + (1-t)z) \leq \max[k_D(x, w), k_D(y, z)]$$

for all $0 \leq t \leq 1$ and every choice of x, y, w, z from D [31]. This implies that the balls in (D, k_D) are convex subsets of X .

We say that a subset C of D lies strictly inside D ($C \Subset D$) if $\text{dist}(C, \partial D) > 0$, or equivalently, if there exists a positive R such that the ball (in $X, \|\cdot\|$) $B(x, R) \subset D$ for all x in C . A mapping $f: D \rightarrow D$ is said to map D strictly inside D if $f(D)$ lies strictly inside D .

If $C \Subset D$ is nonempty and convex, then the restriction of k_D to $C \times C$ is Lipschitz-equivalent to the norm $\|\cdot\|$ [10, 15, 19]. This means that there exist constants $L_1(C) \geq 1$ and $L_2(C)$ such that

$$(4) \quad k_D(x, y) \leq L_1(C)\|x - y\| \leq L_2(C)k_D(x, y)$$

for every pair of points $x, y \in C$. This implies that for every nonempty set $C \Subset D$ the inequalities (4) are valid. Using (3) and (4) we also see that

$$(5) \quad \text{diam}_{k_D}(\text{clco } C) = \text{diam}_{k_D}(C)$$

for every $C \Subset D$, where $\text{clco } C$ denotes the closed convex hull of C .

Since the Kobayashi distance is the integrated form of the Kobayashi metric [10], the following theorem is valid.

Theorem 1 [10]. *Let $f: D \rightarrow D$ be a holomorphic mapping which maps D strictly inside D . Then f is a strict contraction in (D, k_D) with Lipschitz constant $K = 1/(1+s)$, where $s = R/2M$, $M = \text{diam}(D)$, and $R = \text{dist}(f(D), \partial D)$.*

Remark. Theorem 1 is also valid for the Carathéodory integrated form \tilde{c}_D of the Carathéodory metric [7, 15, 19].

Theorem 1 yields the following two corollaries.

Corollary 1. *For each $x \in D$ and $0 \leq t < 1$ the mapping $D \ni y \rightarrow (1-t)x + ty \in D$ is a k_D -contraction with constant*

$$(6) \quad K = \frac{2[\text{diam}(D)]}{2[\text{diam}(D)] + (1-t)R},$$

where R is the radius of an open ball $B(x, R)$ (in $(X, \|\cdot\|)$), which lies in D .

Since every holomorphic mapping $f: D \rightarrow D$ is k_D -nonexpansive [10, 15, 19], i.e.,

$$k_D(f(x), f(y)) \leq k_D(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in D$, we also obtain the following result.

Corollary 2. For each fixed $x \in D$ and $0 \leq t < 1$, and each holomorphic mapping $f: D \rightarrow D$, the mapping $D \ni y \rightarrow (1 - t)x + tf(y) \in D$ is a k_D -contraction with a constant given by (6).

Now we discuss the Kuratowski measure of noncompactness in (D, k_D) . Let $C \Subset D$ be a nonempty subset of D . The number

$$\alpha(C) = \inf\{d : C \text{ has a finite covering of subsets of } D \text{ with } \text{diam}_{k_D} \text{ less than } d\}$$

is called the Kuratowski measure of noncompactness of C [32]. The measure α shares the following properties with all measures of noncompactness [2]:

- (1) $\alpha(C) \leq \text{diam}_{k_D}(C)$,
- (2) if $C_1 \subset C_2$, then $\alpha(C_1) \leq \alpha(C_2)$,
- (3) $\alpha(C_1 \cup C_2) = \max\{\alpha(C_1), \alpha(C_2)\}$

for all subsets C, C_1, C_2 of D that lie strictly inside D .

We also need several other properties of α .

Lemma 1. Let $C \Subset D$ be nonempty. Then

- (a) $\alpha(C) = 0$ if and only if the closure $\text{cl}(C)$ of C is compact;
- (b) $\alpha(C) = \alpha(\text{clco } C)$;
- (c) if $C_1 \Subset D$ and $C_2 \Subset D$ are nonempty, $\alpha(C_1) = 0$ and $0 \leq t < 1$, then

$$(7) \quad \alpha((1 - t)C_1 + tC_2) \leq K\alpha(C_2),$$

where K is given in (6) with $R = \text{dist}(C_1, \partial D)$.

Proof. (a) It is sufficient to apply the inequalities (4).

(b) If E is a subset of X and $\eta > 0$ we denote the set $\{y \in X : \text{dist}(y, E) < \eta\}$ by E_η .

The set $\text{clco } C$ also lies strictly inside D . Let $R = \text{dist}(C, \partial D)$ and let ε be an arbitrary positive number less than $\frac{1}{2}R$. For this ε there is a covering $\{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m\}$ of C such that C_1, \dots, C_m are closed and convex,

$$\text{diam}_{k_D} C_i < \alpha(C) + \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{dist}(C_i, \partial D) \geq R$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Next we choose n satisfying

$$L_1((\text{clco } C)_{R/2}) \frac{2(m - 1)}{n} \sup_{x \in D} \|x\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3},$$

where $L_1((\text{clco } C)_{R/2}) = L_1$ is the constant in (4) with C replaced by $(\text{clco } C)_{R/2}$. Now consider the family of sets

$$\left(\frac{k_1}{n} C_1 + \frac{k_2}{n} C_2 + \dots + \frac{k_m}{n} C_m \right)_{\varepsilon/3L_1},$$

where k_1, \dots, k_m are nonnegative integers and $k_1 + \dots + k_m = n$. It is easy to observe that this family is a covering of $\text{clco } C$ and that the k_D -diameter of each set of this covering is less than $\alpha(C) + \varepsilon$. Hence $\alpha(\text{clco } C) = \alpha(C)$.

(c) Let ε be a positive number. For this ε there exist points $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ in C_1 such that the k_D -balls A_1, \dots, A_m centered at $a_i \in C_1$ (respectively) with k_D -radii equal to ε form a covering of C_1 . Let B_1, \dots, B_n be a covering of C_2 with $\text{diam}_{k_D} B_j < \alpha(C_2) + \varepsilon$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Then

$$(1-t)C_1 + tC_2 \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^m \bigcup_{j=1}^n [(1-t)A_i + tB_j].$$

Applying (3) and Corollary 1 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{diam}_{k_D}[(1-t)A_i + tB_j] \\ &= \sup\{k_D((1-t)a' + tb', (1-t)a'' + tb'') : a', a'' \in A_i; b', b'' \in B_j\} \\ &\leq \sup\{k_D((1-t)a' + tb', (1-t)a_i + tb') \\ &\quad + k_D((1-t)a_i + tb', (1-t)a_i + tb'') \\ &\quad + k_D((1-t)a_i + tb'', (1-t)a'' + tb'') : a', a'' \in A_i; b', b'' \in B_j\} \\ &\leq \sup\{k_D(a', a_i) + Kk_D(b', b'') + k_D(a_i, a'') : a', a'' \in A_i; b', b'' \in B_j\} \\ &\leq (2+K)\varepsilon + K\alpha(C_2). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\alpha((1-t)C_1 + tC_2) \leq K\alpha(C_2).$$

3. MINIMAL DISPLACEMENT

We say that a finite family \mathcal{E} of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D is complete if $C_1 \cap C_2 \in \mathcal{E}$ whenever $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{E}$ and $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \emptyset$ [11]. Every finite family of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D is a subfamily of a complete family. The symbol $|\mathcal{E}|$ will denote the union of all elements of \mathcal{E} .

Next we recall a few known results about unions of convex sets, which we reformulate for our needs.

Proposition 1 [11, 35]. *Let \mathcal{E} be a complete family of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D . Then there exists a compact finite dimensional map $\sigma: |\mathcal{E}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{E}|$ such that $\sigma(C) \subset C$ for every $C \in \mathcal{E}$.*

Let \mathcal{E} be a finite family of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and let $s > \alpha(|\mathcal{E}|)$. Then there exists a finite complete family \mathcal{E}' such that

- (I) $|\mathcal{E}| = |\mathcal{E}'|$,
- (II) $\text{diam}_{k_D}(C') \leq s$ for each $c' \in \mathcal{E}'$,
- (III) every $C' \in \mathcal{E}'$ is nonempty, closed, convex, and lies strictly inside D (see (5)).

The above facts allow us to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 2. *Let C be a finite union of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and let $s > \alpha(C)$. Then there exists a finite dimensional map $\sigma: C \rightarrow C$ such that*

- (I') $k_D(x, \sigma(x)) \leq s$, each $x \in C$,
- (II') σ and the identity map are homotopic via the map $H: C \times [0, 1] \rightarrow C$ defined by $H(x, t) = (1-t)\sigma(x) + tx$.

It is known that for every finite union C of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and every continuous $g: C \rightarrow C$, the Lefschetz number $\lambda(g)$ (with respect to the singular homology over the rationals) is well defined (see [9, 11] for details).

Lemma 2. *Let \mathcal{E} be a complete family of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and let $g: |\mathcal{E}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{E}|$ be continuous with $\lambda(g) \neq 0$. Then $g(C) \cap C \neq \emptyset$ for at least one $C \in \mathcal{E}$.*

Proof. See [11].

Lemma 2 also yields the following fact.

Lemma 3. *Let C be a finite union of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and let $g: C \rightarrow C$ be continuous with $\lambda(g) \neq 0$. Then*

$$\inf_{x \in C} k_D(x, g(x)) \leq \alpha(C).$$

Now we are prepared to prove our first result.

Theorem 2. *Let C be a finite union of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and let $f: D \rightarrow D$ be holomorphic. If C is f -invariant and $\lambda(f|_C) \neq 0$, then*

$$\inf_{i \in C} \|x - f(x)\| = 0.$$

Proof. Let $\sigma: C \rightarrow C$ be as in Proposition 2. For $0 \leq t < 1$ we define $f_t: C \rightarrow C$ by

$$f_t(x) = (1-t)\sigma(f(x)) + tf(x).$$

By Lemma 1, f_t is an α -contraction with constant K given in (6), where $R = \text{dist}(C, \partial D)$. Next we define a sequence of subsets $\{C_n\}$ of C by setting

$$C_0 = C, \quad \text{and} \quad C_{n+1} = C_n \cap \text{clco}(f_t(C_n)).$$

Each C_n is a finite union of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D , and by (7)

$$\alpha(C_n) \leq K\alpha(C_{n-1})$$

for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. It is obvious that $f_t(C_n) \subset C_n$. Let $f_{t,n}$ denote the restriction of f_t to C_n . By Proposition 2, f_t and f are homotopic, and therefore the equalities

$$f_{t,n} = h \circ i, \quad f_{t,n-1} = i \circ h$$

where $i: C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1}$ is an inclusion and $h: C_{n-1} \rightarrow C_n$ is the map induced by f_t , yield

$$\lambda(f_{t,n}) = \lambda(f_{t,n-1}) \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

and

$$\lambda(f_{t,n}) = \lambda(f|_C) \neq 0 \quad \text{for } n = 0, 1, \dots$$

Hence by Lemma 3, we obtain

$$\inf_{x \in C} k_D(x, f_t(x)) = 0.$$

Now we are ready to achieve our aim. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{x \in C} k_D(x, f(x)) &\leq \inf_{x \in C} [k_D(x, f_i(x)) + k_D(f_i(x), f(x))] \\ &\leq \inf_{x \in C} [k_D(x, f_i(x)) + L_1(\text{clco } C)(1-t)\|\sigma(f(x)) - f(x)\|] \\ &\leq L_1(\text{clco } C)(1-t)(\text{diam}(C)) \end{aligned}$$

for all $t \in [0, 1)$ ($L_1(\text{clco } C)$ is defined in (4)). Hence

$$0 = \inf_{x \in C} k_D(x, f(x)) \geq \frac{L_1(\text{clco } C)}{L_2(\text{clco } C)} \inf_{x \in C} \|x - f(x)\| \geq 0$$

($L_2(\text{clco } C)$ is also defined in (4)), and the result follows.

As consequences of Theorem 2 we obtain the following two new results for holomorphic mappings.

Theorem 3. *Let C be a finite union of nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D . If C is contractible, $f: D \rightarrow D$ is holomorphic, and C is f -invariant, then*

$$\inf_{x \in C} \|x - f(x)\| = 0.$$

Proof. By the contractibility of C , $\lambda(f|_C) = 1$, and we may apply Theorem 2.

Theorem 4. *If C_1, \dots, C_m are nonempty closed convex sets lying strictly inside D that satisfy condition (2), i.e., $C_i \cap C_j \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow |i - j| \leq 1$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq m$, then for every holomorphic $f: D \rightarrow D$ such that $C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i$ is f -invariant, we have $\inf_{x \in C} \|x - f(x)\| = 0$.*

Proof. C is contractible [6].

4. THE CASE $D = B^n$

Let H be a complex Hilbert space with scalar product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and norm $\|\cdot\|_1$, and let B be the open unit ball of H . By B^n we denote the Cartesian product of n open unit balls. B^n is, of course, the open unit ball in H^n with the maximum norm $\|\cdot\|_n$. It is well known that in $B = B^1$ the Kobayashi distance is defined by

$$k_B(x, y) = \arctan[(1 - \sigma(x, y))^{1/2}],$$

where

$$\sigma(x, y) = (1 - \|x\|_1^2)(1 - \|y\|_1^2) / |1 - \langle x, y \rangle|^2$$

[10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 43]. The Kobayashi distance on B^n can be inductively defined by

$$k_{B^n}((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = \max\{k_B(x_1, y_1), k_{B^{n-1}}(x_2, y_2)\}$$

for $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in B \times B^{n-1} = B^n$. This distance coincides with the Carathéodory distance on B^n . (note that the Carathéodory distance and the Kobayashi distance are also equivalent on any open convex norm-bounded subset of C^n [34].)

Now we recall a few known properties of the Kobayashi distance k_{B^n} . The space (B, k_B) has Opial's property [15, 17, 36], i.e., for every k_B -bounded weakly convergent sequence $\{x_j\}$ in B with $x = w\text{-}\lim_j x_j$ and for every $y \in B$ different from x the following inequality is valid:

$$\liminf_j k_B(x, x_j) < \liminf_j k_B(y, x_j).$$

This implies that every sequence $\{x_j\}$ is a nonempty closed convex k_{B^n} -bounded subset C of B^n with $\text{diam}_{k_{B^n}}(C) > 0$ contains a subsequence $\{x_{j_i}\}$ for which there exist two points $x, y \in C$ such that $\lim_i k_{B^n}(x, x_{j_i})$ and $\lim_i k_{B^n}(y, x_{j_i})$ exist and are different. Since every ball in (B, k_B) is uniformly convex with respect to linear convexity [26], we can apply the method of proof of the Belluce-Kirk-Steiner Theorem [3] to (B^n, k_{B^n}) and obtain that (B^n, k_{B^n}) has k_{B^n} -normal structure ([4, 13]; for a generalization see [28]), i.e., every nonempty closed convex k_{B^n} -bounded subset C of B^n with $\text{diam}_{k_{B^n}}(C) > 0$ has a point $c \in C$ such that $\sup_{x \in C} k_{B^n}(x, c) < \text{diam}_{k_{B^n}}(C)$. This implies that each k_{B^n} -nonexpansive self-mapping f defined on a closed convex k_{B^n} -bounded subset C of B^n has a fixed point [25, 26, 29]. (For other properties of holomorphic and k_{B^n} -nonexpansive mappings in B^n see [10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24–27, 30, 38–41, 43, 44].) We now use Theorem 3 to extend this last result to nonconvex domains:

Theorem 5. *Let C be a finite union of nonempty, closed, convex, and k_B -bounded subsets of B . If C is contractible, $f: B \rightarrow B$ is holomorphic, and C is f -invariant, then f has a fixed point in C .*

Proof. By Theorem 3 there exists a sequence $\{x_j\}$ in C such that

$$\lim_j k_B(x_j, f(x_j)) = 0.$$

Without loss of generality we may assume that $\{x_j\}$ converges weakly to $x \in C$. Opial's property now implies that $f(x) = x$.

Theorem 6. *If C_1, \dots, C_m are nonempty, closed, convex, and k_{B^n} -bounded subsets of B^n which satisfy (2), i.e., $C_i \cap C_j \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow |i - j| \leq 1$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq m$, then every holomorphic $f: B^n \rightarrow B^n$ such that $C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i$ is f -invariant has a fixed point in C .*

Proof. For $m = 1$ see [25, 26, 29]. Applying mathematical induction (with respect to m), let $C = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m+1} C_i$ satisfy condition (2), and assume that $f: B^n \rightarrow B^n$ is holomorphic and C is f -invariant. Using arguments based on Zorn's Lemma we can find a minimal (with respect to inclusion) connected f -invariant set $E = \bigcup_{i=m_1}^{m_2} E_i$, where each E_i is a nonempty weakly compact separable convex subset of C_i ($m_1 \leq i \leq m_2$), and the number of the sets E_i cannot be reduced. By the inductive hypothesis E is a singleton as long as $m_2 - m_1 + 1 \leq m$. So we assume that f is fixed point free and that $E = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m+1} E_i$. By Theorem 4 there is a sequence $\{x_j\}$ in E such that $\lim_j k_{B^n}(x_j, f(x_j)) = 0$. Without loss of generality (taking a subsequence if necessary) we can assume that all the x_j are in one E_{i_0} . Hence there exist y and z in E_{i_0} such that

$$(8) \quad \lim_j k_{B^n}(y, x_j) < \lim_j k_{B^n}(z, x_j).$$

Recall that the asymptotic center of $\{x_j\}$ with respect to E [1, 8, 13] is

$$\text{AC}(E, \{x_j\}) = \{x \in E : r(x, \{x_j\}) = r(E, \{x_j\})\},$$

where

$$r(x, \{x_j\}) = \limsup_j k_{B^n}(x, x_j),$$

and

$$r(E, \{x_j\}) = \inf_{x \in E} r(x, \{x_j\}).$$

It is easy to observe that for each i , $E_i \cap \text{AC}(E, \{x_j\})$ is either empty or weakly compact and convex. Next by (8) we get $E_{i_0} \neq E_{i_0} \cap \text{AC}(E, \{x_j\})$, and therefore $\text{AC}(E, \{x_j\}) \neq E$. Since $\text{AC}(E, \{x_j\})$ is nonempty and f -invariant, it must have at least two connected components. Now for $t \geq r(E, \{x_j\}) = t_1$ we define $A(t)$ by

$$A(t) = \{x \in E : r(x, \{x_j\}) \leq t\}.$$

The same reasons as before yield the following properties of the sets $A(t)$ for $t \geq t_1$:

- (1) $A(t_1) = \text{AC}(E, \{x_j\}) \neq E$,
- (2) For $t_2 = \min\{t \geq t_1 : A(t) = E\}$ we have $A(t_2) = E$ and $A(t) \neq E$ for $t_1 \leq t < t_2$,
- (3) If there exists x such that $x \in E_i \cap A(t)$ with $t_1 \leq t < t_2$, then $E_i \subset \text{cl} \bigcup_{t_1 \leq t < t_2} A(t)$. Therefore by (8) $E_{i_0} \subset \text{cl} \bigcup_{t_1 \leq t < t_2} A(t)$,
- (4) $f(A(t)) \subset A(t)$ for all $t \geq t_1$,
- (5) There exist $t_1 \leq t_3 < t_2$ and $\bar{m} \geq 2$ such that for every $t_3 \leq t < t_2$ $A(t)$ consists of exactly \bar{m} components $A_1(t), \dots, A_{\bar{m}}(t)$,
- (6) $\{A_1(t), \dots, A_{\bar{m}}(t)\}_{t_3 \leq t < t_2}$ can be partitioned into f -cycles; i.e., $f(A_1(t)) \subset A_2(t), \dots, f(A_{m_1-1}(t)) \subset A_{m_1}(t), f(A_{m_1}(t)) \subset A_1(t), f(A_{m_1+1}(t)) \subset A_{m_1+2}(t), \dots$. (We can assume such an order; if not, we just renumber our sets.)
- (7) We can assume, for example, that the point $y \in E_{i_0}$ from (8) is an element of $A_1(t)$ for $t_3 \leq t < t_2$.

By (iii) and (vii) the whole sequence $\{x_j\}$ lies in $E_{i_0} \cap \text{cl}(\bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_1(t)) = E_{i_0}$. Hence we can find a sequence $\{y_j\}$ in $\bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_1(t)$ satisfying

$$\lim_j k_{B^n}(y_j, f(y_j)) = 0.$$

But then we see that the k_{B^n} -distance between any two sets from the mutually disjoint connected set $\bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_1(t), \bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_2(t), \dots, \bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_{m_1}(t)$ equals 0. Condition (2) now implies that $m_1 = 2$. Therefore we have

$$f\left(\bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_1(t)\right) \subset \bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_2(t),$$

$$f\left(\bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_2(t)\right) \subset \bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_1(t),$$

and

$$\tilde{E} = \left(\text{cl} \bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_1(t)\right) \cap \left(\text{cl} \bigcup_{t_3 \leq t < t_2} A_2(t)\right)$$

is a nonempty weakly compact convex f -invariant set. Hence f has a fixed point in \tilde{E} . This contradicts the assumption that f is fixed point free. Therefore f does have a fixed point and the proof is complete.

Since the proofs of Theorems 2–6 use only metric and topological properties of holomorphic mappings, the above theorems are, in fact, true for all k_D -(k_{B^n} -) nonexpansive self-mappings of C .

5. NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS

We begin this section with the definition of normal structure with respect to a topology τ . Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a Banach space, τ a Hausdorff topology on X , and C a nonempty convex subset of X . C is said to have normal structure with respect to the topology τ (τ -NS) [28] if every nonempty τ -compact (i.e., compact in the topology τ) convex norm-bounded subset C_1 of C which contains more than one point has a nondiametral point, i.e., a point $c \in C_1$ for which $\sup_{x \in C_1} \|c - x\| < \text{diam } C_1$. The following result was proved in [28] (see also [13, 33, 37]).

Theorem 7 [28]. *Let C be a nonempty convex subset of a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ with a Hausdorff topology τ . If $\text{diam } C > 0$, C has τ -NS and the intersections of C with closed balls are τ -closed, then every norm-bounded sequence $\{x_j\}$ contains a subsequence $\{x_{j_i}\}$ for which there exist points $x, y \in C$ such that*

$$\lim_i \|x - x_{j_i}\| \neq \lim_i \|y - x_{j_i}\|.$$

Now the method of proof of Theorem 6 (we replace Theorem 4 by the theorem of Furi and Martelli [11]) also leads to the following result.

Theorem 8. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a Banach space with a Hausdorff topology τ , and let C_1, \dots, C_m be m nonempty, τ -compact, convex and norm-bounded subsets of X with τ -NS. Assume that the asymptotic radius function $r(\cdot, \{x_j\}): C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is τ -l.s.c. (i.e., lower semicontinuous with respect to the topology τ). If C_1, \dots, C_m satisfy condition (2), then C has the fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings (FFP).*

Remark. It is sufficient to assume in Theorem 8 that every sequence $\{x_j\}$ contains a subsequence for which the asymptotic radius function is τ -l.s.c. (see [20, 28]). For examples of topologies τ satisfying the hypothesis of Theorem 8 see [28]. For results related to Theorem 8 see [16, 23, 42, 45, 46].

We now prove a result on the structure of the fixed point set $\text{Fix } f = \{x \in X : f(x) = x\}$ of a nonexpansive self-mapping $f: C \rightarrow C$.

Theorem 9. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a strictly convex Banach space, and let C_1, \dots, C_m be m nonempty weakly compact convex subsets of X with normal structure (with respect to the weak topology). If C_1, \dots, C_m satisfy condition (2), and $f: C = \bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i \rightarrow C$ is nonexpansive, then $\text{Fix } f$ is of the following form: $E = \bigcup_{i=m_1}^{m_2} E_i$, where each $E_i \subset C_i$ is nonempty, weakly compact, and convex, and E is connected (i.e., $E_i \cap E_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$ for $m_1 \leq i \leq m_2 - 1$).*

Proof. Consider the intrinsic metric $\rho: C \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ defined by

$$\rho(x, y) = \inf\{d : d \text{ is the length of a broken line in } C \text{ joining } x \text{ with } y\}.$$

Then a norm-nonexpansive $f: C \rightarrow C$ is also ρ -nonexpansive. The strict convexity of X implies that for every pair $x, y \in C$ there exists exactly one broken line realizing the ρ -distance between x and y . If $x, y \in \text{Fix } f$, then this line is f -invariant and therefore it consists of fixed points of f . Our theorem is a simple consequence of this fact.

Theorem 9 is a generalization of the well-known theorem for convex subsets of strictly convex Banach spaces [5].

We conclude with a common fixed point theorem which is a consequence of Theorem 9.

Theorem 10. *If X and C are as in Theorem 9, and $\{f_\beta\}$ is a family of commuting nonexpansive self-mappings of C , then $\bigcap_\beta \text{Fix } f_\beta \neq \emptyset$.*

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