

ON SOME TOPOLOGICAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM MAPS OF CONTRACTIVE TYPE

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ABSTRACT. Characterizations of sequentially complete and of countably compact subsets of a uniform space are obtained. Applications to fixed point theory and coincidence theory are given.

0. Introduction. In 1969, the second author proved in [6] a fixed point theorem for a class $\mathcal{Q}(X)$ of self-maps on a complete metric space (X, d) . This result generalizes the Banach contraction mapping theorem [9], a result of F. E. Browder [3], [8], and a result of M. Edelstein [5], [9]; by using a theorem in [7], [9], one can prove that it also generalizes a result of D. W. Boyd and J. S. W. Wong [2], [9]. Later in [9], [10] the above result was further generalized to self-maps on a complete Hausdorff uniform space.

In 1973, Dugundji introduced in [4] a notion of positive definiteness. It turns out that for a self-map f on a metric space (X, d) , $f \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$ if and only if the map P on $X \times X$ defined by $P(x, y) = d(x, T(x)) + d(y, T(y))$, $x, y \in X$, is positive definite mod $\Delta(X)$, where $\Delta(X)$ is the diagonal of $X \times X$ [4]. Dugundji's notion of positive definiteness is useful since it can be used to characterize completeness and compactness of subsets of a metric space [4]. The notion of positive definiteness was soon generalized to uniform spaces in [10]. Since there are various equivalent notions of completeness and of compactness in metric spaces, it is interesting to determine if any of these equivalent notions can be characterized by the notion of positive definiteness in uniform spaces. The main purpose of this paper is to continue the effort made earlier in [10].

1. Main result. Let (X, \mathcal{Q}) be a uniform space, A a subset of X and P a nonnegative real-valued function on X . For any U in \mathcal{Q} , let

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$$\delta(U) = \inf P(X - U[A]) \quad (\inf \emptyset = \infty).$$

δ is called the modulus function induced by P and A . P is positive definite mod A if $\delta(U) > 0$ for all U in \mathcal{U} .

THEOREM 1. *Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a Hausdorff uniform space. Then (X, \mathcal{U}) is sequentially complete if and only if for any lower semicontinuous function V of X into $[0, \infty)$, $V(x) = 0$ for some x in X whenever $\inf V(X) = 0$ and the function P_V on $X \times X$ defined by $P_V(x, y) = V(x) + V(y)$, $x, y \in X$, is positive definite mod $\Delta(X)$.*

PROOF. The “only if” part follows from the proof of Theorem 3 in [10], with “complete” being replaced by “sequentially complete”. For the “if” part, let $\{F_n\}$ be a decreasing sequence of nonempty closed sets in X which contains small sets. It suffices to show that $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty F_n \neq \emptyset$. We may assume without loss of generality that all F_n 's are distinct. Note that there exists a saturated family \mathcal{D} of pseudometrics on X such that \mathcal{D} induces \mathcal{U} and $d \leq 1$ for all $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Let V be the function on X defined by

$$V(x) = \sup\{d(x, F_n)/n : d \in \mathcal{D}, n \geq 1\},$$

for all x in X . Then V is a lower semicontinuous function of X into $[0, 1]$. We claim that $\inf V(X) = 0$. Indeed, for $\epsilon > 0$, choose a positive integer N such that $1/N < \epsilon$. Pick any $x_0 \in F_N$, then $x_0 \in F_n$ for $n = 1, \dots, N$ so that $d(x_0, F_n) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Now for $n > N$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$, $d(x_0, F_n)/n \leq 1/n < 1/N < \epsilon$. Thus $V(x_0) = \sup\{d(x_0, F_n)/n : d \in \mathcal{D}, n \geq 1\} < \epsilon$. It follows that $\inf V(X) = 0$. Next we claim that P_V is positive definite mod $\Delta(X)$. Given $\epsilon > 0$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$, we show that there exists $\delta(\epsilon, d) > 0$ such that $d(x, y) \geq \epsilon$ implies $P(x, y) \geq \delta(\epsilon, d)$. Indeed, given $\epsilon > 0$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$, since $\{F_n\}$ contains small sets, there exists a positive integer N such that the d -diameter $d(F_N)$ of F_N is less than $\epsilon/3$. Choose $\delta(\epsilon, d) = \epsilon/3N$. Then for any $x, y \in X$ with $d(x, y) \geq \epsilon$, we must have either $d(x, F_N) \geq \epsilon/3$ or $d(y, F_N) \geq \epsilon/3$, so that $P(x, y) \geq \delta(\epsilon, d)$. Hence P is positive definite mod $\Delta(X)$. By hypothesis, $V(x) = 0$ for some $x \in X$. Thus $d(x, F_n) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Since \mathcal{D} is saturated, $x \in \text{cl } F_n = F_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Hence $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty F_n \neq \emptyset$.

THEOREM 2. *Let (X, \mathcal{U}) be a uniform space and A a closed subset of X . Then A is countably compact if and only if for every lower semicontinuous function V of X into $[0, \infty)$ with $\inf V(A) = 0$, $V(x) = 0$ for some $x \in A$.*

PROOF. For the “if” part, let $\{A_n\}$ be a sequence of nonempty closed subsets of A with the finite intersection property. We shall show that $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty A_n \neq \emptyset$. Suppose to the contrary that $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty A_n = \emptyset$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\{A_n\}$ is strictly decreasing. Define $G_n = X - A_n$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Then $\{G_n\}$ is a strictly increasing sequence of open sets in X such that $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty G_n = X$. For each $x \in X$, define

$$V(x) = \sup\{\chi_{G_n}(x)/n: n \geq 1\},$$

where χ_{G_n} is the characteristic function of G_n in X . Then V is a lower semicontinuous function from X into $[0, \infty)$. Since $\cup_{n=1}^\infty G_n = X$, $V(x) > 0$ for all $x \in X$. On the other hand, for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, there exists x_n in A_n such that $x_n \notin A_{n+1}$, and hence $V(x_n) = 1/(n + 1)$. It follows that $\inf V(A) = 0$. By hypothesis, $V(x) = 0$ for some $x \in A$. This is a contradiction. Therefore $\cap_{n=1}^\infty A_n \neq \emptyset$.

For the "only if" part, let V be a lower semicontinuous function from X into $[0, \infty)$ such that $\inf V(A) = 0$. Since A is countably compact and the restriction of V to A is also lower semicontinuous, there exists an x in A such that $V(x) = \min V(A)$, (see [1, Appendix] for a proof of this). Since $\inf V(A) = 0$, we must have $V(x) = 0$.

COROLLARY. *Let (X, \mathfrak{U}) be a uniform space and let A be a closed subset of X . Suppose that for every lower semicontinuous function V of X into $[0, \infty)$ such that V is positive definite mod A and $\inf V(A) = 0$, $V(x) = 0$ for some $x \in A$. Then A is countably compact.*

The above corollary generalizes Theorem 5 in [10], since it has weaker hypotheses and a stronger conclusion. By using Tietze's extension theorem, Dugundji obtained the above corollary for the case where (X, \mathfrak{U}) is metrizable. It is now seen that the use of Tietze's extension theorem is not necessary. In view of the fact that the above corollary is a special case of the above theorem, the involving of positive definiteness in the above corollary does not seem natural. A probably more interesting problem is the converse of the above corollary. It is known that the converse of the above corollary is true if A is compact [10]. This is due to the fact that for any open neighborhood G of A , $U[A] \subset G$ for some $U \in \mathfrak{U}$.

2. Applications.

THEOREM 3. *Let (X, \mathfrak{U}) be a sequentially complete Hausdorff uniform space, \mathfrak{D} a family of pseudometrics on X which induces \mathfrak{U} and T a continuous self-map on X . For each $d \in \mathfrak{D}$, define*

$$V_d(x) = d(x, T(x)), \quad x \in X.$$

Suppose that

(a) *there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X such that $\{\sup\{V_d(x_n): d \in \mathfrak{D}\}\}$ converges to 0,*

(b) *for any $d \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta(\epsilon, d) > 0$ such that for any $x, y \in X$, $V_d(x) + V_d(y) < \delta(\epsilon, d)$ implies $d(x, y) < \epsilon$.*

Then T has a unique fixed point.

PROOF. Define V on X by

$$V(x) = \sup\{\min\{V_d(x), 1\}: d \in \mathfrak{D}\}, \quad x \in X.$$

Then V is a lower semicontinuous function from X into $[0, \infty)$ such that $\inf V(x) = 0$. For any $x, y \in X$, define $P_V(x, y) = V(x) + V(y)$. Then P_V is positive definite mod $\Delta(X)$. By Theorem 1, $V(x) = 0$ for some $x \in X$. Thus $V_d(x) = 0$ for all $d \in \mathfrak{D}$. Since (X, \mathfrak{U}) is Hausdorff, $x = T(x)$. Next let x, y be fixed points of T . By (b), $d(x, y) < \epsilon$ for all $d \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Since (X, \mathfrak{U}) is Hausdorff, $x = y$.

Now let (X, \mathfrak{U}) be a uniform space whose uniformity \mathfrak{U} is induced by a family $\{d_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ of pseudometrics for X , and let 2^X be the family of all nonempty compact subsets of X . For each $\lambda \in \Gamma$, let D_λ be the pseudometric for 2^X defined by

$$D_\lambda(A, B) = \max\{\max\{d_\lambda(a, B) : a \in A\}, \max\{d_\lambda(b, A) : b \in B\}\},$$

$$A, B \in 2^X.$$

Equip 2^X with the uniformity \mathfrak{V} induced by $\{D_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$.

THEOREM 4. *Let (X, \mathfrak{U}) be Hausdorff and sequentially complete and let $T: X \rightarrow 2^X$ be continuous. For each $\lambda \in \Gamma$, define*

$$V_\lambda(x) = d_\lambda(x, T(x)), \quad x \in X.$$

Suppose that

(a) *there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X such that $\{\sup\{V_\lambda(x_n) : \lambda \in \Gamma\}\}$ converges to 0,*

(b) *for each $\lambda \in \Gamma$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta(\epsilon, \lambda) > 0$ such that for any $x, y \in X$, $d_\lambda(x, T(x)) + d_\lambda(y, T(y)) < \delta(\epsilon, \lambda)$ implies $d_\lambda(x, y) < \epsilon$.*

Then there exists an $x \in X$ such that $x \in T(x)$.

The above theorem generalizes Theorem 3 and its proof is left for the reader.

Sometimes a fixed point theorem corresponds to a coincidence theorem. Many of the coincidence results in [4] can be generalized to the present setting. We shall prove one and leave the rest (including statements and their proofs) to the interested reader.

THEOREM 5. *Let (X, \mathfrak{U}) be a sequentially complete Hausdorff uniform space whose uniformity \mathfrak{U} is induced by a family \mathfrak{D} of pseudometrics for X and let (Y, \mathfrak{V}) be a Hausdorff uniform space. Let S, T be continuous maps from X into Y . Then $S \cap T \neq \emptyset$ (S and T are considered as subsets of $X \times Y$) if and only if there exists a lower semicontinuous function V of $X \times Y$ into $[0, \infty)$ such that $V^{-1}(0) \subset S$, $\inf\{V(x, T(x)) : x \in X\} = 0$ and for any $d \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta(\epsilon, d) > 0$ such that for any $x, y \in X$, $V(x, T(x)) + V(y, T(y)) < \delta(\epsilon, d)$ implies $d(x, y) < \epsilon$. Moreover, when such V exists, and if $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in X such that $\{V(x_n, T(x_n))\}$ converges to 0, then $\{x_n\}$ converges to a point $x_0 \in X$ with $(x_0, T(x_0)) \in T \cap S$.*

PROOF. For the “if” part, let W be the function on X defined by

$$W(x) = V(x, T(x)), \quad x \in X.$$

Then W is a lower semicontinuous function of X into $[0, \infty)$ such that $\inf W(X) = 0$ and the function P_W defined by

$$P_W(x, y) = W(x) + W(y), \quad x, y \in X,$$

is positive definite mod $\Delta(X)$. By Theorem 1, $W(x_0) = 0$ for some $x_0 \in X$. Thus $(x_0, T(x_0)) \in V^{-1}(0)$ and hence $(x_0, T(x_0)) \in S \cap T$ as $V^{-1}(0) \subset S$. Now suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in X such that $\{V(x_n, T(x_n))\}$ converges to 0. Then by the positive definiteness of P_W , $\{d(x_n, x_0)\}$ converges to 0 for all $d \in \mathfrak{D}$. Therefore $\{x_n\}$ converges to x_0 .

For the "only if" part, let $(x_0, T(x_0)) \in S$. Let \mathfrak{E} be any family of pseudometrics for Y which induces \mathfrak{V} . For each $d_1 \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $d_2 \in \mathfrak{E}$, define $V_{d_1, d_2}: X \times Y \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$V_{d_1, d_2}(x, y) = d_1(x, x_0) + d_2(y, Sx_0), \quad (x, y) \in X \times Y.$$

Then V_{d_1, d_2} is continuous on $X \times Y$ and $V_{d_1, d_2}(x_0, Sx_0) = 0$. Define $V: X \times Y \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$V(x, y) = \sup\{V_{d_1, d_2}(x, y) \wedge 1 : d_1 \in \mathfrak{D}, d_2 \in \mathfrak{E}\}, \quad (x, y) \in X \times Y.$$

Then V is a lower semicontinuous function of $X \times Y$ into $[0, 1]$ such that $V^{-1}(0) = \{(x_0, Sx_0)\}$. Thus $V^{-1}(0) \subset S$ and $\inf\{V(x, T(x)) : x \in X\} = 0$. Finally, for any $d \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $1 > \epsilon > 0$, choose $\delta(\epsilon, d) = \epsilon$; then for any $x, y \in X$ with $d(x, y) > \epsilon$, we have

$$V(x, T(x)) + V(y, T(y)) \geq d(x, x_0) \wedge 1 + d(y, x_0) \wedge 1 \geq d(x, y) \wedge 1 \geq \epsilon.$$

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