FIXED POINTS AND THEIR APPROXIMATIONS FOR ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS IN LOCALLY CONVEX SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We construct an example that the class of asymptotically nonexpansive mappings include properly the class of nonexpansive mappings in locally convex spaces, prove a theorem on the existence of fixed points, and the convergence of the sequence of iterates to a fixed point for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in locally convex spaces.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Fixed points, asymptotically nonexpansive, uniformly asymptotically regular maps.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Some results concerning fixed point theorems for nonexpansive mappings on locally convex spaces have been obtained by Taylor [5], Su and Sehgal [6], Tarafdar [4] and others. Su and Sehgal [6] have extended a theorem of Taylor [5] for nonexpansive self-mapping of a compact star-shaped subset K of a locally convex space X, to nonexpansive non-self mapping T of K into X with T(∂K) ⊂ K, where ∂K denotes the boundary of K. In 1972, Goebel and Kirk [2] have introduced the notion of asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in Banach spaces and they have proved fixed point theorems for such mappings in uniformly convex Banach spaces.

The author [7] has introduced in 1988 the notion of asymptotically nonexpansive mappings (see Def. 1.1 (iii)) and uniformly asymptotically regular mappings (see Def. 1.1 (iv)) in locally convex spaces X and showed in [7] that if K is a weakly compact star-shaped subset of X and T: K → K is asymptotically nonexpansive, uniformly asymptotically regular and I - T is demiclosed, then T has a fixed point in K, where I denotes the identity map. In the second section of this paper, we prove that the
condition $T: K \to K$ in [7] may be weakened to $T: K \to X$ with $T^n(\partial K) \subset K$ for every positive integer $n$.

In the third section, we prove the convergence of the sequence of iterates to a fixed point for asymptotically regular, asymptotically nonexpansive self-mapping in a locally convex space. This result extends those of Theorem 3.3 of Taylor [5] for asymptotically regular, nonexpansive self-mappings.

Here and later, let $X$ denote a locally convex Hausdorff linear topological space with a family $(p_\alpha)_{\alpha \in J}$ of seminorms which defines the topology on $X$, where $J$ is any index set.

We recall the following definition.

**DEFINITION 1.1.** Let $K$ be a nonempty subset of $X$. If $T$ maps $K$ into $X$, we say that

i) $T$ is contractive (i.e., $p_\alpha$-contractive) [6] if

$$p_\alpha(Tx - Ty) < p_\alpha(x - y) \quad \text{if } p_\alpha(x - y) \neq 0$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } p_\alpha(x - y) = 0$$

for each $x, y \in K$ and for each $\alpha \in J$;

ii) $T$ is nonexpansive (i.e., $p_\alpha$-nonexpansive) [6] if

$$p_\alpha(Tx - Ty) \leq p_\alpha(x - y) \quad \text{for each } x, y \in K \text{ and for each } \alpha \in J;$$

iii) $T$ is asymptotically nonexpansive [7] if

$$p_\alpha(T^n x - T^n y) \leq k_n p_\alpha(x - y)$$

for each $x, y \in K$, for each $n$ and for each $\alpha \in J$, where $\{k_n\}$ is a sequence of real numbers such that $k_n \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$.

It is assumed that $k_n \geq 1$ and $k_n \geq k_{n+1}$ for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$;

iv) $T$ is uniformly asymptotically regular [7] if for each $\alpha$ in $J$ and $\eta > 0$, there exists a $N(\alpha, \eta)$ such that

$$p_\alpha(T^n x - T^{n+1} x) < \eta$$

for all $n \geq N(\alpha, \eta)$ and for all $x \in K$; and

v) $T$ is asymptotically regular on $K$ [4] if, for each $x \in K$ and $\alpha \in J$,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} p_\alpha(T^n x - T^{n+1} x) = 0.$$  

**DEFINITION 1.2.** A mapping $T$ from $K$ to $X$ is said to be demiclosed [5] if, for every net $(x_\beta)$ in $K$ such that $(x_\beta)$ weakly converges to $x$ in $K$ (i.e., $x_\beta \rightharpoonup x$) and $(Tx_\beta)$ converges to $y$ in $X$ (i.e., $Tx_\beta \to y$) we have $Tx = y$.

The following example shows that the class of asymptotically nonexpansive mappings is wider than the class of nonexpansive mappings in locally convex spaces.

**EXAMPLE 1.1.** Let $X =$ space(s), the space of all sequences of complex numbers whose topology is defined by the family of seminorms $p_n$ defined by
\[
P_n(x) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\xi_i| \quad \text{for} \quad x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots) \in X \quad \text{and} \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots
\]

Let \( K = \{ x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots) \in X : |\xi_1| \leq 1/2 \) and \( |\xi_j| \leq 1 \) for \( j = 2, \ldots \).

Define a map \( T \) from \( K \) to \( K \) by
\[
T_x = (0, 2\xi_1, A_2^2, \ldots, A_k^2, \ldots)
\]
for all \( x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_k, \ldots) \in K \), where \( \{ A_i \} \) is a sequence of real numbers in \((0,1)\) such that \( \prod_{i=2}^{\infty} A_i = 1/2 \).

Let \( a = (1/2, 0, \ldots) \), \( b = (0, \ldots) \in K \). Then we have
\[
P_2(Ta - Tb) > 1/2 = p_2(a - b)
\]
and hence \( T \) is not nonexpansive.

Now, let \( x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_k, \ldots), \quad y = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \ldots, \eta_k, \ldots) \in K \).

Then
\[
P_n(Tx - Ty) \leq 2 p_n(x - y) \quad \text{for} \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots
\]
and
\[
T_m(x) = (0, \ldots, 0, 2 A_1 \xi_1, \ldots, 2 A_k \xi_k, \ldots).
\]

Therefore
\[
P_n(T_m(x) - T_m(y)) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad m \geq n.
\]
If \( m < n \), then \( m = n - k \), where \( k > 0 \) and \( n > k \)
and therefore
\[
P_n(T_m(x) - T_m(y))
\]
\[
= \max \left[ 2 \sum_{i=2}^{m} A_i |\xi_i - \eta_i|, \sum_{i=2}^{m+1} A_i |\xi_i - \eta_i|, \ldots, \sum_{i=k}^{m+k-1} A_i |\xi_i - \eta_i| \right]
\]
\[
\leq \max \left[ 2 \sum_{i=2}^{m} A_i, \sum_{i=2}^{m+1} A_i, \sum_{i=3}^{m+2} A_i, \ldots, \sum_{i=k}^{m+k-1} A_i \right] p_k(x - y)
\]
\[
\leq 2 \sum_{i=2}^{m} A_i p_n(x - y) = k_m p_n(x - y),
\]
where \( k_m = 2 \sum_{i=2}^{m} A_i \rightarrow 1 \) as \( m \rightarrow \infty \).

Hence \( T \) is asymptotically nonexpansive. Also \( T \) is uniformly asymptotically regular on \( K \).

The following example due to the author in [7] shows that the uniform asymptotic regularity is stronger than asymptotic regularity.

**EXAMPLE 1.2.** Let \( X = l^p \), \( 1 < p < \infty \). Let \( K \) denote the unit ball in \( X \).

Define a map \( T : K \rightarrow K \) by
\[
T_x = (\xi_2, \xi_3, \ldots) \quad \text{for} \quad x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots) \in K.
\]

Then \( T \) is asymptotically regular but not uniformly asymptotically regular on \( K \). Also \( T \) is nonexpansive and hence \( T \) is asymptotically nonexpansive.

**DEFINITION 1.3.** A nonempty subset \( K \) of \( X \) is said to be star-shaped [1] provided that there is at least one element \( x \) in \( K \) such that if \( y \) is any element of \( K \) and \( t \in (0,1) \), then \( (1-t)x + ty \in K \). Such a point \( x \) is
called a star-center of $K$. Every convex set is a star-shaped set but the converse is not true.

**MAIN RESULTS**

2. **FIXED POINTS OF ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS**

For the proof of Theorem 2.1, we need the following lemma due to Su and Sehgal [6, Theorem 2].

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $K$ be a nonempty compact subset of $X$. Let $T$ be a contractive mapping of $K$ into $X$ such that $T(\partial K) \subseteq K$. Then $T$ has a unique fixed point in $K$.

Taylor [5] has proved a result on the existence of fixed points for nonexpansive self-mapping $T$ of a nonempty compact star-shaped subset $K$ of a locally convex space $X$. This result was extended by Su and Sehgal [6] to nonexpansive non-self mapping $T$ of $K$ into $X$ by assuming the condition that $T(\partial K) \subseteq K$. We extend the corresponding theorem for asymptotically nonexpansive, uniformly asymptotically regular mappings. The following theorem is new even in the case of Banach spaces.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $T$ be a mapping of $X$ into itself. Let $K$ be a nonempty compact star-shaped subset of $X$. Let $T$ be an asymptotically nonexpansive, uniformly asymptotically regular mapping of $K$ into $X$ such that $T^n(\partial K) \subseteq K$ for every $n = 1, 2, \ldots$. Then $T$ has a fixed point in $K$.

**Proof.** Let $y$ be a star center of $K$. Define a map $T_n$ from $K$ to $X$ by

$$T_n x = a_n T^n x + (1 - a_n) y \quad \text{for all } x \in K, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots,$$

where $a_n = (1 - (1/n))k_n$ and $\{k_n\}$ is as in Definition 1.1 (iii). Then each $T_n$ clearly maps $K$ into $X$.

If $x, z \in K$, then since $T$ is asymptotically nonexpansive, we have

$$p(T_n x - T_n z) = a_n p(T^n x - T^n z) \leq (1 - (1/n)) p(x - z).$$

Therefore $T_n$ is a contraction of $K$ into $X$ and hence a contractive mapping of $K$ into $X$.

Since $T^n(\partial K) \subseteq K$ and $K$ is star-shaped, $T_n(\partial K) \subseteq K$.

Therefore by Lemma 2.1, $T_n$ has a unique fixed point, say, $x_n$ in $K$.

Therefore, $x_n - T^n x_n = (1 - a_n)(y - T^n x_n) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, since $K$ is bounded and $a_n \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$. \hfill (2.1)

Since $T$ is uniformly asymptotically regular, it follows that

$$T^n x_n - T^{n+1} x_n \to 0 \quad \text{as } n \to \infty. \hfill (2.2)$$

From (2.1) and (2.2) we obtain

$$T^{n+1} x_n - x_n \to 0 \quad \text{as } n \to \infty. \hfill (2.3)$$

Now

$$p(T x_n - x_n) \leq p(T x_n - T^{n+1} x_n) + p(T^{n+1} x_n - x_n) \leq k_1 p(x_n - T^n x_n) + p(T^{n+1} x_n - x_n). \hfill (2.4)$$
Using (2.1) and (2.3) in (2.4) we get

\[ T_{n} - x_{n} \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty. \]  

(2.5)

Since \( K \) is compact and \( \{x_{n}\} \subset K \), there is a subnet \( \{x_{n_{\beta}}\} \) of the sequence \( \{x_{n}\} \) such that \( x_{n_{\beta}} \to x \in K \). 

Therefore \( (I - T)(x_{n_{\beta}}) = (I - T)x \) and by (2.5), \( (I - T)(x_{n_{\beta}}) \to 0 \). 

Since \( X \) is Hausdorff, it follows that \( (I - T)x = 0 \). Thus \( x \) is a fixed point of \( T \) in \( K \).

3. CONVERGENCE OF ITERATES OF ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPING

Taylor [5] has proved that the sequence of iterates converges to a fixed point for nonexpansive self-mapping in a locally convex space. This result is extended below to asymptotically nonexpansive self-mapping.

We use the following definition to prove our Theorem 3.2.

DEFINITION 3.1. A point \( x \) in a topological space \( X \) is called a cluster point [3] of a net \( S \) if and only if \( S \) is frequently in every neighbourhood of \( x \).

THEOREM 3.2. Let \( K \) be a nonempty closed bounded subset of \( X \). Let \( T \) be a continuous, asymptotically regular self-mapping of \( K \). Assume that \( I - T \) maps closed subsets of \( K \) into closed subsets of \( X \), where \( I \) denotes the identity mapping. Then, for each \( x \in K \), the sequence of iterates \( \{T^{n}x\} \) clusters at a fixed point of \( T \) and each such cluster point is fixed by \( T \). If, in addition, \( T \) is an asymptotically nonexpansive self-mapping of \( K \), then every sequence \( \{T^{n}x\} \) converges to a fixed point of \( T \).

PROOF. Let \( T \) be a continuous, asymptotically regular self-mapping of \( K \). Let \( x \in K \) and \( M \) denote the closure of \( \{T^{n}x\} \). Since \( T \) is asymptotically regular, it follows that

\[ T^{n}x - T^{n+1}x \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty. \]

Therefore \( 0 \) lies in the closure of \( (I - T)(M) \). Since \( M \) is closed and \( I - T \) maps closed subsets of \( K \) into closed subsets of \( X \), it follows that \( (I - T)(M) \) is closed. Therefore \( 0 \in (I - T)(M) \) and hence there is a point \( y \in M \) such that \( (I - T)(y) = 0 \).

Since \( y \in M \), either \( y \in \{T^{n}x\} \) or \( y \) is a cluster point of \( \{T^{n}x\} \).

If \( y = T^{m}x \) for some \( m \), then

\[ T^{n+m}(x) = T^{n}(T^{m}x) = T^{n}y = y \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \ldots. \]

Therefore \( T^{k}x = y \) if \( k > m \). Hence \( y \) is a cluster point of \( \{T^{n}x\} \).

Let \( z \) be any cluster point of \( \{T^{n}x\} \).

We know that a point \( b \) in a topological space \( X \) is a cluster point of a net \( S \) if and only if some subnet of \( S \) converges to \( b \) [3].

Therefore there is a subnet \( \{T^{n_{\beta}}x\} \) of \( \{T^{n}x\} \) such that \( T^{n_{\beta}}x \to z \).
Hence \((I - T)z = (I - T)\lim_{\beta} T^\beta x = \lim_{\beta} (I - T)(T^\beta x)\),

since \((I - T)\) is continuous.

= 0, since \(T\) is asymptotically regular on \(K\).

Thus \(z\) is a fixed point of \(T\).

Assume further that \(T\) is an asymptotically nonexpansive self-mapping of \(K\). We already know that \(y\) is a cluster point of \(\{T^n x\}\).

Therefore for each \(\alpha \in J\) and \(\delta > 0\), there exists an integer \(m\) such that

\[
p_\alpha(T^m x - y) < \delta. \tag{3.1}
\]

Since \(T\) is asymptotically nonexpansive, it follows that

\[
p_\alpha(T^n-m(T^m x) - T^n-m y) < k_{n-m} p_\alpha(T^m x - y) \text{ for } n > m.
\]

From (3.1) we obtain

\[
p_\alpha(T^n x - y) < k_{n-m} \delta.
\]

Therefore

\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} p_\alpha(T^n x - y) \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} k_{n-m} \delta \leq \delta.
\]

Hence

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} p_\alpha(T^n x - y) = 0.
\]

That is, the sequence \(\{T^n x\}\) converges to a fixed point of \(T\).

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