

# 映像组公共不动点的存在性与稳定性\*

邵永恒

(华南理工大学应用数学系, 1989年5月6日收到)

## 摘 要

本文建立乘积距离空间中集值与单值映像组的非线性压缩型公共不动点定理以及集值映像组公共不动点集的稳定性的定理。

**关键词** 距离空间 映像 不动点

Matkowski<sup>[1,2]</sup>推广 Banach 压缩映像原理,建立了乘积距离空间中单值映像组的不动点定理,为研究各类函数方程组解的存在唯一性提供了新的工具。Czerwik<sup>[3]</sup>、丁协平<sup>[4]</sup>改进和推广了[1, 2]的结果到集值映像组。但是,[1, 2, 3, 4]还是在一种线性型压缩的条件下建立映像组的不动点定理。

在本文中,我们在非线性型压缩条件下建立乘积距离空间中集值与单值映像组的公共不动点定理与集值映像组公共不动点集的稳定性的定理。

设 $(X, d)$ 是一距离空间, $CL(X)$ 表示 $X$ 的非空闭子集全体。对任 $A, B \in CL(X)$ ,定义

$$H(A, B) = \max\{\sup_{x \in A} D(x, B), \sup_{x \in B} D(x, A)\}.$$

称 $H(\cdot, \cdot)$ 为 $CL(X)$ 上的广义 Hausdorff 度量,这里, $D(x, C) = \inf_{c \in C} d(x, c)$ 表示 $x \in X$ 到

$C \in CL(X)$ 的距离。

以下设 $(X_i, d_i)$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ )是完备距离空间, $(H_i(\cdot, \cdot))$ 表示 $CL(X_i)$ 上的广义 Hausdorff 度量, $D_i(x_i, C_i)$ 表示 $x_i \in X_i$ 到 $C_i \in CL(X_i)$ 的距离( $i=1, \dots, n$ )。

令  $X = X_1 \times \dots \times X_n$ , 对任 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X$ , 定义

$$d(x, y) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i(x_i, y_i),$$

则 $(X, d)$ 也是一完备距离空间。

**引理1** 设 $A_i \in CL(X_i), x_i \in X_i, \lambda_i > 0 (i=1, \dots, n)$ 及 $t > 0$ 使得

\* 张石生推荐。

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, A_i) < t,$$

则存在  $a_i \in A_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i, a_i) < t.$$

证明 由  $D_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的定义容易证得.

定义1  $\Phi: (R_+)^5 \rightarrow R_+$  ( $R_+ = [0, \infty)$ ) 称为凹函数, 如果对任  $m$ , 任  $(t_1^{(i)}, \dots, t_s^{(i)}) \in$

$(R_+)^5 (i=1, \dots, m)$  及使得  $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i = 1$  的  $\lambda_i > 0 (i=1, \dots, m)$ , 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \Phi(t_1^{(i)}, \dots, t_s^{(i)}) \leq \Phi\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i t_1^{(i)}, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i t_s^{(i)}\right).$$

定理1 设  $S_i, T_i: X \rightarrow CL(X_i) (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 使得对任  $x_i, y_i \in X_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 有

$$H_i(S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n), T_i(y_1, \dots, y_n)) \leq \Phi\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_1(x_1, y_1), \dots, d_n(x_n, y_n)), D_i(x_i, S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), D_i(y_i, T_i(y_1, \dots, y_n)), D_i(y_i, S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), D_i(x_i, T_i(y_1, \dots, y_n))\right) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

这里,  $\Phi: (R_+)^5 \rightarrow R_+$  关于每一自变量单调增、右连续,  $a_{ik} = (R_+)^n \rightarrow R_+ (i, k=1, \dots, n)$ . 此外, 存在正数  $r_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik}(t_1, \dots, t_n) r_i \leq r_k u(t_k) (\forall t_k \geq 0, k=1, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

这里,  $u: R_+ \rightarrow R_+$  右连续,  $\varphi(t) \triangleq \max\{\Phi(u(t), t, t, 2t, 0), \Phi(u(t), t, t, 0, 2t)\}$  关于  $t$  严格增、右连续且  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \varphi^m(t) < \infty (\forall t > 0)$ ,  $\varphi^m$  表示  $\varphi$  的第  $m$  次迭代. 当  $n \geq 2$  时, 还假定  $u: R_+ \rightarrow$

$R_+$  与  $\Phi: (R_+)^5 \rightarrow R_+$  是凹函数.

则 i)  $S_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  与  $T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的不动点集重合且非空, 记为  $F(S, T)$ ;

ii)  $F(S, T)$  为闭集;

iii) 若  $(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$  为  $S_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  或  $T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的一不动点, 则  $S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) = T_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) (i=1, \dots, n)$ .

证明 只证  $n \geq 2$  的情形,  $n=1$  的情形更为简单, 可按以下证明顺推.

i) 令  $r = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i$ ,  $\lambda_i = r_i r^{-1} (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$ . 任取  $x_i^0 \in X_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ ,

$x_i^1 \in T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ). 并取  $t > 0$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^0, x_i^1) < t \quad (3)$$

在(1)中令  $x_i = x_i^1$ ,  $y_i = x_i^0$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ), 则

$$\begin{aligned} D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)) &\leq H_i(S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1), T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)) \\ &\leq \Phi \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0), \dots, d_n(x_n^1, x_n^0)), D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. D_i(x_i^0, T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)), D_i(x_i^0, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), D_i(x_i^1, T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)) \right) \\ &\quad (i=1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

于是, 由(2), (4)及 $\Phi$ ,  $u$ 的假设, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \Phi \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0), \dots, d_n(x_n^1, x_n^0)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), D_i(x_i^0, T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. D_i(x_i^0, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), D_i(x_i^1, T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)) \right) \\ &\leq \Phi \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0), \dots, d_n(x_n^1, x_n^0)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^0, T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^0, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, T_i(x_i^0, \dots, x_n^0)) \right) \\ &\leq \Phi \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{r} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik}(d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0), \dots, d_n(x_n^1, x_n^0)) r_i \right), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i T_i(x_i^1, x_i^0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), 0 \right) \\ &\leq \Phi \left( u \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0) \right), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^0, x_i^1), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), 0 \right) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

注意到由对 $\varphi$ 的假设可导出:  $\forall t > 0, \varphi(t) < t$ . 于是, 由(5),

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0) \quad (6)$$

因 $\varphi$ 严格增, 由(3)又得  $\varphi \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^0, x_i^1) \right) < \varphi(t)$  (7)

于是, 由(5)、(6)、(7)有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)) < \varphi(t) \quad (8)$$

从而, 由引理1, 存在  $x_i^2 \in S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1) (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^1, x_i^2) < \varphi(t) \quad (9)$$

在(1)中令  $x_i = x_i^1$ ,  $y_i = x_i^2 (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} D_i(x_i^2, T_i(x_i^2, \dots, x_n^2)) &\leq H_i(S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1), T_i(x_i^2, \dots, x_n^2)) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_1(x_i^1, x_i^2), \dots, d_n(x_n^1, x_n^2)), D_i(x_i^1, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \right. \\ &\quad D_i(x_i^2, T_i(x_i^2, \dots, x_n^2)), D_i(x_i^2, S_i(x_i^1, \dots, x_n^1)), \\ &\quad \left. D_i(x_i^1, T_i(x_i^2, \dots, x_n^2))\right) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

于是, 由(2)、(9)、(10)及对  $\Phi$ ,  $u$  的假设, 类似(8)的证明, 可以证得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^2, T_i(x_i^2, \dots, x_n^2)) < \varphi^2(t) \quad (11)$$

由引理1, 存在  $x_i^3 \in T_i(x_i^2, \dots, x_n^2) (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^2, x_i^3) < \varphi^2(t) \quad (12)$$

如此下去, 由归纳法可得  $X_i$  中元列  $\{x_i^m\}_{m \geq 0} (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 满足

$$\begin{aligned} x_i^{2m+1} \in T_i(x_i^{2m}, \dots, x_n^{2m}), \quad x_i^{2m+2} \in S_i(x_i^{2m+1}, \dots, x_n^{2m+1}) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (13) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{m+1}, x_i^m) < \varphi^m(t) \quad (m=0, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

从而, 对任  $j \geq 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{m+j}, x_i^m) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( \sum_{k=m}^{m+j-1} d_i(x_i^{k+1}, x_i^k) \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=m}^{m+j-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{k+1}, x_i^k) \right) \leq \sum_{k=m}^{m+j-1} \varphi^k(t) \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对每  $i=1, \dots, n$ ,

$$d_i(x_i^{m+j}, x_i^m) \leq \lambda_i^{-1} \sum_{k=m}^{m+j-1} \varphi^k(t) \quad (j, m \geq 1) \quad (14)$$

于是,  $\{x_i^m\}_{m \geq 0}$  为  $X_i$  中的基本列, 由  $X_i$  的完备性, 有  $x_i^* \in X_i$ , 使  $x_i^* = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_i^m (i=1, \dots, n)$ .

以下证明  $(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$  为  $S_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  与  $T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的公共不动点. 因为

$$\begin{aligned} T_i(x_1^{2m}, \dots, x_n^{2m}) &\leq d_i(x_i^*, x_i^{2m+1}) + \Phi\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_1(x_i^*, x_i^{2m}), \dots, d_n(x_n^*, x_n^{2m})), \right. \\ &\quad D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), D_i(x_i^{2m}, T_i(x_i^{2m}, \dots, x_n^{2m})), \\ &\quad \left. D_i(x_i^{2m}, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), D_i(x_i^*, T_i(x_i^{2m}, \dots, x_n^{2m}))\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq d_i(x_i^*, x_i^{2m}) + \Phi\left(\sum_{k=1}^i a_{ik}(d_1(x_1^*, x_1^{2m}), \dots, d_n(x_n^*, x_n^{2m})), \right. \\ \left. D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), d_i(x_i^{2m}, x_i^{2m+1}), \right. \\ \left. d_i(x_i^{2m}, x_i^*) + D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), d_i(x_i^*, x_i^{2m+1})\right) \quad (i=1, \dots, n).$$

由此, 容易证明

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^*, x_i^{2m+1}) + \Phi\left(u\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^*, x_i^{2m})\right), \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{2m}, x_i^{2m+1}), \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{2m}, x_i^*) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^*, x_i^{2m+1})\right),$$

上式令  $m \rightarrow \infty$  取极限得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)) \leq \Phi\left(u(0), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, X_n^*)), \right. \\ \left. 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)), 0\right) \\ \leq \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*))\right)$$

于是,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)) = 0,$$

从而,

$$D_i(x_i^*, S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n).$$

由  $S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$  的闭性,

$$x_i^* \in S_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

同理可证

$$x_i^* \in T_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

下证  $S_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  与  $T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的不动点集重合. 设  $(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)$  是  $T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的不动点, 即  $y_i^* \in T_i(x_1^*, \dots, y_n^*) (i=1, \dots, n)$ . 则由 (1),

$$D_i(y_i^*, S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)) \leq H_i(S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*), T_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)) \\ \leq \Phi\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(0, \dots, 0), D_i(y_i^*, S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)), 0, \right. \\ \left. D_i(y_i^*, S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)), 0\right) \quad (i=1, \dots, n),$$

于是,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(y_i^*, S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)) \leq \varphi \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(y_i^*, S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)) \right),$$

从而,

$$D_i(y_i^*, S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*)) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

因此,

$$y_i^* \in S_i(y_1^*, \dots, y_n^*) \quad (i=1, \dots, n).$$

同理可证: 若  $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$  是  $S_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的不动点, 则  $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$  是  $T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  的不动点.

ii) 以下证明  $F(S, T)$  为闭集.

设  $x^m = (x_1^m, \dots, x_n^m) \in F(S, T) (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$   $x_i^m \rightarrow x_i (m \rightarrow \infty, i=1, \dots, n)$ . 由 (1), 对任  $i=1, \dots, n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) &\leq d_i(x_i, x_i^m) + H_i(S_i(x_1^m, \dots, x_n^m), T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \\ &\leq d_i(x_i, x_i^m) + \Phi \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(d_1(x_1, x_1^m), \dots, d_n(x_n, x_n^m)), 0, \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), d_i(x_i, x_i^m), d_i(x_i, x_i^m) + D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \right)$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i, x_i^m) + \Phi \left( u \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i, x_i^m) \right), \right. \\ &0, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i, x_i^m), \\ &\left. \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i, x_i^m) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \right), \end{aligned}$$

上式令  $m \rightarrow \infty$  取极限得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) &\leq \Phi \left( u(0), 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), \right. \\ &0, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \left. \right) \leq \varphi \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$D_i(x_i, T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

即  $x_i \in T_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$ .

同理可证  $x_i \in S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$ .

因此,  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in F(S, T)$ , 从而  $F(S, T)$  为闭集.

iii) 利用(1)容易证明. 证完.

**定理2** 设  $S_i, T_i: X \rightarrow X_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  使对一切  $x_i, y_i \in X_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ , 有

$$d_i(S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n), T_i(y_1, \dots, y_n))$$

$$\leq \Phi \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} (d_1(x_1, y_1), \dots, d_n(x_n, y_n)), d_i(x_i, S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), \right. \\ \left. d_i(y_i, T_i(y_1, \dots, y_n)), d_i(y_i, S_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)), d_i(x_i, T_i(y_1, \dots, y_n)) \right) \\ (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (15)$$

其中  $\Phi: (R_+)^5 \rightarrow R_+$ ,  $a_{ik}: (R_+)^n \rightarrow R_+$  ( $i, k=1, \dots, n$ ). 满足定理 1 内除“ $u: R_+ \rightarrow R_+$  严格增”外所有假设, 并假定  $u$  单调增.

则  $S_i$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) 与  $T_i$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) 存在唯一的公共不动点  $(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ . 且对任  $x_i^0 \in X_i$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ), 由

$$x_i^{2m+1} = T_i(x_1^{2m}, \dots, x_n^{2m}), \quad x_i^{2m+2} = S_i(x_1^{2m+1}, \dots, x_n^{2m+1}) \\ (i=1, \dots, n), \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (16)$$

定义的迭代序列  $\{x_i^m\}_{m \geq 0}$  收敛于  $x_i^*$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ). 且有误差估计

$$d_i(x_i^m, x_i^*) \leq B_i \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \varphi^k(t) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (17)$$

其中  $B_i = \begin{cases} r_i^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \right), & n \geq 2 \\ 1, & n=1 \end{cases} \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad r_i > 0, i=1, \dots, n$  满足 (2),  $t > 0$  使得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^1, x_i^0) < t.$$

**证明** 公共不动点的存在性可按定理 1 的证明类似而得, 但在单值映像的情形只要求  $\varphi$  单调增, 不必严格增. 迭代序列 (16) 类似定理 1 中 (13) 可得, 估计式 (17) 类似 (14) 而得, 而唯一性则容易从 (15) 推得. 证完.

下面讨论公共不动点集的稳定. 设

$$S_i^{(m)}, T_i^{(m)}: X \rightarrow CL(X_i), \quad (i=1, \dots, n, m=0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

记  $S_i^{(m)}, T_i^{(m)}$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) 的公共不动点集为  $F(S^{(m)}, T^{(m)})$  ( $m=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ). 则有

**定理 3** 设  $S_i^{(j)}, T_i^{(j)}: X \rightarrow CL(X_i)$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) 满足定理 1 的假设 ( $j=1, 2$ ). 则

$$H(F(S^{(1)}, T^{(1)}), F(S^{(2)}, T^{(2)})) \leq B f(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i), \quad (18)$$

且

$$H(F(S^{(1)}, T^{(1)}), F(S^{(2)}, T^{(2)})) \leq B f(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} J_j) \quad (19)$$

其中  $K_i = \sup_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X} H_i(T_i^{(1)}(x_1, \dots, x_n), T_i^{(2)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \quad (i=1, \dots, n).$

$$J_i = \sup_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X} H_i(S_i^{(1)}(x_1, \dots, x_n), T_i^{(2)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \quad (i=1, \dots, n).$$

$$B = \begin{cases} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i^{-1} & (n \geq 2) \\ 1 & (n=1) \end{cases}, \quad \left( \lambda_i = r_i \left( \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \right)^{-1}, i=1, \dots, n. \right)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \varphi^m(t) \quad (\forall t \in R_+)$$

应用数学

证明 只证  $n \geq 2$  的情形. 不妨设  $K_i < +\infty$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ). 对任  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $x^0 = (x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0) \in F(S^{(1)}, T^{(1)})$ , 则有

$$D_i(x_i^0, T_i^{(2)}(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0)) \leq H_i(T_i^{(1)}(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0), T_i^{(2)}(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0)) \\ < \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

于是,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_i(x_i^0, T_i^{(2)}(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0)) < \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon,$$

由引理1, 存在  $x_i^1 \in T_i^{(2)}(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0)$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ), 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^0, x_i^1) < \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon$$

类似定理1证明中i), 可得  $X_i$  中元列  $\{x_i^m\}_{m=0, \dots}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$  满足

$$x_i^{2m+1} \in T_i^{(2)}(x_1^{2m}, \dots, x_n^{2m}), x_i^{2m+2} \in S_i^{(2)}(x_1^{2m+1}, \dots, x_n^{2m+1}) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{m+1}, x_i^m) < \varphi^m (\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon) \quad (20) \\ (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

由此可以证明: 存在  $x_i^* \in X_i$ , 使  $x_i^* = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_i^m$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ), 且  $x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in F(S^{(2)}, T^{(2)})$ .

于是, 由(20),

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^0, x_i^*) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} d_i(x_i^{m+1}, x_i^m) \right) \\ = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i(x_i^{m+1}, x_i^m) \right) \leq f(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon)$$

从而,

$$d_i(x_i^0, x_i^*) \leq Bf(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

于是,

$$d(x^0, x^*) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i(x_i^0, x_i^*) \leq Bf(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon)$$

因此,

$$\sup_{x \in F(S^{(1)}, T^{(1)})} D(x, F(S^{(2)}, T^{(2)})) \leq Bf(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i + \varepsilon)$$

注意  $f$  也是右连续的, 上式令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得

$$\sup_{x \in F(S^{(1)}, T^{(1)})} D(x, F(S^{(2)}, T^{(2)})) \leq Bf(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i) \quad (21)$$

由  $S_i^{(1)}$ ,  $T_i^{(1)}$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) 与  $S_i^{(2)}$ ,  $T_i^{(2)}$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) 的对称性, 又有

$$\sup_{x \in F(S^{(2)}, T^{(2)})} D(x, F(S^{(1)}, T^{(1)})) \leq Bf(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} K_i) \quad (22)$$

因此, 由(21)、(22)知(18)成立.

(19)完全类似地证明,证完.

**定理4** 设 $S_i^{(m)}, T_i^{(m)}: X \rightarrow CL(X_i) (i=1, \dots, n)$ 满足定理1的假设( $m=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ). 如果以下两式之一关于 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X$ 一致成立:

i)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} H_i(S_i^{(m)}(x_1, \dots, x_n), S_i^{(0)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$

ii)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} H_i(T_i^{(m)}(x_1, \dots, x_n), T_i^{(0)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$

则

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} H_i(F(S^{(m)}, T^{(m)}), F(S^{(0)}, T^{(0)})) = 0$$

**证明** 由定理3即得.

**注1** 设 $(a_{ik})$ 为一非负 $n \times n$ 矩阵,使不等式组

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} r_i < r_k \quad (k=1, \dots, n)$$

有正解 $r_i > 0 (i=1, \dots, n)$ . ([1]给出了这一条件一等价条件). 令 $q = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (r_k)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} r_i$ , 则必有

$$0 < q < 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} r_i \leq q r_k, \quad (k=1, \dots, n) \tag{23}$$

此时, 令

$$a_{i,k}(t_1, \dots, t_n) = a_{ik} t_k, \quad \forall (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in (R_+)^n, \quad (i, k=1, \dots, n),$$

$$u(t) = qt, \quad \forall t \in R_+,$$

则由(23)知(2)成立. 若取 $\Phi: (R_+)^5 \rightarrow R_+$ 为以下形式之一:

i)  $\Phi(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = t_1;$

ii)  $\Phi_2(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = t_1 + b(t_2 + t_3) + c(t_4 + t_5)$ , 其中 $b \geq 0, c \geq 0, 0 \leq 2(b+c) + q < 1$ .

则在情形i),  $\varphi(t) = qt$ ; 在情形ii),  $\varphi(t) = (2b + 2c + q)t$ , 这样的 $\varphi$ 均满足定理1的假设.

因此, 定理1、定理2推广了[4]的主要结果定理1.4及[1, 2]的主要结果等映像组的线性压缩型不动点定理.

当 $n=1$ 时, 取 $a_{11}(t) = t, u(t) = t, \Phi: (R_+)^5 \rightarrow R_+$ 为如下形式之一:

i)  $\Phi_1(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = \varphi(\max\{t_1, t_2, t_3\})$ ,  $\varphi: R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ 严格增、右连续,

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \varphi^m(t) < +\infty \quad (\forall t \geq 0);$$

ii)  $\Phi_2(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = h \max_{0 \leq h < 1} \left\{ t_1, \frac{1}{2}(t_2 + t_3), \frac{1}{2}(t_4 + t_5) \right\}, \quad (0 \leq h < 1)$

iii)  $\Phi_3(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = h \max_{0 \leq h < 1} \left\{ t_1, t_2, t_3, \frac{1}{2}(t_4 + t_5) \right\} \quad (0 \leq h < 1)$

因此, 当 $n=1$ 时, 定理1推广了[5]的定理5、[6]的定理1、[7]的定理1、[8]的定理1、定理2及[9]的一些主要结果等不动点定理.

**注2** 定理1、定理2中 $S_i = T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ 的特殊情况给出映像组的非线性压缩型不动点定理.

**注3** 定理3、定理4中 $S_i = T_i (i=1, \dots, n)$ 的特殊情形给出了集值映像组不动集的稳定性定理, 其 $n=1$ 的情况也推广了[10]的引理与定理1.

**致谢** 作者对张石生教授的帮助表示衷心感谢!

## 参 考 文 献

- [ 1 ] Matkowski, J., Some inequalities and a generalization of Banach principle, *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci.*, 21 (1973), 322—324.
- [ 2 ] Matkowski, J., Integrable solutions of functional equations, *Dissertations Math.* (Rozprawy Mat.), XXVII(1975), 1—68.
- [ 3 ] Czerwik, S., A fixed point theorem for a system of multivalued transformations, *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 55 (1976), 136—139.
- [ 4 ] 丁协平, 非线性方程组解的存在性定理, 解的迭代方法和某些应用, *数学物理学报*, 5 (1985), 355—366.
- [ 5 ] Nader, S. B., Multivalued contraction mappings, *Pacific J. Math.*, 30 (1969), 475—488.
- [ 6 ] Iséki, K., Multivalued contraction mappings in complete metric spaces, *Rend. Sem. Mat. Univ. Padova.*, 53 (1975), 15—19.
- [ 7 ] Kubiacyk, I., Some fixed point theorems, *Demonstration Math.*, 6 (1976), 507—515.
- [ 8 ] Singl, K. L. and J. H. M. Whitfield, Fixed points for contractive type multivalued mappings, *Math. Japan.*, 27 (1982), 117—124.
- [ 9 ] Boyd, D. W. and J. S. W. Wong, On nonlinear contractions, *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 20 (1969), 458—464.
- [ 10 ] Lim, T. C., On fixed point stability for set-valued contractive mappings with applications to generalized differential equations, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 110 (1985), 436—441.
- [ 11 ] 张石生, 《不动点理论及应用》, 重庆出版社 (1984).

## Existence and Stability of Common Fixed Points for Systems of Mappings

Shao Yong-heng

(South China University of Technology, Guangzhou)

### Abstract

In this paper, we establish some common fixed point theorems and stability theorems of the sets of common fixed points for the systems of set-valued and single-valued nonlinear contractive type mappings in a finite Cartesian product of metric spaces.

**Key words** metric space, mapping, fixed point