Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Fixed Point Theory and Applications
Volume 2007, Article ID 78706, 6 pages
doi:10.1155/2007/78706

Research Article

A Fixed Point Theorem Based on Miranda

Uwe Schäfer

Received 5 June 2007; Revised 17 August 2007; Accepted 1 October 2007

Recommended by Robert F. Brown

A new fixed point theorem is proved by using the theorem of Miranda.

1. Introduction

In 1940, Miranda published the following theorem ([1]).

Theorem 1.1. *Let* $\Omega = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x_i| \leq L,\ i = 1,\dots,n\}$ *and let* $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^n$ *be continuous satisfying*

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{i-1},-L,x_{i+1},\dots,x_n) &\geq 0, \\ f_i(x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{i-1},+L,x_{i+1},\dots,x_n) &\leq 0, \end{aligned} \qquad \forall\, i\{1,\dots,n\}. \tag{1.1}$$

Then, $f(x) = 0$ *has a solution in* Ω.

For $n = 1$, Theorem 1.1 reduces to the well-known intermediate-value theorem. Miranda proved his theorem using the Brouwer fixed point theorem. Using the Brouwer degree of a mapping, Vrahatis gave another short proof of Theorem 1.1 (see [2]). Following this proof it is easy to see that Theorem 1.1 is also true, if L is dependent of i; that is, Ω can also be a rectangle and need not to be a cube. Even some L_i can be zero. Very often, the theorem of Miranda is stated as in the following corollary (see also [3, 4]), which is not the theorem of Miranda in its original form, but a consequence of it.

Corollary 1.2. *Let* $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $L = (l_i) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $l_i \geq 0$, *for* $i = 1,\dots,n$, *let* Ω *be the rectangle* $\Omega := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x_i - \hat{x}_i| \leq l_i, i = 1,\dots,n\}$ *and let* $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^n$ *be a continuous function on* Ω.

Also let

$$F_i^+ := \{x \in \Omega : x_i = \hat{x}_i + l_i\}, \quad F_i^- := \{x \in \Omega : x_i = \hat{x}_i - l_i\}, \quad i = 1,\dots,n, \tag{1.2}$$

be the pairs of parallel opposite faces of the rectangle Ω. If for all $i = 1,\dots,n$

$$f_i(x)\cdot f_i(y) \le 0, \quad \forall\, x \in F_i^+,\ \forall\, y \in F_i^-, \tag{1.3}$$

then there exists some $x^* \in \Omega$ satisfying $f(x^*) = 0$.

In principle, Corollary 1.2 says that Theorem 1.1 is also true if the $\le$ -sign and the $\ge$ -sign are exchanged with each other in (1.1). Corollary 1.2 also says that Theorem 1.1 is not restricted to a rectangle with 0 as its center.

Many generalizations have been given (see, e.g., [2, 4–6] for the finite-dimensional case and see [7, 8] for the infinite-dimensional case). In the presented paper we give a generalization of Corollary 1.2 in the infinite-dimensional Hilbert space l^2. Finally, we prove a fixed point version of Theorem 1.1 in l^2.

2. The infinite-dimensional case

Let l^2 be the infinite-dimensional Hilbert space of all square summable sequences of real numbers equipped with the natural order

$$x \le y :\Longleftrightarrow x_i \le y_i, \quad \forall_i \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{2.1}$$

and equipped with the norm $\|x\| := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^2}$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\hat{x} = \{\hat{x}_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \in l^2$, $L = \{l_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \in l^2$, $l_i \ge 0$, for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $\Omega := \{x \in l^2 : |x_i - \hat{x}_i| \le l_i, \text{for all}\, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and let $f : \Omega \to l^2$ be a continuous function on Ω. Also let*

$$F_i^+ := \{x \in \Omega : x_i = \hat{x}_i + l_i\}, \quad F_i^- := \{x \in \Omega : x_i = \hat{x}_i - l_i\}, \quad \forall\, i \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{2.2}$$

If for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ it holds that

$$f_i(x)\cdot f_i(y) \le 0, \quad \forall\, x \in F_i^+,\ \forall\, y \in F_i^-, \tag{2.3}$$

then there exists some $x^* \in \Omega$ satisfying $f(x^*) = 0$.

Proof. For fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we consider the function $\widetilde{h}^{(n)} : \Omega \to l^2$ defined by

$$\widetilde{h}^{(n)}(x) := \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots) \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.4}$$

Since Ω is compact and since f is continuous, the set $f(\Omega)$ is compact. Therefore, for given $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a finite set of elements $v^{(1)}, \dots, v^{(p)} \in f(\Omega)$ such that if $f(x) \in f(\Omega)$, then there is a $v \in \{v^{(1)},\dots,v^{(p)}\}$ such that

$$\|f(x) - v\| \le \varepsilon \tag{2.5}$$

and there exists $n_1 = n_1(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > n_1$ it holds that

$$\sqrt{\sum\nolimits_{j=n+1}^{\infty} (v_j)^2} \le \varepsilon, \quad \forall v \in \{v^{(1)},\dots,v^{(p)}\}. \tag{2.6}$$

So, if $n > n_1$ is valid, then for all $f(x) \in f(\Omega)$ we have some $v \in \{v^{(1)},\dots,v^{(p)}\}$ such that

$$\|f(x) - \tilde{h}^{(n)}(x)\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f_{n+1}(x) \\ f_{n+2}(x) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right\| \le \|f(x) - v\| + \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ v_{n+1} \\ v_{n+2} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right\| \le 2\varepsilon \tag{2.7}$$

for all $x \in \Omega$. Now, for fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we define

$$\Omega_n := \begin{pmatrix} [\hat{x}_1 - l_1, \hat{x}_1 + l_1] \\ \vdots \\ [\hat{x}_n - l_n, \hat{x}_n + l_n] \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.8}$$

and $h^{(n)} : \Omega_n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ by

$$h^{(n)}(x) := \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n, \hat{x}_{n+1}, \hat{x}_{n+2}, \dots) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n, \hat{x}_{n+1}, \hat{x}_{n+2}, \dots) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.9}$$

Due to (2.3) and Corollary 1.2 there exists $x^{(n)} \in \Omega_n$ with

$$h^{(n)}(x^{(n)}) = 0. \tag{2.10}$$

Setting

$$\tilde{x}^{(n)} := \begin{pmatrix} x^{(n)} \\ \hat{x}_{n+1} \\ \hat{x}_{n+2} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.11}$$

it holds that

$$\tilde{x}^{(n)} \in \Omega, \quad \tilde{h}^{(n)}(\tilde{x}^{(n)}) = 0. \tag{2.12}$$

Now, let $n > n_1$. Then,

$$\|f(\widetilde{x}^{(n)})\| = \|f(\widetilde{x}^{(n)}) - \widetilde{h}^{(n)}(\widetilde{x}^{(n)})\| \leq 2\varepsilon. \tag{2.13}$$

Hence, $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(\widetilde{x}^{(n)}) = 0$. Since Ω is compact, the sequence $\widetilde{x}^{(n)}$ has an accumulation point in Ω, say x^*. Without loss of generality, we assume that $\lim_{n\to\infty}\widetilde{x}^{(n)} = x^*$ holds. On the one hand, it follows that $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(\widetilde{x}^{(n)}) = f(x^*)$, since f is continuous. On the other hand, it follows that $f(x^*) = 0$, since the limit is unique. □

Next, we prove the fixed point version of Theorem 1.1 in l^2.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $L = \{l_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \in l^2$, $l_i \geq 0$, for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\Omega = \{x \in l^2 : |x_i| \leq l_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and suppose that the mapping $g : \Omega \to l^2$ is continuous satisfying*

$$\begin{aligned} &g_i(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{i-1}, -l_i, x_{i+1}, \ldots) \geq 0, \\ &g_i(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{i-1}, +l_i, x_{i+1}, \ldots) \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{2.14}$$

Then, $g(x) = x$ has a solution in Ω.

Proof. We consider the continuous function

$$f(x) := g(x) - x, \quad x \in \Omega. \tag{2.15}$$

Since for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}, -l_i, x_{i+1}, \ldots) &= g_i(x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}, -l_i, x_{i+1}, \ldots) + l_i \geq 0, \\ f_i(x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}, +l_i, x_{i+1}, \ldots) &= g_i(x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}, +l_i, x_{i+1}, \ldots) - l_i \leq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

due to Theorem 2.1 there exists $x \in \Omega$ satisfying $f(x) = 0$; that is, $g(x) = x$. □

Example 2.3. Let $b \in l^2$ and $A = (a_{ik})$ satisfying $\sum_{i,k=1}^{\infty} |a_{ik}|^2 < \infty$. Then, the mapping

$$g(x) := \left(b_1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{1k}x_k, b_2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k}x_k, \ldots\right) \tag{2.17}$$

is (even) a compact mapping from l^2 to l^2. Now, if A is some kind of diagonally dominant in the sense that there exists some $L = \{l_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \in l^2$ such that for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a_{ii} \cdot l_i \geq |b_i| + \sum_{k=1, k\neq i}^{\infty} |a_{ik}| \cdot l_k, \tag{2.18}$$

then by Theorem 2.1 there exists some $\xi \in \Omega = \{x \in l^2 : |x_i| \leq l_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ with $A\xi = b$. By Theorem 2.2 it follows that there exists $\eta \in \Omega$ satisfying $\eta = b - A\eta$.

Remark 2.4. Note that in Theorem 2.2 it is not necessary that g is a self-mapping as it is assumed in many other fixed point theorems.

Remark 2.5. Theorem 2.2 is also valid in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of course. Note, however, that the conditions (2.14) cannot be changed analogously as the conditions (1.1) have been changed to (1.3). We demonstrate this in Figure 2.1 for $n = 1$.

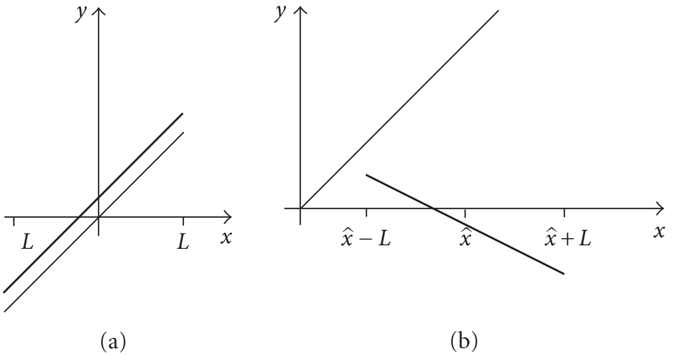

FIGURE 2.1. In both pictures the thick line is the graph of a function $y = g(x)$, $x \in \Omega$. In the left picture, $\Omega = [-L, L]$ and $g(-L) < 0$, $g(L) > 0$. According to Corollary 1.2 $g(x)$ has a zero in Ω. However, $g(x)$ has no fixed point in Ω, which is no contradiction to Theorem (2.2), since $g(-L) \geq 0$, $g(L) \leq 0$ is not valid, here. In the right picture, $\Omega = [\hat{x} - L, \hat{x} + L]$ and $g(\hat{x} - L) > 0$, $g(\hat{x} + L) < 0$. According to Corollary 1.2, $g(x)$ has a zero in Ω. However, $g(x)$ has no fixed point in Ω.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the anonymous referee(s) for many suggestions and comments that helped to improve the paper. Furthermore, he would like to thank Professor Mitsuhiro Nakao for his invitation to the Kyushu University in Fukuoka, where this work was started.

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Uwe Schäfer: Institut für Angewandte und Numerische Mathematik, Fakultät für Mathematik, Universität Karlsruhe (TH), D-76128 Karlsruhe, Germany
Email address: Uwe.Schaefer@math.uni-karlsruhe.de