

文章编号:1000-582X(2005)08-0079-04

P-凸度量空间内广义压缩映射不动点的迭代*

田有先,谢声时
(重庆邮电学院 计算机学院,重庆 400065)

摘要:在P-凸度量空间内,对关于p的广义拟压缩映射定义了Ishikawa迭代序列,证明了Ishikawa迭代序列收敛于广义拟压缩映射的唯一不动点.这个结果推广和统一了Liu Qin-hou, Xu Hong-kun, Ding Xie-ping, H. E. Rhoades, 田有先, Tian you-xian and Chang Shi-sheng等人的相应结果.

关键词:P-凸度量空间;广义拟压缩映射;Ishikawa迭代格式;不动点
中图分类号:O177.91 文献标识码:A

1 引言及预备知识

1974年,Ciric^[1]推广了Banach压缩原理,在完备度量空间证明了如下的不动点定理:

定理(见[1]) 设 (E, d) 是一完备的度量空间, $T: E \rightarrow E$ 是一拟压缩映射,即存在常数 $q \in [0, 1)$ 使得

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq q \max\{d(x, y), d(x, Tx), d(x, Ty), d(y, Tx), d(y, Ty)\}$$

对一切 $x, y \in E$,则 T 在 E 中有不动点,而且对任给的 $x_0 \in E$,Picard迭代序列 $\{T^n x_0\}$ 收敛于该不动点 x^* .

1976年和1983年,Rhoades^[2]和Naimpally-Singh^[3]提出了下面的公开问题:

公开问题(Rhoades-Naimpally-Singh):Ishikawa迭代序列能否推广到度量空间中的非线性拟压缩映射?

这一问题在Hilbert、Banach空间和凸度量空间的框架下实际上已被肯定地解决^[4-11].

1996年,Kada等^[12]在度量空间介绍了W-距离的概念:

定义1(见[12]) 函数 $p: E \times E \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 称为W-距离,如果

- 1) $p(x, z) \leq p(x, y) + p(y, z), \forall x, y, z \in E$;
- 2) $\forall x \in E, p(x, \cdot), E \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是下半连续;
- 3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, p(z, x) \leq \delta$ 和 $p(z, y) \leq \delta$,就推出 $d(x, y) \leq \varepsilon$.

由定义1知,度量 d 是W-距离,但其逆是不成立的.因为对于度量 d ,定义1中的1)和2)显然是成立的.对3), $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \varepsilon/2$,则若 $d(z, x) \leq \delta, d(z, y) \leq \delta$,就有 $d(x, y) \leq d(z, x) + d(z, y) \leq \delta + \delta = \varepsilon$,故度

量 d 是W-距离.

Kada等人给出W-距离概念后,还证明了如下不动点定理:

定理1(见[2]) 设 E 是一个完备度量空间, p 是一个W-距离, $T: E \rightarrow E$ 是一个映射,若存在 $\gamma \in [0, 1)$ 使得对每个 $x \in E$,有

$$p(Tx, T^2x) \leq \gamma p(x, Tx) \text{ 和 } \inf\{p(x, y) + p(x, Tx) : x \in E\} > 0 \quad (y \neq Ty),$$

则 T 有唯一的不动点.此外若 $v = Tv$,则 $p(v, v) = 0$.

笔者目的是利用W-距离,推广凸度量空间到P-凸度量空间,对关于P的广义拟压缩映射定义了Ishikawa迭代程序,并证明了广义拟压缩在P-凸度量空间内有唯一不动点.这个结果推广和统一了文献[4-11]的相应结果.

定义2 设 (E, d) 是一度量空间, p 是 E 上的 w -距离, $I = [0, 1]$,映射 $W: E \times E \times I \rightarrow E$ 被称为 E 上的P-凸结构,如果对每个 $(x, y, \lambda) \in E \times E \times I$ 和 $u \in E$,有

$$\begin{cases} 1^\circ & p(u, W(x, y, \lambda)) \leq \lambda p(u, x) + (1 - \lambda)p(u, y) \\ 2^\circ & p(W(x, y, \lambda), u) \leq \lambda p(x, u) + (1 - \lambda)p(y, u), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

具有P-凸结构 W 的度量空间,称为P-凸度量空间.记为 (E, d, p, W) .

设 E 是P-凸度量空间(W 为其P-凸结构),设 K 是 E 之一子集,称 K 为P-凸的,如果存在映射 $W: K \times K \times I \rightarrow K$ 是 K 上的 p -凸结构.

因为度量 d 是W-距离,如果令 $p = d$,则凸度量空间是P-凸度量空间,其W-距离为 d .

定义3 设 E 是P-凸度量空间, $\{x_n\}$ 是 E 中的

* 收稿日期:2005-04-14

基金项目:重庆市教委自然科学基金资助项目(050308)

作者简介:田有先(1948-),男,四川宣汉人,重庆邮电学院教授,主研方向:不动点,变分不等式.

序列,则 $\{x_n\}$ 称为收敛的,如果存在一点 $x \in E$,使得 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在一正整数 n_0 ,当 $n \geq n_0$ 时,有 $p(x_n, x) < \varepsilon$. 记为 $x_n \rightarrow x (n \rightarrow \infty)$ 或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$.

$\{x_n\}$ 称为 E 中的 Cauchy 列,如果 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在正整数 n_0 ,当 $n, m \geq n_0$ 时,有 $p(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$.

(E, d, p, W) 称为是完备的 p -凸度量空间,如果:
① E 是 P -凸度量空间,② E 中每一 Cauchy 列是收敛的.

定义 4 设 (E, d, p, W) 是一 p -凸度量空间, $T: E \rightarrow E$ 称为关于 p 的拟压缩映射,如果存在常数 $q \in [0, 1)$,使得对 $\forall x, y \in E$,有

$$\begin{aligned} p(Tx, Ty) \leq & q \max \{p(x, x), p(x, y), \\ & p(x, Tx), p(y, Ty), p(x, Ty), \\ & p(y, Tx), p(y, y), p(y, x), p(Tx, x), \\ & p(Ty, y), p(Ty, x), p(Tx, y)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

如果 $p = d$,显然 T 就是通常的拟压缩映射.

定义 5 一函数 $\Phi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 称为满足条件 (Φ) ,如果它是不减的,右连续的, $\Phi(t) < t, \forall t > 0$,且 $\Phi(0) = 0$.

易于证明下面的

命题 1 如果函数 $\Phi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 满足条件 (Φ) 且 $t \leq \Phi(t), t \in [0, \infty)$,则 $t = 0$.

定义 6 设 (E, d, p, W) 是一 p -凸度量空间, $T: E \rightarrow E$ 称为关于 p 的广义拟压缩映射,如果存在满足条件 (Φ) 的函数 $\Phi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$,使得对 $\forall x, y \in E$,有

$$\begin{aligned} p(Tx, Ty) \leq & \Phi(\max \{p(x, x), p(x, y), \\ & p(x, Tx), p(y, Ty), p(x, Ty), \\ & p(y, Tx), p(y, y), p(y, x), p(Tx, x), \\ & p(Ty, y), p(Ty, x), p(Tx, y)\}). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

当 $\Phi(t) = Kt, K \in [0, 1)$ 则(3)等价于(2),若再有 $p = d$,则 T 就是通常的拟压缩映射.

2 主要结果

定理 2 设 (E, d, p, W) 是完备的 p -凸度量空间, $T: E \rightarrow E$ 是关于 p 的广义拟压缩映射. 序列 $\{x_n\}$ 是按如下方式定义的 Ishikawa 迭代程序:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 \in E, x_{n+1} = W(Ty_n, x_n, \alpha_n) \\ y_n = W(Tx_n, x_n, \beta_n) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中 $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$ 满足 $0 \leq \alpha_n, \beta_n \leq 1$,并且 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ 发散,则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛于 T 在 E 中的唯一不动点.

证明:令 N 为一切非负整数的集合,对每一 $n \in N$,记

$$D_{0,n} = \bigcup_{j=0}^n \{x_j, y_j, Tx_j, Ty_j\}.$$

$\delta(D_{0,n}) = \sup \{p(u, v), p(v, u), u, v \in D_{0,n}\}$ 表示 $D_{0,n}$ 的直径,由式(3)容易证明对任何 $n \in N$

$$\max_{0 \leq i, j \leq n} \{p(Tx_i, Tx_j), p(Tx_i, Ty_j), p(Ty_i, Ty_j), p(Tx_j, Tx_i), p(Ty_j, Ty_i), p(Ty_j, Tx_i)\} \leq \Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})). \quad (5)$$

现在证明对每一 $n \in N$,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D_{0,n}) = & \max \{p(x_0, Tx_j), p(Tx_j, x_0), \\ & p(x_0, Ty_j), p(Ty_j, x_0) : 0 \leq j \leq n\}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

为此分以下 7 步完成证明. 为方便不妨设 $\delta(D_{0,n}) \neq 0$.

(i) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(x_i, Tx_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(Tx_j, x_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$,在此情况,对于满足 $0 \leq k < j, 0 \leq l \leq j$ 的 k, l 有

$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_{k+1}, Tx_l)$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, x_{k+1})$, 则由(1),(4)和(5),有

$$\begin{cases} \delta(D_{0,n}) = p(W(Ty_k, x_k, \alpha_k), Tx_l) & (A) \\ \delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, W(Ty_k, x_k, \alpha_k)) & (B) \end{cases}$$

对(A)有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) \leq \alpha_k p(Ty_k, Tx_l) + (1 - \alpha_k) p(x_k, Tx_l) \leq \alpha_k \Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})) + (1 - \alpha_k) p(x_k, Tx_l),$$

因 Φ 满足条件 (Φ) ,即当 $\delta(D_{0,n}) > 0$,有 $\Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})) < \delta(D_{0,n})$, (见定义 5),所以

$\delta(D_{0,n}) \leq \alpha_k \delta(D_{0,n}) + (1 - \alpha_k) p(x_k, Tx_l)$, 注意到 $\delta(D_{0,n}) \neq 0$,由此推得或者此情形不可能,或者 $\alpha_k = 0$,若为后者则 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, Tx_l)$,由归纳法得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_0, Tx_l)$,故(6)式成立. 对于(B)有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) \leq \alpha_k p(Tx_l, Ty_k) + (1 - \alpha_k) p(Tx_l, x_k) \leq \alpha_k \Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})) + (1 - \alpha_k) p(Tx_l, x_k),$$

同(A)的讨论,得到 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, x_k)$,由归纳法得到 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, x_0)$,故(6)仍成立.

(ii) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(x_i, Ty_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(Ty_j, x_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$,用类似(i)的方法可证得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_0, Ty_l)$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Ty_l, x_0)$,其中 $0 \leq l \leq j$. 因此式(6)成立.

(iii) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(y_i, Tx_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(Tx_j, y_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$,此时对满足 $0 \leq k \leq j, 0 \leq l \leq j$ 的 k, l 有 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, Tx_l)$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, y_k)$. 由(1),(4)和(5)及条件 (Φ) 就有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D_{0,n}) = & p(W(Tx_k, x_k, \beta_k), Tx_l) \leq \\ & \beta_k p(Tx_k, Tx_l) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_k, Tx_l) \leq \\ & \beta_k \Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_k, Tx_l) \leq \\ & \beta_k \delta(D_{0,n}) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_k, Tx_l), \end{aligned}$$

由此推得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, Tx_l)$,由(i)知式(6)成立.

或者有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D_{0,n}) = & p(Tx_l, W(Tx_k, x_k, \beta_k)), \\ & \text{类似可证 } \delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, x_k), \end{aligned}$$

由(i)知(6)式仍成立.

(iv) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(x_i, x_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(x_j, x_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$,此时对满足 $0 \leq k \leq l < j$ 的 k, l ,必存在 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, x_{l+1}) > p(x_k, x_l)$,或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_{l+1}, x_k) > p(x_l, x_k)$,由(1)和(4),有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, x_{l+1}) = p(x_k, W(Ty_l, x_l, \alpha_l)) \leq \alpha_l p(x_k, Ty_l) + (1 - \alpha_l) p(x_k, x_l) \leq \delta(D_{0,n}),$$

或者

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_{l+1}, x_k) = P(w(Ty_l, x_l, \alpha_l), x_k) \leq$$

$\alpha_i p(Ty_i, x_k) + (1 - \alpha_i) p(x_i, x_k) \leq \delta(D_{0,n})$,
由此推得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, Ty_i)$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Ty_i, x_k)$, 由(ii)知式(6)成立.

(v) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(y_i, x_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(x_j, y_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$. 此时必存在满足 $0 \leq k, l \leq n$ 的 k, l , 使得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, x_l)$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_l, y_k)$, 由(1)和(4)有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(W(Tx_k, x_k, \beta_k), x_l) \leq \beta_k p(Tx_k, x_l) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_k, x_l) \leq \delta(D_{0,n}),$$

或者有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_l, W(Tx_k, x_k, \beta_k)) \leq \beta_k p(x_l, Tx_k) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_l, x_k) \leq \delta(D_{0,n}),$$

由此推得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_k, x_l)$, 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_l, Tx_k)$, 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, x_l)$, 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_l, x_k)$, 由(i)、(iv)知(6)仍成立.

(vi) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(y_i, y_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(y_j, y_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 存在 $k, l \in N, 0 \leq k \leq l < j$, 使得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, y_{l+1}) > p(y_k, y_l)$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_{l+1}, y_k) > p(y_l, y_k)$. 于是有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, W(Tx_l, x_l, \beta_l)) \leq \beta_l p(y_k, Tx_l) + (1 - \beta_l) p(y_k, x_l),$$

或者有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(W(Tx_l, x_l, \beta_l), y_k) \leq \beta_l p(Tx_l, y_k) + (1 - \beta_l) p(x_l, y_k),$$

由此推得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, x_l)$, 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_l, y_k)$, 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, Tx_l)$, 或者 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Tx_l, y_k)$. 由(iii)、(iv)知(6)成立.

(vii) 若 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(y_i, Ty_j) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = \{p(Ty_j, y_i) : 0 \leq i, j \leq n\}$, 此时对满足 $0 \leq k < j, 0 \leq l \leq j$ 的 k, l , 有 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(y_k, Ty_l)$ 或 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Ty_l, y_k)$, 由(1)、(4)、(5)和条件 (Φ) , 有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(W(Tx_k, x_k, \beta_k), Ty_l) \leq \beta_k p(Tx_k, Ty_l) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_k, Ty_l) \leq \beta_k \Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})) + (1 - \beta_k) p(x_k, Ty_l) \leq \beta_k \delta(D_{0,n}) + (1 - \beta_k) p(Ty_l, x_k),$$

此情形或者不可能, 或者 $\beta_k = 0$, 推得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(x_k, Ty_l)$, 由(ii)知(6)成立.

或者有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Ty_l, W(Tx_k, x_k, \beta_k)) \leq \beta_k p(Ty_l, Tx_k) + (1 - \beta_k) p(Ty_l, x_k) \leq \beta_k \Phi(\delta(D_{0,n})) + (1 - \beta_k) p(Ty_l, x_k) \leq \beta_k \delta(D_{0,n}) + (1 - \beta_k) p(Ty_l, x_k),$$

同样可得 $\delta(D_{0,n}) = p(Ty_l, x_k)$, 由(ii)知(6)成立.

由(i)——(vii)的讨论知(6)正确.

由(5)、(6)可知, 对任何 $n \in N$, 有

$$\delta(D_{0,n}) \leq \max\{p(x_0, Tx_j), p(x_0, Ty_j), p(Tx_j, x_0), p(Ty_j, x_0) : 0 \leq j \leq n\}.$$

若

$$\max\{p(x_0, Tx_j), p(x_0, Ty_j), p(Tx_j, x_0),$$

$$p(Ty_j, x_0) : 0 \leq j \leq n\} = p(x_0, Tx_j),$$

则

$$\delta(D_0, n) \leq p(x_0, Tx_0) + p(Tx_0, Tx_j) \leq p(x_0, Tx_0) + \Phi(\delta(D_0, n)) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(x_0, Tx_0)).$$

若

$$\max\{p(x_0, Tx_j), p(x_0, Ty_j), p(Tx_j, x_0), p(Ty_j, x_0) : 0 \leq j \leq n\} = p(x_0, Ty_j),$$

则

$$\delta(D_0, n) \leq p(x_0, Ty_0) + p(Ty_0, Ty_j) \leq p(x_0, Ty_0) + \Phi(\delta(D_0, n)) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(x_0, Ty_0)).$$

若

$$\max\{p(x_0, Tx_j), p(x_0, Ty_j), p(Tx_j, x_0), p(Ty_j, x_0) : 0 \leq j \leq n\} = p(Tx_j, x_0),$$

则

$$\delta(D_0, n) \leq p(Tx_j, Tx_0) + p(Tx_0, x_0) \leq \Phi(\delta(D_0, n)) + p(Tx_0, x_0) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(Tx_0, x_0)).$$

若

$$\max\{p(x_0, Tx_j), p(x_0, Ty_j), p(Tx_j, x_0), p(Ty_j, x_0) : 0 \leq j \leq n\} = p(Ty_j, x_0),$$

则

$$\delta(D_0, n) \leq p(Ty_j, Ty_0) + p(Ty_0, x_0) \leq \Phi(\delta(D_0, n)) + p(Ty_0, x_0) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(Ty_0, x_0)).$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D_{0,n}) &\leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(x_0, Tx_0)), \\ &\text{或 } \delta(D_{0,n}) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(x_0, Ty_0)), \\ &\text{或 } \delta(D_{0,n}) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(Tx_0, x_0)), \\ &\text{或 } \delta(D_{0,n}) \leq (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(Ty_0, x_0)). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

无论那种情况均表明序列 $\{\delta(D_{0,n})\}$ 是有界的.

现对任何 $n, m \in N (0 < n < m)$, 记 $D_{n,m} = \bigcup_{j=n}^m (x_j, y_j, Tx_j, Ty_j)$, 由(1)、(5)和(6), 有

$$\max_{n \leq i, j \leq m} \{p(Tx_i, Tx_j), p(Tx_j, Tx_i), p(Tx_i, Ty_j), p(Ty_j, Tx_i), p(Ty_i, Ty_j), p(Ty_j, Ty_i)\} \leq \Phi(\delta(D_{n,m})). \quad (8)$$

$$\delta(D_{n,m}) = \max_{n \leq i, j \leq m} \{p(x_n, Tx_j), p(Tx_j, x_n), p(x_n, Ty_j), p(Ty_j, x_n)\} \quad (9)$$

由(1)、(4)、(8)、(9)有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D_{n,m}) &= \max_{n \leq i, j \leq m} \{p(W(Ty_{n-1}, x_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1}), Tx_j), \\ &p(Tx_j, W(Ty_{n-1}, x_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1})), p(W(Ty_{n-1}, x_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1}), Ty_j), \\ &p(Ty_j, W(Ty_{n-1}, x_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1}))\} \leq \\ &\max_{n \leq i, j \leq m} \{[\alpha_{n-1} p(Ty_{n-1}, Tx_j) + (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) p(x_{n-1}, Tx_j)], \\ &[\alpha_{n-1} p(Tx_j, Ty_{n-1}) + (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) p(Tx_j, x_{n-1})], \\ &[\alpha_{n-1} p(Ty_{n-1}, Ty_j) + (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) p(x_{n-1}, Ty_j)], \\ &[\alpha_{n-1} p(Ty_j, Ty_{n-1}) + (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) p(Ty_j, x_{n-1})]\} \leq \\ &\alpha_{n-1} \Phi(\delta(D_{n-1,m})) + (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) \delta(D_{n-1,m}) = \\ &(1 - \alpha_{n-1})(1 - \Phi)(\delta(D_{n-1,m})). \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法, 并引用(7)可以证明

$$\delta'(D_{n,m}) \leq \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1 - \alpha_j (1 - \Phi)) (\delta(D_{j,m})) \leq$$

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1 - \alpha_j(1 - \Phi))(\delta(D_{0,m})) \leq \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1 - \alpha_j(1 - \Phi))(t_0),$$

其中 $t_0 = (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(x_0, Tx_0))$ 或 $t_0 = (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(Tx_0, x_0))$ 或 $t_0 = (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(x_0, Ty_0))$ 或 $t_0 = (1 - \Phi)^{-1}(p(Ty_0, x_0))$.

因函数 $\Phi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 满足条件 (Φ) , 故对任一 $t > 0, \Phi(t) < t$, 即 $(1 - \Phi)(t) > 0, \forall t > 0$, 又因 $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_j = \infty$, 故有 $\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_j(1 - \Phi))(t_0) = 0$. 于是有

$$\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} \delta(D_{n,m}) = 0.$$

上式表明 $\{x_n\}$ 是 E 中的 Cauchy 列, 又 E 是完备的, 就有 $x_n \rightarrow z \in E$. 并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, Tx_n) = 0$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(Tx_n, x_n) = 0$. 现证 $Tx_n \rightarrow z (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 事实上, 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, Tx_n) = 0$, 因 p 是 E 上的 W -距离, 由 W -距离的定义, 存在 $\delta > 0$ 和 $[0, \infty)$ 中收敛于 0 的序列 $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$, 对 $n_0 \in N$, 当 $n \geq n_0$ 时, 使得 $\alpha_n \leq \delta$ 和 $\beta_n \leq \delta$, 则当 $n \geq n_0$ 时, $p(x_n, Tx_n) \leq \alpha_n \leq \delta, p(x_n, z) \leq \beta_n \leq \delta$. 因此 $p(Tx_n, z) \leq \varepsilon$. 于是 $Tx_n \rightarrow z (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 同理可证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(Tx_n, x_n) = 0$, 也有 $Tx_n \rightarrow z (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 于是由(3), 有

$$p(Tx_n, Tz) \leq \Phi(\max\{p(x_n, z), p(z, x_n), p(x_n, Tx_n), p(Tx_n, x_n), p(z, Tz), p(Tz, z), p(x_n, Tz), p(Tz, x_n), p(z, Tx_n), p(Tx_n, z), p(x_n, x_n), p(z, z)\}),$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 上不等式变为

$$p(z, Tz) \leq \Phi(\max\{p(z, z), p(z, Tz), p(Tz, z)\}) \quad (*)$$

由文献[12]知 $z = Tz$ 时, $p(z, z) = 0$, 结合不等式 $(*)$, 必有 $z = Tz$ 成立, 即 z 为 T 在 E 中的不动点.

现证不动点 z 是惟一的. 若另有 $u = Tu$, 则由(3)有

$$p(u, z) = p(Tu, Tz) \leq \Phi(\max\{p(u, z), p(z, u)\}),$$

$$及 p(z, u) = p(Tz, Tu) \leq \Phi(\max\{p(u, z), p(z, u)\}),$$

于是 $p(u, z) = p(z, u)$, 因此 $u = z$, 证毕.

定理 2 推广和统一了文献[4-11]的相应结果.

参考文献:

- [1] CIRIC L J. A Generalization of Banach's Contraction Principle[J]. Proc Amer Math Soc, 1974, 45(1):267-273.
- [2] RHOADES H E. Comments on Two Fixed Point Iteration Methods[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1976, 56(2):741-750.
- [3] NAIMPALLY S A, SINGH K I. Extensions of Some Fixed Point Theorems of Rhoades[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1983, 96(2):437-446.
- [4] LIU QI-HOU. On Naimpally and Singh's open questions[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1987, 124(1):157-164.
- [5] LIU QI-HOU. A Convergence Theorem of the Sequence of Ishikawa Iterates for Quasi-contractive Mappings[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1990, 146(2):301-305.
- [6] XU HONG-KUN. A Note on the Ishikawa Iteration Scheme[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1992, 167(2):582-587.
- [7] DING XIE-PING. Iteration Processes for Nonlinear Mappings in Convex Metric Spaces[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1988, 132(1):114-122.
- [8] 田有先. 拟压缩映射序列和广义 Ishikawa 迭代[J]. 四川大学学报, 1993, 30(3):331-334.
- [9] 田有先. 更广义拟压缩的广义 Ishikawa 型迭代[J]. 四川大学学报, 2000, 37(5):688-691.
- [10] TIAN YOU-XIAN, ZHANG SHI-SHANG. Convergence of Ishikawa Type Iterative Sequence with Errors for Quasi-contractive Mappings in Convex Metric Spaces[J]. J Appl Math Mech, 2002, 9:1 001-1 008.
- [11] RHOADES H E. Convergence of an Ishikawa Type Iteration Scheme for a Generalized Contraction[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1994, 185(2):350-355.
- [12] KADA O, SUZUKI T, TAKAHASHI W. Nonconvex Minimization Theorems and Fixed Point Theorems in Complete Metric Spaces[J]. Math Japonica, 1996, 44:381-391.

On the Iteration of Fixed Points for Generalized Quasi-contractive Mapping in p -convex Metric Spaces

TIAN You-xian, XIE Sheng-shi

(Institute of Computer Science & Technology, Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Chongqing 400065, China)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to define an Ishikawa iterative scheme for generalized quasi-contractive mappings in p -convex metric spaces and to prove that this iterative scheme converges to the unique fixed point of generalized quasi-contractive mappings in p -convex metric space. The results presented in the paper generalize and unify the corresponding results in given by Liu Qin-hou, Xu Hong-kun, Ding Xie-ping, H. E. Rhoades, et al.

Key words: p -convex metric space; quasi-contractive mappings; Ishikawa iterative scheme; fixed point