

# 乘积空间中凹泛函型锥拉伸与压缩不动点定理

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**摘 要:** 考虑赋范线性空间的乘积空间, 由因子空间中的锥生成乘积空间中的锥. 全连续算子定义在乘积空间中锥与两个闭球相交得到的有界闭集上, 并且值域在锥中. 在由锥上一类非负正齐次凹泛函表示的混合型锥拉伸与压缩条件下, 利用构造性方法将其转化为 Schauder 型问题, 证明了几个全连续算子的不动点定理. 通过例子说明这里所需要的凹泛函在常用的空间及其锥上是容易构造的.

**关 键 词:** 不动点; 全连续算子; 锥拉伸与压缩; 凹泛函; 乘积空间

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## Fixed Point Theorems of Cone Expansion and Compression of Concave Functional Type in Product Space

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**Abstract:** A product space of normed linear spaces is considered, and the cone in the product space is produced by the cones in its factor spaces. A completely continuous operator is in the product space defined on the bounded closed set which is the intersection of the cone with two closed balls, and the range is in the cone. Under the mixed cone expansion and compression conditions that are expressed through a class of nonnegative, positively homogeneous, concave functionals on the cone, some fixed point theorems about the completely continuous operator are proved by constructing methods and converting them into the problems of Schauder type. It is illustrated by example that the concave functionals needed here are easily constructed in a common space and on a cone in it.

**Key words:** fixed point; completely continuous operator; cone expansion and compression; concave functional; product space

设  $E$  是实赋范线性空间,  $\theta$  表示  $E$  中的零元素,  $K$  是  $E$  中的锥, 见文献[1]. 在乘积空间  $E \times E = \{(u_1, u_2) \mid u_1, u_2 \in E\}$  中定义范数为  $\|(u_1, u_2)\| = \|u_1\| + \|u_2\|$ . 设  $K_1$  和  $K_2$  是  $E$  中的两个锥, 易证  $K_1 \times K_2$  为乘积空间  $E \times E$  中的锥. 如果  $0 < r_i < R_i (i=1, 2)$ , 定义  $K_{r_i, R_i} = (K_1)_{r_1, R_1} \times (K_2)_{r_2, R_2}$ , 其中

$$(K_i)_{r_i, R_i} = \{u_i \in K_i \mid r_i \leq \|u_i\| \leq R_i\} (i=1, 2).$$

如果算子  $A_i: K_1 \times K_2 \rightarrow E (i=1, 2)$  是全连续的, 则称  $A = (A_1, A_2)$  是全连续的. 文献[2]在乘积空间中证明了由锥导出的半序型锥拉伸与压缩

不动点定理. 泛函型锥拉伸与压缩全连续算子的不动点定理及其应用见文献[3-13]. 本文在乘积空间证明了几个凹泛函型混合锥拉伸与压缩条件下的不动点定理. 设  $\alpha: K \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  为凹泛函, 如果  $\alpha(\lambda x) = \lambda \alpha(x), \forall \lambda \geq 0, \forall x \in K$ , 则称  $\alpha$  正齐次.

## 1 主要结论

以下均假设  $A = (A_1, A_2): K_{r_i, R_i} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  全连续,  $\alpha_i: K_i \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是非负正齐次凹泛函,

$\alpha_i(x) > 0, \forall x \in K_i \setminus \{\theta\} \quad (i=1,2).$

**定理 1** 如果下列条件满足:

$$\|u_1\| = r_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \geq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_1\| = R_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \leq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_2\| = r_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \geq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

$$\|u_2\| = R_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \leq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

其中  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$ , 那么  $A$  在  $K_{r,R}$  中存在不动点.

**证明** 令  $h = (h_1, h_2) \in K_1 \times K_2, h_i \neq \theta \quad (i=1,2)$ . 定义  $\bar{A}: K_1 \times K_2 \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  如下(其中记  $[r_i] = r_i / \|u_i\|, [R_i] = R_i / \|u_i\| \quad (i=1,2)$ ):

如果  $u_1 = 0$  或  $u_2 = 0$ , 则  $\bar{A}(u) = h$ ;

如果  $0 < \|u_1\| < r_1$  且  $0 < \|u_2\| < r_2$ , 则  $\bar{A}(u) = \min\{[r_1]^{-1}, [r_2]^{-1}\}A([r_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - \min\{[r_1]^{-1}, [r_2]^{-1}\})h$ ;

如果  $0 < \|u_1\| < r_1$  且  $r_2 \leq \|u_2\| \leq R_2$ , 则  $\bar{A}(u) = [r_1]^{-1}A([r_1]u_1, u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h$ ;

如果  $0 < \|u_1\| < r_1$  且  $\|u_2\| > R_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = [r_1]^{-1}A([r_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h;$$

如果  $r_1 \leq \|u_1\| \leq R_1$  且  $0 < \|u_2\| < r_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = [r_2]^{-1}A(u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})h;$$

如果  $r_1 \leq \|u_1\| \leq R_1$  且  $r_2 \leq \|u_2\| \leq R_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = A(u);$$

如果  $r_1 \leq \|u_1\| \leq R_1$  且  $\|u_2\| > R_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = A(u_1, [R_2]u_2);$$

如果  $\|u_1\| > R_1$  且  $0 < \|u_2\| < r_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = [r_2]^{-1}A([R_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})h;$$

如果  $\|u_1\| > R_1$  且  $r_2 \leq \|u_2\| \leq R_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = A([R_1]u_1, u_2);$$

如果  $\|u_1\| > R_1$  且  $\|u_2\| > R_2$ , 则

$$\bar{A}(u) = A([R_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2).$$

易见  $\bar{A}$  是连续的, 由于它的值域包含于紧集  $\overline{co}\{A(K_{r,R}) \cup \{h\}\}$ , 所以又是紧的. 根据 Schauder 不动点定理<sup>[1]</sup>, 存在  $u \in K_1 \times K_2$  使得  $\bar{A}(u) = u$ . 下面证明  $u \in K_{r,R}$ , 否则与条件矛盾, 于是  $A(u) = u$ . 由于  $h_i \neq 0 \quad (i=1,2)$ , 显然  $\|u_1\| > 0$  且  $\|u_2\| > 0$ .

如果  $0 < \|u_1\| < r_1$  且  $0 < \|u_2\| < r_2$ , 不妨设  $\min\{[r_1]^{-1}, [r_2]^{-1}\} = [r_1]^{-1}$ , 那么

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = [r_1]^{-1}A([r_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h,$$

$$u_1 = [r_1]^{-1}A_1([r_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h_1.$$

由  $\alpha_1$  的凹性知

$$\alpha_1(u_1) \geq [r_1]^{-1}\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2)) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})\alpha_1(h_1) >$$

$$[r_1]^{-1}\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2)),$$

$$\alpha_1([r_1]u_1) = [r_1]\alpha_1(u_1) > \alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2)).$$

如果  $0 < \|u_1\| < r_1$  且  $r_2 \leq \|u_2\| \leq R_2$ , 则  $u = \bar{A}(u) = [r_1]^{-1}A([r_1]u_1, u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h$ ,

$$u_1 = [r_1]^{-1}A_1([r_1]u_1, u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h_1.$$

由  $\alpha_1$  的凹性知

$$\alpha_1(u_1) \geq [r_1]^{-1}\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, u_2)) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})\alpha_1(h_1) >$$

$$[r_1]^{-1}\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, u_2)),$$

$$\alpha_1([r_1]u_1) = [r_1]\alpha_1(u_1) > \alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, u_2)).$$

如果  $0 < \|u_1\| < r_1$  且  $\|u_2\| > R_2$ , 那么

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = [r_1]^{-1}A([r_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h,$$

$$u_1 = [r_1]^{-1}A_1([r_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})h_1.$$

由  $\alpha_1$  的凹性知

$$\alpha_1(u_1) \geq [r_1]^{-1}\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2)) + (1 - [r_1]^{-1})\alpha_1(h_1) >$$

$$[r_1]^{-1}\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2)),$$

$$\alpha_1([r_1]u_1) = [r_1]\alpha_1(u_1) >$$

$$\alpha_1(A_1([r_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2)).$$

如果  $r_1 \leq \|u_1\| \leq R_1$  且  $0 < \|u_2\| < r_2$ , 则

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = [r_2]^{-1}A(u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})h,$$

$$u_2 = [r_2]^{-1}A_2(u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})h_2.$$

由  $\alpha_2$  的凹性知

$$\alpha_2(u_2) \geq [r_2]^{-1}\alpha_2(A_2(u_1, [r_2]u_2)) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})\alpha_2(h_2) >$$

$$[r_2]^{-1}\alpha_2(A_2(u_1, [r_2]u_2)),$$

$$\alpha_2([r_2]u_2) = [r_2]\alpha_2(u_2) >$$

$$\alpha_2(A_2(u_1, [r_2]u_2)).$$

如果  $r_1 \leq \|u_1\| \leq R_1$  且  $\|u_2\| > R_2$ , 那么

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = A(u_1, [R_2]u_2), \text{ 从而}$$

$$u_2 = A_2(u_1, [R_2]u_2). \text{ 于是}$$

$$\alpha_2(A_2(u_1, [R_2]u_2)) = \alpha_2(u_2) >$$

$$[R_2]\alpha_2(u_2) = \alpha_2([R_2]u_2).$$

如果  $\|u_1\| > R_1$  且  $0 < \|u_2\| < r_2$ , 那么

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = [r_2]^{-1}A([R_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2) +$$

$$(1 - [r_2]^{-1})h,$$

$$u_2 = [r_2]^{-1}A_2([R_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})h_2,$$

由  $\alpha_2$  的凹性知

$$\alpha_2(u_2) \geq [r_2]^{-1}\alpha_2(A_2([R_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2)) + (1 - [r_2]^{-1})\alpha_2(h_2) >$$

$$[r_2]^{-1}\alpha_2(A_2([R_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2)),$$

$$\alpha_2([r_2]u_2) = [r_2]\alpha_2(u_2) >$$

$$\alpha_2(A_1([R_1]u_1, [r_2]u_2)).$$

如果  $\|u_1\| > R_1$  且  $r_2 \leq \|u_2\| \leq R_2$ , 那么

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = A([R_1]u_1, u_2),$$

从而  $u_1 = A_1([R_1]u_1, u_2)$ . 于是

$$\alpha_1(A_1([R_1]u_1, u_2)) = \alpha_1(u_1) >$$

$$[R_1]\alpha_1(u_1) = \alpha_1([R_1]u_1).$$

如果  $\|u_1\| > R_1$  且  $\|u_1\| > R_1$ , 那么

$$u = \bar{A}(u) = A([R_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2),$$

从而  $u_i = A_i([R_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2)$ . 于是

$$\alpha_i(A_i([R_1]u_1, [R_2]u_2)) = \alpha_i(u_i) >$$

$$[R_i]\alpha_i(u_i) = \alpha_i([R_i]u_i) (i=1,2).$$

**定理2** 如果下列条件满足:

$$\|u_1\| = r_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \geq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_1\| = R_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \leq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_2\| = r_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \leq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

$$\|u_2\| = R_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \geq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

其中  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$ , 那么  $A$  在  $K_{r,R}$  中存在不动点.

**证明** 因为  $\forall u_2 \in (K_2)_{r_2, R_2}$ ,

$$([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2 \in (K_2)_{r_2, R_2},$$

所以可设  $A_1^*: K_{r,R} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  为

$$A_1^*(u) = A_1(u_1, ([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2);$$

可设  $A_2^*: K_{r,R} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  为

$$A_2^*(u) = \frac{A_2(u_1, ([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2)}{[R_2] + [r_2] - 1}.$$

显然当  $\|u_2\| = r_2$  时,  $\|([R_2] + [r_2] - 1) \times u_2\| = R_2$ ; 当  $\|u_2\| = R_2$  时,  $\|([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2\| = r_2$ . 因此算子  $A^* = (A_1^*, A_2^*)$  满足定理1的条件, 从而  $A^*$  存在不动点  $v = (v_1, v_2) \in K_{r,R}$ .

令  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  为  $u_1 = v_1$ ,

$$u_2 = (R_2/\|v_2\| + r_2/\|v_2\| - 1)v_2,$$

易见  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$  是  $A$  的不动点.

**定理3** 如果下列条件满足:

$$\|u_1\| = r_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \leq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_1\| = R_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \geq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_2\| = r_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \geq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

$$\|u_2\| = R_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \leq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

其中  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$ , 那么  $A$  在  $K_{r,R}$  中存在不动点.

**证明** 因为  $\forall u_1 \in (K_1)_{r_1, R_1}$ ,

$$([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1 \in (K_1)_{r_1, R_1},$$

所以可设  $A_1^{**}: K_{r,R} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  为

$$A_1^{**}(u) = \frac{A_1((([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1, u_2))}{[R_1] + [r_1] - 1};$$

可设  $A_2^{**}: K_{r,R} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  为

$$A_2^{**}(u) = A_2((([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1, u_2)).$$

显然当  $\|u_1\| = r_1$  时,  $\|([R_1] + [r_1] - 1) \times u_1\| = R_1$ ; 当  $\|u_1\| = R_1$  时,  $\|([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1\| = r_1$ . 因此算子  $A^{**} = (A_1^{**}, A_2^{**})$  满足定理1的条件, 从而  $A^{**}$  存在不动点  $v = (v_1, v_2) \in K_{r,R}$ .

令  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  为  $u_2 = v_2$ ,

$$u_1 = (R_1/\|v_1\| + r_1/\|v_1\| - 1)v_1,$$

易见  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$  是  $A$  的不动点.

**定理4** 如果下列条件满足:

$$\|u_1\| = r_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \leq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_1\| = R_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1(A_1(u)) \geq \alpha_1(u_1),$$

$$\|u_2\| = r_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \leq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

$$\|u_2\| = R_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2(A_2(u)) \geq \alpha_2(u_2),$$

其中  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$ , 那么  $A$  在  $K_{r,R}$  中存在不动点.

**证明** 因为  $\forall u_1 \in (K_1)_{r_1, R_1}$ ,

$$([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1 \in (K_1)_{r_1, R_1},$$

$$\forall u_2 \in (K_2)_{r_2, R_2},$$

$$([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2 \in (K_2)_{r_2, R_2},$$

所以可设  $A_1^{***}: K_{r,R} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  为

$$A_1^{***}(u) = \frac{A_1((([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1, ([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2))}{[R_1] + [r_1] - 1};$$

可设  $A_2^{***}: K_{r,R} \rightarrow K_1 \times K_2$  为

$$A_2^{***}(u) = \frac{A_2((([R_1] + [r_1] - 1)u_1, ([R_2] + [r_2] - 1)u_2))}{[R_2] + [r_2] - 1}.$$

因此算子  $A^{***} = (A_1^{***}, A_2^{***})$  满足定理1的条件, 从而  $A^{***}$  存在不动点  $v = (v_1, v_2) \in K_{r,R}$ .

令  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  为

$$u_1 = (R_1/\|v_1\| + r_1/\|v_1\| - 1)v_1,$$

$$u_2 = (R_2/\|v_2\| + r_2/\|v_2\| - 1)v_2,$$

易见  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in K_{r,R}$  是  $A$  的不动点.

## 2 结 语

设  $E = C(G)$  为  $N$  维欧氏空间  $R^N$  中非空有界闭集  $G$  上的连续函数空间, 令

$$K = \{x \in C(G) \mid x(t) \geq 0, \min_{t \in G_0} x(t) \geq \varepsilon \|x\|\},$$

其中  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $G_0$  是  $G$  的非空闭子集. 显然  $K$  是  $E$  中的锥, 定义

$$\alpha(x) = \min_{t \in G_0} x(t), \quad \forall x \in K,$$

于是  $\alpha$  是锥  $K$  上的非负正齐次凹泛函, 并且  $\alpha(x) > 0, \quad \forall x \in K \setminus \{\theta\}$ .

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