

32. On Banach Theorem on Contraction Mappings

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(Comm. by Kinjirô KUNUGI, M.J.A., 12, 1965)

In this short note, we shall generalize the well known theorem on a contraction mapping by S. Banach to general metric spaces. As was proved in [1], any topological semifield contains a topological field isomorphic with the real line. These elements are denoted by the Greek letter α and follow the rules of operations on real numbers.

Let X be a sequential complete metric space over a topological semifield R , $f(x)$ a mapping on X such that

$$\rho(f(x), f(y)) \ll \alpha \rho(x, y),$$

where α is a positive number less than 1, and \ll denotes the order in R . Then there is a fixed element x' of the mapping f , i.e. $f(x') = x'$.

The result is a slight generalization of the theorem of S. Banach.

To prove it, take an element x_0 of X , then by a recursive way, we define a sequence $\{x_n\}$ by $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$). For the sequence $\{x_n\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x_1, x_2) &= \rho(f(x_0), f(x_1)) \ll \alpha \rho(x_0, x_1), \\ \rho(x_2, x_3) &= \rho(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \ll \alpha \rho(x_1, x_2) \\ &\ll \alpha^2 \rho(x_0, f(x_0)), \end{aligned}$$

and, in general

$$\rho(x_n, x_{n+1}) \ll \alpha^n \rho(x_0, f(x_0)).$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x_n, x_{n+m}) &\ll \rho(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \dots + \rho(x_{n+m-1}, x_{n+m}) \\ &\ll (\alpha^n + \alpha^{n+1} + \dots + \alpha^{n+m-1}) \rho(x_0, f(x_0)) \\ &= \frac{\alpha^n - \alpha^{n+m}}{1 - \alpha} \rho(x_0, f(x_0)). \end{aligned}$$

By the hypothesis $\alpha < 1$, we have

$$\rho(x_n, x_{n+m}) \ll \frac{\alpha^n}{1 - \alpha} \rho(x_0, f(x_0)).$$

Therefore $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. X is sequential complete, so $\{x_n\}$ has a limit x' in X . To prove $f(x') = x'$, consider the following inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x', f(x')) &\ll \rho(x', x_n) + \rho(x_n, f(x')) \\ &= \rho(x', x_n) + \rho(f(x_{n-1}), f(x')) \\ &\ll \rho(x', x_n) + \alpha \rho(x', x_{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

This shows $\rho(x', f(x')) = 0$. Hence x' is a fixed element of $f(x)$. The