

# A FIXED POINT THEOREM OF THE ALTERNATIVE, FOR CONTRACTIONS ON A GENERALIZED COMPLETE METRIC SPACE

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1. **Summary.** The purpose of this note is to prove a "theorem of the alternative" for any "contraction mapping"  $T$  on a "generalized complete metric space"  $X$ . The conclusion of the theorem, speaking in general terms, asserts that: *either* all consecutive pairs of the sequence of successive approximations (starting from an element  $x_0$  of  $X$ ) are infinitely far apart, *or* the sequence of successive approximations, with initial element  $x_0$ , converges to a fixed point of  $T$  (what particular fixed point depends, in general, on the initial element  $x_0$ ). The present theorem contains as special cases both Banach's [1] contraction mapping theorem for complete metric spaces, and Luxemburg's [2] contraction mapping theorem for generalized metric spaces.

2. **A fixed point theorem.** Following Luxemburg [2, p. 541], the concept of a "generalized complete metric space" may be introduced as in this quotation:

"Let  $X$  be an abstract (nonempty) set, the elements of which are denoted by  $x, y, \dots$  and assume that on the Cartesian product  $X \times X$  a distance function  $d(x, y) (0 \leq d(x, y) \leq \infty)$  is defined, satisfying the following conditions

(D1)  $d(x, y) = 0$  if and only if  $x = y$ ,

(D2)  $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$  (symmetry),

(D3)  $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$  (triangle inequality),

(D4) every  $d$ -Cauchy sequence in  $X$  is  $d$ -convergent, i.e.  $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x_m) = 0$  for a sequence  $x_n \in X (n = 1, 2, \dots)$  implies the existence of an element  $x \in X$  with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x, x_n) = 0$ , ( $x$  is unique by (D1) and (D3)).

This concept differs from the usual concept of a complete metric space by the fact that not every two points in  $X$  have necessarily a finite distance. One might call such a space a generalized complete metric space."

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