

在偏 b -度量空间中 几乎广义 C -压缩映象的不动点存在性^①

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摘要: 在偏 b -度量空间中引入几乎广义 C -压缩映象, 并在一定条件下, 证明了偏 b -度量空间中该压缩映象的不动点存在性, 该结果改进和推广了近期的相关结果.

关键词: 偏 b -度量空间; 几乎广义 C -压缩; 不动点

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文献[1]引入了广义压缩映象, 并在度量空间中证明了该映象的不动点定理. 文献[2]在度量空间中证明了非线性弱 C -压缩映象的不动点定理, 随后, 文献[3]在完备的偏度量空间中引入了几乎广义 C -压缩映象, 并在完备偏度量空间中证明了该压缩映象的不动点定理, 本文在文献[3]的基础上将几乎广义 C -压缩映象引入到偏 b -度量空间中, 并在完备偏 b -度量空间中证明了该压缩映象的不动点的存在性.

1 预备知识

定义 1^[3] 设映射 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, 若满足以下条件:

- (1) ϕ 是连续的;
- (2) ϕ 非减的;
- (3) $\phi(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$.

则称 ϕ 为一个改变距离的映射, Ψ 为改变距离的映射族.

定义 2^[3] 设 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ 为一个映射, 若满足以下条件:

- (1) ϕ 是下半连续的;
- (2) ϕ 是非减的;
- (3) $\phi(s, t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow s = t = 0$.

则称 ϕ 为一个满足性质(P)的映射, Φ 为满足性质(P)的映射族.

定义 3^[4] 设 X 是非空集合, $s \geq 1$ 是给定的实数, 设 $d: X \times X \longrightarrow [0, +\infty)$, 若 $\forall x, y, z \in X$ 满足以下条件:

- (1) $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$;
- (2) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$;
- (3) $d(x, z) \leq s[d(x, y) + d(y, z)]$.

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则称 (X, d) 为一个 b -度量空间, s 称为 (X, d) 的系数.

注 1 当 $s=1$ 时, (X, d) 称为度量空间.

定义 4^[5] 设 X 是非空集合, 若满足以下条件:

(1) (X, d) 是一个 b -度量空间;

(2) $(X, \leq)$ 是半序集.

则称 $(X, \leq, d)$ 是一个偏 b -度量空间.

定义 5^[3] 设 $(X, \leq, d)$ 是偏度量空间, 给定 $f: X \rightarrow X$ 的映射, 若 $\exists \xi \geq 0$ 和 $(\psi, \phi) \in \Psi \times \Phi$, 使得 $\forall x, y \in X, x \leq y$ 有

$$\phi(d(fx, fy)) \leq \phi(M(x, y)) - \phi(M'(x, y), M''(x, y)) + \xi\psi(N(x, y))$$

其中

$$M(x, y) = \max\left\{d(x, y), d(x, fx), d(y, fy), \frac{d(x, fy) + d(y, fx)}{2}\right\}$$

$$M'(x, y) = \max\{d(x, y), d(x, fx), d(x, fy)\}$$

$$M''(x, y) = \max\{d(x, y), d(y, fy), d(y, fx)\}$$

$$N(x, y) = \min\{d(x, fx), d(y, fy)\}$$

则称 f 是偏度量空间中几乎广义 C -压缩映射.

定义 6 设 $(X, \leq, d)$ 是偏 b -度量空间, 给定 $f: X \rightarrow X$ 的映射, 若 $\exists \xi \geq 0$ 和 $(\psi, \phi) \in \Psi \times \Phi$, 使得 $\forall x, y \in X, x \leq y$ 有

$$\phi(s^3 d(fx, fy)) \leq \phi(M(x, y)) - \phi(M'(x, y), M''(x, y)) + \xi\psi(N(x, y)) \quad (1)$$

其中

$$M(x, y) = \max\left\{d(x, y), d(x, fx), d(y, fy), \frac{d(x, fy) + d(y, fx)}{2s}\right\}$$

$$M'(x, y) = \max\{d(x, y), d(x, fx), d(x, fy)\}$$

$$M''(x, y) = \max\{d(x, y), d(y, fy), d(y, fx)\}$$

$$N(x, y) = \min\{d(x, fx), d(y, fy)\}$$

则称 f 是偏 b -度量空间中几乎广义 C -压缩映射.

注 2 当 $s=1$ 时, 为文献[3] 中几乎广义 C -压缩映射.

2 主要结果

定理 1 设 $(X, \leq, d)$ 是完备偏 b -度量空间, 设 $f: X \rightarrow X$ 是非减, 连续, 几乎广义 C -压缩映射, 若存在 $x_1 \in X$, 使得 $x_1 \leq fx_1$, 则 f 有不动点.

证 设 X 中序列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, x_{n+1} = fx_n$, 又因为 $x_1 \leq fx_1 = x_2$, f 非减, 则有 $x_2 = fx_1 \leq fx_2 = x_3$, 以此类推有

$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \cdots$$

若 $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, 使得 $x_{n_0} = x_{n_0+1} = fx_{n_0}$, 则 x_{n_0} 是 f 的不动点. 假设 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, x_n \neq x_{n+1}$ 则有

$$M(x_{n-1}, x_n) = \max\left\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_{n-1}, fx_{n-1}), d(x_n, fx_n), \frac{d(x_{n-1}, fx_n) + d(x_n, fx_{n-1})}{2s}\right\} \leq$$

$$\max\left\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1}), \frac{sd(x_{n-1}, x_n) + sd(x_n, x_{n+1})}{2s}\right\} =$$

$$\max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}$$

$$M'(x_{n-1}, x_n) = \max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_{n-1}, fx_{n-1}), d(x_{n-1}, fx_n)\} =$$

$$\max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})\} \geq$$

$$d(x_{n-1}, x_n)$$

$$M''(x_{n-1}, x_n) = \max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, fx_n), d(x_n, fx_{n-1})\} =$$

$$\max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}$$

$$N(x_{n-1}, x_n) = \min\{d(x_{n-1}, fx_{n-1}), d(x_n, fx_{n-1})\} = 0$$

由式(1)知 $\exists (\xi, \phi, \phi) \in [0, \infty] \times \Psi \times \Phi, \forall x, y \in X, x \leq y$ 使得

$$\phi(d(fx, fy)) \leq \phi(s^3 d(fx, fy)) \leq$$

$$\phi(M(x, y)) - \phi(M'(x, y), M''(x, y)) + \xi\phi(N(x, y))$$

则有

$$\phi(d(x_n, x_{n+1})) = \phi(d(fx_{n-1}, fx_n)) \leq \phi(s^3 d(fx_{n-1}, fx_n)) \leq$$

$$\phi(M(x_{n-1}, x_n)) - \phi(M'(x_{n-1}, x_n), M''(x_{n-1}, x_n)) + \xi\phi(N(x_{n-1}, x_n))$$

因此 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 由上述不等式知:

$$\phi(d(x_n, x_{n+1})) \leq \phi\left(\max\left\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1}), \frac{d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})}{2s}\right\}\right) -$$

$$\phi(\max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}, \max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\})$$

因为 Φ, Ψ 非减, 可以得出 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有

$$\phi(d(x_n, x_{n+1})) \leq \phi(\max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}) -$$

$$\phi(d(x_{n-1}, x_n), \max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\})$$

又因为

$$d(x_n, x_{n+1}) > 0$$

所以

$$\phi(d(x_{n-1}, x_n), \max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}) > 0$$

表明 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有

$$\phi(d(x_n, x_{n+1})) < \phi(\max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\})$$

因为 ϕ 非减, 所以 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有

$$d(x_n, x_{n+1}) < \max\{d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}$$

即 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $d(x_n, x_{n+1}) < d(x_{n-1}, x_n)$, 因此 $\{d(x_n, x_{n+1})\}$ 递减, 因为 $d(x_n, x_{n+1}) \geq 0$, 所以序列收敛于非负数 a , 则 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有

$$\phi(d(x_n, x_{n+1})) \leq \phi(d(x_{n-1}, x_n)) - \phi(d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_{n-1}, x_n))$$

即:

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \phi(d(x_n, x_{n+1})) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \phi(d(x_{n-1}, x_n)) - \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \phi(d(x_{n-1}, x_n), d(x_{n-1}, x_n))$$

因此有

$$\phi(a) \leq \phi(a) - \phi(a, a)$$

由此知 $\phi(a, a) = 0$, 即 $a = 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_n, x_{n+1}) = 0$.

下证序列 $\{x_n\}$ 是柯西序列, 假设序列 $\{x_n\}$ 不是柯西列, $\exists \epsilon > 0$, 序列 $\{p(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 和序列 $\{q(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, 使得 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $p(n) > q(n) > n$ 时, 有

$$d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \geq \epsilon \quad d(x_{p(n)-1}, x_{q(n)}) < \epsilon$$

则有

$$\epsilon \leq d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s[d(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)-1}) + d(x_{p(n)-1}, x_{q(n)})] \leq$$

$$sd(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)-1}) + s\epsilon$$

则有

$$\epsilon \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s\epsilon \quad (2)$$

由 b -度量空间不等式的性质知

$$\epsilon \leq d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s[d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}) + d(x_{q(n)+1}, x_{q(n)})]$$

$$d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}) \leq s[d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) + d(x_{q(n)}, x_{q(n)+1})]$$

由以上两式可知

$$\frac{\epsilon}{s} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}) \leq s^2 \epsilon \quad (3)$$

同理可知

$$\frac{\epsilon}{s} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s^2 \epsilon \quad (4)$$

又因为

$$\epsilon \leq d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s[d(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)+1}) + d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)})] \leq$$

$$sd(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)+1}) + s^2 d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)+1}) + s^2 d(x_{q(n)+1}, x_{q(n)})$$

同样有

$$d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)+1}) \leq s[d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)}) + d(x_{q(n)}, x_{q(n)+1})] \leq$$

$$s^2 d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{p(n)-1}) + s^2 d(x_{p(n)-1}, x_{q(n)}) + sd(x_{q(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}) \leq$$

$$s^3 d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{p(n)}) + s^3 d(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)-1}) + s^2 d(x_{p(n)-1}, x_{q(n)}) + sd(x_{q(n)}, x_{q(n)+1})$$

则有

$$\frac{\epsilon}{s^2} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)+1}) \leq s^2 \epsilon \quad (5)$$

由式(1)知

$$\psi(s^3 d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)+1})) = \psi(s^3 d(fx_{p(n)}, fx_{q(n)})) \leq$$

$$\psi(M(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)})) -$$

$$\phi(M'(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), M''(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)})) + \xi \psi(N(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}))$$

其中

$$d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq M(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) = \max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), d(x_{p(n)}, fx_{p(n)}),$$

$$d(x_{q(n)}, fx_{q(n)}), \frac{d(x_{p(n)}, fx_{q(n)}) + d(x_{q(n)}, fx_{p(n)})}{2s}\} \leq$$

$$\max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), d(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)+1}),$$

$$d(x_{q(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}), \frac{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}) + d(x_{q(n)}, x_{p(n)+1})}{2s}\}$$

$$\epsilon \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s\epsilon \quad (6)$$

$$M'(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) = \max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), d(x_{p(n)}, fx_{p(n)}), d(x_{p(n)}, fx_{q(n)})\} =$$

$$\max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), d(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)+1}), d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)+1})\}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{s} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M'(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s^2 \epsilon \quad (7)$$

$$M''(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) = \max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), d(x_{q(n)}, fx_{q(n)}), d(x_{q(n)}, fx_{p(n)})\} =$$

$$\max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), d(x_{q(n)}, x_{q(n)+1}), d(x_{q(n)}, x_{p(n)+1})\}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{s} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M''(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) \leq s^2 \epsilon \quad (8)$$

$$N(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}) = \max\{d(x_{p(n)}, fx_{p(n)}), d(x_{q(n)}, fx_{p(n)})\} =$$

$$\max\{d(x_{p(n)}, x_{p(n)+1}), d(x_{q(n)}, x_{p(n)+1})\} = 0$$

则有

$$\psi(s\epsilon) = \psi\left(s^3 \frac{\epsilon}{s^2}\right) \leq \psi\left(s^3 \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_{p(n)+1}, x_{q(n)+1})\right) \leq$$

$$\psi(\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)})) - \phi(\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M'(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)}), \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} M''(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)})) +$$

$$\xi \psi(\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} N(x_{p(n)}, x_{q(n)})) \leq$$

$$\psi(s\epsilon) - \phi\left(\frac{\epsilon}{s}, \frac{\epsilon}{s}\right)$$

则 $\phi\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{s}, \frac{\varepsilon}{s}\right)=0$, 故 $\frac{\varepsilon}{s}=0$, $\varepsilon=0$ 与 $\varepsilon>0$ 矛盾, 所以序列 $\{x_n\}$ 是柯西列.

因为 X 是完备的, 所以 $\exists z \in X$, 当 $n \longrightarrow \infty$ 时, $x_n \longrightarrow z$, 由 f 的连续性可知, 当 $n \longrightarrow \infty$ 时, $x_{n+1} = fx_n = fz$, 由极限的唯一性可知 $fz = z$. 则 f 有不动点.

在定理 1 中, 当 $s=1$ 时为文献[3] 中定理 2. 5

推论 1 设 $(X, \leqslant, d)$ 是完备偏度量空间, 设 $f: X \longrightarrow X$ 是非减, 连续, 几乎广义 C -压缩映象, 若存在 $x_1 \in X$, 使得 $x_1 \leqslant fx_1$, 则 f 有不动点.

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The Existence of the Fixed Points of Almost Generalized C -Contractions in Partially Ordered b -Metric Spaces

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Abstract: In this paper, we introduce almost generalized C -contractions into partially ordered b -metric spaces, and prove the existence of fixed points for almost generalized C -contractions in partially ordered b -metric spaces. As a result, we obtain some related fixed point theorems, which largely improve and extend some related results that have been published recently on partially ordered b -metric spaces.

Key words: partially ordered b -metric space; almost generalized C -contraction; fixed point

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