Lecture 10

DRE 7007
MATHEMATICS

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PLAN:

1. Fixed points
2. Fixed point theorems.
3. Correspondences and Kakutani's thm.

Reading:

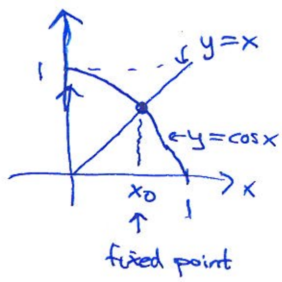
[FMEA] 14
[S] 9,12

1. Fixed points:

Let $f: X \to X$ be a function, where X is a set. A fixed point for f is an element $x \in X$ s.t. $f(x) = x$. A function $f: X \to X$ where the domain and the codomain is the same, is called an operator.

Ex: $f: [0,1] \to [0,1]$, $x \mapsto x^2$ Fixed points: $f(x) = \cancel{x}^2$, $x^2 = x$, $x=0, x=1$

$f: [0,1] \to [0,1]$, $x \mapsto \cos x$ Fixed points: $f(x) = x$, $\cos x = x$, Solution?



Ex: A $n \times n$-matrix. A is an operator on $\mathbb{R}^n$ $\Big\}$ $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $\underline{x} \mapsto A \cdot \underline{x}$

Fixed point: A vector $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $A\underline{x} = \underline{x}$

$\lambda = 1$ not eigenvalue: $\underline{x} = \underline{0}$ only fixed point

$\lambda = 1$ eigenvalue: $E_1 = \{\underline{x} : A\underline{x} = 1 \cdot \underline{x}\}$ are fixed points

Equilibrium states are fixed points for an appropriately constructed operator, in many cases.

$$x_{t+1} = \underline{A} x_t \longrightarrow \text{fixed points of } A: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \text{ are equilibrium points}$$

(Markov chain)

(2) Sufficient conditions for existence of fixed points

Theorem (Brouwer):

If $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is non-empty, convex and compact and $f: K \to K$ is a continuous operator on K, then f has a fixed point.

* Nonconstructive: Neither the theorem nor its proof says how to find the fixed point. There may be more than one.

Let (X,d) be a metric space (with metric d). A contraction mapping $f: X \to X$ is an operator such that

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leq \beta \cdot d(x,y)$$

for all $x,y \in X$, where $\beta \in (0,1)$ is a constant (independent of x,y).

Ex: $\underset{[0,1]}{X} \xrightarrow{f} \underset{[0,1]}{X}$ is given by $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$, and $X = [0,1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ has the Euclidean metric. Then

$$d(f(x), f(y)) = d\left(\tfrac{1}{2}x, \tfrac{1}{2}y\right) = \left|\tfrac{1}{2}x - \tfrac{1}{2}y\right|$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}|x-y| = \tfrac{1}{2} d(x,y)$$

This is a contraction with $\beta = 1/2$.

Note: A contraction is continuous.

Theorem

Let $f: X \to X$ be a contraction on a complete metric space (X, d). Then f has a unique fixed point.

Proof:

If $x, y \in X$ are both fixed points, then $f(x) = x$ and $f(y) = y$. But if $x \neq y$,

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{since } x,y \\ \text{are fixed} \\ \text{points}}}{=} d(x,y) \leq \beta\, d(x,y) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{since} \\ \beta < 1 \\ \text{and} \\ d(x,y) \neq 0}}{<} d(x,y)$$

This is a contradiction. So there is at most one fixed point.

If $x_0 \in X$ is any point, define $x_1 = f(x_0)$, $x_2 = f(x_1), \ldots, x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$. Then $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in X. We can prove that it is a Cauchy sequence:

$$d(x_2, x_1) = d(f(x_1), f(x_0)) \leq \beta\, d(x_1, x_0)$$

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) = d(f(x_n), f(x_{n-1})) \leq \beta\, d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \quad \text{for } n \geq \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+k}, x_n) &\leq d(x_{n+k}, x_{n+k-1}) + \cdots + d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \\ &\leq \beta^{n+k-1} d(x_1, x_0) + \beta^{n+k-2} d(x_1, x_0) + \cdots + \beta^n d(x_1, x_0) \\ &= \beta^n \cdot \frac{1-\beta^k}{1-\beta} \cdot d(x_1, x_0) \\ &\leq \frac{\beta^n}{1-\beta} d(x_1, x_0) \end{aligned}$$

For n sufficiently large, $d(x_{n+k}, x_n) < \varepsilon$ for all k when $\varepsilon > 0$ is given.
Let $x = \lim x_n \in X$ (since X is complete). Then

$$d(f(x), x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} d(f(x_n), x_n) \leq \beta \lim_{n\to\infty} d(x_n, x_{n-1}) = \beta \lim_{n\to\infty} d(f(x_{n-1}), x_{n-1})$$

$$= \beta\, d(f(x), x)$$

This implies that $d(f(x), x) = 0$ since $\beta < 1$. Hence $f(x) = x$.

$\square$

Note: The proof of the contraction fixed point theorem is constructive.
For any $x_0 \in X$, the fixed point $x \in X$ is given by

$$x = \lim x_n, \quad \text{where } x_n = f^n(x_0)$$

The fixed point is also unique.

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$.

* If $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is compact, then $C(S, \mathbb{R})$ of cont. functions $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a complete metric space with the sup norm. (Lecture 2)
* For any $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $B(S, \mathbb{R}) = \{ f: S \to \mathbb{R} \text{ continuous and bounded} \}$ is a complete metric space with the sup norm.

$f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ bounded $\Leftrightarrow$ there is $M > 0$ s.t. $|f(s)| < M$ for all $s \in S$.
(or $-M < f(s) < M$)

Application: Bellman equation

$$J(x) = \max_{u \in U} \{ f(x,u) + \beta J(g(x,u)) \}$$

Conditions:
$\beta < 1$
f bounded
f, g cont.

Consider $X = B(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, and the operator

$$X \xrightarrow{T} X$$
$$J \longmapsto \max_{u \in U} \{ f(x,u) + \beta J(g(x,u)) \}$$

One may show that T is a well-defined operator (if J is bounded, then $T(J)$ is well-defined bounded function) and that T is a contraction.
Hence T has a fixed point $J(x)$ that is unique.
$J(x)$ satisfies Bellman equation.

(Note: $T(J) = J \Leftrightarrow J(x)$

Correspondences

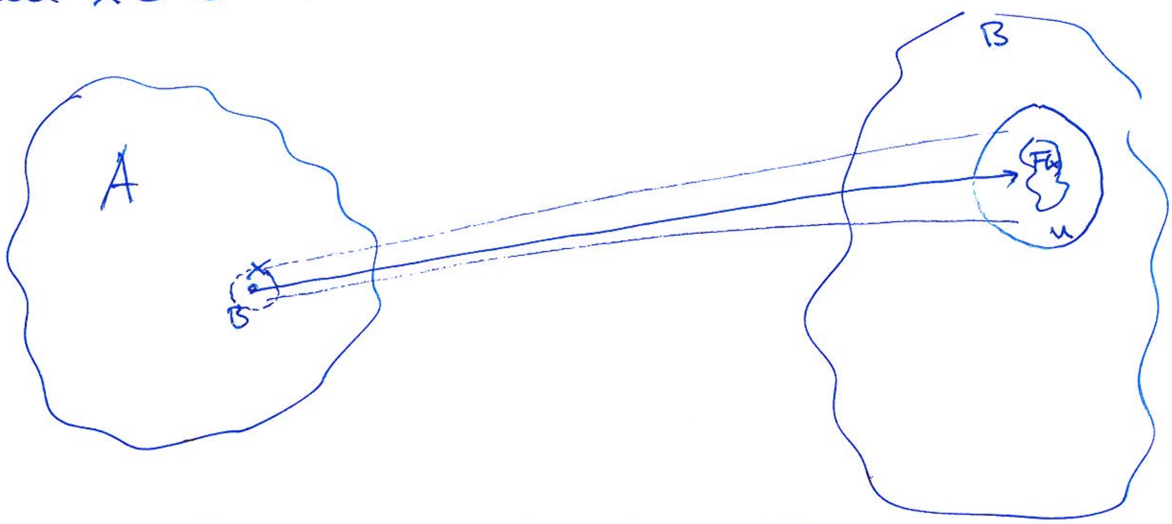
A __correspondence__ $F: A \twoheadrightarrow B$ is a specification of a subset $F(x) \subseteq B$ for all $x \in A$. That is, a multivalued function.

The graph of F is

$$\Gamma(F) = \{(x,y) \in A \times B : x \in A,\ y \in F(x)\}$$

F is __upper hemicontinuous__ if the following condition is satisfied:

For any $x \in A$, and for any open set U containing $F(x)$, there is an open ball $B(x,r)$ around x such that $F(x) \subseteq U$ for all $x \in B(x,r) \cap A$.



If the graph of F is compact, then F is upper hemicont.

__Theorem__ (Kakutani)

If $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is nonempty, __compact__ and __convex__ and if $F: K \to K$ is upper __hemicontinuous__ such that $F(x)$ is nonempty and __convex__ for all $x \in K$, then F has a fixed point $x \in K$ (i.e. $F(x) \ni x$).