# ุคณิตศาสตร์บริสุทธิ์: ตัวอย่างและการประยุกต์ในคณิตศาสตร์ **Pure Mathematics: Examples and Applications**

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# บทคัดย่อ

้ บทความนี้นำเสนอองค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์หนึ่งที่เป็นนามธรรมที่สามารถนำมาใช้เป็นเครื่องมือที่สำคัญทางทฤษฎีจุดตรึง

ี **คำสำคัญ** : อุลตราเนท อุลตราฟิวเตอร์ อุลตราเพาเวอร์ จุดคงที่

### **Abstract**

In this article, we present an extremely abstract mathematical concept that can be used as an important tool in "Fixed Point Theory".

Keywords : ulltranet, ultrafilter, ultrapower, fixed point

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# บทนำ

ิดนทั่วไปยังไม่เข้าใจงานวิจัยทางคณิตศาสตร์มากนัก โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งนักวิจัยต่างสาขา ว่าคณิตศาสตร์นั้นจริงฯ แล้ว มีเนื้อหาเป็นอย่างไร เขาทำอะไรที่เรียกว่าเป็นงานวิจัยทาง คณิตศาสตร์ ระเบียบวิธี ประเพณีนิยมปฏิบัติ ค่อนข้างจะเฉพาะ แตกต่างจากศาสตร์อื่นๆ ตัวอย่างเช่น ส่วนใหญ่เรานิยมเขียน ้ชื่อผู้วิจัยเรียงตามลำดับอักษร และถือว่าทุกคนมีผลงานเท่ากัน ้เป็นต้น นักคณิตศาสตร์มีอยู่ 2 กลุ่ม กลุ่มคณิตศาสตร์บริสุทธิ์ และกลุ่มคณิตศาสตร์ประยุกต์ กลุ่มแรกสร้างและพัฒนาความรู้ และทถษภีทางคณิตศาสตร์ ผลงานอาจจะลึกและยากสำหรับ คนทั่วไปที่จะจินตนาการว่ามาจากไหนและจะนำไปประยุกต์อย่างไร ในทางตรงข้าม กลุ่มที่ 2 จะพัฒนาความรู้และทฤษฎีทาง คณิตศาสตร์เพื่อนำไปใช้ในสาขาต่างๆ เช่น mathematical statistics mathematical physics mathematical economics mathematical engineering และอื่นๆ อีกมากมาย โดยเดิน ิตามแนวที่กลุ่มแรกพัฒนาไว้ทั้งองค์ความรู้ แนวคิดและเทคนิค การพิสูจน์ มีงานวิจัยอีกประเภทหนึ่งที่ไม่ได้ผลิต หรือพัฒนา ทฤษฎีทางคณิตศาสตร์ แต่เป็นการนำคณิตศาสตร์ไปเป็นเครื่องมือ ้อย่างหลากหลาย ทั้งในวิทยาศาสตร์สาขาต่างๆ ทางเทคโนโลยี ้สังคมศาสตร์ การศึกษา (Dhompongsa, 2008) เป็นที่ประจักษ์ว่า ไม่ว่าใครจะทำงานวิจัยใดก็ตาม หากมีความรู้คณิตศาสตร์ก็เหมือน ้มีเครื่องมือที่ทรงคุณค่าอยู่ในมือเหนือคนอื่น เพราะถ้ามีความรู้ ทางคณิตศาสตร์ ก็สามารถนำทฤษฎีมากมายที่มีอยู่หรือที่ สร้างขึ้นเองมาประยุกต์ มาอธิบายในงานวิจัยของตนได้ สำหรับ บทความนี้จะพูดถึงประโยชน์ของคณิตศาสตร์ที่มีต่อตัว คณิตศาสตร์เอง โดยจะยกตัวอย่างในกรณีเฉพาะ ซึ่งจะเห็นว่า โครงสร้างที่เป็นนามธรรมที่จับต้องไม่ได้ แต่มีอยู่จริงโดยทฤษฎี สามารถถูกนำมาใช้สร้างองค์ความรู้ที่เป็นรูปธรรมได้จริง

ตัวอย่างที่จะกล่าวถึงคือ ultranet และ concept คู่ขนาน ้กันคือ ultrafilter นอกจากนี้ที่ต้องกล่าวถึงคือ ultrapower เพื่อ ิดวามสะดวกจะนำเสนอส่วนต่อไปนี้เป็นภาษาอังกฤษ

#### **Basic definitions**

A direct set  $(D, \leq)$  is a nonempty set D, together with a relation  $\leq$  on D. such that

1)  $\alpha \leq \alpha$ ;

2)  $\alpha \le \beta$  and  $\beta \le \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \le \gamma$ ;

3) for any two elements  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , there exists  $\gamma$ such that  $\alpha \leq \gamma$  and  $\beta \leq \gamma$ .

Let  $\Omega$  be a Hausdorff topological space and let D be a directed set. A net in X is a set  $\{x : \alpha \in D\}$  of elements in  $\Omega$ . We usually write the net  $\{x_{\alpha}: \alpha \in D\}$  as  $\{x_n\}$ . Let  $\{x_n : \alpha \in D\}$  be a net in a topological space. Then it is said to converge to the point  $x_a$  in  $\Omega$ , called the limit of the net, if to every neighborhood U of  $x_a$ , there corresponds  $\alpha_{0} \in D$  such that  $\alpha \geq \alpha_{0}$  implies  $x_{\alpha} \in U$ . We usually symbolize this by writing  $x_a \rightarrow x_a$  or lim  $x_a = x_a$ . Note that the limit of a net is unique since  $\Omega$  is being Hausdorff. A net is said to be eventually in a subset U of  $\Omega$  if there exists  $\alpha_{\alpha} \in D$  such that  $\alpha \geq \alpha_{\alpha}$  implies  $x_{\alpha} \in U$ . A net is said to be an *ultranet* if for each subset U, the net is either eventually in  $U$  or in the complement of  $U$ .

Let  $\{x_{\alpha} : \alpha \in D\}$  be a net in a topological space. Then a net  $\{x_{\alpha\beta} : \beta \in E\}$  in  $\Omega$  is said to be a subnet of  $\{x_{\alpha}: \alpha \in D\}$  if it satisfies the following conditions:

1)  $\{x_{\alpha\beta} : \beta \in E\} \subset \{x_{\alpha} : \alpha \in D\}$  and

2) for any  $\alpha_{\alpha} \in D$ , there corresponds  $\beta_{\alpha} \in E$  such that  $\beta_{0} \leq \beta$  implies  $\alpha_{0} \geq \alpha_{0}$ . An important fact is: Every net has a subnet which is an ultranet. See (Kelly, 1965: Takahashi, 2000)

A filter on N, the set of natural numbers, is a nonempty family  $\mathcal{F} \subset 2^N$  of subsets of N satisfying

1)  $F$  is closed under taking supersets. That is,  $A \in F$  and  $A \subseteq B \subseteq N \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{F}$ ;

2)  $\mathcal F$  is closed under finite intersections. That is A.  $B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}$ . A filter  $\mathcal F$  is proper if it is not equal to  $2^N$ 

An *ultrafilter*  $U$  on N is a filter on N which is maximal with respect to "inclusion": that is, if  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{F}$  is a filter on N, then  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{U}$ . Zorn's lemma ensures that every filter contained in an ultrafilter.

For a Hausdorff topological space  $\Omega$ , an ultrafilter *U* on N, and  $\{x_{n}\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \subset \Omega$  we say lim  $x_{n}$  ( $\tau$  - lim $x_{n}$ ) =  $x_{0}$  if

for every neighborhood U of  $x_0$  we have  $\{n \in D : x_n \in D\}$  $\in \mathcal{U}$ . Observe that the limit is also unique. If  $\{x_{n}\}\)$  is a bounded sequence in R, the set of real numbers, then  $\liminf_{n} x_{n} \leq \lim_{n} x_{n} \leq \limsup_{n} x_{n}$ .

*n u n n n n*<br>A classical characterization of compact spaces states that "A topological space  $\Omega$  is compact if and only if each ultranet (or each ultrafilter) in  $\Omega$  converges to a point in  $\Omega$ ". This is the first result that a common concept like compactness is characterized in terms of abstract concepts like nets or filters. In this note we are looking for more: We look for results or mathematical theorems that can be obtained from the notion of nets or filters in their proofs.

The *Banach space ultrapower* of a Banach space X over a proper ultrafilter  $\mathcal U$  is defined to be the Banach space quotient  $(X)_u := \lambda_\infty (X) / N_u (X)$ , with elements denoted by  $\left[\mathsf{x}\right]_{\mathcal{U}}$  , where  $\left(\mathsf{x}\right)$  is a representative of the ] equivalence class. The quotient norm is canonically given by  $|| [x_i]_{\mathcal{U}} || = \lim_{u} || x_i ||$ . In many other applications, a ] Banach space ultrapower  $(X)_{\mathcal{U}}$  over N can be replaced by the space  $\lambda_{\infty}$  (X) /  $c_{\text{o}}$  (X), where the quotient norm is canonically given by  $\| [x_{n}^{T}] \|$  =  $\limsup_{n} \| x_{n}^{T} \|$ . See (Khamsi and Sims, 2001)

Let E be a nonempty closed and convex subset of a Banach space X and  $\{x_{n}\}$  a bounded sequence in X. We use r(E,{xn }) and A(E,{xn }) to denote the *asymptotic radius* and the *asymptotic center* of  $\{x_{n}\}\$ in E, respectively, i.e.,

$$
r(E, \{x_n\}) = \inf \left\{ \limsup_n ||x_n - x|| : x \in E \right\},\newline A(E, \{x_n\}) = \left\{ x \in E : \limsup_n ||x_n - x|| = r(E, \{x_n\}) \right\}.
$$

If C is a bounded subset of X, the *Chebyshev radius* of C relative to E is defined by  $r_{E}(C) = inf \{r_{x}(C) :$  $x \in E$ , where  $r_x(C) = \{ \sup ||x - y|| : y \in C \}$ . The following special sequences are needed: The sequence  $\{x_{n}^{\}}$  is called *regular relative to*  $E$  if  $r(E, {X_n}) = r(E, {X_n})$  for each

subsequence  $\{x_{n}\}$  of  $\{x_{n}\}$  and  $\{x_{n}\}$  is called *asymptotically* uniform relative to E if  $A(E, \{x_{n}\}) = A(E, \{x_{n}\})$  for each subsequence {x<sub>n</sub>} of {x<sub>n</sub>}. Furthermore, {x<sub>n</sub>} is called *regular* asymptotically uniform relative to  $E$  if  $\{x_{n}\}$  is regular and asymptotically uniform relative to E. Readers are referred to Goebel and Kirk, 1990 for more details.

#### **Results**

We begin with the first result whose proof involves the ultranet argument. Similar attempts can be found in Dominguez and Lorenzo, 2004.

**Theorem (Kirk and Massa, 1990)** Let E be a nonempty bounded closed convex subset of a Banach space X and T:  $E \rightarrow KC(E)$  be a nonexpansive mapping. Suppose that the asymptotic center in E of each bounded sequence of X is nonempty and compact. Then T has a fixed point.

Historically, Kirk initiated the result but his proof contained a gap which could be filled in by adding an additional assumption on "separability" on the domain E. Kirk and Massa later fixed the proof by using ultranets. It is worth mentioning that the first proof of Kirk is valid since we can assume without loss of generality that E is separable (Kuzumow and Prus, 1990).

In Dhompongsa, 2006, the authors introduced the following notion:

A Banach space X is said to *satisfy the Domnguez-Lorenzo condition* ((DL)-condition, in short), if there exists  $\lambda \in [0, 1)$  such that for every weakly compact convex subset E of X and for every sequence  $\{x_{n}\}\$ in E which is regular relative to E,

$$
r_E(A(E, \{x_n\})) \leq \lambda r(E, \{x_n\}).
$$

**Theorem (Dhompongsa, 2006)** Let X be a reflexive Banach space satisfying the (DL)-condition and let E be a bounded closed convex separable subset of X. If T:  $E \rightarrow KC(X)$  be a nonexpansive and  $1 - \chi$  - contractive mapping such that T(E) is a bounded set and which satisfies the inwardness condition: Tx  $\subset I_{\epsilon}(x)$  for  $x \in E$ , then T has a fixed point.

Our goal is to eliminate the "reflexibility" and the "separability" in the above (DL) Ttheorem. In 2006, Gavira introduced an ultranet counterpart of the (DL)-condition (Gavira, 2006): A Banach space X is said to *satisfy the (DL)-condition* with respect to a topology  $\tau$  ( $\tau$ (DL) $\alpha$ condition) if there exists  $\lambda \in [0, 1)$  such that for every  $\tau$ compact convex subset E of X and for every bounded ultranet {x<sub>α</sub>} in E, r<sub>E</sub>(A(E,{x<sub>α</sub>}))  $\leq \lambda$ r(E,{x<sub>α</sub>}). When  $\tau$  is the weak topology  $\omega$  we write the  $(DL)<sub>α</sub>$ -condition instead of  $W(DL)<sub>α</sub>$ -condition. Note that  $(DL)<sub>α</sub>$ -condition is stronger than the (DL)-condition.

The ultranet counterpart of the (DL) Theorem becomes:

**Theorem (Gavira, 2006)** Let X be a Banach space satisfying the  $(DL)<sub>α</sub>$ -condition. Let E be a bounded closed convex subset of X. If T:  $E \rightarrow KC(X)$  is a nonexpansive and 1 -  $\chi$  - contractive mapping such that Tx  $\subset I_{\epsilon}(x)$  for  $x \in E$ , then T has a fixed point.

Notice that the assumption on "reflexibility" and "separability" of the space and the domain of the map are not assumed. This not fulfil the task yet since the  $(DL)<sub>α</sub>$ -condition involves ultranets.

At the same time, Wi'snicki and Wo'sko introduced an ultrafilter coefficient  $DL<sub>11</sub>(X)$  for a Banach space X(Wisnickard and Wosko, 2007): Let  $\mathcal U$  be a proper ultrafilter defined on N. The coefficient  $DL<sub>1</sub>(X)$  of a Banach space X is defined as

$$
DL_{\mathcal{U}}(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\chi_E(A_u(E, \{x_n\}))}{\chi_E(\{x_n\})} \right\}
$$

where the supremum is taken over all nonempty weakly compact convex subsets E of X and all weakly, not normconvergent sequences  $\{x_{n}\}$  in E which are regular relative to E. Here the ultra-asymptotic radius and ultra-asymptotic center are defined analogously by replacing "limsup" by " $lim$ ". *u n*

**Theorem (Wisnickard and Wosko, 2007)** Let E be a nonempty weakly compact convex subset of a Banach space X with  $DL_{1/}(X)$  < 1. Assume that T: E  $\rightarrow$  KC(X) is a nonexpansive and 1 -  $\chi$  -contractive mapping such that Tx  $\subset I_{\epsilon}(x)$  for all  $x \in E$ . Then T has a fixed point.

Again the "reflexibility" and "separability" assumptions are not assumed. We recall the definition of property (D) introduced in Dhompongsa, 2008: A Banach space X is said to *satisfy property (D)* if there exists λ <sup>∈</sup> [0, 1) such that for any nonempty weakly compact convex subset E of X, any sequence  $\{x_{n}\}\subset E$  which is regular relative to E, and any sequence {  $y_{n}^{A}$   $\subset$  A(E,{x<sub>n</sub>}) which is regular asymptotically uniform relative to E we have r(E,  $\{y_n\}$   $\leq \lambda$  r(E,  $\{x_n\}$ ).

A Banach space X is said to satisfy *property (D*<sup>û</sup> *)* if there exists  $\lambda \in [0, 1)$  such that for any nonempty weakly compact convex subset E of X, any sequence  $\{x_{n}\}\in E$ which is regular relative to E, and any sequence  $\{y_{n}\}\subset$ A(E,  $\{x_{n}\}\$ ) which is regular relative to E we have r(E, $\{y_{n}\}\$ )  $\leq$  $\lambda$  r(E,{x<sub>n</sub>}). We can conclude that (DL)  $\Rightarrow$  (D')  $\Rightarrow$  (D)

Following Wi'snicki and Wo'sko, we introduce the following coefficient: Let  $\mathcal U$  be a proper ultrafilter defined on N. The coefficient  $D_{11}(X)$  of a Banach space X is defined as

$$
D_{\mathcal{U}}(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{\chi_{E}(\{y_n\})}{\chi_{E}(\{x_n\})} \right\},\,
$$

 $6$   $\qquad$   $\qquad$ 

where the supremum is taken over all nonempty weakly compact convex subsets E of X, all sequences  $\{x_{n}\}$  in E which are weakly, not norm-convergent and regular relative to E and all weakly, not norm-convergent sequences  $\{y_{n}\}$  $\subset A_{\mathcal{U}}(E, x_{n})$  which are regular relative to E.

We begin with a fundamental result in order to prove our main results.

**Lemma (Dhompongsa** *et al***)** Let E be a nonempty closed and convex subset of a Banach space X and  $\{x_{n}\}\$  a bounded sequence in X which is regular relative to E. For each  $\{y_{n}\}\subset A_{\mathcal{U}}(E, \{x_{n}\})$ , there exists a subsequence  $\{x_{n}\}$  of  $\{x_{n}\}\$  such that  $\{y_{n}\}\subset A(E,\{x_{n}\})$ .

**Theorem [4]** Let E be a weakly compact convex subset of a Banach space X and  $\mathcal U$  be a proper ultrafilter defined on N. Then  $D_{1/}(X)$  < 1 if and only if X satisfies property  $(D^{'})$ .

**Theorem [4]** Let E be a nonempty weakly compact convex subset of a Banach space X and X satisfies property  $(D')$ . Assume that T: E  $\rightarrow$  KC(X) is a nonexpansive and 1 -  $\chi$ - contractive mapping such that  $Tx \subset I_{\epsilon}(x)$ , for each  $x \in$ E. Then T has a fixed point.

As a consequence, we obtain a desire result: **Corollary ((DL) Theorem).**

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