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Osaka University
On Essential Components of the Set of Fixed Points

By Shin’ichi Kinoshita

Let $X$ be a compact metric space and let $f$ be a continuous mapping of $X$ into itself. A fixed point $p$ of $f$ was called by M. K. Fort Jr.\(^1\) an essential fixed point of $f$, if for every neighbourhood $U$ of $p$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that every $g \in X^x$ with $|g-f| < \delta$ has at least one fixed point in $U$. Then for example, the identity mapping of the interval $[0, 1]$ has no essential fixed point. We shall introduce in this note a notion of essential components (see below) of the set of fixed points: thus if $X$ is an absolute retract\(^2\), then every continuous mapping of $X$ into itself has essential components of the set of fixed points and if $X$ is an absolute neighbourhood retract\(^3\), then every continuous mapping of $X$ into itself which is homotopic to a constant mapping has the same property.

I express my sincere thanks to Prof. H. Terasaka for his valuable advices.

1. Let $X$ be a compact metric space\(^4\) and let $f$ be a mapping\(^5\) of $X$ into itself. Let $f$ have fixed points and let $A$ be the set of all fixed points, $C$ being a component of $A$. Then $C$ will be called an essential component of $A$, if for every open set $U$ which contains $C$ there exists $\delta$ such that every $g \in X^x$ with $|g-f| < \delta$ has at least one fixed point in $U$. We say that $X$ has property $F'$ if every mapping of $X$ into itself has at least one essential component of the set of fixed points.

**Theorem 1.** Property $F'$ is invariant under retraction\(^6\).

**Proof.** Let $Y$ be a retract of a compact space $X$ having property

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4) In this note we assume that the space is separable metric.
5) In this note every mapping means a continuous mapping.
6) Let $Y$ be a closed subset of $X$. If there exists a mapping $r$ of $X$ onto $Y$ such that $r(x) = x$ for $x \in Y$, then $Y$ is called by K. Borsuk a retract of $X$ and the mapping $r$, a retraction of $X$ onto $Y$. Cf. K. Borsuk, Fund. Math. 17, loc. cit.
and let \( r \) be a retraction of \( X \) onto \( Y \). Let \( f \) be a mapping of \( Y \) into itself. Then \( fr \) is a mapping of \( X \) into itself. Since \( X \) has property \( F'' \), there exists an essential component \( C \) of the set of fixed points of \( fr \). Clearly \( C \) is a component of the set of all fixed points of \( f \). If \( U \) is an open subset (of \( Y \)) which contains \( C \), then there exists an open subset \( U' \) (of \( X \)) with \( U'.Y = U \). It follows that for \( U' \) there exists \( \delta > 0 \) such that every \( g' \in X^x \) with \( |g' - fr| < \delta \) has at least one fixed point in \( U' \). Let \( g \) be a mapping of \( Y \) into itself with \( |g - f| < \delta \). Since \( |gr - fr| < \delta \), it follows that \( gr \) has at least one fixed point in \( U' \). Clearly this fixed point is contained in \( Y \). Therefore \( g \) has at least one fixed point in \( U'.Y = U \), and the proof is complete.

**Lemma 1.** The Hilbert cube \( I_\omega \) has property \( F'' \).

**Proof.** The Hilbert cube has the fixed point property\(^7\). Let \( f \in I_\omega \) and let \( A \) be the set of all fixed points of \( f \). Let \( A \) be decomposed into components \( C_\alpha \). Then it follows that:

1. \( A = \bigcup \alpha C_\alpha \),
2. \( C_\alpha \cdot C_\beta = 0 \) \((\alpha \neq \beta)\),
3. \( A \) and all \( C_\alpha \) are compact.

If no \( C_\alpha \) is essential component, then for every \( C_\alpha \) there exists an open set \( U_\alpha \) which contains \( C_\alpha \) satisfying the following conditions: for every \( \delta > 0 \) there exists \( g_\alpha \in I_\omega \) with \( |g_\alpha - f| < \delta \) having no fixed point in \( U_\alpha \).

It can easily be seen that there exist two finite open coverings \( \{ V_i \} \) and \( \{ W_i \} \) \((i = 1, 2, ..., n)\) (of \( A \)) which satisfy the following conditions:

4. \( W_i \subset V_i \),
5. \( V_i \cdot V_j = 0 \) for \( i \neq j \),
6. \( V_i \) contains at least one \( C_\alpha \) with \( U_\alpha \supset V_i \).

Since \( I_\omega - \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \) is compact and \( f \) has no fixed point on it, there exists an \( a > 0 \) such that \( |x - f(x)| > a \) for \( x \in I_\omega - \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \). Since \( V_i \) contains at least one \( C_\alpha \) with \( U_\alpha \supset V_i \), there exists a mapping \( g \), with \( |g_i - f| < a \) having no fixed point in \( V_i \).

Using vectorial notation, we construct the mapping \( \varphi \) as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\varphi(x) &= f(x) \text{ for } x \in I_\omega - \sum_{i=1}^n V_i, \\
\varphi(x) &= g(x) \text{ for } x \in W_i, \\
\varphi(x) &= \frac{d(x, \overline{W_i})}{d(x, W_i) + d(x, I_\omega - \sum_{i=1}^n V_i)} f(x) + \frac{d(x, I_\omega - \sum_{i=1}^n V_i)}{d(x, W_i) + d(x, I_\omega - \sum_{i=1}^n V_i)} g(x) \text{ for } x \in V_i \setminus W_i.
\end{align*}
\]

8) \( d(x, A) \) means the distance from \( x \) to \( A \).
It is easily seen that $|\varphi - f| < \alpha$, and consequently $\varphi \in I^f$ has no fixed point, which is impossible, and the proof is complete.

By Theorem 1 and Lemma 1 it follows immediately the

**Theorem 2.** *Every absolute retract*\(^9\) *has property F*\(^{\prime}\).

2. **Lemma 2.** Let $X$ be an absolute neighbourhood retract\(^{10}\). If $f \in X^I$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every $g \in X^X$ with $|g - f'| < \delta$ within $X^X(f' = f|X)$\(^{11}\) there exists an extension $\varphi$ of $g$ on $I^I$ relative to $X$ with $|\varphi - f| < \varepsilon$.

Proof. Let $X$ be imbedded in $I^I$ and let $f$ be a mapping of $I^I$ into $X$. Since $X$ is an absolute neighbourhood retract, there exist a neighbourhood $U$ of $X$ and a retraction $r$ of $U$ onto $X$. For $\varepsilon/2$ there exists $\delta' > 0$ such that $d(x, X) < \delta' \Rightarrow |x - r(x)| < \varepsilon/2$.

By a lemma of K. Borsuk\(^{12}\), for $\delta'$ there exist $\delta > 0$ such that for every $g \in X^X$ with $|g - f'| < \delta$ there exists an extension $\varphi'$ of $g$ on $I^I$ relative to $I^I$ with $|\varphi' - f| < \delta'$. Using this $\delta$, let $g \in X^X$ with $|g - f'| < \delta$. Then there exists an extension $\varphi'$ which satisfies the above condition. Let $\varphi = r \varphi'$. Then $|\varphi - \varphi'| < \varepsilon/2$. Since $|\varphi' - f| < \delta' \leqslant \delta/2$, it follows $|\varphi - f| < \varepsilon$ and $\varphi$ is an extension of $g$ on $I^I$ relative to $X$, and the proof is complete.

**Theorem 3.** *Let $X$ be an absolute neighbourhood retract. If $f \in X^X$ is homotopic to a constant mapping, then $f$ has at least one essential component of the set of fixed points.*

Proof. Let $X$ be imbedded in $I^I$. If $f \in X^X$ is homotopic to a constant mapping, then there exists an extension $\varphi$ of $f$ on $I^I$ relative to $X$\(^{13}\). Since $I^I$ has property $F'$ by Lemma 1, $\varphi$ has an essential component $C$ of the set of fixed points, and $C$ is at the same time a component of the set of all fixed points of $f$. Let $U$ be an open subset (of $X$) which contains $C$. Then there exists an open subset $U'$ of $I^I$ with

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9) A compact separable metric space is an absolute retract if and only if it is homeomorphic to a retract of $I^I$. K. Borsuk, Fund. Math. 17, loc. cit.
10) A closed subset $Y$ of $X$ is a neighbourhood retract of $X$ if there exists an open set $U$ which contains $Y$ and there exists a retraction of $U$ onto $Y$. A compact separable metric space $X$ is an absolute neighbourhood retract if and only if $X$ is homeomorphic to a neighbourhood retract of $I^I$. K. Borsuk, Fund. Math. 19, loc. cit.
11) $f | X$ means the partial mapping of $f$ operating only on $X$.
12) The lemma of K. Borsuk is as follows: let $M$ be a separable metric space, $A$ a closed subset of $M$ and $f \in I^I_A$. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every $g \in I^I_W$ with $|g(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ for $x \in A$ there exists an extension $\varphi$ of $g$ on $M$ relative to $I^I$ with $|\varphi - f| < \varepsilon$. K. Borsuk, Fund. Math. 19, loc. cit. p. 227.
$U' \cdot X = U$. It follows that for $U'$ there exists $\delta' > 0$ such that every $\varphi'$ with $|\varphi' - \varphi| < \delta'$ has at least one fixed point in $U'$. For $\delta'$ there exists $\delta > 0$ satisfying the condition of Lemma 2. Then for every $g \in X^x$ with $|g - f| < \delta$ there exists an extension $\varphi'$ of $g$ on $I_\omega$ relative to $X$ with $|\varphi - \varphi'| < \delta'$. Therefore $\varphi'$ has at least one fixed point in $U'$. Since this fixed point of $\varphi'$ is contained in $X$, $g$ has at least one fixed point in $U' \cdot X = U$, and the proof is complete.

**Problem.** Does there exist a space which has the fixed point property but which has not property $F''$?

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