

概率收缩偶与非阿基米德Menger概率 赋范空间中非线性方程组的解*

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摘 要

本文在非阿基米德 Menger 概率赋范空间中引入了概率收缩偶的概念, 研究了非阿基米德 Menger 概率赋范空间中具概率收缩偶的非线性方程组的解的存在性与唯一性. 发展和改进了引文[1~5]的相应结果.

关键词 非阿基米德Menger概率赋范空间 概率收缩偶 选择映象 非线性方程组

一、引言与预备知识

1977年, Altman^[1]在Banach空间中所建立的收缩理论对研究Banach空间中非线性算子方程解的存在性和唯一性起着重要的作用, 因此引起许多作者的极大兴趣. 作为[1]的发展, Lee和Padgett^[2~4]建立了随机收缩理论, 为进一步研究随机算子和随机方程开辟了新的道路. 继而, [5]在概率赋范空间中引入了概率收缩的概念, 研究了具概率收缩的非线性算子方程的解的存在性与唯一性. 作为[5]的继续, 本文在N. A. Menger PN-空间中引入了概率收缩偶的概念, 研究了具概率收缩偶的非线性方程组的解的存在性和唯一性, 并讨论了N. A. Menger PN-空间中映象对的公共不动点问题, 发展和改进了引文[1~5]的相应结果.

本文以下记 $R = (-\infty, +\infty)$, $R^+ = [0, +\infty)$, \mathcal{D} 表一切左连续的分布函数的集合. $H: R \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 表一特殊的分布函数, 其定义为

$$H(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (t > 0) \\ 0 & (t \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

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三元组 (E, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 称为非阿基米德 Menger 概率赋范空间(简称 N. A. Menger PN-空间), 如果 E 是一实线性空间, $\mathcal{F}: E \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ (以后记 $\mathcal{F}(x) = F_x$, 而 $F_x(t)$ 表分布函数 F_x 在 $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 处的值), Δ 是一 t -范数, 且满足条件:

$$(PN-1) \quad F_x(0) = 0$$

$$(PN-2) \quad F_x(t) = H(t) \quad (\forall t \geq 0 \text{ 当且仅当 } x = 0)$$

$$(PN-3) \quad F_{\alpha x}(t) = F_x\left(\frac{t}{|\alpha|}\right) \quad (\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \neq 0)$$

$$(PN-4) \quad F_{x+y}(\max\{t_1, t_2\}) \geq \Delta(F_x(t_1), F_y(t_2)) \\ (\forall x, y \in E, t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

如果 (E, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 是一 N. A. Menger PN-空间, Δ 满足条件:

$$\sup_{0 < t < 1} \Delta(t, t) = 1 \quad (1.1)$$

则 (E, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 是由邻域系

$$\{U_y(\varepsilon, \lambda), y \in E, \varepsilon > 0, \lambda > 0\} \quad (1.2)$$

导出的拓扑 τ 的可度量化的 Hausdorff 线性拓扑空间, 其中

$$U_y(\varepsilon, \lambda) = \{x \in E; F_{x-y}(\varepsilon) > 1 - \lambda\}$$

按照这一拓扑 τ , $\{x_n\} \subset E$ 称为 τ -收敛于 $x \in E$, 如果

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{x_n - x}(t) = H(t) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)$$

$\{x_n\} \subset E$ 称为 τ -Cauchy 列, 如果

$$\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} F_{x_n - x_m}(t) = H(t) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)$$

E 称为 τ -完备的, 如果 E 中的每一 τ -Cauchy 列都 τ -收敛于 E 中的某一点.

定义1 设 (X, \mathcal{F}, Δ) , (Y, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 是二 N. A. Menger PN-空间, Δ 满足条件 (1.1). 而 τ_1 和 τ_2 分别是 (X, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 和 (Y, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 上由 (1.2) 型的邻域系所导出的拓

扑. 映象 $p: D(p) \subset X \rightarrow Y$ 称为 τ -闭的, 如果对任意的序列 $\{x_n\} \subset D(p)$, 当 $x_n \xrightarrow{\tau_1} x_0$,

$px_n \xrightarrow{\tau_2} y_0$ 时, 就有 $x \in D(p)$, 且 $px_0 = y_0$.

定义2 函数 $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 称为满足条件 (Φ) , 如果它是严格增的, $\varphi(0) = 0$, 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = +\infty \quad (\forall t > 0) \quad (1.3)$$

注 由 [6] 中引理 9.3.5 知, 如果 φ 满足条件 (Φ) , 则 $\varphi(t) > t$ ($\forall t > 0$).

定义3 设 $\Gamma: Y \rightarrow X$, 称 Γ 为奇算子, 如果

$$\Gamma(-y) = -\Gamma(y) \quad (\forall y \in Y)$$

我们记 $S(Y, X)$ 为 $Y \rightarrow X$ 的一切奇算子的集合.

二、概率收缩偶与非线性集值映射方程组

定义4 设 $P: D \subset X \rightarrow 2^Y$ 是一集值映象, $p: D \subset X \rightarrow Y$ 称为 P 的选择映象, 如果 $p(x) \in$

$P(x), \forall x \in D.$

定义5 设 $(X, \mathcal{F}, \Delta), (Y, \mathcal{F}, \Delta)$ 是二 N. A. Menger PN-空间. 设 $\Gamma_i: X \rightarrow S(Y, X), i=1, 2.$ 设 $P, Q: D \subset X \rightarrow 2^Y, p, q: D \rightarrow Y$ 分别为 P, Q 的选择映象. (Γ_1, Γ_2) 称为集值映射 P, Q 的概率收缩偶, 如果存在满足条件 (Φ) 的函数 $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$, 使得对一切 $t \geq 0, x \in D$ 和 $y \in Y$ 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \tilde{F}_{p(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-q(x)-y}(t) \\ & \geq \min \{ \tilde{F}_y(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x)}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \tilde{F}_{p(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-q(x)}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x)+y}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \tilde{F}_{p(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-y}(\varphi(t)) \} \\ & \tilde{F}_{q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-p(x)-y}(t) \\ & \geq \min \{ \tilde{F}_y(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x)}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \tilde{F}_{q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-p(x)}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x)+y}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \tilde{F}_{q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-y}(\varphi(t)) \} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

定义6 设 $P, Q: D \subset X \rightarrow 2^Y$, 对于给定的 $y_0 \in Y$, 若存在一个 $x_* \in D$, 使

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & y_0 \in P(x_*) \\ & y_0 \in Q(x_*) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

则称非线性集值映射方程组 (2.2) 有解.

定理1 设 $(X, \mathcal{F}, \Delta), (Y, \mathcal{F}, \Delta)$ 均为 τ -完备的 N. A. Menger PN-空间, $\Delta = \min.$ 设 $P, Q: D \subset X \rightarrow 2^Y.$ 设 p, q 分别是 P, Q 的选择映象, 且是 τ -闭的. $\Gamma_i: X \rightarrow S(Y, X) (i=1, 2),$ 若下列条件被满足:

- (i) $x + \Gamma_i(x)y \in D, \forall x \in D, y \in Y.$
- (ii) (Γ_1, Γ_2) 是 P, Q 的概率收缩偶.
- (iii) 存在非负严格增函数 $g(t),$ 且 $g(0)=0,$ 使得对一切 $x \in D, y \in Y,$ 有

$$F_{\Gamma_i(x)y}(t) \geq \tilde{F}_y(g(t)) \quad (\forall t \geq 0) \quad (2.3)$$

则对任给的 $y_0 \in Y,$ 非线性集值映射方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & y_0 \in P(x) \\ & y_0 \in Q(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

在 D 中有解. 且对任给的 $x_0 \in D,$ 迭代序列

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & x_{2n+1} = x_{2n} - \Gamma_1(x_{2n})(q(x_{2n}) - y_0) \\ & x_{2n+2} = x_{2n+1} - \Gamma_2(x_{2n+1})(p(x_{2n+1}) - y_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

τ -收敛于 (2.4) 之一解.

证明 不失一般性, 可设 $y_0=0,$ 事实上, 若 $y_0 \neq 0,$ 则令 $P_1(x) = \{u - y_0 \mid u \in P(x)\},$ $Q_1(x) = \{u - y_0 \mid u \in Q(x)\},$ 则 $p_1(x) = p(x) - y_0, q_1(x) = q(x) - y_0, D(P_1) = D(Q_1) = D,$ 且 P_1, Q_1 也满足定理中的所有条件, 故可转化为对方程

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 0 \in P_1(x) \\ & 0 \in Q_1(x) \end{aligned} \right.$$

的讨论.

由条件 (i) 及 (2.5) 对每一 $n=0, 1, \dots, x_n \in D,$ 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(t) &= \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n} + \Gamma_1(x_{2n})(-q(x_{2n}))) - q(x_{2n}) - (-q(x_{2n}))}(t) \\
&\geq \min\{\tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \\
&\quad \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1}) - q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n}) - q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1}) + q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t))\} \\
&= \min\{\tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1}) - q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \\
&\quad \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1}) + q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t))\} \\
&\geq \min\{\tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(\varphi(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t))\} \\
&= \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t))
\end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi(t)) &= \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n-1} + \Gamma_2(x_{2n-1})(-p(x_{2n-1}))) - p(x_{2n-1}) - (-p(x_{2n-1}))}(\varphi(t)) \\
&\geq \min\{\tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi^2(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t)), \\
&\quad \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n}) - p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t)), \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n-1}) - p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t)), \\
&\quad \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n}) - p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t))\} \\
&\geq \min\{\tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t)), \tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(\varphi^2(t))\} \\
&= \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n-1})}(\varphi^2(t))
\end{aligned}$$

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由归纳法，一般可得

$$\tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(t) \geq \tilde{F}_{p(x_1)}(\varphi^{2n}(t)) \quad (\forall t \geq 0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.6}$$

同理可证

$$\tilde{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(t) \geq \tilde{F}_{q(x_0)}(\varphi^{2n}(t)) \quad (\forall t \geq 0, n=1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.7}$$

由条件(iii)及(2.6), (2.7), 当 n 为奇数时可得

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{x_{n+1} - x_n}(t) &= F_{\Gamma_2(x_n)p(x_n)}(t) \\
&\geq \tilde{F}_{p(x_n)}(g(t)) \geq \tilde{F}_{p(x_1)}(\varphi^{n-1}(g(t))) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)
\end{aligned}$$

当 n 为偶数时可得

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{x_{n+1} - x_n}(t) &= F_{\Gamma_1(x_n)q(x_n)}(t) \\
&\geq \tilde{F}_{q(x_n)}(g(t)) \geq \tilde{F}_{q(x_0)}(\varphi^n(g(t))) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)
\end{aligned}$$

于是对一切正整数 $m, n; m > n$ (为叙述方便, 不妨设 n 为奇数, m 为偶数, 对其余情况完全可以类似地证明), 由 (PN-4) 有

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{x_m - x_n}(t) &\geq \min\{F_{x_m - x_{m-1}}(t), F_{x_{m-1} - x_n}(t)\} \\
&\geq \min\{F_{x_m - x_{m-1}}(t), F_{x_{m-1} - x_{m-2}}(t), \dots, F_{x_{n+1} - x_n}(t)\} \\
&\geq \min\{\tilde{F}_{p(x_1)}(\varphi^{m-2}(g(t))), \tilde{F}_{q(x_0)}(\varphi^{m-2}(g(t))), \dots, \\
&\quad \tilde{F}_{q(x_0)}(\varphi^{n+1}(g(t))), \tilde{F}_{p(x_1)}(\varphi^{n-1}(g(t)))\} \quad (\forall t \geq 0)
\end{aligned}$$

因 $\varphi(t)$ 满足条件 (Φ) , 故有 $\varphi(t) > t, \forall t > 0$, 所以

$$F_{x_m - x_n}(t) \geq \min\{\tilde{F}_{q(x_0)}(\varphi^{n+1}(g(t))), \tilde{F}_{p(x_1)}(\varphi^{n-1}(g(t)))\} \quad (\forall t \geq 0)$$

又由 (Φ) , 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\varphi^n(g(t)) \rightarrow 0 (\forall t > 0)$ 故

$$\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} F_{x_m - x_n}(t) = H(t) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)$$

即, $\{x_n\}$ 是 X 中的 τ_1 -Cauchy 列, 因 X 是 τ -完备的, 设 $x_n \xrightarrow{\tau_1} x_*$. 于是在(2.6), (2.7)中取 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由 (Φ) 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{F}_{p(x_{2n+1})}(t) = H(t) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{F}_{q(x_{2n})}(t) = H(t) \quad (\forall t \geq 0)$$

因而 $p(x_{2n+1}) \xrightarrow{\tau_2} 0, q(x_{2n+2}) \xrightarrow{\tau_2} 0$

由 p, q 的 τ -闭性知 $x_* \in D$, 且 $p(x_*) = 0, q(x_*) = 0$, 即有

$$\begin{cases} 0 \in P(x_*) \\ 0 \in Q(x_*) \end{cases}$$

故 x_* 是 (2.4) 当 $y_0 = 0$ 时的解, 而且迭代序列 (2.5) (其中 $y_0 = 0$) τ_1 -收敛于 x_* . 证毕.

三、概率收缩偶与非线性算子方程组

定义1 设 $(X, \mathcal{F}, \Delta), (Y, \mathcal{F}, \Delta)$ 是二 N. A. Menger PN-空间, 设 $\Gamma_i: X \rightarrow S(Y, X)$, 设 $P, Q: D \subset X \rightarrow Y$ 是两个单值映象. (Γ_1, Γ_2) 称为 P, Q 的概率收缩偶, 如存在满足条件 (Φ) 的函数 $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 使得对一切 $x \in D$ 和 $y \in Y$, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \bar{F}_{P(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-Q(x)-y}(t) \\ & \geq \min\{\bar{F}_y(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{P(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{Q(x)}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \bar{F}_{P(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-Q(x)}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{Q(x)+y}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \bar{F}_{P(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-y}(\varphi(t))\} \\ & \bar{F}_{Q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-P(x)-y}(t) \\ & \geq \min\{\bar{F}_y(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{Q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{P(x)}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \bar{F}_{Q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-P(x)}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{P(x)+y}(\varphi(t)), \\ & \quad \bar{F}_{Q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-y}(\varphi(t))\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

定理2 设 $(X, \mathcal{F}, \Delta), (Y, \mathcal{F}, \Delta)$ 均为 τ -完备的 N. A. Menger PN-空间, $\Delta = \min$. 设 $P, Q: D \subset X \rightarrow Y$ 是 τ -闭算子. $\Gamma_i: X \rightarrow S(Y, X) (i=1, 2)$. 若下列条件被满足:

- (i) $x + \Gamma_i(x)y \in D, \forall x \in D, y \in Y$.
- (ii) (Γ_1, Γ_2) 是 P, Q 的概率收缩偶.
- (iii) 存在非负严格增函数 $g(t)$, 且 $g(0) = 0$, 使得对一切 $x \in D, y \in Y$, 有

$$F_{\Gamma_i(x)y}(t) \geq \bar{F}_y(g(t)) \quad (\forall t \geq 0) \quad (3.2)$$

则对任给的 $y_0 \in Y$ 非线性算子方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Px &= y_0 \\ Qx &= y_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

在 D 中有解, 而且对任给的 $x_0 \in D$, 迭代序列

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{2n+1} &= x_{2n} - \Gamma_1(x_{2n})(Qx_{2n} - y_0) \\ x_{2n+2} &= x_{2n+1} - \Gamma_2(x_{2n+1})(Px_{2n+1} - y_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

τ_1 -收敛于方程组 (3.3) 之一解.

特别, 若存在某一 $\bar{x} \in X$, 使得 $\Gamma_1(\bar{x}), \Gamma_2(\bar{x})$ 之一是 $Y \rightarrow X$ 的满映象, 则方程组 (3.3) 对给定的 $y_0 \in Y$ 在 D 中有唯一解.

证明 定理的前半部分, 作为定理 1 的特例是成立的.

现设存在某一 $\bar{x} \in D$, 使 $\Gamma_i(\bar{x})$ ($i=1, 2$) 之一是满映象. 不妨设 $\Gamma_1(\bar{x})$ 是满映象. 下证方程组 (3.3) 解的唯一性.

设 x_* , x_{**} 是方程组 (3.3) 的两个解, 则由 $\Gamma_1(\bar{x})$ 的满射性, $\exists y \in Y$, 使得

$$x_{**} - x_* = \Gamma_1(\bar{x})y$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_y(t) &= \bar{F}_{T x_{**} - S x_* - y}(t) \\ &= \bar{F}_{T(x_* + \Gamma_1(\bar{x})y) - S x_* - y}(t) \\ &\geq \min\{\bar{F}_{T x_{**}}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{S x_*}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_y(\varphi(t)), \\ &\quad \bar{F}_{T x_{**} - S x_*}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{S x_* + y}(\varphi(t)), \bar{F}_{T x_{**} - y}(\varphi(t))\} \\ &= \bar{F}_y(\varphi(t)) \\ &\geq \dots \geq \bar{F}_y(\varphi^n(t)) \quad (n=1, 2, \dots; \forall t \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 即得 $\bar{F}_y(t) = H(t)$ ($\forall t \geq 0$)

故 $y=0$, 即 $x_* = x_{**}$. 证毕.

四、N. A. Menger PN-空间映象对的公共不动点定理

定理3 设 (X, \mathcal{F}, Δ) 是 τ -完备的 N. A. Menger PN-空间, $\Delta = \min$. 设 $S, T: X \rightarrow X$ 满足条件:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{Tz-Sy}(t) &\geq \min\{F_{z-y}(\varphi(t)), F_{z-Tz}(\varphi(t)), F_{y-Sy}(\varphi(t)), \\ &\quad F_{z-Sy}(\varphi(t)), F_{y-Tz}(\varphi(t)), F_{(z-Tz)-(y-Sy)}(\varphi(t))\} \quad (\forall t \geq 0) \quad (4.1) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 满足条件 (Φ) . 则 S, T 在 X 中存在唯一公共不动点, 而且对任一 $x_0 \in X$, 迭代序列:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{2n+1} &= S(x_{2n}) \\ x_{2n+2} &= T(x_{2n+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

τ -收敛于该不动点.

证明 令 $P(x) = x - S(x)$, $Q(x) = x - T(x)$, $\forall x \in X$ 并取 $\Gamma_i(x) \equiv I$, $x \in X$ ($i=1, 2$) (I 为恒等映象)

下证 P, Q, Γ_1, Γ_2 满足定理2的所有条件.

事实上, 条件 (i), (iii) 成立是显然的 而对 $\forall x, y \in X$, 及任意的 $t \geq 0$, 由 (4.1) 有

$$\begin{aligned} F_{P(x+\Gamma_1(x)y)-Q(x)-y}(t) &= F_{P(x+y)-Q(x)-y}(t) \\ &= F_{x+y-S(x+y)-x+Tx-y}(t) = F_{Tx-S(x+y)}(t) \\ &\geq \min\{F_{x-(x+y)}(\varphi(t)), F_{x-Tx}(\varphi(t)), F_{(x+y)-S(x+y)}(\varphi(t)), \\ &\quad F_{x-S(x+y)}(\varphi(t)), F_{x+y-Tx}(\varphi(t)), F_{x-Tx-((x+y)-S(x+y))}(\varphi(t))\} \\ &= \min\{F_y(\varphi(t)), F_{Q(x)}(\varphi(t)), F_{P(x+y)}(\varphi(t)), F_{P(x+y)-y}(\varphi(t)), \\ &\quad F_{Q(x)+y}(\varphi(t)), F_{P(x+y)-Q(x)}(\varphi(t))\} \\ F_{Q(x+\Gamma_2(x)y)-P(x)-y}(t) &= F_{x+y-T(x+y)-x+Sx-y}(t) \\ &= F_{T(x+y)-Sx}(t) \\ &\geq \min\{F_{x+y-x}(\varphi(t)), F_{(x+y)-T(x+y)}(\varphi(t)), F_{x-Sx}(\varphi(t)), \\ &\quad F_{x+y-Sx}(\varphi(t)), F_{x-T(x+y)}(\varphi(t)), F_{x+y-T(x+y)-(x-Sx)}(\varphi(t))\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \min\{F_{\nu}(\varphi(t)), F_{Q(x+\nu)}(\varphi(t)), F_{P(x)}(\varphi(t)), \\ F_{P(x)+\nu}(\varphi(t)), F_{Q(x+\nu)-\nu}(\varphi(t)), F_{Q(x+\nu)-P(x)}(\varphi(t))\}$$

即条件 (ii) 满足.

又 $\Gamma_1(x) = \Gamma_2(x) \equiv I$, 满映象, 故由定理2知迭代序列:

$$x_{2n+1} = x_{2n} - \Gamma_1(x_{2n})(Qx_{2n}) = Sx_{2n} \\ x_{2n+2} = x_{2n+1} - \Gamma_2(x_{2n+1})(Px_{2n+1}) = Tx_{2n+1}$$

τ -收敛于方程组

$$\begin{cases} P(x) = 0 \\ Q(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的唯一解 $x_* \in X$, 即有

$$x_* = Sx_*, \quad x_* = Tx_*$$

因而 x_* 是 S, T 在 X 中的唯一不动点. 证毕.

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Probabilistic Contractor Couple and Solutions for a System of Nonlinear Equations in Non-Archimedean Menger Probabilistic Normed Spaces

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to introduce the concept of probabilistic contractor couple in non-Archimedean probabilistic normed spaces and to study the existence and uniqueness of solutions for a system of nonlinear operator equations with probabilistic contractor couples in non-Archimedean probabilistic normed spaces. The results presented in this paper improve and extend the corresponding results in [1~5].

Key words non-Archimedean probabilistic normed space, probabilistic contractor couple, selection function, system of nonlinear equations