

## REMARKS ON SURJECTIVITY OF $\phi$ -ACCRETIVE OPERATORS

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In [2] and [3], the authors obtained surjectivity results on generalized locally  $\phi$ -accretive operators. In the present paper, we note that strongly upper semicontinuous map defined in [2] is single-valued and continuous, and restate the results in [2], [3] more accurately. Further, we raise open problems on the duality map  $J$  of a Banach space.

Let us define the duality map  $J$  from a Banach space  $X$  into  $2^{X^*}$  as follows:

$$J(x) = \{x^* \in X^* \mid \langle x, x^* \rangle = \|x^*\|^2 = \|x\|^2\}$$

for  $x \in X$ , where  $X^*$  is the dual of  $X$ . By the Hahn-Banach theorem,  $J(x) \neq \emptyset$  for all  $x \in X$ .

Let  $Y$  be a Banach space and  $J$  its duality map. In [2],  $J$  is said to be *strongly upper semicontinuous* if the following condition holds:

(1) if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$ ,  $y_n^* \in J(y_n)$ , and  $y^* \in J(y)$ , then  $y^*$  is a subsequential (strong) limit of  $\{y_n^*\}$ .

We note that such  $J$  is single-valued and continuous. For, if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$  and  $y_n^* \in J(y_n)$ , then for any  $y^* \in J(y)$ , we have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n^* = y^*$ . Otherwise, we can find  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $\{y_{n_k}^*\}$  such that  $\|y_{n_k}^* - y^*\| \geq \varepsilon$ . Since  $y_{n_k}^* \in J(y_{n_k})$ ,  $y_{n_k} \rightarrow y$ , and  $y^* \in J(y)$ ,  $y^*$  is a subsequential limit of  $\{y_{n_k}^*\}$ , a contradiction. Hence,  $J(y)$  is single.

The example of a strongly upper semicontinuous single-valued map  $F$  which is not continuous in [2] is incorrect.

The duality map  $J$  is said to be *lower semicontinuous* if the following condition holds:

(2) if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$  and  $y^* \in J(y)$ , then there exists a sequence  $\{y_n^*\}$  such that  $y_n^* \in J(y_n)$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n^* = y^*$ .

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be Banach spaces and  $\phi: X \rightarrow Y^*$  a map satisfying the following:

(3)  $\phi(X)$  is dense in  $Y^*$ , and

(4) for each  $x \in X$  and each  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\|\phi(x)\| \leq \|x\|$  and  $\phi(\alpha x) = \alpha \phi(x)$ .

A map  $P: X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be *locally strongly  $\phi$ -accretive* [1] if for each  $y \in Y$  and  $r > 0$  there exists a constant  $c > 0$  such that

(5) if  $\|Px - y\| \leq r$ , then, for all  $u \in X$  sufficiently near to  $x$ ,

$$\langle Pu - Px, \phi(u - x) \rangle \geq c \|u - x\|^2.$$

Moreover, a map  $P: X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be *generalized locally  $\phi$ -accretive* [3] if

for each  $y \in Y$  and  $r > 0$  there exists a nonincreasing function  $c: [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  such that

- (6) if  $\|Px - y\| \leq r$ , then, for all  $u \in X$  sufficiently near to  $x$ ,
- $$\langle Pu - Px, \phi(u - x) \rangle \geq c(\|x\|) \|u - x\|^2.$$

Note that (5) implies (6), and not conversely.

Now our main result in [2] can be restated as follows:

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be Banach spaces and  $P: X \rightarrow Y$  a locally Lipschitzian and locally strongly  $\phi$ -accretive map.*

- (i) *If the duality map  $J$  of  $Y$  is l.s.c., then  $P(X)$  is open.*  
 (ii) *Further, if  $P(X)$  is closed, then  $P$  is surjective.*

Note that slight modification of the proof of Theorem 2 of [2] works for Theorem 1. The following is obtained in [3], as a generalization of Theorem 1.

**THEOREM 2.** *Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be Banach spaces and  $P: X \rightarrow Y$  a locally Lipschitzian and generalized locally  $\phi$ -accretive map.*

- (i) *If the duality map  $J$  of  $Y$  is l.s.c., then  $P(X)$  is open.*  
 (ii) *Further, if  $P(X)$  is closed, then  $P$  is surjective.*

Finally, we raise open problems in regard to the above remarks:

(a) Is there any concrete Banach space such that its duality map is *not* single-valued and l.s.c.?

(b) Is there any necessary and sufficient condition on the norm of a Banach space in order that  $J$  is *not* single-valued and l.s.c.?

It is well-known that  $J$  is single-valued iff the norm is Gâteaux differentiable.

## References

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