Fixed Points of Holomorphic Mappings for Domains in Banach Spaces

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Abstract

We discuss the Earle-Hamilton fixed point theorem and show how it can be applied when restrictions are known on the numerical range of a holomorphic function. In particular, we extend the Earle-Hamilton theorem to holomorphic functions with numerical range having real part strictly less than 1. We also extend the Lumer-Phillips theorem estimating resolvents to dissipative holomorphic functions.

1. Introduction

Our purpose is to provide an introduction to holomorphic fixed point theorems and to describe some recent joint work with Simeon Reich and David Shoikhet. The main results are a fixed point theorem and a Lumer-Phillips theorem, which is a mapping theorem for resolvents. These theorems apply to holomorphic functions whose numerical range is a set of complex numbers that lies to the left of a certain vertical line.

We begin by recalling some basic facts about holomorphic functions with domain and range in a Banach space. We give two equivalent definitions of holomorphy (one weak and one strong) and discuss power series and Taylor's theorem. The holomorphic functional calculus is included as an example, although this is not needed later.

Next we give a brief overview of fixed point theorems for holomorphic functions beginning with the Earle-Hamilton fixed point theorem. This theorem may be viewed as a holomorphic version of Banach's contraction mapping theorem since a holomorphic function that maps a bounded domain strictly

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inside itself is a contraction with respect to a natural holomorphically invariant metric on the domain. (As usual, a contraction is a Lipschitzian mapping with Lipschitz constant less than 1.) Our formulation is slightly more general than the original since we require only that the given function is bounded rather than that its domain of definition is bounded.

We give a self-contained proof of the Earle-Hamilton theorem and deduce a closely related fixed point theorem of Reich and Shoikhet. The latter theorem obtains a unique fixed point for a holomorphic function of a convex domain into itself provided that the function has a uniformly continuous extension to the closure of the domain and there are no sequences of approximate fixed points on its boundary.

Since the main results refer to the numerical range of holomorphic functions, we introduce this subject by beginning with the classical definition of the numerical range for operators on a Hilbert space. We then discuss Lumer's extension of the numerical range and its properties for linear operators on a Banach space. This leads to the author's extension to holomorphic functions on the open unit balls of Banach spaces. Finally, we give the general definition for holomorphic functions on convex domains containing the origin.

Our first main result is an extension of the Earle-Hamilton theorem. This asserts that (under mild restrictions) if the numerical range of a holomorphic function lies strictly to the left of the vertical line $x = 1$, then the function has a unique fixed point in its domain. A consequence is that a uniformly continuous holomorphic function h on a domain $\mathcal{D}$ is dissipative (i.e., its numerical range lies on or to the left of the imaginary axis) if and only if the resolvent $(I - th)^{-1}$ is defined on $\mathcal{D}$ and maps $\mathcal{D}$ into itself. In the case where h is a linear operator on a Banach space, this reduces to a theorem of Lumer and Phillips.

2. Holomorphic functions

Holomorphic functions on abstract spaces were introduced by M. Fréchet around 1909 and subsequently studied by many authors. (See [14, 3, 4].) We give two definitions of holomorphy. Let X and Y be complex Banach spaces and let $\mathcal{D}$ be an open subset of X.

STRONG DEFINITION. A function $h : \mathcal{D} \to Y$ is *holomorphic* if for each $x \in \mathcal{D}$ there exists a continuous complex-linear mapping $Dh(x) : X \to Y$

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such that
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\|h(x+y) - h(x) - Dh(x)y\|}{\|y\|} = 0.$$

There is an alternative weaker definition which reduces matters to the case of a complex-valued function of a complex variable. (We use λ to denote a complex variable.)

WEAK DEFINITION. A function $h : \mathcal{D} \to Y$ is *holomorphic* if it is locally bounded and if the mapping

$$\lambda \to \ell(h(x + \lambda y))$$

is holomorphic at $\lambda = 0$ for each $x \in \mathcal{D}$, $y \in X$ and linear functional $\ell \in Y^*$.

Clearly the strong definition implies the weak definition. It was shown by N. Dunford in 1938 using the uniform boundedness principle that both definitions are equivalent. (See Theorems 3.10.1 and 3.17.1 of [14].) In many cases, $\mathcal{D}$ will be the open ball of radius r and center x, i.e.,

$$B_r(x) = \{z \in X : \ \|z - x\| < r\}.$$

If S is a set of complex numbers, we define

$$|S| = \sup\{|\lambda| : \ \lambda \in S\}.$$

EXAMPLE 1. Define a mapping $P : X \to Y$ to be a homogeneous polynomial of degree n if

$$P(x) = F(\underbrace{x, \ldots, x}_{n}),$$

where $F : X \times \cdots \times X \to Y$ is a continuous (complex) multilinear map of degree n. Then P is holomorphic on X and

$$DP(x)y = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(\underbrace{x, \ldots, x}_{k}, y, \underbrace{x, \ldots, x}_{n-k-1}), \quad x, y \in X.$$

If $\{P_n\}_0^\infty$ is a sequence of homogeneous polynomials where P_n is of degree n and if there exist positive constants M and r such that $\|P_n\| \, r^n \leq M$ for $n = 0, 1, \cdots$, then it follows easily from the Weierstrass M-test and the weak definition that

$$h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x)$$

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converges to a holomorphic function in $B_r(0)$.

The nth derivative $D^n h(x)$ of h at x can be represented as a multilinear map of degree n. We denote the associated homogeneous polynomial of degree n by $\hat{D}^n h(x)$. It can be shown that

$$P_n = \frac{1}{n!}\,\hat{D}^n h(0), \quad n = 0, 1, \cdots.$$

The following theorem shows that every holomorphic function can be written as the sum of an infinite series of homogeneous polynomials in some neighborhood of each of the points of its domain.

Theorem 1 (Taylor's Theorem [14, Th. 3.17.1]) *If h is holomorphic and bounded in $B_r(x)$, then*

$$h(x + y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \hat{D}^n h(x)(y)$$

for all y in $B_r(0)$.

EXAMPLE 2. The holomorphic functional calculus associates "ordinary" holomorphic functions with holomorphic functions on domains in spaces of operators. Specifically, let W be a complex Banach space and let $X = \mathcal{L}(W)$ be the Banach space of all bounded linear operators on W. Suppose $f(\lambda)$ is a complex-valued function holomorphic in the disk $|\lambda| < r$. Then

$$f(\lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda^n \ \text{ for } |\lambda| < r,$$

and hence

$$f(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n A^n$$

is defined for $|\sigma(A)| < r$, where

$$|\sigma(A)| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|A^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

is the spectral radius. It is not difficult to show that the set

$$\mathcal{D} = \{A \in X : \ |\sigma(A)| < r\}$$

is open and it follows from Example 1 that $f : \mathcal{D} \to X$ is holomorphic.

More generally, let Ω be an open subset of the complex plane and let

$$\mathcal{D} = \{A \in X : \ \sigma(A) \subseteq \Omega\}.$$

Define

$$f(A) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} f(\lambda)(\lambda I - A)^{-1} \, d\lambda,$$

where $\mathcal{C}$ consists of a finite number of positively oriented rectifiable Jordan curves in Ω whose interiors are a disjoint cover $\sigma(A)$. It can be shown (see [14, Th. 5.2.4] or [5, p. 568]) that this defines $f(A)$ independently of the curve $\mathcal{C}$ and the domain Ω and that $f : \mathcal{D} \to X$ is holomorphic.

EXAMPLE 3. To justify hypotheses in later theorems, we exhibit a function that is holomorphic everywhere in $X = c_0$, bounded on $B_r(0)$ for every r with $0 < r < 1$ but unbounded on $B_1(0)$. Define

$$h(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_k^k \ \text{ for } x = (x_k)_0^{\infty} .$$

Then h is defined and holomorphic everywhere in X by the weak definition. Also, since $|x_k^k| \leq \|x\|^k$ for any $x \in X$, it follows that

$$\|h(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \|x\|}, \quad x \in B_1(0).$$

Now for each positive integer n define an $x \in B_1(0)$ by

$$\begin{cases} x_k & = & 1/\sqrt[n]{2} & 0 \leq k \leq n \\ x_k & = & 0 & k > n \end{cases} .$$

Then

$$h(x) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n} x_k^n \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{2}.$$

Hence h is unbounded in $B_1(0)$.

3. Holomorphic fixed point theorems

A set S is said to lie *strictly inside* a subset $\mathcal{D}$ of a Banach space if there is some $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_\epsilon(x) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ whenever $x \in S$. The following theorem may be viewed as a holomorphic version of the Banach's contraction mapping theorem.

Theorem 2 (Earle-Hamilton [6]) *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a nonempty domain in a complex Banach space X and let $h : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ be a bounded holomorphic function. If $h(\mathcal{D})$ lies strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$, then h has a unique fixed point in $\mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. We construct a metric ρ, called the CRF-pseudometric, in which h is a contraction. Define

$$\alpha(x, v) = \sup\{|Dg(x)v| : \ g : \mathcal{D} \to \Delta \text{ holomorphic}\}$$

for $x \in \mathcal{D}$ and $v \in X$ and set

$$L(\gamma) = \int_0^1 \alpha(\gamma(t), \gamma'(t))\, dt$$

for γ in the set Γ of all curves in $\mathcal{D}$ with piecewise continuous derivative. Clearly α specifies a seminorm at each point of $\mathcal{D}$. We view $L(\gamma)$ as the length of the curve γ measured with respect to α. Define

$$\rho(x, y) = \inf\{L(\gamma) : \ \gamma \in \Gamma, \ \gamma(0) = x, \gamma(1) = y\}$$

for $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$. It is easy to verify that ρ is a pseudometric on $\mathcal{D}$.

Let $x \in \mathcal{D}$ and $v \in X$. By the chain rule,

$$D(g \circ h)(x)v = Dg(h(x))\, Dh(x)v$$

for any holomorphic function $g : \mathcal{D} \to \Delta$. Hence,

$$\alpha(h(x), Dh(x)v) \leq \alpha(x, v). \tag{1}$$

By integrating this and applying the chain rule, we obtain $L(h \circ \gamma) \leq L(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and thus the Schwarz-Pick inequality

$$\rho(h(x), h(y)) \leq \rho(x, y) \tag{2}$$

holds for all $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$.

Now by hypothesis there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_\epsilon(h(x)) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ whenever $x \in \mathcal{D}$. We may assume that $\mathcal{D}$ is bounded by replacing $\mathcal{D}$ by the subset

$$\cup\{B_\epsilon(h(x)) : \ x \in \mathcal{D}\}.$$

Fix t with $0 < t < \epsilon/\delta$, where δ denotes the diameter of $h(\mathcal{D})$. Given $x \in \mathcal{D}$, define

$$\hat{h}(y) = h(y) + t[h(y) - h(x)]$$

and note that $\hat{h} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is holomorphic. Given $x \in \mathcal{D}$ and $v \in X$, it follows from

$$D\hat{h}(x)v = (1+t)Dh(x)v$$

and (1) with h replaced by $\hat{h}$ that

$$\alpha(h(x), Dh(x)v) \le \tfrac{1}{1+t} \, \alpha(x, v).$$

Integrating this as before, we obtain

$$\rho(h(x), h(y)) \le \tfrac{1}{1+t} \, \rho(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$.

Now pick a point $x_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ and let $\{x_n\}$ be the sequence of iterates given by $x_n = h^n(x_0)$. Then $\{x_n\}$ is a ρ-Cauchy sequence by the proof of the contraction mapping theorem. Since X is complete in the norm metric, it suffices to show that there exists a constant $m > 0$ such that

$$\rho(x, y) \ge m \, \|x - y\| \tag{3}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$. Since $\mathcal{D}$ is bounded, we may take $m = 1/d$, where d is the diameter of $\mathcal{D}$. Given $x \in \mathcal{D}$ and $v \in X$, define

$$g(y) = m \, \ell(y - x),$$

where $\ell \in X^*$ with $\|\ell\| = 1$. Then $g : \mathcal{D} \to \Delta$ is holomorphic and $Dg(x)v = m \, \ell(v)$. Hence $\alpha(x, v) \ge m \, \|v\|$ by the Hahn-Banach theorem. Integrating as before, we obtain (3).

The Earle-Hamilton theorem still applies in cases where the holomorphic function does not necessarily map its domain strictly inside itself. In fact, the following interesting fixed point theorem is a consequence of two applications of the Earle-Hamilton theorem.

Theorem 3 (Khatskevich-Reich-Shoikhet [15, 19]) *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a nonempty bounded convex domain in a Banach space and let $h : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ be a holomorphic function having a uniformly continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$. If there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\|h(x) - x\| \ge \epsilon$ whenever $x \in \partial\mathcal{D}$, then h has a unique fixed point in $\mathcal{D}$.*

For example, the hypothesis that $\|h(x) - x\| \geq \epsilon$ for all $x \in \partial \mathcal{D}$ is satisfied when $\mathcal{D}$ contains the origin and

$$\sup_{x \in \partial D} \frac{\|h(x)\|}{\|x\|} < 1.$$

Proof. Given $0 < t < 1$ and $x \in \mathcal{D}$, define

$$f_t(y) = (1 - t)\, x + t\, h(y)$$

and let $\delta > 0$ be such that $B_\delta(x) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. Since $\mathcal{D}$ is convex, $f_t : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is holomorphic. To show that $f_t(\mathcal{D})$ lies strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$, take $\epsilon = (1-t)\delta$. Let $y \in \mathcal{D}$ and let $w \in B_\epsilon(f_t(y))$. Then

$$z = \frac{w - t\, h(y)}{1 - t}$$

is in $\mathcal{D}$ since $z \in B_\delta(x)$, so

$$w = (1 - t)\, z + t\, h(y) \in \mathcal{D}.$$

Hence $B_\epsilon(f_t(y)) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ for all $y \in \mathcal{D}$.

By the Earle-Hamilton theorem, f_t has a unique fixed point $g_t(x)$ in $\mathcal{D}$. Since the CRF-metric is continuous, the proof of the contraction mapping theorem shows that the iterates of f_t at a chosen point $y_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ are holomorphic and locally uniformly Cauchy in x. Hence the limit function $g_t : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is holomorphic by [14, Th. 3.18.1]. Now an $x \in \mathcal{D}$ is a fixed point for g_t if and only if x is a fixed point for h. Thus, by the Earle-Hamilton theorem, it suffices to show that $g_t(\mathcal{D})$ lies strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$ for some $t > 0$.

Since h has a uniformly continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$, there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and $\delta > 0$ such that $\|h(x) - x\| \geq \epsilon$ whenever $x \in \mathcal{D}$ and

$$d(x, \partial \mathcal{D}) = \inf\{\|x - y\| : \ y \in \partial \mathcal{D}\} < \delta.$$

Since $\mathcal{D}$ is bounded, there is an M with $\|x\| \leq M$ for all $x \in \mathcal{D}$. If $x \in \mathcal{D}$,

$$h(g_t(x)) - g_t(x) = (1 - t)[h(g_t(x)) - x],$$

so

$$\|h(g_t(x)) - g_t(x)\| \leq 2(1 - t)M.$$

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Choose t close enough to 1 so that $2(1-t)M < \epsilon$. If $d(g_t(x), \partial\mathcal{D}) < \delta$ for some $x \in \mathcal{D}$, then

$$\epsilon \leq \|h(g_t(x)) - g_t(x)\|,$$

a contradiction. Thus, $B_\delta(g_t(x)) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{D}$, as required.

Considerably stronger results have been obtained for the case where $\mathcal{D}$ is the open unit ball of a Hilbert space.

Theorem 4 (Goebel-Sekowski-Stachura [8, Th. 11]) *Let B be the open unit ball of a Hilbert space and let $h : B \to B$ be holomorphic. If there is a point x_0 in B such that the sequence $\{h^n(x_0)\}$ of iterates lies strictly inside B, then h has a fixed point in B.*

Obtaining fixed points for mappings that are only nonexpansive rather than contractive is more difficult. A fundamental result due independently to Browder, Göhde and Kirk in 1965 is that a nonexpansive self-mapping of a closed bounded convex set in a uniformly convex Banach space has a fixed point. In analogy, Geobel, Sekowski and Stachura [8] showed that the CRF-metric ρ in the open unit ball B of a Hilbert space is uniformly convex and obtained a fixed point theorem for holomorphic self-mappings of B. All such mappings are ρ-nonexpansive by the Schwarz-Pick inequality (2).

Theorem 5 (Goebel-Reich [9, Th. 25.4]) *Let B be the open unit ball of a Hilbert space and let $h : B \to B$ be an arbitrary function satisfying*

$$\rho(h(x), h(y)) \leq \rho(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in B$. If h has a continuous extension to $\overline{B}$, then h has a fixed point in $\overline{B}$.

Corollary 6 (Goebel-Sekowski-Stachura [8]) *If $h : B \to B$ is a holomorphic function that has a continuous extension to $\overline{B}$, then h has a fixed point in $\overline{B}$.*

Extensions of Theorems 4 and 5 and of Corollary 6 to cartesian products of the Hilbert ball B can be found in papers of Kuczumow and others. It would be desirable to obtain extensions to more general spaces. See [12, 4, 7] for basic material about function-theoretic metrics on domains in Banach spaces. See [16] for an extensive survey of fixed point theorems for holomorphic mappings.

4. The linear numerical range

Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$, where H is a Hilbert space. The *numerical range* of A is defined by

$$W(A) = \{(Ax, x) : \; \|x\| = 1, \; x \in H\}.$$

Like the spectrum, the numerical range associates a set of complex numbers with A that reflects the properties of A. However, unlike the spectral radius, the numerical radius is an equivalent norm on $\mathcal{L}(H)$. The following is a list of some basic properties. (See [10].)

Theorem 7 *Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$. Then*

1) $W(A)$ is convex,

2) A is hermitian (i.e., $A^* = A$) if and only if $W(A)$ is real,

3) $\sigma(A) \subseteq \overline{W(A)}$,

4) $|W(A)| \leq \|A\| \leq 2\,|W(A)|$.

The notion of the numerical range was successfully extended to operators on an arbitrary Banach space X by G. Lumer [17]. To give an equivalent form of his definitions, define

$$J(x) = \{\ell \in X^* : \; \|\ell\| = \ell(x) = 1\}$$

for $x \in X$ with $\|x\| = 1$ and note that $J(x)$ is nonempty by the Hahn-Banach theorem. Let $Q(x)$ be a nonempty subset of $J(x)$ for each $x \in X$ with $\|x\| = 1$.

Now let $A \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. Define numerical ranges of A by

$$\begin{aligned}
V(A) &= \{\ell(Ax) : \; \ell \in J(x), \; \|x\| = 1\}, & (4)\\
W(A) &= \{\ell(Ax) : \; \ell \in Q(x), \; \|x\| = 1\}. & (5)
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $W(A) \subseteq V(A)$. If $Q(x)$ is taken to be $J(x)$ for all $x \in X$ with $\|x\| = 1$, then $W(A) = V(A)$.

In the case where X is a Hilbert space, the sets $Q(x)$ and $J(x)$ coincide and consist of the single functional $\ell(y) = (y, x)$ by the Riesz representation theorem. Thus $W(A)$ and $V(A)$ reduce to the previous definition of the numerical range.

Since there is in general no adjoint operation on $\mathcal{L}(X)$, an operator $A \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ is defined to be *hermitian* if $V(A)$ is real. The following theorem is a well-known extension of Theorem 7. (See Bonsall and Duncan [1, 2] for this and many other properties of the numerical range.)

Theorem 8 *Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. Then*

1) *$V(A)$ is connected,*

2) *A is hermitian if and only $\|e^{it\,A}\| = 1$ for all real t,*

3) *$\overline{\mathrm{co}}\ \sigma(A) \subseteq \overline{V(A)}$*

4) *$|V(A)| \leq \|A\| \leq e\,|V(A)|$,*

5) *$\sup \operatorname{Re} W(A) = \lim\limits_{t \to 0^+} \dfrac{\|I + t\,A\| - 1}{t}$*

In the above, the symbol $\overline{\mathrm{co}}$ denotes the closed convex hull. Following Lumer, one can deduce from part (5) of the above theorem that the closed convex hulls of $W(A)$ and $V(A)$ are equal no matter what choice of Q is taken. Thus, in particular, $|W(A)| = |V(A)|$.

The theorem we extend is a characterization of dissipative operators. This can be viewed as a one-sided formulation of part (2) of the previous theorem.

Theorem 9 (Lumer-Phillips [18]) *Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. The following are equivalent:*

a) *$\sup \operatorname{Re} W(A) \leq 0$,*

b) *$\|e^{t\,A}\| \leq 1$ for all $t \geq 0$,*

c) *$\|(I - t\,A)^{-1}\| \leq 1$ for all $t \geq 0$.*

5. The holomorphic numerical range

We first consider the case where the domain is the open unit ball B of X and $h : B \to X$ is a holomorphic function that is uniformly continuous in B. Then h has a uniformly continuous extension to $\overline{B}$. Moreover, h is bounded in B so
$$\|h\| = \sup\{\|h(x)\| :\ x \in B\}$$

is finite. In analogy with (4) and (5), define numerical ranges of h by

$$
\begin{aligned}
V(h) &= \{\ell(h(x)) : \ell \in J(x), \ \|x\| = 1\}, \\
W(h) &= \{\ell(h(x)) : \ell \in Q(x), \ \|x\| = 1\}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem 10 ([11])

a) $\sup \operatorname{Re} W(h) = \lim\limits_{t \to 0^+} \dfrac{\|I + t\,h\| - 1}{t}$,

b) If P_n is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $n > 1$, then

$$
\|P_n\| \le n^{\frac{n}{n-1}} \ |W(P_n)|.
$$

As was shown in [11], a consequence of part (a) of Theorem 10 is that the closed convex hulls of $W(h)$ and $V(h)$ are the same no matter what choice of Q is taken. It was also shown in [11] that the constant in part (b) of the theorem is best possible.

Following [13], we now extend the numerical range to functions defined on more general domains. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a convex domain in X and suppose $\mathcal{D}$ contains the origin. For each $x \in \partial\mathcal{D}$, let

$$
J(x) = \{\ell \in X^* : \ \ell(x) = 1, \ \operatorname{Re}\ell(y) \le 1 \text{ for all } y \in \mathcal{D}\}.
$$

It follows from [5, Cor. 6, p. 449] that $J(x)$ is nonempty. Let $Q(x)$ be a nonempty subset of $J(x)$ for each $x \in X$ with $x \in \partial\mathcal{D}$. If $h : \mathcal{D} \to X$ has a continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$, then we define

$$
\begin{aligned}
V(h) &= \{\ell(h(x)) : \ell \in J(x), \ x \in \partial\mathcal{D}\}, \\
W(h) &= \{\ell(h(x)) : \ell \in Q(x), \ x \in \partial\mathcal{D}\}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Otherwise, consider

$$
h_s(x) = h(s\,x), \quad 0 < s < 1.
$$

The function h_s always has a continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$ and hence we may define

$$
L(h) = \lim\limits_{r \to 1^-} \sup\{\operatorname{Re}\ell(h_s(x)) : \ \ell \in Q(x), \ x \in \partial\mathcal{D}, \ r \le s < 1\}
$$

since the indicated supremum is decreasing in r. If h is uniformly continuous on $\mathcal{D}$, then h has a uniformly continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$. Hence, $W(h)$ is defined and $L(h) = \sup \operatorname{Re} W(h)$.

Lemma 11 (cf [11, Lemma 2]) *If $h : \mathcal{D} \to X$ is holomorphic and bounded on each domain strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$, then h_s is uniformly continuous on $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$ for each s with $0 < s < 1$.*

The following lemma is the key to our extension of the Lumer-Phillips theorem to holomorphic functions. Throughout the remainder of this section we assume that the domain $\mathcal{D}$ is bounded as well as convex.

Lemma 12 ([13]) *Let $g : \mathcal{D} \to X$ be holomorphic and bounded on each domain strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$. If $L(g) < 0$, then the equation $g(x) = 0$ has a unique solution $x \in \mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 11, it suffices to prove the lemma for the case where g is uniformly continuous. Let

$$p(x) = \inf\{r > 0 : \ x \in r\,\mathcal{D}\}$$

be the Minkowski functional for $\mathcal{D}$. It is not difficult to extend the proof of part (a) of Theorem 10 (given in [11]) to the case where B is replaced by $\mathcal{D}$ and p replaces the norm, i.e.,

$$\|I + t\,g\| = \sup\{p(x + t\,g(x)) : \ x \in \mathcal{D}\}.$$

(In fact, one can avoid inverses in that proof by arguing as in [1, p. 83].) By hypothesis there is an $\epsilon > 0$ with $\sup \operatorname{Re} W(g) < -\epsilon$. Hence there is a $t > 0$ with

$$p(x + t\,g(x)) < 1 - t\,\epsilon$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{D}$. Thus $(I + t\,g)(\mathcal{D})$ lies inside $(1 - t\,\epsilon)\mathcal{D}$ and so strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$. By the Earle-Hamilton theorem, $I + t\,g$ has a unique fixed point in $\mathcal{D}$ so $g(x) = 0$ has a unique solution in $\mathcal{D}$.

Theorem 13 ([13]) *Let $h : \mathcal{D} \to X$ be holomorphic and bounded on each domain strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$. If $L(h) < 1$, then h has a unique fixed point in $\mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. This theorem follows from the previous lemma with $g = h - I$ since $L(g) = L(h) - 1 < 0$.

The above theorem is an extension of the Earle-Hamilton fixed point theorem since it is not difficult to show that $L(h) < 1$ when h maps $\mathcal{D}$ strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$.

Our main result is the following extension of the Lumer-Phillips Theorem.

Theorem 14 ([13]) *Let $h : \mathcal{D} \to X$ be holomorphic and uniformly continuous. Then $\sup \operatorname{Re} W(h) \leq 0$ if and only if $(I - t\, h)^{-1}$ is defined on $\mathcal{D}$ and is a holomorphic mapping of $\mathcal{D}$ into itself for each $t \geq 0$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\sup \operatorname{Re} W(h) \leq 0$. Since $\sup \operatorname{Re} W(h)$ is positive homogeneous, it suffices to consider the case where $t = 1$. Let $y \in \mathcal{D}$ and take $g = y + h$. Then

$$\sup \operatorname{Re} W(g) \leq p(y) + \sup \operatorname{Re} W(h) < 1$$

by hypothesis. Hence by the previous theorem, the function g has a unique fixed point $f(y)$ in $\mathcal{D}$. It can be shown as in the proof of Theorem 3 that f is holomorphic in $\mathcal{D}$. Moreover, for each $y \in \mathcal{D}$, the only solution of $(I - h)(x) = y$ with $x \in \mathcal{D}$ is $x = f(y)$. Hence $(I - h)^{-1} = f$ exists on $\mathcal{D}$ and is a holomorphic mapping of $\mathcal{D}$ into itself.

Conversely, suppose that $(I - t\, h)^{-1}$ is defined on $\mathcal{D}$ and maps $\mathcal{D}$ into itself for all $t > 0$. Since h is uniformly continuous on $\mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ is bounded, there is an $M > 0$ with $\|h(x)\| \leq M$ for all $x \in \mathcal{D}$. Also, given $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that $\|h(x) - h(y)\| < \epsilon$ whenever $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$ and $\|x - y\| < \delta$. Clearly,

$$(I - t\, h)^{-1}(x) - x = t\, h((I - th)^{-1}(x))$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{D}$ and $t > 0$. Let $0 < t < \delta/M$. If $x \in \mathcal{D}$, then

$$\|(I - t\, h)^{-1}(x) - x\| < \delta$$

so

$$\|h((I - th)^{-1}(x)) - h(x)\| < \epsilon. \tag{6}$$

Now the Minkowski functional p for $\mathcal{D}$ satisfies $p(x) \leq \|x\|/r$ for all $x \in X$, where $r > 0$ is chosen so that $B_r(0) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. Since p is subadditive, it follows from (6) and the identity

$$(I + t\, h)(x) = (I - t\, h)^{-1}(x) + t[h(x) - h((I - th)^{-1}(x))]$$

that

$$p((I + t\, h)(x)) \leq p((I - t\, h)^{-1}(x)) + t\frac{\epsilon}{r}$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{D}$. Hence

$$\|I + t\, h\| \leq 1 + t\frac{\epsilon}{r}$$

for $0 < t < \delta/M$ and thus $\sup \operatorname{Re} V(h) \leq \epsilon/r$.

The above arguments obtain the forward implication of Theorem 14 as an easy consequence of Lemma 12. Conversely, Lemma 12 is an easy consequence of the forward implication of Theorem 14. To see this, by hypothesis and Lemma 11 we may suppose that $g : \mathcal{D} \to X$ has a uniformly continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$ and that

$$\delta \equiv -\sup \operatorname{Re} W(g) > 0.$$

Put $h = g + \delta I$ and note that $\sup \operatorname{Re} W(h) \leq 0$. Hence by Theorem 14, the equation $(I - t\,h)(x) = 0$ has a unique solution x in $\mathcal{D}$ for each $t \geq 0$. Since $g = -\delta(I - th)$ when $t = 1/\delta$, it follows that $g(x) = 0$ has a unique solution x in $\mathcal{D}$.

It is shown in [13, Cor. 9] that if $\mathcal{D}$ is the open unit ball of X and if $L(h)$ is finite for the choice $Q = J$, then h is bounded on each domain strictly inside $\mathcal{D}$. Thus, in the case mentioned, this hypothesis may be omitted from Lemma 12 and Theorem 13.

See [13] for further details and applications to Bloch's theorem and Cartan's uniqueness theorem.

In the case where the underlying space is finite dimensional, there is a version of Lemma 12 where the domain $\mathcal{D}$ does not need to be convex and the numerical range is computed as in a Hilbert space. (For purposes of comparison, we reformulate the theorem.)

Theorem 15 (Mau-Hsiang Shih [20]) *Suppose X is finite dimensional and let $(\cdot, \cdot)$ be an inner product on X. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a bounded domain in X containing the origin and let $g : \mathcal{D} \to X$ be a holomorphic function with a continuous extension to $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$. If $\operatorname{Re}(g(x), x) < 0$ for all $x \in \partial\mathcal{D}$, then $g(x) = 0$ has a unique solution x in $\mathcal{D}$.*

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