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**RENDICONTI**

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**A Remark on the Minimum Property**

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**Analisi funzionale.** — *A Remark on the Minimum Property.*  
 Nota di SIMEON REICH, presentata (\*) dal Socio B. SEGRE.

RIASSUNTO. — Si dà una condizione sufficiente affinché certi sottoinsiemi di uno spazio di Banach godano di una proprietà qui detta di minimo.

Denote the closure and closed convex hull of a subset  $D$  of a Banach space  $E$  by  $\text{cl}(D)$  and  $\text{clco}(D)$  respectively, and let  $\|D\| = \inf\{\|x\| : x \in D\}$ .

Recall that a closed subset  $F$  of  $E$  is said to possess the minimum property [3, p. 237] if it contains a point the norm of which equals  $\|\text{clco}(F)\|$ . This concept has been useful in the study of the asymptotic behavior of non-expansive mappings and semigroups [2, 3, 4-7].

A subset  $A$  of  $E \times E$  is accretive if for each  $[x_i, y_i] \in A$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , there exists  $j \in J(x_1 - x_2)$  such that  $(y_1 - y_2, j) \geq 0$ , where  $J$  is the (normalized) duality map from  $E$  to  $E^*$ . We denote the domain and range of  $A$  by  $D(A)$  and  $R(A)$  respectively, and refer the reader to [7, Section 1] for other terms not defined here.

Suppose that  $A$  is accretive and closed,  $\text{cl}(D(A))$  is a sunny non-expansive retract of  $E$ , and  $R(I + rA) \supset \text{cl}(D(A))$  for all  $r > 0$ . It is known [7, Propositions 2.14 and 2.16] that if  $E^*$  is uniformly convex and its norm is Fréchet differentiable, then  $\text{cl}(R(A))$  has the minimum property.

The purpose of this note is to prove that the uniform convexity of  $E^*$  can be replaced with the weaker assumption that the norm of  $E$  is uniformly Gâteaux differentiable. The idea of the present proof is different from the previous one.

**THEOREM 1.** *Suppose that  $A \subset E \times E$  is accretive,  $\text{cl}(D(A))$  is a sunny nonexpansive retract of  $E$ , and  $R(I + rA) \supset \text{cl}(D(A))$  for all  $r > 0$ . If the norm of  $E$  is uniformly Gâteaux differentiable and the norm of  $E^*$  is Fréchet differentiable, then  $\text{cl}(R(A))$  has the minimum property.*

*Proof.* For positive  $r$  we restrict the resolvent and the Yosida approximation of  $A$  to  $\text{cl}(D(A))$  and continue to denote them by  $J_r$  and  $A_r$  respectively. Let  $S_r : [0, \infty) \times \text{cl}(D(A)) \rightarrow \text{cl}(D(A))$  be the semigroup generated by  $-A_r$ , and let  $x$  be a point in  $\text{cl}(D(A))$ . By [1, Corollary 4.3] the strong  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} dS_r(t, x)/dt$  exists and equals  $-v_r$ , where  $v_r$  is the element of least norm in  $\text{cl}(R(A_r))$ . Let  $[u, w]$  belong to  $A$ . Since  $A$  is accretive, we have

$$(w + dS_r(t, x)/dt, J(u - J_r S_r(t, x))) \geq 0.$$

(\*) Nella seduta del 23 giugno 1977.

Since we also have

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} S_r(t, x)/t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (J_r S_r(t, x))/t = -v_r,$$

we obtain  $(w - v_r, J(v_r)) \geq 0$ . Hence  $(z - v_r, J(v_r)) \geq 0$  for all  $z$  in  $\text{clco}(R(A))$ . It follows that  $|v_r| = \|\text{clco}(R(A))\|$ . Since  $v_r$  (which turns out to be independent of  $r$ ) belongs to  $\text{cl}(R(A))$ , this completes the proof.

Combining this result with [7, Theorem 2.8] we obtain the following improvement of [7, Theorem 2.17].

**THEOREM 2.** *Suppose that  $A \subset E \times E$  is accretive,  $\text{cl}(D(A))$  is a sunny nonexpansive retract of  $E$ , and  $R(I + rA) \supset \text{cl}(D(A))$  for all  $r > 0$ . Let  $S$  be the semigroup generated by  $-A$  on  $\text{cl}(D(A))$ . If the norm of  $E$  is uniformly Gâteaux differentiable and the norm of  $E^*$  is Fréchet differentiable, then for each  $x \in \text{cl}(D(A))$  the strong  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} S(t, x)/t = -v$ , where  $v$  is the element of least norm in  $\text{cl}(R(A))$ .*

In fact,  $v$  is also the element of least norm in  $\text{cl}(R(A_r))$ ,  $\text{cl}(R(I - S(1, \cdot)))$  and  $\text{cl}(R(I - S_r(1, \cdot)))$ .

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