COUNTABLE CONTRACTION MAPS IN METRIC SPACES:
INVARlANT SETS AND MEASURES

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Abstract. We consider a complete metric space \((X, d)\) and a countable number of contractive mappings on \(X\), \(F = \{F_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}\). We show the existence of a smallest invariant set (with respect to inclusion) for \(F\). If the maps \(F_i\) are of the form \(F_i(x) = r_i x + b_i\) on \(X = \mathbb{R}^d\), we can prove a converse of the classic result on contraction maps. Precisely, we can show that for that case, there exists a unique bounded invariant set if and only if \(r = \sup_i r_i\) is strictly smaller than 1.

Further, if \(\rho = \{\rho_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}\) is a probability sequence, we show that if there exists an invariant measure for the system \((F, \rho)\), then its support must be precisely this smallest invariant set. If in addition there exists any bounded invariant set, this invariant measure is unique - even though there may be more than one invariant set.

1. Introduction

A map \(F\) from a metric space \((X, d)\) into itself is a contraction, if there exists a constant \(c\), \(0 < c < 1\), such that \(d(F(x), F(y)) \leq cd(x, y)\), for all \(x, y \in X\). We denote by \(\text{Lip}(F)\) the smallest of all such constants and we call it Lipshitz constant or contraction factor of \(F\).

In [6], Hutchinson introduced the notion of invariant set and invariant measure for a finite set of contraction mappings from a complete metric space \((X, d)\) into itself. In particular in that paper he proves the now classical results:

Theorem 1.1. [6] Let \(F = \{F_1, \ldots, F_N\}\) be a finite family of contraction maps in the complete metric space \((X, d)\). Let \(C(X)\) be the set of non-empty closed and bounded subsets of \(X\), and let \(\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_N \in (0, 1)\) and \(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \rho_i = 1\). Then we have:

- There exists a unique set \(K \in C(X)\) that is invariant with respect to \(F\), i.e.

\[
K = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} F_i(K).
\]

\(K\) is in fact compact and is the closure of the set of fixed points of all finite compositions of elements of \(F\).

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There exists a unique Borel regular (outer) measure \( \mu \) with bounded support, and total mass 1, that is invariant with respect to \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\), i.e.

\[
\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \rho_i F_i \mu,
\]

where \( F_i \mu \) is the measure defined by \( F_i \mu(E) = \mu(F_i^{-1}(E)) \) for each \( E \subset X \).

The support of \( \mu \), \( \text{supp} \mu \) is precisely the invariant set \( K \).

Similar results can be found in [2]. For general references see [3], [4] and [8].

If instead of a finite number of contraction maps one considers a countable collection, the notions of invariant set and invariant measure can be extended in a natural way:

**Definition 1.2.** Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{F_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \) be a countable family of contractions in the complete metric space \((X, d)\). We say that a non-empty set \( E \subset X \) is an invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \) if

\[
E = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i(E).
\]

If \( \rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \ldots) \) is a probability sequence, i.e. \( \rho_i \in (0,1) \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i = 1 \), we say that an outer measure \( \mu \) is an invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\) if

\[
\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i F_i \mu,
\]

where \( F_i \mu \) is (as before) the measure defined by \( F_i \mu(E) = \mu(F_i^{-1}(E)) \) for each \( E \subset X \).

Finite families of contractive mappings automatically satisfy two conditions which allow to ensure the existence and uniqueness of a bounded invariant set: on one hand the boundedness of the set of fixed points, and on the other hand the fact that the maximum of Lipschitz constants is strictly less than 1. In general, if one has a countable system these conditions are not automatically satisfied.

**Definition 1.3.** A set \( \mathcal{F} := \{F_i\}_{i \in I} \), for \( I \subset \mathbb{N} \) either finite or infinite, in a complete metric space \((X, d)\), where \( F_i \) are contraction maps, will be called Iterated Function System (IFS). We will denote by \( r \) the supremum of the contraction factors, and by \( D \) the set of fixed points, i.e.

\[
r := \sup_{i \in I} \{ r_i : r_i \text{ contraction factor of } F_i \} \quad \text{and} \quad D := \{ x_i, i \in I : F_i(x_i) = x_i \}.
\]

In the case that \( D \) is bounded and \( r < 1 \), Bandt [1] shows the existence and uniqueness of a bounded invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \), where \( \mathcal{F} = \{F_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \) is a countable family of contractive mappings. Countable iterated function systems were first introduced by Mauldin and Williams ([11], see also [9] and [10]).

In the present article we show that for any countable family of contractive mappings \( \mathcal{F} \) there exists an invariant set (see also [13]). In fact, there exists a smallest invariant set, with respect to inclusion, for \( \mathcal{F} \). We show that this set is the closure of the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \). For this result we do not need to assume that \( D \) is bounded neither that \( r < 1 \).
It follows that the bounded invariant set obtained by Bandt is - as in the finite case - the closure of the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \).

We further show that the boundedness of \( D \) is necessary for the existence of a bounded invariant set. In fact, since any invariant set contains \( D \), if there exists a bounded invariant set then \( D \) is bounded. However we will show that the condition \( r < 1 \) is not necessary for the existence of a bounded invariant set.

Further, the condition that \( D \) be bounded is not sufficient: we exhibit an example in which the set of fixed points is bounded, but there does not exist a bounded invariant set. However we will show that the condition \( r < 1 \) is not necessary for the existence of a bounded invariant set.

In addition, we prove a kind of converse to the Theorem by Bandt in [1]: under certain restrictions, if there exists a unique bounded invariant set, then necessarily \( r = \sup_i r_i < 1 \) (cf. Theorem 2.10).

Finally, we prove that the support of any invariant measure for the countable IFS \( (\mathcal{F}, \rho) \), where \( \rho \) is a probability sequence, must coincide precisely with the smallest invariant set that we showed to exist. We further show, that if there exists a bounded invariant set, then the invariant measure exists and is unique, even though the invariant set might not be unique.

2. Invariant Sets

Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ F_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a countable family of contractive mappings in the complete metric space \( (X, d) \). First, we will prove that there exists a smallest invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \), with respect to inclusion: the closure of the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \).

As before, \( x_i \) will denote the fixed point of \( F_i \) and \( r_i \) will be the Lipschitz constant of \( F_i \), i.e., \( r_i := \text{Lip}(F_i) \). \( F_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \) will denote the composition \( F_{i_p} \circ \cdots \circ F_{i_1} \) and \( x_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \) will be the fixed point of \( F_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \). Further, \( P \) will be the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \).

We first need the following result, which is analogous to the finite IFS case:

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ F_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a countable family of contractive mappings in the complete metric space \( (X, d) \) and let \( P \) be the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \). If \( A \subset X \) is a non-empty closed set such that \( F_i(A) \subset A \) for all \( i \in \mathbb{N} \), then \( P \subset A \).

**Proof.** Let \( x_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \) be the fixed point of \( F_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \), and let \( a \in A \).

Then \( \lim_{k \to \infty} F_{i_1 \cdots i_p}^k(a) = x_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \).

Since \( F_i(A) \subset A \) for all \( i \in \mathbb{N} \), \( F_{i_1 \cdots i_p}(a) \in A \), we have \( F_{i_1 \cdots i_p}^k(a) \in A \) for all \( k \).

Since \( A \) is closed, \( x_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \in A \). Hence, \( P \subset A \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ F_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a countable family of contractive mappings in the complete metric space \( (X, d) \). If \( P \) is the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \), then \( \overline{P} \) is the smallest invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \), with respect to inclusion.
Proof. First, we will prove that \( \overline{P} \) is an invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \).

Note that for a fixed \( N \in \mathbb{N} \), if we consider the finite sub-family \( \{ F_1, \ldots, F_N \} \), and let \( P_N \) be the set of fixed points of finite compositions of \( F_i \) with \( 1 \leq i \leq N \), from Theorem 1.1 it follows that \( \overline{P_N} \) is the unique compact invariant set for the IFS \( \{ F_1, \ldots, F_N \} \).

In order to prove the inclusion \( \bigcup F_i(P) \subset \overline{P} \) it is enough to show that \( F_i(P) \subset \overline{P} \) for all \( i \). For this, let \( i \in \mathbb{N} \) be fixed, and let \( x_{a_1 \ldots a_n} \in P \) be the fixed point of \( F_{a_1 \ldots a_n} \). We need to show that \( F_i(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n}) \in \overline{P} \).

Define the following sequence \( \{ y_k \}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) in \( P \): for each \( k \), let \( y_k \) be the fixed point of \( F_i \circ F_{a_1 \ldots a_n}^k \). So \( y_1 = x_{i a_1 \ldots a_n}, y_2 = x_{i a_1 \ldots a_n a_1 \ldots a_n} \); etc.

If \( N := \max \{ a_1, \ldots, a_n, i \} \), then \( x_{a_1 \ldots a_n} \in P_N \) and \( y_k \in P_N \) for all \( k \). Therefore,

\[
d(y_k, F_i(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n})) \leq r_i d(F_{a_1 \ldots a_n}^k(y_k), x_{a_1 \ldots a_n}) < (r_{a_1} \ldots r_{a_n})^k \text{diam } P_N.
\]

Hence, since \( r_{a_1} \ldots r_{a_n} < 1 \) and \( \text{diam } P_N < \infty \), we have

\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} y_k = F_i(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n}),
\]

which implies that \( F_i(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n}) \in \overline{P} \), as we wanted to show.

For the other inclusion we will show that \( P \subset \bigcup F_i(P) \). Let \( x_{a_1 \ldots a_n} \in P \) and consider the sequence \( \{ z_k \}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \), where \( z_k \) is the fixed point of the composition \( F_{a_1} \circ F_{a_2 \ldots a_n} \). As before, if \( N := \max \{ a_1, \ldots, a_n \} \), then \( x_{a_1 \ldots a_n} \in P_N \) and \( z_k \in P_N \) for all \( k \). Consequently,

\[
d(z_k, F_{a_1 \ldots a_n}(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n})) \leq r_{a_1} \ldots r_{a_n} F_{a_1}((a_2 \ldots a_n)(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n}) < (r_{a_1} \ldots r_{a_n})^k \text{diam } P_N,
\]

which implies \( \lim_{k \to \infty} z_k = F_{a_1 \ldots a_n}(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n}) \in \overline{P} \) and therefore

\[
x_{a_1 \ldots a_n} = F_{a_1}(F_{a_2 \ldots a_n}(x_{a_1 \ldots a_n})) \in F_{a_1}(\overline{P}).
\]

Thus, the closure of \( P \) is an invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \).

In order to show that \( \overline{P} \) is the smallest invariant set, let \( A \) be an invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \). By Definition 1.2, \( \overline{P} \) is non-empty and closed and satisfies \( F_i(A) \subset A \) for all \( i \in \mathbb{N} \). By Lemma 2.1, we obtain that \( P \subset A \), therefore \( \overline{P} \subset A \).

\[ \square \]

Remark 2.3. Notice that in the previous theorem we do not assume that \( D \) is bounded neither \( r < 1 \). Therefore, for all countable family of contraction maps there exists an invariant set.

Remark 2.4. The assertion that \( \overline{P} \) is an invariant set can also be obtained using Hutchinson’s Theorem 1.1 and a result in [13].

Recalling the results of Bandt, [1], which show that if \( r < 1 \) and \( D \) is bounded, there exists a unique closed and bounded invariant set with respect to \( \mathcal{F} \); using Theorem 2.2, this unique set must necessarily coincide with \( \overline{P} \) (see also [12] and [13]). Note that Bandt also shows that this set is not necessarily compact. This extends completely the result of Hutchinson to the countable IFS case:

Corollary 2.5. Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ F_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a countable family of contraction maps in the complete metric space \((X, d)\). If \( r := \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Lip}(F_i) < 1 \) and \( D \), the set of fixed
points of elements of $\mathcal{F}$, is bounded, then $\overline{P}$ is the unique bounded invariant set for $\mathcal{F}$, where $P$ is the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of $\mathcal{F}$.

From Theorem 2.2 it follows that the boundedness of $D$ is a necessary condition for the existence of a bounded invariant set. Indeed, since every invariant set contains $D$, if there exists a bounded invariant set, then $D$ must be bounded.

On the other hand, the next example shows that the condition $r < 1$ is not necessary.

**Example 2.6.** For every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ we define $F_i : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$,

$$F_i(x) = \left(\frac{i}{i + 1}\right) x + \frac{1}{(i + 1)^2}.$$  

Then, the set of fixed points $D = \{1/(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded, but $\sup r_i = 1$. However, there exists a bounded invariant set, for example, $[0,1/2]$. Indeed, for every $a \leq 0$ and $b \geq 1/2$, the closed interval $[a,b]$ is an invariant set.

The previous example can be extended to every countable family of non-decreasing contractions in $\mathbb{R}$:

**Theorem 2.7.** Let $\mathcal{F} = \{F_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a countable family of contraction maps in $\mathbb{R}$, such that every $F_i$ is non-decreasing. If the set of fixed points of members of $\mathcal{F}$ is bounded, then there exists a bounded invariant set for $\mathcal{F}$.

**Proof.** Let $D$ be the set of fixed points of members of $\mathcal{F}$, and let us consider $\alpha = \inf D$ and $\beta = \sup D$. We will show that the interval $I = [\alpha, \beta]$ satisfies $F_i(I) \subset I$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Since every $F_i$ is continuous and non-decreasing, we have that $F_i(I) = [F_i(\alpha), F_i(\beta)]$. Further, since $F_i$ is contractive, $F_i(\beta) - F_i(x_i) < \beta - x_i$ and $F_i(x_i) - F_i(\alpha) < x_i - \alpha$. Therefore $\alpha < F_i(\alpha) \leq F_i(\beta) < \beta$. Thus, $F_i(I) \subset I$.

The conclusion now follows from Lemma 2.1. □

However, in the general case, the boundedness of $D$ is not a sufficient condition for the existence of a bounded invariant set, since it can be the case (as we show below) that $D$ is bounded, but $P$ is not.

**Example 2.8.** We consider the contraction maps in $\mathbb{R}$ defined by:

$$F_i(x) = -\frac{i}{i + 1} x + \frac{2i + 1}{i}, \quad \tilde{F}_i(x) = -\frac{i}{i + 1} x + \frac{1}{i + 1}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}.$$  

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the countable family $\mathcal{F} := \{F_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{\tilde{F}_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$. The set of fixed points is contained in $[0,2]$. However, there does not exist any bounded invariant set for $\mathcal{F}$.

To see this, we consider the compositions $\tilde{F}_i \circ F_i$ and $F_i \circ \tilde{F}_i$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}$) and look at the set $\{y_i : \tilde{F}_i \circ F_i(y_i) = y_i\} \cup \{z_i : F_i \circ \tilde{F}_i(z_i) = z_i\}$. A simple computation shows that the fixed point of $\tilde{F}_i \circ F_i$ is $y_i = \frac{-2(i + 1)}{2i + 4}$ and the fixed point of $F_i \circ \tilde{F}_i$ is $z_i = -\frac{r^2 + (i+1)^2}{2(i+1)}$. Thus, the set $P$ can not be bounded. □

We will conclude this section proving a kind of converse to the Theorem by Bandt. In some cases we will be able to prove that, if there exists a unique bounded invariant set, then necessarily $r = \sup r_i < 1$. We begin by proving a general lemma about enlargements of an invariant set $A$. Recall that the $\varepsilon$-enlargement of a set $A$ in a metric space $(X,d)$ is defined by:

$$A_\varepsilon := \{y \in X : d(y, A) < \varepsilon\}. \quad (1)$$
Lemma 2.9. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a countable family of contraction maps in a complete metric space $(X,d)$, and let $A$ be an invariant set for $\mathcal{F}$. If $\alpha > 0$, then $F_i(A_\alpha) \subset A_\alpha$ for all $i$.

Proof. Let $x \in A_\alpha$. Then, by definition of $A_\alpha$, there is $y \in A$ such that $d(x,y) < \alpha$. Since $A$ is invariant, $F_i(y) \in A$. Moreover, $d(F_i(x), F_i(y)) \leq r_i \cdot d(x,y) < \alpha$ and therefore $F_i(x) \in A_\alpha$.

For $X = \mathbb{R}$, and $F_i$ similarities, we can sharpen the previous result:

Theorem 2.10. Let $\mathcal{F}$ a countable family of contractive similarities in $\mathbb{R}$ ($|F_i(x) - F_i(y)| = r_i|x-y|$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, $r_i < 1$). Let $r := \sup r_i = 1$. If there exists a bounded set $A$ that is invariant for $\mathcal{F}$, then there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that $A_\alpha$ is invariant. (Hence if a bounded invariant set exists, it is not unique, in contrast to the case $r < 1$!)

Proof. Let $\alpha > 0$ be such that $A_\alpha = (a,b) = I$ for some interval $I$. By the previous Lemma, we have that $F_i(I) \subset I$ for each $i$. Then $\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty F_i(I) \subset I$.

For the other inclusion, let $x \in I$ and let $\delta = \max\{b-x, x-a\}$. Now choose $r_i > \delta/(b-a)$, which is possible, since $r = 1$. Since each $F_i$ is a similarity, $F_i(I)$ is an interval either $(F_i(a), F_i(b))$ or $(F_i(b), F_i(a))$ depending on the monotonicity of $F_i$.

If $F_i$ is increasing, $F_i(b) - F_i(a) = r_i(b-a) > \delta$. This implies that $F_i(b) - F_i(a) > b-x$ and $F_i(b) - F_i(a) > x-a$,

and consequently

$$x - F_i(a) > b - F_i(a) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad F_i(b) - x > F_i(a) - a > 0.$$ 

Hence $F_i(a) < x < F_i(b)$ and so $x \in F_i(I)$.

If in turn $F_i$ is decreasing, an analogous reasoning allows us to conclude that, $x \in F_i(I)$.

Hence $I \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty F_i(I)$.

As a corollary we have a converse to the Theorem of Bandt:

Corollary 2.11. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a countable family of similarities in $\mathbb{R}$. If there exists a unique bounded invariant set for $\mathcal{F}$, then $r < 1$.

The previous theorem can be extended to similarities in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that are multiples of the identity, i.e. $F_i : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $F_i(x) = r_i x + b_i$, $|r_i| < 1$. Let as before, $r := \sup |r_i|$.

Theorem 2.12. Let $\mathcal{F} = \{F_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, with $F_i : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $F_i(x) = r_i x + b_i$, $|r_i| < 1$. Let as before, $r := \sup |r_i|$, and $P$ be the subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ of fixed points of finite compositions of $\{F_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. If $P$ is bounded and $r = 1$, then there exists a rectangle $R = I_1 \times \cdots \times I_n$ such that $P \subseteq R$ that is invariant for $\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. We write $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ and $b_i = (b_{1i}, \ldots, b_{ni})$, thus

$$F_i(x) = r_i x + b_i = (r_i x_1 + b_{1i}, \ldots, r_i x_n + b_{ni}),$$
and we call $f_{ij}$ the maps from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ defined by the $j$-th coordinate $(f_{ij}(x_j) = r_i x_j + b_{ij})$, so $F_i(x) = (f_{i1}(x_1), \ldots, f_{in}(x_n))$ and $f_j$ is a contractive similarity in $\mathbb{R}$, of contraction factor $r_i$, for $j = 1, \ldots, n$.

We have that $x$ is a fixed point for $F_i$ if and only if $x_j$ is a fixed point for $f_{ij}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Now, for every $j = 1, \ldots, n$, let $\mathcal{F}_j := \{f_{ij}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the countable IFS on the line, defined by the "coordinate" maps of $\mathcal{F}$. If $P_j$ is the set of fixed points of finite compositions of the maps from $\mathcal{F}_j$, by our assumption we have that $P_j$ is bounded and invariant for $\mathcal{F}_j$, for $j = 1, \ldots, n$. By the proof of Theorem 2.10 there exist intervals $I_j$ such that

- $P_j \subseteq I_j$, and therefore $P \subseteq R := I_1 \times \cdots \times I_n$.
- $f_{ij}(I_j) \subseteq I_j$ for all $i$.

Hence, since $F_i = r_i Id + b_i$, we have that $F_i(R) = f_{i1}(I_1) \times \cdots \times f_{in}(I_n) \subset I_1 \times \cdots \times I_n = R$ for all $i$.

Let now $x \in R$ (i.e. $x_j \in I_j$, $1 \leq j \leq n$). If $I_j = [\alpha_j, \beta_j]$ we take $\delta_j := \max\{\beta_j - x_j; x_j - \alpha_j\}$. Since $r = 1$, we choose $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $r_i > \max\{\frac{\delta_j}{\beta_j - \alpha_j} : 1 \leq j \leq n\}$.

From the proof of Theorem 2.10 it follows that for each $j, 1 \leq j \leq n, x_j \in f_{ij}(I_j)$.

Hence $x \in f_{i1}(I_1) \times \cdots \times f_{in}(I_n) = F_i(R)$.

So $R$ is invariant for $\mathcal{F}$.

We again have the same corollary:

**Corollary 2.13.** Let $\mathcal{F}$ is a countable family of similarities in $\mathbb{R}^n$, such that $F_i(x) = r_i x + b_i$, $|r_i| < 1$. If there exists a unique bounded invariant set for $\mathcal{F}$, then $r := \sup |r_i| < 1$.

### 3. Invariant Measures

In addition to providing a complete proof of Hutchinson’s theorem for the most general case, Kravchenko in [7] generalizes Hutchinson’s theorem[14] to the case of a countable set of maps and he gives a sufficient condition for the existence and uniqueness of an invariant measure. We first need to recall the following definition.

**Definition 3.1.** A measure $\nu$ is separable if there exists a separable Borel set $A \subset X$ such that $\nu(X \setminus A) = 0$.

Note that if $\nu$ is a finite measure, $\nu$ is separable if and only if $\nu(X \setminus \text{supp } \nu) = 0$.

**Theorem 3.2.** [7] Let $(X,d)$ be a complete metric space. Let $\mathcal{F} = \{F_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a countable number of contractions with fixed points $x_i$. Let $\rho = \{\rho_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, be a probability sequence, i.e. $0 < \rho_i < 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i = 1$. If $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i d(x_i, x_i) < \infty$, then there exists a unique measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_s(X)$ that is invariant with respect to $(\mathcal{F}, \rho)$, i.e.

$$
\mu = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \rho_i F_{ix}\mu.
$$

Here $\mathcal{M}_s(X)$ is the space of all separable probability measures that satisfy $\int f \, d\mu < \infty$ for all $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ with finite Lipschitz constant.
Note that the hypothesis of this theorem are slightly weaker than the ones of Bandt, since \( r = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Lip}(F_i) \) is not required to be strictly smaller than 1. Moreover, if \( D \) is bounded and \( \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i = 1 \) we have

\[
\sum_i \rho_i d(x_1, x_i) \leq \sum_i \rho_i \text{diam}(D) = \text{diam}(D) < \infty.
\]

Hence, in the case of bounded \( D \), for each (countable) probability sequence we have a measure in \( M_s(X) \) that is invariant with respect to \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\), (independently of the value of \( r \)).

**Remark 3.3.** In [12] Mihail and Micleascu worked with Infinite Iterated Function System with the same hypothesis than Bandt in [1] from a different viewpoint. They showed that for these IIFS, the unique invariant set for \( F \) (which is bounded because of the hypothesis on the IIFS) coincides with the closure of the canonical projection of the shift space.

In this case, analogously to the finite case, one has immediately that the unique invariant measure is \( \pi^\# \tau \), and that the support of this measure is the unique invariant set for \( F \) (here \( \tau \) is the product measure on \( \mathbb{N}^\mathbb{N} \) induced by \( \rho(i) = \rho_i \) on each factor).

Their results rely strongly on the fact that the set of fixed points is bounded and the supremum of the Lipschitz constants of the system is strictly smaller than 1.

We will prove next that the support of any invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\) must coincide with the smallest invariant set for \( F \), where \( \rho \) is a probability sequence, even for the case \( r = 1 \).

We start proving that if \( \mu \) is an invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\) then its support is an invariant set for \( F \). We first need the following result:

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \( F : X \to X \) be any Lipschitz map and let \( \mu \) be a measure in \( X \). Then \( F(\text{supp} \, \mu) \subset \text{supp} \, F_\sharp \mu \).

**Proof.**

Let us consider \( y = F(x) \) for some \( x \in \text{supp} \, \mu \). In order to prove that \( y \in \text{supp} \, F_\sharp \mu \), we need to show that any ball centered at \( y \) has positive \( F_\sharp \mu \)-measure. We take \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and consider the ball \( B(x, \delta) := \{ z \in X : d(x, z) < \delta \} \), with \( \delta = r^{-1} \varepsilon \) where \( r = \text{Lip}(F) \). Since \( F \) is Lipschitz,

\[
F(B(x, \delta)) \subset B(F(x), r\delta) = B(y, \varepsilon),
\]

and then,

\[
B(x, \delta) \subset F^{-1}(B(y, \varepsilon)).
\]

Hence,

\[
F_\sharp \mu(B(y, \varepsilon)) = \mu(F^{-1}(B(y, \varepsilon))) \geq \mu(B(x, \delta)) > 0,
\]

because \( x \in \text{supp} \, \mu \). Thus \( y \in \text{supp} \, F_\sharp \mu \). \( \square \)

We are now ready to prove the announced theorem.

**Theorem 3.5.** Let \( (X, d) \) be complete metric space. Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ F_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a countable family of contraction maps on \( X \) and let \( \rho = \{ \rho_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a probability sequence, i.e., \( 0 < \rho_i < 1 \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i = 1 \). If \( \mu \) is an invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\), then the support of \( \mu \) is an invariant set for \( \mathcal{F} \).
Proof.

Assume that \( \mu \) is an invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\) and let \( A := \text{supp} \mu \). Then, by Definition 1.2

\[
\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i F_i \mu,
\]

where \( F_i \mu \) is the measure defined by \( F_i \mu(E) = \mu(F_i^{-1}(E)) \) for each \( E \subset X \). By Lemma 3.4 we have that \( F_i(A) \subset \text{supp} F_i \mu \) for all \( i \). Further, it is clear that

\[
\text{supp} F_i \mu \subset \text{supp} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i F_i \mu \right) = \text{supp} \mu = A.
\]

Hence, \( \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i(A) \subset A \). Since \( A \) is closed, we obtain \( \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i(A) \subset A \).

On the other hand, let \( a \in A \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Since \( \mu(B(a, \varepsilon)) > 0 \) and \( \mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i F_i \mu \), there must exist \( i \) such that \( \mu(F_i^{-1}(B(a, \varepsilon))) > 0 \). Consequently

\[
F_i^{-1}(B(a, \varepsilon)) \cap A \neq \emptyset.
\]

That is, there exists \( x \in A \) such that \( d(F_i(x), a) < \varepsilon \). Then \( a \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i(A) \). Thus, \( A \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i(A) \).

The proof is complete. \( \square \)

From this result and Theorem 2.2 one deduces that the support of any invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\) contains the set \( \overline{P} \), the closure of the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \). In the following theorem we prove that indeed the support of \( \mu \) is equal to \( \overline{P} \).

**Theorem 3.6.** Let \( (X, d) \) be a complete metric space. Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{F_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\} \) be a countable family of contraction maps on \( X \) and let \( \rho = \{\rho_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\} \) be a probability sequence, i.e., \( 0 < \rho_i < 1 \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i = 1 \). If \( \mu \) is an invariant measure for \((\mathcal{F}, \rho)\), then \( \text{supp} \mu = \overline{P} \), where \( P \) the set of fixed points of finite compositions of members of \( \mathcal{F} \).

**Proof.**

From Theorems 3.5 and 2.2 we have that \( \overline{P} \subset \text{supp} \mu \).

In order to prove the other inclusion, let us consider \( x \not\in \overline{P} \). We will prove that \( x \not\in \text{supp} \mu \), by showing that there exists a neighbourhood of \( x \) of zero \( \mu \)-measure.

Since \( x \not\in \overline{P} \), let \( \varepsilon = d(x, \overline{P})/2 > 0 \). Let

\[
G = B(x, \varepsilon) = \{y \in X : d(x, y) < \varepsilon\}.
\]

We will prove that \( \mu(G) = 0 \).

Define, as before, the set \( \overline{P}_\varepsilon \) as \( \overline{P}_\varepsilon = \{y \in X : d(y, \overline{P}) < \varepsilon\} \). Notice that \( G \cap \overline{P}_\varepsilon = \emptyset \).

Now, let \( i \in \mathbb{N} \) be arbitrary but fixed throughout the proof. Since \( F_i \) is a contraction map whose fixed point is \( x_i \) and whose contraction factor is \( r_i \), \( \{F_i^k(x)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) converges to \( x_i \) and \( \{r_i^k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) converges to 0.

Then there exists \( k = k(i) \) such that \( r_i^k < 1/2 \) and \( d(F_i^k(x), x_i) < \varepsilon/2 \).

Further, again by the contractivity of \( F_i \), we have that for any \( j \in \mathbb{N} \), \( F_i^j(G) \subset B(F_i(x), r_i^j \varepsilon) \), in particular \( F_i^k(G) \subset B(F_i^k(x), r_i^k \varepsilon) \).

Moreover, if \( z \in B(F_i^k(x), r_i^k \varepsilon) \) then

\[
d(z, \overline{P}) \leq d(z, x_i) \leq d(z, F_i^k(x)) + d(F_i^k(x), x_i) < r_i^k \varepsilon + \varepsilon/2 < \varepsilon.
\]
Therefore $F^k(G) \subset \overline{P}_\varepsilon$. Hence, $G \subset [(F^k)^{-1}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) \setminus \overline{P}_\varepsilon]$.

To finish our claim, it will be enough to prove that $\mu((F^k)^{-1}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon)) = \mu(\overline{P}_\varepsilon)$.

Since $\overline{P}$ is an invariant set, we have $F_n(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) \subset \overline{P}_\varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Consequently, for every $(i_1 \ldots i_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k$, $F_{i_1 \ldots i_k}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) \subset \overline{P}_\varepsilon$ and therefore

$$\mu(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) \leq \mu(F_{i_1 \ldots i_k}^{-1}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon)) \quad \text{for all } (i_1 \ldots i_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k. \quad (2)$$

Note that if for some $(i_1 \ldots i_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k$ we had a strict inequality in the last equation, by the invariance of $\mu$ we would have that

$$\mu(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) = \sum_{i_1 \ldots i_k} \rho_{i_1} \ldots \rho_{i_k} \mu(F_{i_1 \ldots i_k}^{-1}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon)) \geq \mu(\overline{P}_\varepsilon).$$

Therefore from equation (2) we must have $\mu(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) = \mu(F_{i_1 \ldots i_k}^{-1}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon))$ for all choices $(i_1 \ldots i_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k$.

In particular, by taking $i_1 = \cdots = i_k = i$, we obtain $\mu(\overline{P}_\varepsilon) = \mu((F_i^k)^{-1}(\overline{P}_\varepsilon))$, and the proof is complete. \hfill \Box

As noted before, the existence of the invariant measure depends only on the relatively weak condition $\sum_i \rho_i d(x_1, x_i) < \infty$, independently of the value of $r$. (For example if the set of fixed points of $F_i$ is bounded, the condition is already satisfied and guaranties the existence and uniqueness of an invariant measure).

Our result shows, that in contrast to the case of invariant sets which may not be unique, if an invariant measure having bounded support exists, it is unique. Indeed, if $\mu$ is an invariant measure whose support is bounded, from our result it follows that the set of fixed points of members of $F$ is bounded, which implies that $\sum_i \rho_i d(x_1, x_i) < \infty$ and, consequently we obtain the uniqueness of the invariant measure.

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COUNTABLE CONTRACTION MAPS

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