

Denjoy-Wolff theorems for Hilbert's and Thompson's metric spaces

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Abstract

We study the dynamics of fixed point free mappings on the interior of a normal, closed cone in a Banach space that are nonexpansive with respect to Hilbert's metric or Thompson's metric. We establish several Denjoy-Wolff type theorems that confirm conjectures by Karlsson and Nussbaum for an important class of nonexpansive mappings. We also extend and put into a broader perspective results by Gaubert and Vigeral concerning the linear escape rate of such nonexpansive mappings.

1 Introduction

The classical Denjoy-Wolff theorem asserts that all orbits of a fixed point free holomorphic mapping $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ on the open unit disc $\mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ converge to a unique point $\eta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$. Since the inception of the theorem by Denjoy [11] and Wolff [44, 45] in the nineteen-twenties a variety of extensions have been obtained; see for example [1, Chapters 1.3 and 2.3], [19], and [39, Chapter 5]. An extensive list of references can be found in the recent survey articles [7, 21]. The problems considered in this paper originated in work by Beardon [5, 6] and Karlsson [20], who extended the Denjoy-Wolff theorem to fixed point free nonexpansive mappings on metric spaces that possess certain features of nonpositive curvature.

A mapping $f: M \rightarrow M$ on a metric space (M, ρ) is called *nonexpansive* if

$$\rho(f(x), f(y)) \leq \rho(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in M.$$

Recall that each holomorphic self-mapping of the open unit disc $\mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is nonexpansive under the hyperbolic metric by the Schwarz-Pick lemma.

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Particularly interesting examples of metric spaces that possess features of nonpositive curvature are Hilbert's metric spaces. Hilbert's metric spaces were introduced by Hilbert [17] and play a role in the solution of his fourth problem; see [37]. They are Finsler metric spaces that naturally generalize Klein's model of the real hyperbolic space. To define Hilbert's metric, let Σ be a convex set in a real vector space X such that for each $x \neq y$ in Σ the straight line, ℓ_{xy} , through x and y has the property that $\ell_{xy} \cap \Sigma$ is a (relatively) open, bounded subset of ℓ_{xy} . On Σ , *Hilbert's metric* is given by

$$\delta(x, y) := \log \left(\frac{|x' - y| |y' - x|}{|x' - x| |y' - y|} \right) \quad \text{for } x \neq y \in \Sigma, \quad (1)$$

where $x', y' \in \partial\Sigma$ are the end-points of the segment $\ell_{xy} \cap \Sigma$ such that x is between x' and y , and y is between y' and x .

For finite dimensional Hilbert's metric spaces, Karlsson and Nussbaum independently conjectured the following generalization of the Denjoy-Wolff theorem; see [21, 36].

Conjecture 1.1. *If $f: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a fixed point free mapping on a finite dimensional Hilbert's metric space (Σ, δ) , then there exists a convex set $\Omega \subseteq \partial\Sigma$ such that for each $x \in \Sigma$ all accumulation points of the orbit $\mathcal{O}(x; f) := \{f^k(x) : k \geq 0\}$ lie in Ω .*

In fact, Nussbaum conjectured that the same assertion holds in infinite dimensions under additional compactness conditions on f ; see [36, Conjecture 4.21]. Note that if Σ is finite dimensional and its closure (in the usual topology) is strictly convex, then each convex subset of $\partial\Sigma$ reduces to a single point. Conjecture 1.1 was shown to hold in case Σ has a strictly convex closure by Beardon [6], and for polytopes by Lins [29]. Further supporting evidence was obtained in [2, 23, 30, 36].

Important examples of Hilbert's metric nonexpansive mappings arising in mathematical analysis come from nonlinear mappings on cones. Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior, C° , in a normed space X . Suppose that there exists a strictly positive linear functional $\varphi \in X^*$, i.e., $\varphi(x) > 0$ for all $x \in C \setminus \{0\}$, and let $\Sigma_\varphi^\circ := \{x \in C^\circ : \varphi(x) = 1\}$. If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ preserves the partial ordering induced by C and is homogeneous (of degree one), then the mapping $g: \Sigma_\varphi^\circ \rightarrow \Sigma_\varphi^\circ$ given by

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(f(x))} \quad \text{for } x \in \Sigma_\varphi^\circ, \quad (2)$$

is nonexpansive under δ on Σ_φ° ; see [26, Chapter 2]. Examples of such mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ include reproduction-decimation operators in the analysis of diffusions on fractals [30, 33], dynamic programming operators in stochastic games (after a change of variables) [40], and mappings arising in nonlinear Perron-Frobenius theory [26].

Among other results we shall establish the following Denjoy-Wolff type theorem for mappings g given in (2).

Theorem 1.2. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a finite dimensional vector space and $\varphi \in X^*$ be a strictly positive functional. Suppose that $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping with no fixed point in C° and partial spectral radius $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$. If there exists $x_0 \in C^\circ$ such that either*

(a) $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has a compact closure in the norm topology, or,

(b) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(x_0)\| = \infty$,

then there exists a convex set $\Omega \subseteq \partial\Sigma_\varphi^\circ$ such that for each $x \in \Sigma_\varphi^\circ$ the accumulation points of $\mathcal{O}(x; g)$, where g is given by (2), lie in Ω

In fact, we shall prove a more general infinite dimensional version of this result, see Theorems 7.1 and 7.3. Unlike in finite dimensions, there need not exist a strictly positive linear functional $\varphi \in X^*$ if C is infinite dimensional; see [24, pages 48–57]. In that case we shall consider scalings of order-preserving homogeneous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ by using continuous homogeneous functions $q: C^\circ \rightarrow (0, \infty)$.

We conjecture that condition (a) or (b) in Theorem 1.2 always holds. In other words, we believe that there does not exist an order-preserving homogeneous mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$, with $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$, on the interior of a finite dimensional closed cone, and a point $x_0 \in C^\circ$ such that $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology and $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has an accumulation point in ∂C . At present we can only confirm this in case C is a polyhedral cone; see Theorem 7.4.

Thompson's metric [42] is closely related to Hilbert's metric and is defined on the interior of a closed cone C in a normed space X . For Thompson's metric we establish the following Denjoy-Wolff type theorem.

Theorem 1.3. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a finite dimensional vector space X and $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ be a fixed point free mapping which is nonexpansive under Thompson's metric. If $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has compact closure in the norm topology for some $x_0 \in C^\circ$, then there exists a convex set $\Omega \subseteq \partial C$ such that for each $x \in C^\circ$ the accumulation points of $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ lie in Ω .*

Again we shall establish a more general infinite dimensional version; see Theorem 3.2, which confirms [36, Conjecture 4.23] under the additional condition that there exists a precompact orbit in the norm topology.

In Section 4 we will introduce a spectral radius, $r_{C^\circ}(f)$, for order-preserving homogeneous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ and use it, not only to prove Theorems 7.1 and 7.3, but also to extend some results concerning the linear escape rate in [15]; see Theorem 4.6, Corollary 6.4 and Theorem 6.5. In Section 5 we shall study Funk and reverse-Funk horofunctions on the interiors of cones, and characterize them for symmetric cones; see Theorem 5.6. We shall use the Funk and reverse-Funk horofunctions to establish a Wolff type theorem for order-preserving homogeneous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ (see Theorem 6.1), which will play a role in the proof of Theorem 7.3.

We will start by collecting some basic concepts in the next section.

2 Preliminaries

A convex subset C of a real vector space X is called a *cone* if $C \cap (-C) = \{0\}$ and $\lambda C \subseteq C$ for all $\lambda \geq 0$. A cone C induces a partial ordering \leq_C on X by

$$x \leq_C y \quad \text{if } y - x \in C.$$

Throughout this paper we shall assume that C is a closed cone with nonempty interior, denoted C° , in a real Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$. We shall often assume that C is *normal*, i.e., there exists a constant $\kappa \geq 0$ such that $\|x\| \leq \kappa\|y\|$ whenever $0 \leq_C x \leq_C y$.

Given a closed cone C with nonempty interior in a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ and $u \in C^\circ$ the *order unit norm*, $\|\cdot\|_u$ on X is defined by

$$\|x\|_u := \inf\{\lambda \geq 0: -\lambda u \leq_C x \leq_C \lambda u\}.$$

Note that C is a normal cone in $(X, \|\cdot\|_u)$ with normality constant $\kappa = 1$. Moreover, the order interval $[-u, u] := \{x \in X: -u \leq x \leq u\}$ (which is the unit ball in $\|\cdot\|_u$) is a neighborhood of 0 in the original topology by [4, Lemma 2.5], and so the topology generated by $\|\cdot\|_u$ is coarser than the original topology. If C is normal in $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, the order unit norm $\|\cdot\|_u$ is equivalent with $\|\cdot\|$; see for example [4, Theorems 2.8 and 2.63].

A linear functional $\varphi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be *positive* if $\varphi(C) \subseteq [0, \infty)$. It is said to be *strictly positive* if $\varphi(x) > 0$ for all $x \in C$ with $x \neq 0$. Note that each positive functional on X is continuous with respect to $\|\cdot\|_u$, as $|\varphi(x)| \leq \varphi(u)$ for all $x \in X$ with $\|x\|_u \leq 1$. We denote the *dual cone* by C^* ; so,

$$C^* := \{\varphi \in X^*: \varphi(C) \subseteq [0, \infty)\}.$$

Furthermore we define

$$\Sigma_u^* := \{\varphi \in C^*: \varphi(u) = 1\}.$$

The following lemma collects some known facts concerning Σ_u^* . For the reader's convenience we include the proofs.

Lemma 2.1. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . For $u \in C^\circ$ the following assertions hold:*

(1) $x \leq_C y$ if and only if $\varphi(x) \leq \varphi(y)$ for all $\varphi \in \Sigma_u^*$.

(2) For $x \in X$,

$$\|x\|_u = \sup\{|\varphi(x)|: \varphi \in \Sigma_u^*\}.$$

(3) The set Σ_u^* is norm bounded by $1/d(u, X \setminus C)$, where $d(u, X \setminus C) := \inf\{\|u - v\|: v \in X \setminus C\}$, and Σ_u^* is weak* compact. Moreover, if X is separable, then Σ_u^* is a weak* sequentially compact and there exists a strictly positive functional $\psi \in \Sigma_u^*$.

Proof. To prove (1) note that if $x \not\leq_C y$, then $y - x \notin C$. In that case there exist $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varphi \in X^*$ such that $\varphi(y - x) < \alpha$ and $\varphi(z) > \alpha$ for all $z \in C$ by the Hahn-Banach separation theorem. We can normalize φ such that $\varphi(u) = 1$. Also note that $0 = \varphi(0) > \alpha$, so that $\varphi(y) < \varphi(x)$. As $\varphi(\lambda z) > \alpha$ for all $\lambda > 0$ and $z \in C$, we must have that $\varphi(z) \geq 0$ for all $z \in C$, and hence $\varphi \in \Sigma_u^*$. The opposite implication is trivial.

To prove (2) note that it follows from (1) that for each $x \in X$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\|_u &= \inf\{\lambda \geq 0: -\lambda u \leq_C x \leq_C \lambda u\} \\ &= \inf\{\lambda \geq 0: -\lambda \leq \varphi(x) \leq \lambda \text{ for all } \varphi \in \Sigma_u^*\} \\ &= \sup\{|\varphi(x)|: \varphi \in \Sigma_u^*\}. \end{aligned}$$

To prove (3) define for $x \in X$ the weak* continuous linear functional $\hat{x}: X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\hat{x}(\varphi) = \varphi(x)$. So,

$$\Sigma_u^* = \left(\bigcap_{x \in C} \hat{x}^{-1}([0, \infty)) \right) \cap \hat{u}^{-1}(\{1\}),$$

which is a weak* closed subset of X^* .

Let $r := d(u, X \setminus C) > 0$. If $\|z\| \leq r$ and $\varphi \in \Sigma_u^*$, then $u \pm z \in C$ and so $\varphi(u \pm z) \geq 0$ which yields

$$-1 = -\varphi(u) \leq \varphi(z) \leq \varphi(u) = 1.$$

Hence $|\varphi(z)| \leq 1$, and so $\|\varphi\| \leq 1/r$. Therefore Σ_u^* is contained in a multiple of the unit ball of X^* , which is weak* compact by Banach-Alaoglu, and so Σ_u^* is weak* compact.

It is well-known that if X is separable, then bounded sets of X^* are weak* metrizable. In that case Σ_u^* is sequentially compact, and hence Σ_u^* is separable. Let $(\varphi_k)_k$ be a dense sequence in Σ_u^* , and define $\varphi = \sum_{k \geq 1} 2^{-k} \varphi_k \in \Sigma_u^*$. For $x \in C$ with $x \neq 0$, $\|x\|_u > 0$, and hence by part (2) there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma_u^*$ with $\varepsilon := \sigma(x) > 0$. Consider the weak* neighborhood of σ ,

$$N_{\varepsilon, \sigma} := \{\varphi \in \Sigma_u^* : |(\varphi - \sigma)(x)| < \varepsilon\} = \{\varphi \in \Sigma_u^* : |\varphi(x) - \varepsilon| < \varepsilon\}.$$

As $(\varphi_k)_k$ is dense in Σ_u^* , there exists $\varphi_m \in N_{\varepsilon, \sigma}$, and hence $\varphi_m(x) > 0$. This implies that

$$\psi(x) := \sum_{k \geq 1} 2^{-k} \varphi_k(x) \geq 2^{-m} \varphi_m(x) > 0,$$

which shows that ψ is strictly positive. \square

The partial ordering \leq_C induces an equivalence relation \sim_C on C by $x \sim_C y$ if there exist $0 < \alpha \leq \beta$ such that

$$\alpha y \leq_C x \leq_C \beta y.$$

The equivalence classes are called *parts* of C . It is easy to verify that C° is a part of C . Given $x \in X$ and $y \in C$, we let

$$M(x/y) := M(x/y; C) = \inf\{\beta \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq_C \beta y\}.$$

On C , *Thompson's metric* is defined by

$$d_C(x, y) := \log(\max\{M(x/y), M(y/x)\})$$

for all $x \sim_C y$, and $d_C(x, y) = \infty$ otherwise. It was shown by Thompson [42] that d_C is a metric on each part of C , and its topology on C° coincides with the norm topology, if C is a closed, normal cone in a Banach space.

Furthermore, on C , *Hilbert's (projective) metric* is defined by

$$\delta_C(x, y) := \log(M(x/y)M(y/x))$$

for $x \sim_C y$ and $d_H(x, y) = \infty$ otherwise. Note that $\delta_C(\mu x, \nu y) = \delta_C(x, y)$ for all $\mu, \nu > 0$ and $x \sim_C y$. It is known that δ_C is a metric between pairs of rays in each part of C , if C is closed; see [26, Chapter 2]. Moreover, if there exists a strictly positive linear functional $\varphi \in X^*$, then δ_C coincides with Hilbert's metric δ given in (1) on $\Sigma_\varphi^\circ = \{x \in C^\circ : \varphi(x) = 1\}$. In finite dimensional spaces the set Σ_φ° is bounded in the norm topology, but it may be unbounded in infinite dimensional normed spaces. In this paper we shall work with δ_C rather than δ , and consider it on subsets $\Sigma \subseteq C^\circ$ with the property that for each $y \in C^\circ$ there exists a unique $\lambda > 0$ such that $\lambda y \in \Sigma$.

The following basic lemma will be useful.

Lemma 2.2. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X and $u \in C^\circ$. For each $x \in X$ and $y \in C^\circ$ we have that*

$$M(x/y) = \sup_{\varphi \in \Sigma_u^*} \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(y)}$$

and the supremum is attained. Moreover, $(x, y) \mapsto M(x/y)$ is a continuous map from $X \times C^\circ$ into \mathbb{R} .

Proof. By Lemma 2.1 (1),

$$\begin{aligned} M(x/y) &= \inf\{\beta \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq_C \beta y\} \\ &= \inf\{\beta \in \mathbb{R} : \varphi(x) \leq_C \beta \varphi(y) \text{ for all } \varphi \in \Sigma_u^*\} \\ &= \sup\{\varphi(x)/\varphi(y) : \varphi \in \Sigma_u^*\}. \end{aligned}$$

The supremum is attained by weak* compactness of Σ_u^* .

For the second statement recall that the $\|\cdot\|_u$ -topology is coarser than the $\|\cdot\|$ -topology on X , and so we may assume that X is equipped with $\|\cdot\|_u$. By Lemma 2.1, the map $x \mapsto \hat{x}$ is an isometric order isomorphism from $(X, \|\cdot\|_u)$ into $(C(\Sigma_u^*), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$, where $\hat{x}(\varphi) := \varphi(x)$ and Σ_u^* is equipped with the weak* topology. The continuity statement now follows from the fact that the map is the composition of the continuous maps

$$(x, y) \mapsto (\hat{x}, \hat{y}) \mapsto \left(\hat{x}, \frac{1}{\hat{y}}\right) \mapsto \frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}} \mapsto \sup_{\varphi \in \Sigma_u^*} \frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}}(\varphi) = \sup_{\varphi \in \Sigma_u^*} \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(y)} = M(x/y).$$

□

3 A Denjoy-Wolff theorem for Thompson's metric

In this section we prove a Denjoy-Wolff type theorem for fixed point free Thompson's metric nonexpansive mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$, where one of the orbits of f has a compact closure in the norm topology. As we are allowing infinite dimensional cones, some care must be taken to ensure that all accumulation points of the orbits of fixed point free nonexpansive mapping lie in ∂C . Indeed, in [12] Edelstein gave an example of a fixed point free nonexpansive mapping $f: H \rightarrow H$ on a separable Hilbert space H such that $\mathcal{O}(0; f)$ is unbounded in norm, but has 0 as an accumulation point; see also [41]. To exclude such situations we shall assume that the nonexpansive mapping satisfies the following property.

Definition 3.1. Let C be a normal, closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, and let $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ be a continuous mapping. We shall say that f has the *fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C* if for each bounded, convex, closed subset D of (C°, d_C) with $f(D) \subseteq D$ we have that f has a fixed point in D .

Of course, if X is finite dimensional, then every continuous mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ has the fixed point property with respect to d_C by the Brouwer fixed point theorem. In infinite dimensional spaces sufficient conditions were obtained by Nussbaum in [36, Theorem 3.10] in terms of ‘‘condensing functions and measures of noncompactness’’.

Let us now formulate the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.2. *Let C be a normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, and let $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ be a fixed point free Thompson's metric nonexpansive mapping satisfying the fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C . If $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has compact closure in the norm topology for some $x_0 \in C^\circ$, then there exists a convex set $\Omega \subseteq \partial C$ such that $\omega(x; f) \subseteq \Omega$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.*

This result confirms [36, Conjecture 4.23] by Nussbaum in case the mapping has a precompact orbit. Also note that Theorem 3.2 implies Theorem 1.3, as each nonexpansive mapping has the fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C when C is finite dimensional.

The following proposition plays a central role in the proof.

Proposition 3.3. *If $(x_k)_k$ is a sequence in the interior of a closed cone C in a Banach space X such that $\{x_k: k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ has compact closure in the norm topology on X ,*

$$d_C(x_{m+k}, x_{n+k}) \leq d_C(x_m, x_n) \quad \text{for all } k, m, n \geq 0, \quad (3)$$

and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d_C(x_k, x_0) = \infty, \quad (4)$$

then there exist a subsequence $(x_{k_i})_i$ and $\eta \in \partial C$ such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_i} = \eta,$$

and

$$d_C(x_m, x_0) < d_C(x_{k_i}, x_0) \quad \text{for all } m < k_i. \quad (5)$$

Moreover, there exist $\varphi, \sigma_{jm} \in \Sigma_u^*$ for $j, m \geq 1$ with $\sigma_{jm}(\eta) = 0$ such that

$$\frac{\varphi(x_{k_j+m})}{\varphi(x_0)} \leq \frac{\sigma_{jm}(x_{k_j})}{\sigma_{jm}(x_0)} \quad (6)$$

for all $j, m \geq 1$.

Proof. Take $u \in C^\circ$ fixed, and let $R := 1/d(u, X \setminus C)$ so that Σ_u^* is bounded by R by Lemma 2.1(3). Let Y be the closed linear span of $\{x_k: k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\} \cup \{u\}$ and write $K = C \cap Y$. So, Y is separable and K is a closed cone in Y with u in its interior. Note that

$$M(x/y; C) = M(x/y; K) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in K^\circ,$$

and hence $d_K(x, y) = d_C(x, y)$ on K° . As $Y \cap C^\circ$ is nonempty, Y a majorizing subspace of X , meaning that for each $x \in X$ there exists $y \in Y$ such that $x \leq_C y$. So by Kantorovich's theorem [4, Theorem 1.30], we know that each positive linear functional on Y can be extended as a positive functional to all of X . Thus, we may as well assume from the outset that X is separable.

From Lemma 2.1(3) we know that Σ_u^* is weak* sequentially compact. By (4) we can always find a subsequence $(x_{k_i})_i$ such that (5) holds. Furthermore, as $\{x_k: k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ has compact closure in the norm topology, we can take a further subsequence and assume that $(x_{k_i})_i$ converges to $\eta \in \partial C$. (Note that η cannot lie in C° as otherwise $d_C(\eta, x_0) < \infty$, which violates (4).)

From Lemma 2.2 we know that for each $i, j, m \geq 1$ with $m \leq k_i$ there exist $\varphi_i, \psi_{im}, \sigma_{ijm} \in \Sigma_u^*$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} M(x_0/x_{k_i}) &= \frac{\varphi_i(x_0)}{\varphi_i(x_{k_i})}, \\ M(x_0/x_{k_i-m}) &= \frac{\psi_{im}(x_0)}{\psi_{im}(x_{k_i-m})}, \\ M(x_{k_j}/x_{k_i-m}) &= \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})}. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

We claim that for all i sufficiently large the Thompson's metric distance is equal to the logarithm of the M -functions in (7). We shall prove this for $M(x_{k_j}/x_{k_i-m})$. The arguments for the other functions are similar and are left to the reader.

First note that

$$d_C(x_{k_i}, x_0) - d_C(x_{k_j+m}, x_0) \leq d_C(x_{k_j+m}, x_{k_i}) \leq d_C(x_{k_j}, x_{k_i-m}).$$

As the left hand side goes to ∞ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, we find that $d_C(x_{k_j}, x_{k_i-m}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. For $i \geq 1$ let $\hat{\sigma}_{ijm} \in \Sigma_u^*$ be such that

$$M(x_{k_i-m}/x_{k_j}) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})}{\hat{\sigma}_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}.$$

By weak* compactness of Σ_u^* the sequence $(\hat{\sigma}_{ijm}(x_{k_j}))_i$ is bounded from below by a positive real, and hence

$$M(x_{k_i-m}/x_{k_j}) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})}{\hat{\sigma}_{ijm}(x_{k_j})} \leq \frac{R\|x_{k_i-m}\|}{\hat{\sigma}_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}$$

is bounded from above by a positive real, since $(\|x_{k_i-m}\|)_i$ is bounded. Thus, for all i sufficiently large we have that

$$d_C(x_{k_j}, x_{k_i-m}) = \log \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})}.$$

From now on we will assume that i is so large that the Thompson's metric distance is given by the logarithm of the M -functions in (7).

By (5),

$$\log \left(\frac{\psi_{im}(x_0)}{\psi_{im}(x_{k_i-m})} \right) = d_C(x_0, x_{k_i-m}) \leq d_C(x_0, x_{k_i}) = \log \left(\frac{\varphi_i(x_0)}{\varphi_i(x_{k_i})} \right),$$

so that

$$\frac{\varphi_i(x_{k_i})}{\psi_{im}(x_{k_i-m})} \leq \frac{\varphi_i(x_0)}{\psi_{im}(x_0)}. \tag{8}$$

Note also that by definition of $\psi_{im} \in \Sigma_u^*$ we have that

$$\frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_0)}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})} \leq \frac{\psi_{im}(x_0)}{\psi_{im}(x_{k_i-m})},$$

so that

$$\frac{\psi_{im}(x_{k_i-m})}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})} \leq \frac{\psi_{im}(x_0)}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_0)}. \tag{9}$$

Now using equations (3), (8) and (9) we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\varphi_i(x_{k_j+m})}{\varphi_i(x_0)} &= \frac{\varphi_i(x_{k_j+m}) \varphi_i(x_{k_i})}{\varphi_i(x_{k_i}) \varphi_i(x_0)} \\
&\leq e^{d_C(x_{k_j+m}, x_{k_i})} \frac{\varphi_i(x_{k_i})}{\varphi_i(x_0)} \\
&\leq e^{d_C(x_{k_j}, x_{k_i-m})} \frac{\varphi_i(x_{k_i})}{\varphi_i(x_0)} \\
&= \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j}) \varphi_i(x_{k_i})}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m}) \varphi_i(x_0)} \\
&= \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}{\varphi_i(x_0)} \frac{\varphi_i(x_{k_i})}{\psi_{im}(x_{k_i-m}) \sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})} \\
&\leq \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}{\varphi_i(x_0)} \frac{\varphi_i(x_0)}{\psi_{im}(x_0) \sigma_{ijm}(x_0)} \psi_{im}(x_0) \\
&= \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j})}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_0)}.
\end{aligned}$$

As Σ_u^* is sequentially weak* compact, we can pass to a subsequence twice and assume that $\varphi_i \rightarrow \varphi \in \Sigma_u^*$ and $\sigma_{ijm} \rightarrow \sigma_{jm} \in \Sigma_u^*$ in the weak* topology as $i \rightarrow \infty$, which proves (6).

It remains to show that $\sigma_{jm}(\eta) = 0$ for all $j, m \geq 1$. As

$$d_C(x_{k_j}, x_{k_i-m}) = \log(\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_j})/\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})) \rightarrow \infty$$

as $i \rightarrow \infty$, we know that $\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m}) \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover,

$$\log \frac{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i})}{\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i-m})} \leq d_C(x_{k_i}, x_{k_i-m}) \leq d_C(x_m, x_0),$$

which implies that $\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i}) \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. As

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i} - \eta)| \leq \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} R \|x_{k_i} - \eta\| = 0$$

and $\sigma_{ijm}(x_{k_i} - \eta) \rightarrow -\sigma_{jm}(\eta)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, we see that $\sigma_{jm}(\eta) = 0$. \square

Before we proceed we mention a useful result due to Calka [9]. Recall that a metric space (M, ρ) is said to be *finitely totally bounded* if for each bounded set $S \subseteq M$ and each $\varepsilon > 0$, the set S can be covered with finitely many balls of radius ε .

Theorem 3.4 (Calka). *If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a nonexpansive mapping on a finitely totally bounded metric space (M, ρ) and there exists $x_0 \in M$ such that $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has a bounded subsequence, then $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ is bounded for every $x \in M$.*

Using Calka's theorem and Proposition 3.3 we now derive the following consequence.

Corollary 3.5. *Let C be a normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ and let $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ be a fixed point free Thompson's metric nonexpansive mapping satisfying the fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C . If $x_0 \in C^\circ$ is such that $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has compact closure in the norm topology, then there exists $\varphi \in C^* \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\omega(x_0; f) \subseteq \ker(\varphi) \cap C$.*

Proof. Take $u \in C^\circ$ fixed, and let $R := 1/d(u, X \setminus C)$. Recall that Σ_u^* is bounded by R by Lemma 2.1(3).

We will first prove that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d_C(f^k(x_0), x_0) = \infty.$$

Suppose, by way of contradiction, that there exists $r > 0$ and a subsequence $(f^{k_i}(x_0))_i$ such that $d_C(f^{k_i}(x_0), x_0) \leq r$ for all i . Define M to be the norm closure of $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$, which is compact in the norm topology by assumption. As the topology of d_C coincides with the norm topology on C° , we know that for each closed ball, $B_\delta(x_0) := \{y \in C^\circ : d_C(x_0, y) \leq \delta\}$, we have that $M \cap B_\delta(x_0)$ is compact with respect to d_C . So, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, the set $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f) \cap B_\delta(x_0)$ can be covered with finitely many balls of radius ε . This shows that $(\mathcal{O}(x_0; f), d_C)$ is finitely totally bounded. Using Calka's theorem we see that $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ is bounded with respect to d_C . This implies that $\omega(x_0; f) \subseteq C^\circ$ is a nonempty and bounded with respect to d_C . As f has the fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C , we can apply [36, Theorem 3.11] to conclude that the mapping f has a fixed point in C° , which contradicts our assumption.

For $k \geq 1$ let $x_k := f^k(x_0)$. So, $(x_k)_k$ satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 3.3 and we find $\varphi, \sigma_{jm} \in \Sigma_u^*$ such that

$$\frac{\varphi(x_{k_j+m})}{\varphi(x_0)} \leq \frac{\sigma_{jm}(x_{k_j})}{\sigma_{jm}(x_0)} \quad (10)$$

and $\sigma_{jm}(\eta) = 0$ where $x_{k_i} \rightarrow \eta \in \partial C$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$.

By weak* compactness of Σ_u^* , the sequence $(\sigma_{jm}(x_0))_j$ is bounded from below, and

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma_{jm}(x_{k_j})| = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma_{jm}(x_{k_j} - \eta)| \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} R \|x_{k_j} - \eta\| = 0$$

by Lemma 2.1(2). This implies that the right hand side of (10) converges to 0 uniformly in m , and hence

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_{k_j+m}) = 0 \quad (11)$$

uniformly in m .

Now if $\xi \in \omega(x_0; f)$, then there exists a subsequence $(x_{k_{j_n}+m_n})_n$ with $x_{k_{j_n}+m_n} \rightarrow \xi$ and $k_{j_n} \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. From (11) it follows that $\varphi(\xi) = 0$ and hence ξ is in the kernel, $\ker(\varphi)$, of the positive functional φ ; so, $\omega(x_0, f) \subseteq \ker(\varphi) \cap C$. \square

We can now prove Theorem 3.2 as follows.

Proof of Theorem 3.2. We know from Corollary 3.5 that $\omega(x_0; f)$ is contained in ∂C . It remains to show that the convex hull of $\cup_{x \in C^\circ} \omega(x; f)$, denoted Ω , is contained in ∂C . The argument is similar to the one given in [36, Theorem 5.3] and relies on the fact that the closure of $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ is compact..

Let $z \in C^\circ$ and $\zeta \in \omega(z; f)$. So, there exists a subsequence $(f^{k_i}(z))_i$ converging to ζ in the norm topology. As $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has a compact closure, we may assume, after possibly taking a further subsequence, that $f^{k_i}(x_0)$ converges to some $\xi \in \omega(x_0; f)$. Obviously, $d_C(f^{k_i}(x_0), f^{k_i}(z)) \leq d_C(x_0, z)$ for all i , and hence $\xi \sim_C \zeta$ by [36, Lemma 5.2].

Now let $\eta \in \Omega$. Then there exist $z_1, \dots, z_n \in C^\circ$, $0 < \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n < 1$ with $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$, and $\zeta_i \in \omega(z_i; f)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ such that $\eta = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \zeta_i$. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$ there exists

$\xi_i \in \omega(x_0; f)$ with $\xi_i \sim_C \zeta_i$. Clearly $\nu := \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \xi_i$ is in the convex hull of $\omega(x_0; f)$ and $\nu \sim_C \eta$.

Now suppose that there exists $\chi \in \Omega \cap C^\circ$. By the previous observation we know that there exists ν in the convex hull of $\omega(x_0; f)$ with $\nu \sim_C \chi$. But this implies that $\nu \in C^\circ$, which contradicts the fact that $\omega(x_0; f)$ is contained in ∂C . \square

4 The cone spectral radius

In the remainder of this paper we will discuss Denjoy-Wolff type theorems for Hilbert's metric nonexpansive mappings that come from scaling order-preserving homogenous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$. More precisely, we consider mappings $g: \Sigma^\circ \rightarrow \Sigma^\circ$ of the form

$$g(x) := \frac{f(x)}{q(f(x))} \quad \text{for } x \in \Sigma_q^\circ,$$

where $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping on the interior of a normal closed cone in a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, $q: C^\circ \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a norm continuous homogeneous function and

$$\Sigma_q^\circ := \{x \in C^\circ : q(x) = 1\}.$$

Typical examples of functions q include strictly positive functionals φ in X^* , $q(\cdot) = \|\cdot\|$, and $q(\cdot) = \|\cdot\|_u$ where $u \in C^\circ$ is fixed.

To analyze the dynamics of such mappings, we need to introduce a spectral radius for order-preserving homogenous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$. There exist various definitions for the spectral radius for continuous, order-preserving, homogeneous mappings $f: C \rightarrow C$ if f is defined on the whole of the closed cone C ; see [31]. In general, however, $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ may fail to have a continuous, order-preserving, homogeneous extension to the whole of C ; see [8]. So, some additional analysis is needed.

4.1 Approximate eigenvectors

As the definition of, and the results concerning, the cone spectral radius for mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ are of some independent interest, we shall work in a slightly more general setting. In fact, we shall consider homogeneous mappings that are defined on a subset of a normal closed cone $C \subseteq X$ and that are order-preserving with respect to a, possibly different, normal closed cone $K \subseteq X$ with $C \subseteq K$.

So, throughout this section we assume that $C \subseteq K$ are normal closed cones in a Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$. For $u \in C$ with $\|u\| = 1$, we denote the part of u (with respect to K) by

$$K_u := \{x \in K : \alpha x \leq_K u \leq_K \beta x \text{ for some } 0 < \alpha \leq \beta\}.$$

We shall consider homogeneous mappings $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ that are order-preserving with respect to K , so $f(x) \leq_K f(y)$ whenever $x, y \in C \cap K_u$ and $x \leq_K y$. For the applications in this paper we shall eventually assume that $u \in C^\circ$ and $K = C$, in which case $K_u = C^\circ$. The reader may wish to make this simplifying assumption.

Definition 4.1. Suppose that $u \in C$, with $\|u\| = 1$, and $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ is homogeneous and order-preserving with respect to K . We say that f is *u-bounded* if there exists $M > 0$ such that

$$f(x) \leq_K M\|x\|u \quad \text{for all } x \in C \cap K_u.$$

Note that if $u \in C^\circ$, with $\|u\| = 1$, and $K = C$, then any homogeneous order-preserving mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is u -bounded. Indeed, as C is a closed normal cone and $u \in C^\circ$, the order-unit norm $\|\cdot\|_u$ is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|$. So there exists a constant $M_1 > 0$ such that $\|x\|_u \leq M_1$ for all $x \in C$ with $\|x\| \leq 1$. This implies that $x \leq_C M_1 u$ for all $x \in C$ with $\|x\| \leq 1$, and hence $f(x) \leq_C M_1 f(u)$. As $u \in C^\circ$, there exists $M_2 > 0$ such that $f(u) \leq_C M_2 u$, so that

$$f(x) \leq_C M_1 M_2 u \quad \text{for all } x \in C \text{ with } \|x\| \leq 1.$$

Given a homogeneous mapping $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ which is order-preserving with respect to K , we define for $k \geq 1$,

$$\|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u} := \sup\{\|f^k(x)\| : x \in C \cap K_u \text{ and } \|x\| \leq 1\}.$$

Lemma 4.2. *If $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ is a homogeneous mapping which is order-preserving with respect to K and there exists an integer $m \geq 1$ such that f^m is u -bounded, then $\|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u} < \infty$ for all $k \geq m$, and*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \inf_{k \geq m} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(u)\|^{1/k}.$$

Proof. We first show that f^k extends continuously to 0 for all $k \geq m$. Note that if $k \geq m$ and $\|x_n\| \rightarrow 0$, then

$$f^k(x_n) = f^{k-m}(f^m(x_n)) \leq_K M \|x_n\| f^{k-m}(u) \leq_K M \|x_n\| \beta_k u,$$

for some $\beta_k > 0$, as f^m is u -bounded and $f^{k-m}(u) \in C \cap K_u$. Thus, for each $k \geq m$, we have that $f^k(x_n) \rightarrow 0$ if $\|x_n\| \rightarrow 0$. So, if we define $f^k(0) := 0$, we obtain a continuous extension of f^k to 0.

By using the homogeneity of f^k it is easy to show that $\|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u} < \infty$ for all $k \geq m$. Using sub-additivity we now show that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \inf_{k \geq m} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k}.$$

Let $a_n := \log \|f^n\|_{C \cap K_u}$ for all $n \geq 1$. We know that $a_n < \infty$ for all $n \geq m$ and clearly $a_{p+q} \leq a_p + a_q$ for all $p, q \geq m$. Let

$$L := \inf_{n \geq m} \frac{a_n}{n} < \infty.$$

Take $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose $k \geq m$ such that $a_k/k < L + \varepsilon$. For each $n \geq 2k$ we have that $n =: p_n k + q_n + m$, where $p_n \geq 1$ and $0 \leq q_n < k$, so that $a_n \leq a_{p_n k} + a_{q_n + m} \leq p_n a_k + a_{q_n + m}$. This gives the inequality

$$\frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{p_n k}{n} \frac{a_k}{k} + \frac{a_{q_n + m}}{n}.$$

Letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ shows that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_k}{k},$$

since $p_n k/n \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and $a_{j+m} < \infty$ for all $0 \leq j < k$. Thus,

$$L \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_k}{k} \leq L + \varepsilon,$$

which shows that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n/n = L$.

Write $r := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k}$ and $r_k := \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k}$. It is an easy calculus exercise to show that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} r_{k+n}^{(k+n)/k} = r \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1.$$

Let $\kappa > 0$ be the normality constant of K . If $x \in C \cap K_u$ and $\|x\| \leq 1$, then $f^m(x) \leq_K Mu$, so that

$$f^{k+m}(x) \leq_K Mf^k(u),$$

which gives

$$\|f^{k+m}(x)\| \leq M\kappa \|f^k(u)\|$$

for all $x \in C \cap K_u$ with $\|x\| \leq 1$. So,

$$r_{m+k}^{(m+k)/k} \leq (M\kappa \|f^k(u)\|)^{1/k} \leq (M\kappa)^{1/k} r_k,$$

and hence $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(u)\|^{1/k} = r$. \square

It is well known; see for example [4, Theorem 2.38] or [24, Theorem 4.4], that as K is normal, $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ admits an equivalent *monotone norm* $|\cdot|$, i.e., $|x| \leq |y|$ whenever $0 \leq_K x \leq_K y$. Given a homogeneous mapping $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ which is order-preserving with respect to K and $\varepsilon > 0$, define $f_{\varepsilon,u}: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ by

$$f_{\varepsilon,u}(x) := f(x) + \varepsilon|x|u \quad \text{for } x \in C \cap K_u. \quad (12)$$

Note that $f_{\varepsilon,u}$ is homogeneous and order-preserving with respect to K , as $|\cdot|$ is a monotone norm. Moreover, for each $x \in C \cap K_u$ we have that $f(x) \leq_K f_{\varepsilon,u}(x)$ and

$$\sup_{x \in C \cap K_u: |x| \leq 1} |f(x) - f_{\varepsilon,u}(x)| \leq \varepsilon|u|.$$

Theorem 4.3. *Let $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ be a homogeneous mapping which is order-preserving with respect to K , and let $f_{\varepsilon,u}: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ be given by (12). If f is u -bounded, then the following assertions hold:*

(i) *For each $\varepsilon > 0$, the mapping $f_{\varepsilon,u}$ has a unique eigenvector $v_{\varepsilon,u} \in C \cap K_u$ with $|v_{\varepsilon,u}| = 1$ and*

$$f_{\varepsilon,u}(v_{\varepsilon,u}) =: r_{\varepsilon,u} v_{\varepsilon,u}.$$

(ii) *The mapping $\varepsilon \mapsto v_{\varepsilon,u}$ is continuous in the norm topology for $\varepsilon > 0$.*

(iii) *For each $\varepsilon > 0$,*

$$r_{\varepsilon,u} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_{\varepsilon,u}^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \inf_{k \geq 1} \|f_{\varepsilon,u}^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_{\varepsilon,u}^k(u)\|^{1/k}$$

and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} r_{\varepsilon,u} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k}.$$

Proof. For notational convenience write $f_\varepsilon := f_{\varepsilon,u}$, $r_\varepsilon := r_{\varepsilon,u}$, and $v_\varepsilon := v_{\varepsilon,u}$. Let $\Sigma := \{x \in C \cap K_u : |x| = 1\}$ and define $g_\varepsilon : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ by

$$g_\varepsilon(x) := \frac{f_\varepsilon(x)}{|f_\varepsilon(x)|} \quad \text{for } x \in \Sigma.$$

As $\varepsilon u \leq_K f_\varepsilon(x)$ for all $x \in \Sigma$, $\varepsilon|u| = |\varepsilon u| \leq |f_\varepsilon(x)|$ for all $x \in \Sigma$.

Using the equivalence of the norms $|\cdot|$ and $\|\cdot\|$ and the fact that f is u -bounded, we know that there exists $M_1 > 0$ such that

$$f(x) \leq_K M_1|x|u \quad \text{for all } x \in C \cap K_u.$$

This implies for $x \in \Sigma$ that $f_\varepsilon(x) \leq_K (M_1 + \varepsilon)u$ and $|f_\varepsilon(x)| \leq (M_1 + \varepsilon)|u|$.

By definition of Hilbert's metric δ_K we know that

$$\delta_K(g_\varepsilon(x), g_\varepsilon(y)) = \delta_K(f_\varepsilon(x), f_\varepsilon(y))$$

for all $x, y \in \Sigma$, and

$$\delta_K(g_\varepsilon(x), u) = \delta_K(f_\varepsilon(x), u) \leq \log \left(\frac{M_1 + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad (13)$$

for all $x \in \Sigma$.

Let $\Gamma := \{x \in K_u : |x| = 1\}$. We know; see [24, Theorem 4.8], that the metric space (Γ, δ_K) is complete, as K is a closed normal cone in $(X, \|\cdot\|)$. We will now show that Σ is a closed subset of (Γ, δ_K) , from which we conclude that (Σ, δ_K) is also a complete metric space.

Suppose that $(x_k)_k$ is a sequence in Σ converging to ξ in (Γ, δ_K) . Thus, there exist $0 < \alpha_k \leq \beta_k$ such that $\alpha_k \xi \leq_K x_k \leq_K \beta_k \xi$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$ and $\log(\beta_k/\alpha_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Since

$$\alpha_k = |\alpha_k \xi| \leq |x_k| = 1 \leq |\beta_k \xi| = \beta_k,$$

we know that $\alpha_k \leq 1 \leq \beta_k$, and hence $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k = 1 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \beta_k$. This implies that

$$0 \leq_K x_k - \alpha_k \xi \leq_K (\beta_k - \alpha_k) \xi,$$

so that $|x_k - \alpha_k \xi| \leq \beta_k - \alpha_k$, which shows that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |x_k - \xi| = 0$. Since $\|\cdot\|$ and $|\cdot|$ are equivalent, C is closed in $(X, |\cdot|)$, and therefore $\xi \in C$. But also $|\xi| = 1$, which shows that $\xi \in \Sigma$ and hence Σ is closed in (Γ, δ_K) .

To proceed we fix $\varepsilon_1 > 0$. Define

$$R := \log \left(\frac{M_1 + \varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_1} \right) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad B_R := \{x \in \Sigma : \delta_K(x, u) \leq R\}, \quad (14)$$

which is a closed subset of (Σ, δ_K) , so (B_R, δ_K) is a complete metric space. Note that it follows from (13) that $g_\varepsilon(B_R) \subseteq B_R$ for $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$.

To prove that f_ε has a unique normalised eigenvector $v_\varepsilon \in C \cap K_u$, it suffices to show that g_ε has a unique fixed point in B_R , where we chose $0 < \varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$. The idea is to prove that g_ε is a contraction mapping on the complete metric space (B_R, δ_K) . In other words, we will show that there exists $0 \leq c < 1$ such that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ with $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$, we have that

$$\delta_K(g_\varepsilon(x), g_\varepsilon(y)) = \delta_K(f_\varepsilon(x), f_\varepsilon(y)) \leq c \delta_K(x, y) \quad (15)$$

for all $x, y \in B_R$.

To prove (15) we let $x \neq y$ in B_R and define $\alpha := M(x/y)^{-1}$ and $\beta := M(y/x)$, so $\alpha x \leq_K y \leq_K \beta x$ and $\delta_K(x, y) = \log(\beta/\alpha) > 0$. As $x, y \in \Sigma$, $\alpha = \alpha|x| \leq |y| = 1 \leq \beta|x| = \beta$, so that $\alpha \leq 1 \leq \beta$. Now $\alpha \leq 1$ and $f(x) \leq_K M_1 u$ give the inequality

$$\varepsilon(1 - \alpha)f(x) \leq_K \varepsilon(1 - \alpha)M_1 u.$$

Combining this with the inequalities $\alpha M_1 f(x) \leq_K M_1 f(y)$ and $\alpha \varepsilon f(x) \leq_K \varepsilon f(y)$ gives,

$$(\alpha M_1 + \varepsilon)(f(x) + \varepsilon u) \leq_K (M_1 + \varepsilon)(f(y) + \varepsilon u),$$

which shows that

$$\alpha' f_\varepsilon(x) \leq_K f_\varepsilon(y), \quad \text{where } \alpha' := \frac{\alpha M_1 + \varepsilon}{M_1 + \varepsilon}.$$

In a similar way it can be shown that

$$f_\varepsilon(y) \leq_K \beta' f_\varepsilon(x), \quad \text{where } \beta' := \frac{\beta M_1 + \varepsilon}{M_1 + \varepsilon}.$$

So, if we let $\varepsilon' := \varepsilon/M_1$, we get that

$$\delta_K(f_\varepsilon(x), f_\varepsilon(y)) \leq \log\left(\frac{\beta'}{\alpha'}\right) = \log\left(\frac{\beta + \varepsilon'}{\alpha + \varepsilon'}\right). \quad (16)$$

Note that $\delta_K(x, y) \leq 2R$, so that $\log(\beta/\alpha) \leq 2R$, and hence $\beta/\alpha \leq e^{2R} = \left(\frac{M_1 + \varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_1}\right)^2$, as $x, y \in B_R$. Thus, to prove (15) it suffices to show that there exists $0 \leq c < 1$ such that for all $0 < \alpha \leq 1 \leq \beta$ with $1 < \beta/\alpha \leq e^{2R}$, and for all $\varepsilon > 0$ with $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$ we have that

$$\log\left(\frac{\beta + \varepsilon'}{\alpha + \varepsilon'}\right) \leq c \log\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right). \quad (17)$$

Basic algebra gives

$$\log\left(\frac{\beta + \varepsilon'}{\alpha + \varepsilon'}\right) = \log\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) + \log\left(1 - \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{\alpha + \varepsilon'}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)\right).$$

Writing $\rho := \beta/\alpha$, so $1 < \rho \leq e^{2R}$, and using the fact that $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, we derive that

$$\log\left(\frac{\beta + \varepsilon'}{\alpha + \varepsilon'}\right) \leq \log \rho + \log\left(1 - \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{1 + \varepsilon'}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho}\right)\right). \quad (18)$$

Let $\gamma := \varepsilon'/(1 + \varepsilon')$, and for $1 < \rho < e^{2R}$ consider the continuous function $\rho \mapsto \psi(\rho)$, where

$$\psi(\rho) = \frac{\log \rho + \log\left(1 - \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{1 + \varepsilon'}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho}\right)\right)}{\log \rho} = 1 + \frac{\log(1 - \gamma(1 - 1/\rho))}{\log \rho}.$$

Thus, to establish (17) it suffices to find $\delta > 0$, which is independent of $\gamma = \varepsilon'/(1 + \varepsilon') = \varepsilon/(M_1 + \varepsilon)$ for $0 < \varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup \left\{ 1 + \frac{\log(1 - \gamma(1 - 1/\rho))}{\log \rho} : 1 < \rho \leq e^{2R} \right\} \\ = \sup \left\{ 1 + \frac{\log(1 - \gamma(1 - e^{-\sigma}))}{\sigma} : 0 < \sigma \leq 2R \right\} \leq -\delta. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

As $0 < \gamma(1 - e^{-\sigma}) < 1$, we can use Taylor's formula to get

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \log(1 - \gamma(1 - e^{-\sigma})) = - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\gamma(1 - e^{-\sigma}))^j}{\sigma j} \leq - \frac{\gamma(1 - e^{-\sigma})}{\sigma}$$

for $0 < \sigma \leq 2R$. Now consider the derivative of $\vartheta: \sigma \mapsto (1 - e^{-\sigma})/\sigma$:

$$\vartheta'(\sigma) = \frac{e^{-\sigma}(\sigma + 1 - e^{\sigma})}{\sigma^2}.$$

As $e^{\sigma} > 1 + \sigma$ for all $\sigma > 0$, we conclude that $\vartheta'(\sigma) < 0$ on $0 < \sigma \leq 2R$, and hence

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \log(1 - \gamma(1 - e^{-\sigma})) \leq \gamma \left(\frac{1 - e^{-2R}}{2R} \right).$$

So, if we let

$$\delta := \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{M_1 + \varepsilon_1} \right) \left(\frac{1 - e^{-2R}}{2R} \right),$$

then (19) holds for all $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$, as $\varepsilon_1/(M_1 + \varepsilon_1) \leq \varepsilon/(M_1 + \varepsilon)$ for all $\varepsilon_1 \leq \varepsilon$.

It now follows from (18) that g_{ε} is a contraction mapping on the complete metric space (B_R, δ_K) with contraction constant $1 - \delta$ for all $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$. So, by the contraction mapping theorem g_{ε} , $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon$ has a unique fixed point $v_{\varepsilon} \in \Sigma$. Moreover, v_{ε} is the unique normalised eigenvector in Σ of f_{ε} and

$$f_{\varepsilon}(v_{\varepsilon}) = |f_{\varepsilon}(v_{\varepsilon})|v_{\varepsilon}.$$

Writing $r_{\varepsilon} := |f_{\varepsilon}(v_{\varepsilon})|$ and recalling that $|f_{\varepsilon}(x)| \geq \varepsilon|u|$ for all $x \in \Sigma$, we see that $r_{\varepsilon} > \varepsilon|u|$.

We will now prove the second assertion, which is a consequence of the contraction mapping theorem. Indeed, for $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, let R be as in (14) above. We know that for $\varepsilon > \varepsilon_1$, that the mapping g_{ε} is a contraction mapping on (B_R, δ_K) with contraction constant $0 \leq c < 1$, where c is independent of ε . This implies for $\mu, \varepsilon > \varepsilon_1$ that

$$\delta_K(v_{\mu}, v_{\varepsilon}) \leq \frac{1}{1 - c} \delta_K(g_{\mu}(v_{\varepsilon}), v_{\varepsilon}) = \frac{1}{1 - c} \delta_K(f_{\mu}(v_{\varepsilon}), v_{\varepsilon}).$$

As $v_{\varepsilon} \in B_R$, there exist $0 < a \leq 1 \leq b$ such that $av_{\varepsilon} \leq_K u \leq_K bv_{\varepsilon}$. So, if $\mu > \varepsilon > \varepsilon_1$, then

$$(1 + a(\mu - \varepsilon))v_{\varepsilon} \leq_K f_{\mu}(v_{\varepsilon}) = f_{\varepsilon}(v_{\varepsilon}) + (\mu - \varepsilon)u \leq_K (1 + b(\mu - \varepsilon))v_{\varepsilon}.$$

This implies that

$$\delta_K(v_{\mu}, v_{\varepsilon}) \leq \frac{1}{1 - c} \delta_K(f_{\varepsilon}(v_{\mu}), v_{\mu}) \leq \frac{1}{1 - c} \log \left(\frac{1 + b(\mu - \varepsilon)}{1 + a(\mu - \varepsilon)} \right)$$

for $\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon < \mu$. As similar argument shows that

$$\delta_K(v_{\mu}, v_{\varepsilon}) \leq \frac{1}{1 - c} \log \left(\frac{1 + a(\mu - \varepsilon)}{1 + b(\mu - \varepsilon)} \right)$$

for $\varepsilon_1 < \mu < \varepsilon$. So, if $\varepsilon_k \rightarrow \mu$, then $\delta_K(v_{\varepsilon_k}, v_{\mu}) \rightarrow 0$, so that $\|v_{\varepsilon_k} - v_{\mu}\| \rightarrow 0$, as the topology of δ_K is the same as the topology of $\|\cdot\|$ on B_R .

To prove the third assertion we first note that we can apply Lemma 4.2 to f_ε and f to get

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \inf_{k \geq 1} \|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_\varepsilon^k(u)\|^{1/k} \quad (20)$$

and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \inf_{k \geq 1} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(u)\|^{1/k}. \quad (21)$$

For $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \mu$ it is easy to see that $f_\varepsilon^k(x) \leq_K f_\mu^k(x)$ for all $x \in C \cap K_u$ and $k \geq 1$. Using the normality of K , we know that there exists a constant $M_2 > 0$ (independent of k) such that

$$\|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u} \leq M_2 \|f_\mu^k\|_{C \cap K_u}$$

for $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \mu$. It follows that $\|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} \leq (M_2 \|f_\mu^k\|_{C \cap K_u})^{1/k}$ for $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \mu$, and hence

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} \right) \text{ exists}$$

and satisfies

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} \right) \geq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k}. \quad (22)$$

Recall that $f_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) = r_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon$ and $v_\varepsilon \in \Sigma$. So, there exist $0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2$ (depending on ε) such that $\lambda_1 u \leq_K v_\varepsilon \leq_K \lambda_2 u$. This implies that $\lambda_1 f_\varepsilon^k(u) \leq_K r_\varepsilon^k v_\varepsilon \leq_K \lambda_2 f_\varepsilon^k(u)$ for all $k \geq 1$, and hence

$$r_\varepsilon = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_\varepsilon^k(u)\|^{1/k}. \quad (23)$$

It remains to show that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} r_\varepsilon = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(u)\|^{1/k}$. Combining (20–23) we see that it suffices to show that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} r_\varepsilon \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(u)\|^{1/k} =: r_{C \cap K_u}(f).$$

First note that there exists $\gamma > 0$, independent of $\varepsilon \geq 0$, such that $u \leq_K \gamma f_\varepsilon(u)$. For each $|x| \leq 1$ and $0 < \varepsilon < M_1$ we also know that

$$f_\varepsilon(x) \leq_K (M_1 + \varepsilon)u \leq_K 2M_1 u.$$

Thus, for each $k \geq 1$ and $|x| \leq 1$ we have that $f_\varepsilon^k(x) \leq_K 2M_1 \gamma f_\varepsilon^k(u)$. As the norms $|\cdot|$ and $\|\cdot\|$ are equivalent on X , there exists a constant $M_3 > 0$ such that

$$\|f_\varepsilon^k(x)\| \leq M_3 \|f_\varepsilon^k(u)\| \quad (24)$$

for all $x \in C \cap K_u$ and $\|x\| \leq 1$.

Now fix $\eta > 0$ and choose $N \geq 1$ so large that

$$M_3^{1/N} \|f^N(u)\|^{1/N} < r_{C \cap K_u}(f) + \eta/2. \quad (25)$$

Since $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|f_\varepsilon^N(u)\| = \|f^N(u)\|$, there exists $\varepsilon(\eta) > 0$ such that for $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon(\eta)$,

$$M_3^{1/N} \|f_\varepsilon^N(u)\|^{1/N} < r_{C \cap K_u}(f) + \eta.$$

From (24) we now deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}\|f_\varepsilon^N\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/N} &= \sup\{\|f_\varepsilon^N(x)\|^{1/N} : x \in C \cap K_u \text{ and } \|x\| \leq 1\} \\ &\leq M_3^{1/N} \|f_\varepsilon^N(u)\|^{1/N} \\ &< r_{C \cap K_u}(f) + \eta\end{aligned}$$

for $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon(\eta)$. It now follows from (20) that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_\varepsilon^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} \leq \|f_\varepsilon^N\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/N} < r_{C \cap K_u}(f) + \eta.$$

As $\eta > 0$ was arbitrary, we conclude that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} r_\varepsilon = r_{C \cap K_u}(f)$ and we are done. \square

Remark 4.4. The general idea of using perturbations of f like $f_{\varepsilon,u}$ has been exploited before; see for example [3], [31, Lemma 2.1], and [36, Lemmas 3.2, 3.9 and 4.1]. In particular, the reader should compare Section 3 and 4 of [36], where results similar to Theorem 4.3 are established, and [3, Lemma 7.6] which provides a proof of [36, Lemma 3.2].

We also remark that if $w \in K_u$ and f is a u -bounded homogeneous mapping which is order-preserving with respect to K , then there exists a constant $M_w > 0$ such that $f(x) \leq_K M_w \|x\| w$ for all $x \in C \cap K_u$. Now for $\varepsilon > 0$ we can consider the mapping $f_{\varepsilon,w} : C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ given by $f_{\varepsilon,w}(x) = f(x) + \varepsilon |x| w$ for all $x \in C \cap K_u$. Then $f_{\varepsilon,w}$ has a unique eigenvector $v_{\varepsilon,w} \in C \cap K_u$ with $\|v_{\varepsilon,w}\| = 1$. A slight variant in the proof of Theorem 4.3 shows that the mapping $(\varepsilon, u) \mapsto v_{\varepsilon,u}$ is norm continuous; see [36, Lemma 4.1] for related results.

If $f : C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ is u -bounded, homogeneous, and order-preserving with respect to K , then we define the *partial spectral radius* of f by

$$r_{C \cap K_u}(f) := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k}.$$

Note that, as $\|f^{k+m}\|_{C \cap K_u} \leq \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u} \|f^m\|_{C \cap K_u}$ for all $m, k \geq 1$, it follows from the sub-additive lemma that $r_{C \cap K_u}(f) = \inf_k \|f^k\|_{C \cap K_u}^{1/k} < \infty$. Using the notation from Theorem 4.3 we obtain the following immediate corollary, which we shall need later.

Corollary 4.5. *If $f : C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ is u -bounded, homogeneous and order-preserving with respect to K , then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} r_{C \cap K_u}(f_{\varepsilon,u}) = r_{C \cap K_u}(f).$$

Of particular interest to us will be the case where $K = C$ and $K_u = C^\circ$. In that case the partial spectral radius $r_{C^\circ}(f)$ satisfies a Collatz-Wielandt formula, which generalizes [15, Corollary 37]; see also [3] and [26, Section 5.6].

Theorem 4.6 (Collatz-Wielandt formula I). *If C is a closed normal cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X and $f : C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is order-preserving and homogeneous, then*

$$r_{C^\circ}(f) = \inf_{y \in C^\circ} M(f(y)/y).$$

Proof. Let $y \in C^\circ$. and recall that, as C is normal, the norms $\|\cdot\|$ and $\|\cdot\|_y$ are equivalent. Note that for each $k \geq 1$ and $0 \leq_C x \leq_C y$ we have that $\|f^k(x)\|_y \leq \|f^k(y)\|_y$, as f is order-preserving. This implies that

$$\|f^k\|_{y, C^\circ} := \sup\{\|f^k(x)\|_y : x \in C^\circ \text{ with } \|x\|_y \leq 1\} = \|f^k(y)\|_y.$$

It now follows from Lemma 4.2 that,

$$r_{C^\circ}(f) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(y)\|_y^{1/k} = \inf_{k \geq 1} \|f^k(y)\|_y^{1/k} \leq M(f(y)/y),$$

as $\|f(y)\|_y = M(f(y)/y)$, so that $r_{C^\circ}(f) \leq \inf_{y \in C^\circ} M(f(y)/y)$.

Now let $\varepsilon > 0$, $u \in C^\circ$ and $f_{\varepsilon, u}$ be as in (12). So, $f(x) \leq_C f_{\varepsilon, u}(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$ and $r_{C^\circ}(f_{\varepsilon, u}) \rightarrow r_{C^\circ}(f)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ by Corollary 4.5. We know from Theorem 4.3 that there exist $v_{\varepsilon, u} \in C^\circ$ such that $f_{\varepsilon, u}(v_{\varepsilon, u}) = r_{C^\circ}(f_{\varepsilon, u})v_{\varepsilon, u}$. Thus, $M(f_{\varepsilon, u}(v_{\varepsilon, u})/v_{\varepsilon, u}) = r_{C^\circ}(f_{\varepsilon, u})$, so that

$$r_{C^\circ}(f) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} M(f_{\varepsilon, u}(v_{\varepsilon, u})/v_{\varepsilon, u}) \geq \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} M(f(v_{\varepsilon, u})/v_{\varepsilon, u}) \geq \inf_{y \in C^\circ} M(f(y)/y).$$

□

The following two basic observations concerning $r_{C^\circ}(f)$ will be useful to us later. The first one is essentially [27, Lemma 2.2]. For completeness we include the short proof.

Lemma 4.7. *Let C be a normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping, then $r_{C^\circ}(f) > 0$.*

Proof. Pick $u, x \in C^\circ$. As $f(x) \in C^\circ$, there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that $\alpha x \leq_C f(x)$, so that $\alpha^k x \leq_C f^k(x)$ for all $k \geq 1$. We will show that $\alpha \leq r_{C^\circ}(f)$.

Suppose that $\alpha > r_{C^\circ}(f) + \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. The definition of $r_{C^\circ}(f)$ implies that $\|f^k(x)\| \leq (r_{C^\circ}(f) + \varepsilon)^k$ for all $k \geq 1$ sufficiently large. Since $\alpha > r_{C^\circ}(f) + \varepsilon$, we conclude that $\alpha^{-k} f^k(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. However, $\alpha^{-k} f^k(x) - x \in C$ for all $k \geq 1$, so that $-x \in C$, which is impossible. □

Lemma 4.8. *Let C be normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping with $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$, then for each $x \in C^\circ$ the orbit $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ does not accumulate at 0.*

Proof. Let $u \in C^\circ$ and $v_{\varepsilon, u} \in C^\circ$ be as in Theorem 4.3. As C is a normal cone, we know that the norms $\|\cdot\|$ and $\|\cdot\|_u$ are equivalent, and hence there exists a constant $M > 0$ such that $\|v_{\varepsilon, u}\|_u \leq M$ for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$. If $x \in C^\circ$, then $u \leq_C \beta x$ for some $\beta > 0$. So, if we let $z := \beta M x$, then $v_{\varepsilon, u} \leq_C z$ for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$.

We will show that $\mathcal{O}(z; f)$ does not accumulate at 0. As $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$, we know that for each $n \geq 1$ there exists $\beta_n > 0$ (only depending on $f^n(z) \in C^\circ$) such that $|f^{n-1}(z)|u \leq_C \beta_n f^n(z)$. Thus,

$$f_{\varepsilon, u}(f^{n-1}(z)) \leq_C (1 + \varepsilon \beta_n) f^n(z)$$

for all $n \geq 1$. Now fix $k \geq 1$ and note that, as $v_{\varepsilon, u} \leq_C z$,

$$v_{\varepsilon, u} \leq_C f_{\varepsilon, u}^{k-1}(f_{\varepsilon, u}(z)) \leq_C (1 + \varepsilon \beta_1) f_{\varepsilon, u}^{k-1}(f(z)) \leq_C \dots \leq_C \prod_{i=1}^k (1 + \varepsilon \beta_i) f^k(z).$$

It follows that $1 \leq \prod_{i=1}^k (1 + \varepsilon \beta_i) |f^k(z)|$. So, if we let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we see that $1 \leq |f^k(z)|$. Thus, $\mathcal{O}(z; f)$ does not accumulate at 0. As f is homogeneous, it follows that no orbit inside C° can accumulate at 0. □

Later, in Theorem 6.1, we shall need to assume that the set $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ in Theorem 4.3 has a convergent subsequence in the norm topology, which is always the case in finite dimensional spaces, but not in infinite dimensions. For this reason we introduce the following terminology.

Definition 4.9. Let C be normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping and the set $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ in Theorem 4.3 has a convergent subsequence in the norm topology, then we say that f has converging approximate eigenvectors.

In the next subsection we shall establish several sufficient conditions for a mapping to have converging approximate eigenvectors using so called generalised measures of non-compactness or simply generalised MNC's.

4.2 Generalised measures of non-compactness

Let X be a (real or complex) Banach space and let $\mathcal{B}(X)$ denote the collection of all bounded, non-empty, subsets of X . Given $S, T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we let $\text{co}(S)$ denote the convex hull of S , $S + T := \{s + t: s \in S \text{ and } t \in T\}$, and $\lambda S := \{\lambda s: s \in S\}$ for all λ in the scalar field. Following the terminology from [31] we call a mapping $\beta: \mathcal{B}(X) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ a *generalised homogeneous measure of non-compactness (MNC)* if it satisfies the following conditions:

- A1. For all $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, $\beta(S) = 0$ if and only if \bar{S} is compact.
- A2. For all $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, with $S \subseteq T$, we have that $\beta(S) \leq \beta(T)$.
- A3. For all $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ and $x_0 \in X$ we have that $\beta(S \cup \{x_0\}) = \beta(S)$.
- A4. For all $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we have that $\beta(\bar{S}) = \beta(S)$.
- A5. For all $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we have that $\beta(\text{co}(S)) = \beta(S)$.
- A6. For all $S, T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we have that $\beta(S + T) \leq \beta(S) + \beta(T)$.
- A7. For all $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ and all scalars λ we have that $\beta(\lambda S) = |\lambda|\beta(S)$.

Property (A7) is called the *homogeneity property* of β . Some treatments of MNC's assume that β satisfies the so-called *set additive property*:

- A8. For all $S, T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we have that $\beta(S \cup T) = \max\{\beta(S), \beta(T)\}$.

However, we shall not assume (A8).

A fundamental example is the *Kuratowski measure of non-compactness*,

$$\alpha(S) := \inf \left\{ \delta > 0: S = \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i \text{ with } \text{diam}(S_i) \leq \delta \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n < \infty \right\}$$

for $S \in \mathcal{B}(X)$. The Kuratowski MNC satisfies properties (A1)–(A8). Notice that (A1) and (A8) imply (A2) and (A3), but there are many interesting examples of generalised homogeneous MNC's that do not satisfy (A8).

Using the generalised homogeneous MNC's we can formulate a condition under which the set $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ in Theorem 4.3 has a compact norm closure.

Theorem 4.10. *Let $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ be a homogeneous mapping which is order-preserving with respect to K and u -bounded. Let $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ be as in Theorem 4.3. If $r_{C \cap K_u}(f) > 0$ and there exists a generalised homogeneous MNC β such that for each $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ with $A \subseteq C \cap K_u$ and $\beta(A) > 0$ we have that*

$$\beta(f(A)) < r_{C \cap K_u}(f)\beta(A),$$

then $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ has a compact closure in the norm topology.

Proof. For simplicity write $S := \{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ and $r := r_{C \cap K_u}(f) > 0$. It suffices to show that $\beta(S) = 0$ by (A1). Define $g(x) := \frac{1}{r}f(x)$ for all $x \in C \cap K_u$. So, $\beta(g(A)) < \beta(A)$ for all $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ with $A \subseteq C \cap K_u$ and $\beta(A) > 0$ by (A7).

As $|v_{\varepsilon,u}| = 1$ and $f_{\varepsilon,u}(v_{\varepsilon,u}) = f(v_{\varepsilon,u}) + \varepsilon u = r_{\varepsilon}v_{\varepsilon,u}$, where $r_{\varepsilon} := r_{C \cap K_u}(f_{\varepsilon,u})$, we get that

$$g(v_{\varepsilon,u}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{r}u + (1 - \frac{r_{\varepsilon}}{r})v_{\varepsilon,u} = v_{\varepsilon,u}.$$

Define $T := \{\frac{\varepsilon}{r}u + (1 - \frac{r_{\varepsilon}}{r})v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$. Note that Corollary 4.5 implies that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{r_{\varepsilon}}{r} = 1$ and hence

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varepsilon}{r}u + (1 - \frac{r_{\varepsilon}}{r})v_{\varepsilon,u} = 0.$$

Thus, the mapping $\sigma: \varepsilon \mapsto \frac{\varepsilon}{r}u + (1 - \frac{r_{\varepsilon}}{r})v_{\varepsilon,u}$ is a norm continuous mapping on $[0, 1]$ by Theorem 4.3. This implies that \overline{T} is compact, so that $\beta(T) = 0$. Since $S \subseteq g(S) + T$, we conclude from (A2) and (A6) that

$$\beta(S) \leq \beta(g(S) + T) = \beta(g(S)) + \beta(T) = \beta(g(S))$$

so that $\beta(S) = 0$. □

Notice that we have only used properties (A1), (A2), (A6) and (A7) of β in the proof of Theorem 4.10. Another sufficient condition is given in the following result.

Theorem 4.11. *Let $f: C \cap K_u \rightarrow C \cap K_u$ be a homogeneous mapping which is order-preserving with respect to K , u -bounded, and satisfies $r_{C \cap K_u}(f) = 1$. Let $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ be as in Theorem 4.3. If there exists a generalised homogeneous MNC β such that*

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \beta(f^m(V)) = 0,$$

where $V := \{x \in C \cap K_u: |x| \leq 1\}$, and f is uniformly continuous on V in the norm topology, then $\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}$ has a compact closure in the norm topology.

Proof. Note that by Theorem 4.3(ii) it suffices to prove that $\beta(\{v_{\varepsilon,u}: 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0 \leq 1\}) = 0$, where $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ can be arbitrary small. Now let $\eta > 0$ be given.

We first show that for each $m \geq 1$ and $\sigma > 0$ there exists $\varepsilon_0 := \varepsilon_0(\sigma, m) > 0$ such that

$$|f^m(v_{\varepsilon,u}) - v_{\varepsilon,u}| \leq \sigma \quad \text{for all } 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0. \quad (26)$$

For $m = 1$ the assertion follows from the fact that

$$|f(v_{\varepsilon,u}) - v_{\varepsilon,u}| \leq |f_{\varepsilon,u}(v_{\varepsilon,u}) - \varepsilon u - v_{\varepsilon,u}| \leq |r_{C \cap K_u}(f_{\varepsilon,u})v_{\varepsilon,u} - \varepsilon u - v_{\varepsilon,u}| \rightarrow 0,$$

as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, since $r_{C \cap K_u}(f_{\varepsilon,u}) \rightarrow r_{C \cap K_u}(f) = 1$ by Corollary 4.5.

Now suppose the assertion holds for all $1 \leq j < m$. As f is uniformly continuous on V , we know that there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \sigma/4 \quad \text{for all } x, y \in V \text{ with } |x - y| \leq \delta.$$

As f is homogenous, it follows that $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \sigma/2$ for all $x, y \in C \cap K_u$ with $|x|, |y| \leq 2$ and $|x - y| \leq 2\delta$.

As $|v_{\varepsilon, u}| = 1$ for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$, we can use the induction hypothesis to find $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that $|f^{m-1}(v_{\varepsilon, u}) - v_{\varepsilon, u}| \leq 2\delta$ and $|f^{m-1}(v_{\varepsilon, u})| \leq 2$ for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$. Using uniform continuity of f we deduce that

$$|f^m(v_{\varepsilon, u}) - f(v_{\varepsilon, u})| = |f(f^{m-1}(v_{\varepsilon, u})) - f(v_{\varepsilon, u})| \leq \sigma/2$$

for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$. Applying the induction hypothesis again, and possibly decreasing $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, we may also assume that

$$|f(v_{\varepsilon, u}) - v_{\varepsilon, u}| \leq \sigma/2$$

for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$. Combining these inequalities gives

$$|f^m(v_{\varepsilon, u}) - v_{\varepsilon, u}| \leq |f(f^{m-1}(v_{\varepsilon, u})) - f(v_{\varepsilon, u})| + |f(v_{\varepsilon, u}) - v_{\varepsilon, u}| \leq \sigma/2 + \sigma/2 \leq \sigma$$

for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$.

As $\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \beta(f^m(V)) = 0$, there exists $m_0 \geq 1$ such that $\beta(f^{m_0}(V)) \leq \eta/2$. Define $\Gamma_{\varepsilon_0} := \{f^{m_0}(v_{\varepsilon, u}) : 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0\}$. Taking $\sigma = \frac{\eta}{2\beta(B_1(0))}$ in (26), we find an $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that

$$\{v_{\varepsilon, u} : 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0\} \subseteq \Gamma_{\varepsilon_0} + \left\{ x \in C \cap K_u : |x| \leq \frac{\eta}{2\beta(B_1(0))} \right\},$$

where $B_1(0) := \{x \in X : |x| \leq 1\}$.

This implies that

$$\beta(\{v_{\varepsilon, u} : 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0\}) \leq \beta(\Gamma_{\varepsilon_0}) + \frac{\eta}{2\beta(B_1(0))}\beta(B_1(0)) \leq \eta/2 + \eta/2 = \eta,$$

as $\Gamma_{\varepsilon_0} \subseteq f^{m_0}(V)$. Thus, $\beta(\{v_{\varepsilon, u} : 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\}) = 0$, which completes the proof. \square

Remark 4.12. If X is a Banach space, β is a generalised homogeneous MNC on X and $g: X \rightarrow X$ is a bounded linear map, one can define $\beta(g)$ as in Theorem 4.10, i.e., $\beta(g) := \inf\{c > 0 : \beta(g(A)) \leq c\beta(A) \text{ for all bounded subsets } A \text{ of } X\}$. However, as follows from [32, Theorem 8], it may happen that $\beta(g^m) = \infty$ for infinitely many positive integers m .

5 Horofunctions of Hilbert's metric

The horofunction boundary, which goes back to Gromov [16], is known to be a useful tool to prove Denjoy-Wolff type theorems for fixed point free nonexpansive mappings on a variety of metric spaces; see [15, 20, 29, 36]. We shall also exploit horofunctions here. In fact, we shall follow Walsh [43], who made detailed study of the horofunction boundary of finite dimensional Hilbert's metric spaces, and use the so called Funk and reverse Funk (weak) metrics.

Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . For $x, y \in C^\circ$ the *Funk (weak) metric* is given by

$$\text{Funk}_C(x, y) := \log M(x/y). \quad (27)$$

Likewise, for $x, y \in C^\circ$ the *reverse Funk (weak) metric* is given by

$$\text{RFunk}_C(x, y) := \log M(y/x). \quad (28)$$

Using this notation we see that Hilbert's (projective) metric satisfies

$$\delta_C(x, y) = \text{Funk}_C(x, y) + \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) \quad (29)$$

and Thompson's metric satisfies

$$d_C(x, y) = \max\{\text{Funk}_C(x, y), \text{Funk}_C(y, x)\} \quad (30)$$

for all $x, y \in C^\circ$.

The reader can check that both the Funk metric and reverse Funk metric satisfy the triangle inequality on $C^\circ \times C^\circ$, but are clearly neither symmetric nor nonnegative functions. They are named after P. Funk who studied them in [14] in connection with Hilbert's fourth problem; see [38] for more details.

We have the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . For each $y \in C^\circ$ the functions $x \mapsto \text{Funk}_C(x, y)$ and $x \mapsto \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ are Lipschitz with constant 1 with respect to d_C on C° .*

Proof. For $x_1, x_2 \in C^\circ$ we have that $x_1 \leq_C M(x_1/x_2)x_2 \leq_C M(x_1/x_2)M(x_2/y)y$, so that $M(x_1/y) \leq M(x_1/x_2)M(x_2/y)$. This implies that $\text{Funk}_C(x_1, y) \leq \text{Funk}_C(x_1, x_2) + \text{Funk}_C(x_2, y)$. Interchanging the roles of x_1 and x_2 gives $\text{Funk}_C(x_2, y) \leq \text{Funk}_C(x_2, x_1) + \text{Funk}_C(x_1, y)$, so that $|\text{Funk}_C(x_1, y) - \text{Funk}_C(x_2, y)| \leq d_C(x_1, x_2)$. The argument for RFunk_C goes in a similar fashion. \square

It follows from Lemma 5.1 and (29) that for each $y \in C^\circ$, the function $x \mapsto \delta_C(x, y)$ is Lipschitz with constant 2 with respect to d_C on C° .

The following lemma lists some basic properties of Funk_C that are immediate from the definition.

Lemma 5.2. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . Then Funk_C has the following properties:*

1. For $x, y \in C^\circ$, and $\alpha, \beta > 0$ we have that

$$\text{Funk}_C(\alpha x, \beta y) = \text{Funk}_C(x, y) + \log \alpha - \log \beta.$$

2. If $x_1, x_2 \in C^\circ$ with $x_1 \leq_C x_2$, and $y \in C^\circ$, then

$$\text{Funk}_C(x_1, y) \leq_C \text{Funk}_C(x_2, y).$$

3. If $y_1, y_2 \in C^\circ$ with $y_1 \leq_C y_2$, and $x \in C^\circ$, then

$$\text{Funk}_C(x, y_2) \leq_C \text{Funk}_C(x, y_1).$$

4. If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping, then

$$\text{Funk}_C(f(x), f(y)) \leq \text{Funk}_C(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in C^\circ.$$

Following Walsh [43] we now define the horofunction boundaries for the Funk metric, RFunk metric, and δ_C . Fix a *base point* $b \in C^\circ$ and let ρ be either Funk_C , RFunk_C , or, δ_C . Let $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ denote the space of continuous functions from (C°, d_C) into \mathbb{R} , equipped with the topology of compact convergence (also called the topology of uniform convergence on compact sets); see [34, §46]. Define $i_\rho: C^\circ \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ as follows: For each $y \in C^\circ$ the function $i_\rho(y) \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ is given by

$$i_\rho(y)(x) := \rho(x, y) - \rho(b, y) \quad \text{for all } x \in C^\circ.$$

Note that for each $x, x' \in C^\circ$ we have that

$$|i_\rho(y)(x) - i_\rho(y)(x')| = |\rho(x, y) - \rho(x', y)| \leq 2d_C(x, x')$$

for all $y \in C^\circ$ by Lemma 5.1, and hence $i_\rho(C^\circ) := \{i_\rho(y) : y \in C^\circ\}$ is an equicontinuous family in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$. Furthermore, if ρ is Funk_C or RFunk_C , then for each $x \in C^\circ$ we have that $|i_\rho(y)(x)| \leq d_C(x, b)$ for all $y \in C^\circ$ by Lemma 5.1. Also if $\rho = \delta_C$, then for each $x \in C^\circ$ we have that $|i_\rho(y)(x)| \leq 2d_C(x, b)$ for all $y \in C^\circ$. Thus, for each fixed $x \in C^\circ$ the set $\{i_\rho(y)(x) : y \in C^\circ\}$ has compact closure in \mathbb{R} . It now follows from Ascoli's Theorem [34, Theorem 47.1] that $i_\rho(C^\circ)$ has compact closure in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ with respect to the topology of compact convergence.

The boundary, $\overline{i_\rho(C^\circ)} \setminus i_\rho(C^\circ)$, is called the *horofunction boundary* and its elements are called *horofunctions*. Note that $i_\rho(\alpha y) = i_\rho(y)$ for all $\alpha > 0$ and $y \in C^\circ$. Thus, if we let $S := \{y \in C^\circ : \|y\| = 1\}$, then $\mathcal{H}_\rho = \overline{i_\rho(S)} \setminus i_\rho(S)$. For simplicity we shall write $i_F := i_\rho$ and $\mathcal{H}_F := \overline{i_F(C^\circ)} \setminus i_F(C^\circ)$ if $\rho = \text{Funk}_C$. Likewise, we use notation i_R and \mathcal{H}_R for $\rho = \text{RFunk}_C$, and i_H and \mathcal{H}_H for $\rho = \delta_C$.

On $\overline{i_\rho(C^\circ)}$ the topology of compact convergence agrees with the topology of pointwise convergence. It also coincides with the compact open topology; see [34, §46]. If C is a finite dimensional cone, the metric space (C°, d_C) is σ -compact, i.e., the union of countably many compact sets. In that case the topology of compact convergence on $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ is metrizable, and hence each horofunction h in \mathcal{H}_ρ is the limit of a sequence $(i_\rho(y_n))_n$ where $(y_n)_n$ is in C° . However, if C is infinite dimensional (C°, d_C) is no longer σ -compact, and the topology of compact convergence is not metrizable. Therefore we shall work with nets instead of sequences. So, for each $h \in \mathcal{H}_\rho$ there exists a net $(i_\rho(y_\alpha))_\alpha$ such that $i_\rho(y_\alpha) \rightarrow h$, where $y_\alpha \in C^\circ$ for all α . Moreover, every net $(i_\rho(y_\alpha))_\alpha$ in $\overline{i_\rho(C^\circ)}$ has a convergent subnet, as $\overline{i_\rho(C^\circ)}$ is compact.

The next lemma is an infinite dimensional version of [43, Lemma 2.4].

Lemma 5.3. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X and let $(i_R(y_\alpha))_\alpha$ be a net converging to $h \in \mathcal{H}_R$. If $(y_\alpha)_\alpha$ has a subnet converging to $y \in C \setminus \{0\}$ in the norm topology, then $y \in \partial C$ and*

$$h(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y) \quad \text{for all } x \in C^\circ. \quad (31)$$

Proof. Let $(y_\beta)_\beta$ be a subnet of $(y_\alpha)_\alpha$ converging to $y \in C \setminus \{0\}$ in the norm topology. By Lemma 2.2 we know that $\text{RFunk}_C(x, y_\beta) \rightarrow \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$, and hence $i_R(y_\beta)$ converges to $x \mapsto \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y)$, which proves (31). Note also that, as $h \in \mathcal{H}_R$, the point $y \in \partial C$, as otherwise $h \in i_R(C^\circ)$. \square

In general, it appears to be difficult to completely characterize \mathcal{H}_F . Instead, we observe that all Funk horofunctions have a kind of sub-gradient, which will prove useful later.

Lemma 5.4. *Let C be a closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . If $h \in \mathcal{H}_F$, then there exists $\varphi \in C^* \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\log \varphi(x) \leq h(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.*

Proof. Let $(i(y_\alpha))_\alpha$ be a net converging to $h \in \mathcal{H}_F$. For each α there exists $\varphi_\alpha \in \Sigma_b^*$ such that $\text{Funk}_C(b, y_\alpha) = \log \frac{\varphi_\alpha(b)}{\varphi_\alpha(y_\alpha)}$, by Lemma 2.2. So, for each α and each $x \in C^\circ$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Funk}_C(x, y_\alpha) - \text{Funk}_C(b, y_\alpha) &\geq \log \frac{\varphi_\alpha(x)}{\varphi_\alpha(y_\alpha)} - \log \frac{\varphi_\alpha(b)}{\varphi_\alpha(y_\alpha)} \\ &= \log \varphi_\alpha(x) - \log \varphi_\alpha(b) \\ &= \log \varphi_\alpha(x). \end{aligned}$$

As Σ_b^* is weak* compact, there is a subnet on which φ_α converges to a point $\varphi \in \Sigma_b^*$ in the weak* topology. Thus, $h(x) \geq \log \varphi(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. \square

We shall also need the following fact.

Proposition 5.5. *Let $(y_\alpha)_\alpha$ be a net in C° such that $y_\alpha \rightarrow y \in \partial C \setminus \{0\}$. Then $i_R(y_\alpha) \rightarrow h_R \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$, where $h_R(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$ and $h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$. If $(y_\beta)_\beta$ is a subnet of $(y_\alpha)_\alpha$, then $i_F(y_\beta)$ converges in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ if and only if $i_H(y_\beta)$ converges in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$. Moreover, if $i_F(y_\beta)$ converges to $h_F \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ and $i_H(y_\beta)$ converges to $h_H \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$, then $h_F \in \mathcal{H}_F$ and $h_H \in \mathcal{H}_H$.*

Proof. It follows from Lemma 2.2 that $i_R(y_\alpha)$ converges to $h_R \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$, where $h_R(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. To show that $h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$ we need to prove that there does not exist $v \in C^\circ$ such that

$$h_R(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, v) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, v) \tag{32}$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$. We argue by contradiction. So, suppose there exists $v \in C^\circ$ such that (32) holds. Let $(\varepsilon_k)_k$ be a sequence of reals with $0 < \varepsilon_k < 1$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_k = 0$. Define $x_k := \varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y$ for all $k \geq 1$. Because $y \leq_C \left(\frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon_k}\right)x_k$, we see that $\log M(y/x_k) \leq -\log(1 - \varepsilon_k)$. As $y \neq 0$, we know that $-\infty < \log M(y/b) < \infty$, so that

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_R(x_k) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(x_k, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y) < \infty. \tag{33}$$

On the other hand,

$$\text{RFunk}_C(x_k, v) = \log M(v/\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y) \rightarrow \infty$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$, because $v \in C^\circ$ and $\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y \rightarrow y \in \partial C$. Moreover, $\text{RFunk}_C(b, v)$ is finite, as $b \in C^\circ$. So, if there exists $v \in C^\circ$ such that (32) holds, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_R(x_k) = \infty, \tag{34}$$

which contradicts (33).

Now suppose that $(y_\beta)_\beta$ is a subnet of $(y_\alpha)_\alpha$. Then $i_R(y_\beta)$ still converges in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$; and because $i_R(y_\beta) + i_F(y_\beta) = i_H(y_\beta)$, the convergence of $i_F(y_\beta)$ in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ is equivalent to the convergence of $i_H(y_\beta)$ in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$. Suppose that $i_F(y_\beta)$ converges to $h_F \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ and $i_H(y_\beta)$ converges to $h_H \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$. It remains to show that $h_F \in \mathcal{H}_F$ and $h_H \in \mathcal{H}_H$.

To prove that $h_F \in \mathcal{H}_F$, we need to show that there does not exist $v \in C^\circ$ such that

$$h_F(x) = \text{Funk}_C(x, v) - \text{Funk}_C(b, v) \quad (35)$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$. Let x_k be as above. Note that for each β we have that

$$\begin{aligned} i_F(y_\beta)(x_k) &= \text{Funk}_C(x_k, y_\beta) - \text{Funk}_C(b, y_\beta) \\ &= \log M(\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y/y_\beta) - \log M(b/y_\beta) \\ &\leq \log M(\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y/\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y_\beta) \\ &\quad + \log M(\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y_\beta/y_\beta) - \log M(b/y_\beta). \end{aligned}$$

We know that y_β converges to y , so Lemma 2.2 implies that for each fixed $k \geq 1$,

$$M(\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y/\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y_\beta) \rightarrow 0.$$

Also we have

$$\log M(\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y_\beta/y_\beta) \leq \varepsilon_k M(b/y_\beta) + (1 - \varepsilon_k)$$

and $M(b/y_\beta) \rightarrow \infty$ as $y_\beta \rightarrow y \in \partial C$. Thus,

$$i_F(y_\beta)(x_k) \leq M(\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y/\varepsilon_k b + (1 - \varepsilon_k)y_\beta) + \log \left(\frac{\varepsilon_k M(b/y_\beta) + (1 - \varepsilon_k)}{M(b/y_\beta)} \right). \quad (36)$$

The right hand side of (36) converges to $\log(\varepsilon_k)$ as $y_\beta \rightarrow y$, and hence $h_F(x_k) \leq \log(\varepsilon_k)$ for $k \geq 1$. Thus,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_F(x_k) = -\infty. \quad (37)$$

On the other hand, if there exists a $v \in C^\circ$ such that (35) holds, then it follows from Lemma 2.2 that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_F(x_k) = \log M(y/v) - \log M(b/v) > -\infty, \quad (38)$$

which contradicts (37).

If there exists $v \in C^\circ$ such that $h_H = i_R(v) + i_F(v)$, the estimates in (34) and (38) show that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} i_R(x_k) = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} i_F(x_k) > -\infty,$$

which implies that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_H(x_k) = \infty. \quad (39)$$

On the other hand, $h_H(x) = h_R(x) + h_F(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. Equations (33) and (37) show that

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_R(x_k) < \infty. \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_F(x_k) = -\infty,$$

so $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_H(x_k) = -\infty$, which contradicts (39) and shows that $h_H \in \mathcal{H}_H$. \square

Note that if ρ is Funk_C , RFunk_C or δ_C , and $y \in C^\circ$, then

$$i_\rho(y)(x) = \rho(x, y) - \rho(b, y) = \rho(x, y/\|y\|) - \rho(b, y/\|y\|)$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$. Thus, any horofunction is the limit of a net $(i_\rho(y_\alpha))_\alpha$ where $\|y_\alpha\| = 1$ for all α . If C is a finite dimensional cone, any sequence $(y_n)_n$ with $\|y_n\| = 1$ for all n , has a limit point $y \in C$ with $\|y\| = 1$. In that case it follows from Lemma 5.3 and Proposition 5.5 that

$$\mathcal{H}_R = \{x \mapsto \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y) : y \in \partial C \text{ and } \|y\| = 1\},$$

cf. [43, Proposition 2.5].

5.1 The horofunction boundary of a symmetric cone

If C° is a symmetric cone, there exists a particularly simple description of \mathcal{H}_F . Recall that a *symmetric cone* is the interior of the cone of squares in a Euclidean Jordan algebra. A detailed exposition of the theory of symmetric cones can be found in [13] by Faraut and Korányi. We shall follow their notation and terminology. A *Euclidean Jordan algebra*, (X, \bullet) is a finite dimensional real inner product space $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ equipped with a bilinear product $x \bullet y$ such that for each $x, y \in X$:

- (1) $x \bullet y = y \bullet x$,
- (2) $x \bullet (x^2 \bullet y) = x^2 \bullet (x \bullet y)$,
- (3) the linear map $L(x) : X \rightarrow X$ given by $L(x)w := x \bullet w$ satisfies

$$\langle L(x)w, z \rangle = \langle w, L(x)z \rangle \text{ for all } w, z \in X.$$

The collection of squares in (X, \bullet) forms a cone, C , and its interior is called a symmetric cone. We denote the unit element in (X, \bullet) by e , which is an element of C° . It is a basic consequence of the spectral decomposition theorem [13, Theorem III.1.2] that $\|x\|_e := \inf\{\lambda > 0 : -\lambda e \leq_C x \leq_C \lambda e\} = \max\{|\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(x)\}$. For $x \in X$ the linear mapping $P(x) : X \rightarrow X$ given by $P(x) := 2L(x)^2 - L(x^2)$ is called the *quadratic representation of x* . Note that $P(x^{-1/2})x = e$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. The mapping $P(x)$ maps the symmetric cone C onto itself if $x \in X$ is invertible; see [13, Proposition III.2.2], and hence it preserves Funk_C by Lemma 5.2. So, for $x, y \in C^\circ$, we have that

$$M(x/y) = M(P(y^{-1/2})x/e) = \max\{\lambda : \lambda \in \sigma(P(y^{-1/2})x)\},$$

where the second equality follows from the spectral decomposition theorem [13, Theorem III.1.2].

Theorem 5.6. *If C° is a symmetric cone in a Euclidean Jordan algebra (X, \bullet) and we take the unit $e \in C^\circ$ as the base point to construct the horoboundaries, then the following assertions hold:*

- (i) \mathcal{H}_F consists of those $f \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ for which there exists $z \in \partial C$ with $\|z\|_e = 1$ such that $f(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.

(ii) \mathcal{H}_R consists of those $g \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ for which there exists $y \in \partial C$ with $\|y\|_e = 1$ such that $g(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.

(iii) \mathcal{H}_H consists of those $h \in \mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$ for which there exist $y, z \in \partial C$ with $\|y\|_e = \|z\|_e = 1$ and $y \bullet z = 0$ such that

$$h(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z) + \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \in C^\circ.$$

Proof. Let $g \in \mathcal{H}_R$ and let $(y_n)_n$ be a sequence in C° , with $\|y_n\|_e = 1$ for all n , such that $i_R(y_n) \rightarrow g$. By taking subsequences we may assume that $y_n \rightarrow y \in \partial C \setminus \{0\}$.

It follows from Lemma 5.3 that

$$g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} i_R(y_n)(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(e, y)$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$. But $\text{RFunk}_C(e, y) = \log M(y/e) = \log \|y\|_e = 0$, so that $g(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. On the other hand, if $y \in \partial C$ with $\|y\|_e = 1$, then there exists a sequence $(y_n)_n$ in C° with $\|y_n\|_e = 1$ for all n such that $y_n \rightarrow y$. By taking subsequence we can also ensure that $(i_R(y_n))_n$ converges to an element in \mathcal{H}_R . So, by Lemma 5.3

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} i_R(y_n)(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(e, y) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$, and hence $x \mapsto \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) \in \mathcal{H}_R$. This completes the proof of part (ii).

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}_F$ and let $(y_n)_n$ be a sequence in C° , with $\|y_n\|_e = 1$ for all n , such that $i_F(y_n) \rightarrow f$. By taking subsequences we may assume that $y_n \rightarrow y \in \partial C \setminus \{0\}$ and $y_n^{-1}/\|y_n^{-1}\|_e \rightarrow z \in C$. Note that, as $y \in \partial C \setminus \{0\}$, it follows from the spectral decomposition theorem [13, Theorem III.1.2] that $\|y_n^{-1}\|_e \rightarrow \infty$. This implies that

$$y \bullet z = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n \bullet \left(\frac{y_n^{-1}}{\|y_n^{-1}\|_e} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e}{\|y_n^{-1}\|_e} = 0.$$

It follows from [13, Exercise 3.3] that $\langle y, z \rangle = 0$, and hence $z \in \partial C$, as $\langle v, w \rangle > 0$ for all $w \in C^\circ$ and $v \in C \setminus \{0\}$.

The inverse operation $w \mapsto w^{-1}$ on C° is known to be an order-reversing homogeneous of degree -1 involution; see [18, Proposition 3.2]. This implies that $\text{Funk}_C(u, v) = \text{RFunk}_C(u^{-1}, v^{-1})$ for all $u, v \in C^\circ$. Using Lemma 5.3 again we see that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Funk}_C(x, y_n) - \text{Funk}_C(e, y_n) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, y_n^{-1}/\|y_n^{-1}\|_e) - \text{RFunk}_C(e, y_n^{-1}/\|y_n^{-1}\|_e) \\ &= \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z) - \text{RFunk}_C(e, z) \\ &= \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z) \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$, as $\text{RFunk}_C(e, z) = \log \|z\|_e = 0$.

On the other hand, if $y, z \in \partial C$ with $\|y\|_e = \|z\|_e = 1$ and $y \bullet z = 0$, then there exists a Jordan frame $\{c_1, \dots, c_k\}$ such that $y = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i c_i$ and $z = \sum_{i=p+1}^q \mu_i c_i$ with $1 = \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p > 0$, $1 = \mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_q > 0$, and $p < q \leq k$. For $n \geq 1$ define

$$y_n := \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i c_i + \sum_{i=p+1}^q \frac{1}{n^2 \mu_i} c_i + \sum_{i=q+1}^k \frac{1}{n} c_i \in C^\circ. \tag{41}$$

For sufficiently large n we have that $\|y_n\|_e = 1$ and

$$y_n^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{1}{\lambda_i} c_i + \sum_{i=p+1}^q n^2 \mu_i c_i + \sum_{i=q+1}^k n c_i \in C^\circ.$$

Note that $\|y_n^{-1}\|_e = n^2 \mu_1 = n^2$ for all large n , so that

$$\frac{y_n^{-1}}{\|y_n^{-1}\|_e} = \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{1}{n^2 \lambda_i} c_i + \sum_{i=p+1}^q \mu_i c_i + \sum_{i=q+1}^k \frac{1}{n} c_i \in C^\circ$$

for all large n , which converges to z as $n \rightarrow \infty$. By taking a further subsequence we may assume that $i_F(y_n)$ converges to a point in \mathcal{H}_F . Using the same equations as in (40) we see that $i_F(y_n)(x) \rightarrow \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$, which completes the proof of part (i).

If $h \in \mathcal{H}_H$, then there exists a sequence $(y_n)_n$ in C° with $\|y_n\|_e = 1$ for all n such that $i_H(y_n) \rightarrow h$. By taking a subsequence we can assume that $y_n \rightarrow y \in \partial C$ and $y_n^{-1}/\|y_n^{-1}\|_e \rightarrow z \in C$. By the same argument as before we see that $y \bullet z = 0$ and $z \in \partial C$. By taking a further subsequence we may also assume that $i_F(y_n) \rightarrow f \in \mathcal{H}_F$ and $i_R(y_n) \rightarrow g \in \mathcal{H}_R$, where $f(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z)$ and $g(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. This shows that $h(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z) + \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.

To prove the other inclusion suppose that $y, z \in \partial C$ with $\|y\|_e = \|z\|_e = 1$ and $y \bullet z = 0$. Then we can define y_n as in (41) for all $n \geq 1$. By taking a subsequence we can assume that $i_F(y_n) \rightarrow f \in \mathcal{H}_F$, $i_R(y_n) \rightarrow g \in \mathcal{H}_R$, and $i_H(y_n) \rightarrow h \in \mathcal{H}_H$. So, $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. By the previous arguments $f(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x^{-1}, z)$ and $g(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$, which completes the proof. \square

Remark 5.7. If C° the symmetric cone of self-adjoint positive definite matrices over \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{H} , then for each $x, y \in C^\circ$ we have that

$$M(x/y) = \max \sigma(P(y^{-1/2})x) = \max \sigma(y^{-1/2}xy^{-1/2}) = \max\{\lambda: \lambda \in \sigma(y^{-1}x)\}.$$

So, in that case the horofunctions are given by

1. $h_F(x) = \log \max \sigma(xz)$,
2. $h_R(x) = \log \max \sigma(x^{-1}y)$,
3. $h_H(x) = \log \max \sigma(xz) + \log \max \sigma(x^{-1}y)$,

where $y, z \in \partial C$ are such that $\|y\|_e = \|z\|_e = 1$ and $y \bullet z = 0$.

We also find an alternative way to describe the horofunctions of Hilbert's metric on the interior of the standard positive cone, $(\mathbb{R}_+^n)^\circ = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n: x_i > 0 \text{ for all } i\}$, then the one given in [22]. Indeed, in that case Theorem 5.6 gives

1. $h_F(x) = \log \max_i x_i z_i$,
2. $h_R(x) = \log \max_i x_i^{-1} y_i$,
3. $h_H(x) = \log \max_i x_i z_i + \log \max_i x_i^{-1} y_i$,

where $y, z \in \partial \mathbb{R}_+^n$ are such that $\|y\|_\infty = \|z\|_\infty = 1$ and $y_i z_i = 0$ for all i .

6 A Wolff type theorem for cones

If $f: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is fixed point free nonexpansive mapping on a finite dimensional Hilbert's metric space, then there exists a horofunction in $h \in \mathcal{H}_H$ such that $h(f(x)) \leq h(x)$ for all $x \in \Omega$; see [15, Theorem 16] and [20, Theorem 3.4]. The next theorem gives an analogous result for order-preserving homogenous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ that do not have an eigenvector in C° , where the cone can be infinite dimensional.

Theorem 6.1. *Let C be closed normal cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping with no eigenvector in C° and suppose that f has converging approximate eigenvectors, then there exists a net (v_α) in C° with $v_\alpha \rightarrow v \in \partial C$ and $|v| = 1$ such that $i_F(v_\alpha) \rightarrow h_F \in \mathcal{H}_F$, $i_R(v_\alpha) \rightarrow h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$ and $i_H(v_\alpha) \rightarrow h_H \in \mathcal{H}_H$ with $h_H(x) = h_F(x) + h_R(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$ such that*

1. $h_F(f(x)) \leq h_F(x) + \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$,
2. $h_R(f(x)) \leq h_R(x) - \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$,
3. $h_H(f(x)) \leq h_H(x)$.

Moreover, there exists $y \in \partial C \setminus \{0\}$ such that $h_R(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.

Proof. Let $u \in C^\circ$ be the base point to construct the horofunction boundaries. From Theorem 4.3 we know that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $v_{\varepsilon, u} \in C^\circ$ such that $|v_{\varepsilon, u}| = 1$ and $f_{\varepsilon, u}(v_{\varepsilon, u}) = r_{\varepsilon, u} v_{\varepsilon, u}$. For simplicity we shall write $v_\varepsilon := v_{\varepsilon, u}$, $r_\varepsilon := r_{\varepsilon, u}$, and $f_\varepsilon := f_{\varepsilon, u}$. It also follows from Theorem 4.3 that $r_\varepsilon \rightarrow r_{C^\circ}(f)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

As f has converging approximate eigenvectors, we know that $\{v_\varepsilon : 0 < \varepsilon < 1\}$ contains convergent subsequence v_{ε_n} with limit say $v \in C$. Note that $|v| = 1$, and $v \in \partial C$, as otherwise v is an eigenvector of f in C° .

From Proposition 5.5 we know that there exists a subnet (v_{ε_α}) such that $i_F(v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \rightarrow h_F \in \mathcal{H}_F$, $i_R(v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \rightarrow h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$, and $i_H(v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \rightarrow h_H \in \mathcal{H}_H$. By construction $h_H(x) = h_F(x) + h_R(x)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. Thus, to prove the third inequality it suffices to show the first two. Using the third part of Lemma 5.2 we see that for each α and $x \in C^\circ$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Funk}_C(f(x), v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) - \text{Funk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) &\leq \text{Funk}_C(f_{\varepsilon_\alpha}(x), v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) - \text{Funk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \\ &= \text{Funk}_C(f_{\varepsilon_\alpha}(x), f_{\varepsilon_\alpha}(v_{\varepsilon_\alpha})) \\ &\quad + \log r_{\varepsilon_\alpha} - \text{Funk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \\ &\leq \text{Funk}_C(x, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) + \log r_{\varepsilon_\alpha} - \text{Funk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $h_F(f(x)) \leq h_F(x) + \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.

To prove the second inequality fix $x \in C^\circ$, Note that as $f(x) \in C^\circ$, there exists a constant $\beta > 0$, depending on x , such that $|x|u \leq_C \beta f(x)$, and hence $(1 + \beta\varepsilon)^{-1} f_\varepsilon(x) \leq_C f(x)$. Using

Lemma 5.2 we see that for each α ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{RFunk}_C(f(x), v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) - \text{RFunk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) &\leq \text{RFunk}_C((1 + \beta\varepsilon_\alpha)^{-1}f_{\varepsilon_\alpha}(x), v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \\
&\quad - \text{RFunk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \\
&= \text{RFunk}_C(f_{\varepsilon_\alpha}(x), f_{\varepsilon_\alpha}(v_{\varepsilon_\alpha})) \\
&\quad - \text{RFunk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) + \log(1 + \beta\varepsilon_\alpha) \\
&\quad - \log r_{\varepsilon_\alpha} \\
&\leq \text{RFunk}_C(x, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) - \text{RFunk}_C(u, v_{\varepsilon_\alpha}) \\
&\quad + \log(1 + \beta\varepsilon_\alpha) - \log r_{\varepsilon_\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $h_R(f(x)) \leq h_R(x) - \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$.

To prove the final assertion, note that by Lemma 5.3, $h_R(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, v) - \text{RFunk}_C(u, v)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. Letting $y := M(v/u)^{-1}v$, we get that $h_R(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y)$. \square

The following example shows that equality can hold in the three inequalities in Theorem 6.1 simultaneously.

Example 6.2. Consider the linear mapping

$$f(X) := MXM^*, \quad \text{where } M := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

on the cone, $\Pi_2(\mathbb{R})$, consisting of positive semi-definite 2×2 real matrices in the Jordan algebra of 2×2 symmetric matrices. An elementary computation shows for $k \geq 1$ that

$$f^k(X) = \begin{pmatrix} a + 2kb + k^2c & b + kc \\ b + kc & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \in \Pi_2(\mathbb{R}), \quad (42)$$

and hence $r_{\Pi_2(\mathbb{R})^\circ}(f) = 1$.

Define the mapping g on Σ° , consisting of invertible trace 1 matrices in $\Pi_2(\mathbb{R})$, by $g(X) := f(X)/\text{tr}(f(X))$. As f is an invertible linear mapping from $\Pi_2(\mathbb{R})$ onto itself, the mapping g is an Hilbert metric isometry on Σ° . In fact, g corresponds to a parabolic isometry of the hyperbolic plane. To see this, let

$$Y := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Z := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

By the above computation $g^k(X) \rightarrow Y$ for all $X \in \Sigma^\circ$, and hence f has no eigenvector in $\Pi_2(\mathbb{R})^\circ$. From Theorem 5.6 we know there exist horofunctions $h_F(X) = \text{RFunk}_C(X^{-1}, Z)$ in \mathcal{H}_F , $h_R(X) = \text{RFunk}_C(X, Y)$ in \mathcal{H}_R , and $h_H = h_F + h_R$ in \mathcal{H}_H , where we take the identity matrix I as the base point. Note that

$$h_F(X) = \text{RFunk}_C(X^{-1}, Z) = \log \max \sigma(XZ) = \log c$$

and

$$h_R(X) = \text{RFunk}_C(X, Y) = \log \max \sigma(X^{-1}Y) = \log(c/\det(X)).$$

for all $X \in \Pi_2(\mathbb{R})^\circ$. As $\det(f(X)) = \det(X)$, we deduce from (42) that

$$h_F(f(X)) = \log c = h_F(X) \quad \text{and} \quad h_R(f(X)) = \log(c/\det(X)) = h_R(X)$$

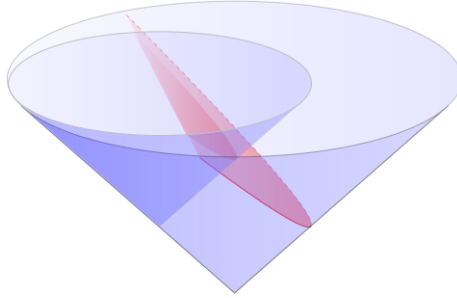


Figure 1: Funk and reverse-Funk horofunction level sets in $\Pi_2(\mathbb{R})^\circ$.

for all $X \in \Pi_2(\mathbb{R})^\circ$. Thus, for each $X \in \Pi_2(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ we have that

$$h_H(f(X)) = \log c + \log(c/\det(X)) = h_H(X).$$

In Figure 1 the level sets of h_F and h_R are depicted.

The next corollary generalizes results from [10] and [15] and is an immediate consequence of Lemma 5.4 and Theorem 6.1.

Corollary 6.3. *If C, X, f, y and h_F are as in Theorem 6.1, then the following assertions hold:*

- (i) *There exists $\varphi \in C^* \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\log \varphi(f^k(x)) \leq h_F(x) + k \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$ for all $x \in C^\circ$ and $k \geq 1$.*
- (ii) *For all $x \in C^\circ$ such that $y \leq_C x$ we have that $r_{C^\circ}(f)y \leq_C f(x)$.*

Another consequence of Theorem 6.1 concerns the linear escape rate studied in [15]. Recall that for an order-preserving homogeneous mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ the *linear escape rate* is defined by

$$\rho(f) := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{RFunk}_C(x, f^k(x))}{k}.$$

Note that

$$\frac{\text{RFunk}_C(x, f^k(x))}{k} = \log M(f^k(x)/x)^{1/k} = \log \|f^k(x)\|_x^{1/k} \rightarrow \log r_{C^\circ}(f),$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$, so that

$$\rho(f) = \log r_{C^\circ}(f).$$

The following characterization of $\rho(f)$ extends [15, Theorem 1].

Corollary 6.4. *Let C be closed normal cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X . If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping and f has converging approximate eigenvectors, then*

$$\rho(f) = \max_{h \in \mathcal{A}_R} \inf_{x \in C^\circ} h(x) - h(f(x)), \quad (43)$$

where \mathcal{A}_R consists of those $h \in \overline{i_R(C^\circ)}$ for which there exists a net (y_α) in C° , with $y_\alpha \rightarrow y \in C$ and $\|y\|_b = 1$, such that $i_R(y_\alpha) \rightarrow h$ in $\mathcal{C}(C^\circ)$.

If f has no eigenvector in C° , then the maximum is attained at some $h \in \mathcal{A}_R \cap \mathcal{H}_R$.

Proof. Let $b \in C^\circ$ denote the base point for the horofunctions. We know from Proposition 5.5 that for each element $h \in \mathcal{A}_R$ there exists $y \in C$ with $\|y\|_b = 1$ such that

$$h(x) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(b, y) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x \in C^\circ.$$

So,

$$h(x) - h(f(x)) = \text{RFunk}_C(x, y) - \text{RFunk}_C(f(x), y) \leq \text{RFunk}_C(x, f(x))$$

for all $x \in C^\circ$, and hence

$$\sup_{h \in \mathcal{A}_R} \inf_{x \in C^\circ} h(x) - h(f(x)) \leq \inf_{x \in C^\circ} \text{RFunk}_C(x, f(x)) = \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$$

by Theorem 4.6.

If f has an eigenvector $v \in C^\circ$, then $f(v) = r_{C^\circ}(f)v$ and $h(v) - h(f(v)) = \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$ for all $h \in \overline{i_R(C^\circ)}$. As $\rho(f) = \log r_{C^\circ}(f)$, we see that the identity holds if f has an eigenvector in C° .

If f has no eigenvector in C° , then we know from Theorem 6.1 that there exists $h_R \in \mathcal{A}_R \cap \mathcal{H}_R$ such that $\log r_{C^\circ}(f) \leq h_R(x) - h_R(f(x))$ for all $x \in C^\circ$. Thus, if f has no eigenvector in C° , then

$$\rho(f) = \max_{h \in \mathcal{A}_R} \inf_{x \in C^\circ} h(x) - h(f(x)),$$

which completes the proof. \square

Note that if in Corollary 6.4 the cone C is finite dimensional, then $\mathcal{A}_R = \overline{i_R(C^\circ)}$.

Having established (43) we can now use identical arguments as the ones used by Gaubert and Vigeral in [15, Lemma 36 and Corollary 37] to obtain a second Collatz-Wielandt formula for $r_{C^\circ}(f)$, which generalises the one given in [15, Corollary 37]. The details are left to the reader. To formulate it we need to recall the following concept. Given an order-preserving homogenous mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ on the interior of a closed cone in a finite dimensional vector space X , the *radial extension* of f is given by

$$\hat{f}(x) := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(x + \varepsilon u) \quad \text{for all } x \in C,$$

where $u \in C^\circ$ is fixed. (It is easy to verify that \hat{f} is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping, and the limit exists and is independent of $u \in C^\circ$, as f is order-preserving and C is finite dimensional.)

Theorem 6.5 (Collatz-Wielandt formula II). *Let C be closed cone with nonempty interior in a finite dimensional vector space X . If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping, then*

$$r_{C^\circ}(f) = \max_{y \in C \setminus \{0\}} m(\hat{f}(y)/y),$$

where $m(\hat{f}(y)/y) := \sup\{\alpha \geq 0: \alpha y \leq_C \hat{f}(y)\}$ for $y \in C \setminus \{0\}$.

Theorem 6.5 should be compared with [26, Corollary 5.4.2], which implies that if $f: C \rightarrow C$ is a continuous, order-preserving, homogeneous mapping on a closed cone in a finite dimensional vector space X , then

$$r_C(f) = \max\{\alpha \geq 0: f(y) = \alpha y \text{ for some } y \in C \setminus \{0\}\}.$$

The main difference is that in our case the mapping is only defined on C° , and need not have a continuous extension to the boundary; see [8].

7 Denjoy-Wolff theorems for Hilbert's metric

In this section we prove Denjoy-Wolff type theorems for Hilbert's metric nonexpansive mappings on possibly infinite dimensional domains. We will consider mappings $g: \Sigma^\circ \rightarrow \Sigma^\circ$ of the form:

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{q(f(x))} \quad \text{for } x \in \Sigma^\circ := \{x \in C^\circ : q(x) = 1\}, \quad (44)$$

where $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping on the interior of a normal closed C in a Banach space X with $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$ and $q: C^\circ \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a continuous homogeneous mapping. Typical examples of q are the norm (or an equivalent norm to the norm) of X and strictly positive functionals $q \in C^\circ$. Mappings g of this form are nonexpansive under Hilbert's metric; see e.g. [26, Section 2.1], Note also that by Lemma 4.7 we can always renormalize f so that $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$ without changing g .

Theorem 7.1. *Let C be normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X and let $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ be a fixed point free order-preserving homogeneous mapping, with $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$, satisfying the fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C . Suppose that the mapping $g: \Sigma^\circ \rightarrow \Sigma^\circ$ is given by (44). If there exists $x_0 \in C^\circ$ such that $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ and $\mathcal{O}(x_0/q(x_0); g)$ have compact closures in the norm topology, then there exists a convex set $\Omega \subseteq \partial C$ such that $\omega(z; g) \subseteq \Omega$ for all $z \in \Sigma^\circ$.*

Proof. Let Ω_0 denote the convex hull of $\omega(x_0; f)$. The mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is nonexpansive under Thompson's metric, as it is order-preserving and homogeneous; see e.g. [26, Section 2.1]. So, we obtain from Corollary 3.5 that $\Omega_0 \subseteq \partial C$. Using the Hahn-Banach separation theorem we find $\varphi \in X^*$ such that $\Omega_0 \subseteq \ker(\varphi)$ and $\varphi(z) > 0$ for all $z \in C^\circ$. Now let $y_0 := x_0/q(x_0)$ and $\eta \in \omega(y_0; g)$. Then there exists a subsequence $(g^{k_i}(y_0))_i$ which converges to η . As $\mathcal{O}(x_0; f)$ has compact closure in the norm topology, we may assume, after taking a further subsequence, that $f^{k_i}(x_0)$ converges to say, ξ . It follows from Lemma 4.8 that $\xi \neq 0$, and hence $q(\xi) > 0$. So,

$$\varphi(\eta) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \varphi\left(\frac{f^{k_i}(x_0)}{q(f^{k_i}(x_0))}\right) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(f^{k_i}(x_0))}{q(f^{k_i}(x_0))} = \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{q(\xi)} = 0,$$

which shows that $\omega(y_0; g) \subseteq \ker(\varphi) \cap C$. As $\mathcal{O}(x_0/q(x_0); g)$ has a compact closure in the norm topology, we can apply [36, Theorem 5.3] to conclude that $\cup_{z \in \Sigma^\circ} \omega(z; g)$ is contained in ∂C , which completes the proof. \square

Remark 7.2. It is interesting to note that the assumption that $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is a continuous order-preserving mapping such that for each $x \in C^\circ$ the orbit $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ has a compact closure in the norm topology and all accumulation points of $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ lie inside ∂C , is sufficient to prove that $\omega(x; f)$ is contained in a convex subset of ∂C for each $x \in C^\circ$. The argument goes as follows.

Let $x \in C^\circ$ and note that $\omega(x; f)$ is a closed subset of X . As $\omega(x; f)$ is contained in the closure of $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$, which is compact, $\omega(x; f)$ is compact. Hence there exists $y \in C^\circ$ with $z \leq_C y$ for all $z \in \text{cl}(\mathcal{O}(x; f))$. Indeed, there exists $R > 0$ such that $\omega(x; f) \subseteq B_R(0) := \{u \in X : \|u\| \leq R\}$. Now let $y_0 \in C^\circ$. Then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B_\delta(y_0) := \{u \in X : \|y_0 - u\| \leq \delta\} \subseteq C$. If we let $y = \frac{R}{\delta}y_0$, then for each $z \in X$, with $\|z\| \leq R$, we have that

$$y - z = \frac{R}{\delta}(y_0 - \frac{\delta}{R}z) =: \frac{R}{\delta}(y_0 - z_0) \in C,$$

as $z_0 = \frac{\delta}{R}z \in X$ with $\|z_0\| \leq \delta$.

By assumption $\omega(y; f)$ is a compact subset of ∂C and nonempty. Let $w \in \omega(y; f)$. As $w \in \partial C$, there exists $\varphi \in C^* \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\varphi(w) = 0$.

We now show that $z \leq_C w$ for all $z \in \omega(x; f)$. If $(m_i)_i$ is such that $f^{m_i}(y) \rightarrow w$, and $(k_j)_j$ is such that $f^{k_j}(x) \rightarrow z$, then

$$f^{k_j}(x) \leq_C f^{m_i}(y) \quad \text{for all } k_j \geq m_i,$$

as $f^k(x) \leq_C y$ for all $k \geq 0$. Taking the limit for $j \rightarrow \infty$, we get that

$$z \leq_C f^{m_i}(y) \quad \text{for all } m_i.$$

Now letting $i \rightarrow \infty$, we find that $z \leq_C w$. As $\varphi(w) = 0$, we conclude that $\varphi(z) = 0$ and hence $\omega(x; f) \subseteq \ker(\varphi) \cap \partial C$.

Theorem 7.3. *Let C be normal closed cone with nonempty interior in a Banach space X and let $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ be a fixed point free order-preserving homogeneous mapping, with $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$, having converging approximate eigenvectors. Let $g: \Sigma^\circ \rightarrow \Sigma^\circ$ be given by (44), where $\Sigma^\circ = \{x \in C^\circ: q(x) = 1\}$ is bounded in the norm topology. If there exists $x_0 \in C^\circ$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k(x_0)\| = \infty$ and the orbit $\mathcal{O}(x_0/q(x_0); g)$ has compact closure in the norm topology of X , then there exists a convex set $\Omega \subseteq \partial C$ such that $\omega(z; g) \subseteq \Omega$ for all $z \in \Sigma^\circ$.*

Proof. As $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$ it follows from Corollary 6.3 that there exist $\psi \in C^* \setminus \{0\}$ and $h_F \in \mathcal{H}_F$ such that

$$\log \psi(f^k(x_0)) \leq h_F(x_0) \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1. \quad (45)$$

As Σ° is bounded in the norm topology, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $q(x) \geq \delta$ for all $x \in C^\circ$ with $\|x\| = 1$. Indeed, if there exists a sequence $(u_k)_k$ in C° such that $\|u_k\| = 1$ and $q(u_k) \leq 1/k$ for all k , then $u_k/q(u_k) \in \Sigma^\circ$, but $\|u_k/q(u_k)\| = 1/q(u_k) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, which contradicts the fact that Σ° is bounded. Combining this with the assumption, $\|f^k(x_0)\| \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, we find that

$$q(f^k(x_0)) = \|f^k(x_0)\|q\left(\frac{f^k(x_0)}{\|f^k(x_0)\|}\right) \geq \delta\|f^k(x_0)\| \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

So, if we let $y_0 := x_0/q(x_0)$, then it follows from (45) that

$$\psi(g^k(y_0)) = \frac{\psi(f^k(x_0))}{q(f^k(x_0))} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus, $\omega(y_0; g) \subseteq \ker(\psi) \cap C$. It now follows from [36, Theorem 5.3] that there exists $\Omega \subseteq \partial C$ convex such that $\omega(z; g) \subseteq \Omega$ for all $z \in \Sigma^\circ$. \square

Theorems 7.1 and 7.3 confirm a conjecture by Karlsson and Nussbaum; see [21, 36], for an interesting class of Hilbert's metric nonexpansive mappings. The main point is that the arguments do not rely on the geometry of the domain. They also imply Theorem 1.2, as order-preserving homogeneous mappings $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ always satisfies the fixed point property on C° with respect to d_C and each orbit of $g: \Sigma^\circ \rightarrow \Sigma^\circ$ has a compact closure in the norm topology, if the cone is finite dimensional. However, we do not know whether there

exists an order-preserving homogenous mapping $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$, where C is a finite dimensional closed cone, with a point $x \in C^\circ$ such that $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ has an accumulation point in ∂C and $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology. In fact, we conjecture that such a mapping cannot exist, but at present we can only prove it for polyhedral cones.

Theorem 7.4. *If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogeneous mapping on the interior of a polyhedral cone, then there does not exist a point $x \in C^\circ$ such that $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ has an accumulation point in ∂C and $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology.*

Theorem 7.4 is a simple consequence of the following proposition.

Proposition 7.5. *If $f: C^\circ \rightarrow C^\circ$ is an order-preserving homogenous mapping on the interior of a polyhedral cone C in a finite dimensional vector space V with $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$, and $x \in C^\circ$ is such that $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology, then there exists $h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$ such that*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_R(f^k(x)) = -\infty.$$

Proof. For simplicity we write $x_k := f^k(x)$ and $z_k := x_k/\|x_k\|$ for $k \geq 0$. As $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology there exists a subsequence $(x_{k_j})_j$ of $(x_k)_k$ such that

$$\|x_m\| < \|x_{k_j}\| \quad \text{for all } m < k_j.$$

Note that we can take a further subsequence such that the $i_R(x_{k_j})$ converges a point $h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$ and $z_{k_j} \rightarrow z \in C \setminus \{0\}$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. We claim that $z \in \partial C$. Indeed, suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that $z \in C^\circ$. The mapping $g: y \mapsto \frac{f(y)}{\|f(y)\|}$ on $\Sigma^\circ := \{y \in C^\circ : \|y\| = 1\}$ is nonexpansive on (Σ°, δ_C) . Moreover,

$$g^{k_j}(z_0) = \frac{f^{k_j}(x_0)}{\|f^{k_j}(x_0)\|} = z_{k_j} \rightarrow z \in C^\circ,$$

as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, $\omega(z_0; g) \cap \Sigma^\circ$ is nonempty. It now follows from [26, Corollary 3.2.5] that g has a fixed point, say $u \in \Sigma^\circ$. The equality $u = g(u) = \frac{f(u)}{\|f(u)\|}$ implies that $\|f(u)\| = r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$. Thus, f has a fixed point in C° . As f is nonexpansive under d_C on C° , it follows that all orbits of f are bounded under d_C , and hence also bounded in the norm topology, as the topologies coincide. This contradicts our assumption; so, $z \in \partial C$.

Let E be the extreme points of $\Sigma_{z_0}^* := \{\varphi \in C^*: \varphi(z_0) = 1\}$. Note that E is a finite set, as C is polyhedral. Let $E_0 := \{\varphi \in E: \varphi(z) = 0\}$ and $E_+ := E \setminus E_0$, which are both nonempty sets.

Observe that for $m \geq 0$ fixed and $\varphi \in E_0$ we have that

$$\frac{\varphi(z_{k_j-m})}{\varphi(z_{k_j})} \leq M(z_{k_j-m}/z_{k_j}) = \frac{\|x_{k_j-m}\|}{\|x_{k_j}\|} M(x_{k_j-m}/x_{k_j}) \leq M(x_m/x_0) < \infty.$$

Thus, for $\varphi \in E_0$, we have that $\varphi(z_{k_j-m}) \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. As $z_{k_j} \rightarrow z$ and $\varphi(z_{k_j}) > 0$ for all j and $\varphi \in E_+$, we know that there exists a constant $\gamma > 0$ for all j and $\varphi \in E_+$. Combining these two observations gives that

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(z_{k_i}, z_{k_j-m}) = \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(\frac{\varphi_j(z_{k_j-m})}{\varphi_j(z_{k_i})} \right) \geq -\log \gamma$$

for some $\varphi_j \in E_+$, as $\varphi_j(z_{k_j-m}) \leq 1$ and $\varphi(z_{k_i}) > \gamma$. Likewise, we have for all j sufficiently large that

$$\text{RFunk}_C(z_0, z_{k_j}) = \log \left(\frac{\varphi_j(z_{k_j})}{\varphi_j(z_0)} \right) \geq \log \gamma,$$

where $\varphi_j \in E_+$.

Now fix integers $m, i > 0$ and consider

$$h_R(x_{k_i+m}) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(x_{k_i+m}, x_{k_j}) - \text{RFunk}_C(x_0, x_{k_j}).$$

As f is order-preserving and homogeneous, it is nonexpansive with respect to RFunk_C ; see Lemma 5.2(4). Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} h_R(x_{k_i+m}) &\leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(x_{k_i}, x_{k_j-m}) - \text{RFunk}_C(x_0, x_{k_j}) \\ &\leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(z_{k_i}, z_{k_j-m}) - \text{RFunk}_C(z_0, z_{k_j}) + \log \left(\frac{\|x_{k_j-m}\| \|x_0\|}{\|x_{k_i}\| \|x_{k_j}\|} \right) \\ &\leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{RFunk}_C(z_{k_i}, z_{k_j-m}) - \text{RFunk}_C(z_0, z_{k_j}) + \log \left(\frac{\|x_0\|}{\|x_{k_i}\|} \right) \\ &\leq -2 \log \gamma + \log \|x_0\| - \log \|x_{k_i}\|. \end{aligned}$$

As $\|x_{k_i}\| \rightarrow \infty$, we see that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h_R(x_k) = -\infty$. \square

Note that Example 6.2 shows that Proposition 7.5 does not hold for general cones.

Let us now prove Theorem 7.4.

Proof of Theorem 7.4. We argue by contradiction. So suppose that $(f^{m_i}(x))_i$ is a norm bounded subsequence and $\mathcal{O}(x, f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology. Then there exists $\beta > 0$ such that $f^{m_i}(x) \leq \beta x$ for all i . Before we can apply Proposition 7.5 we need to show that $r_{C^\circ}(f) = 1$. Note that $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ has a convergent subsequence $(f^{s_j}(x))_j$ with limit say $\eta \in C$. From Lemma 4.8 we know that $\eta \neq 0$, so that $r_{C^\circ}(f) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|f^{s_j}(x)\|^{1/s_j} = 1$.

By Proposition 7.5 there also exists a subsequence we can assume that $(f^{k_j}(x))_j$ with $\|f^{k_j}(x)\| \rightarrow \infty$ such that $i_R(f^{k_j}(x)) \rightarrow h_R \in \mathcal{H}_R$ such that $h_R(f^m(x)) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Note, however, that

$$\begin{aligned} i_R(f^{k_j}(x))(f^{m_i}(x)) &= \text{RFunk}_C(f^{m_i}(x), f^{k_j}(x)) - \text{RFunk}_C(x, f^{k_j}(x)) \\ &\geq \text{RFunk}_C(\beta x, f^{k_j}(x)) - \text{RFunk}_C(x, f^{k_j}(x)) \\ &= -\log \beta \end{aligned}$$

for all i and j , which is absurd. \square

Remark 7.6. There exists an alternative proof of Theorem 7.4 that does not rely on horo-functions. We sketch the argument for the interested reader below.

As C is a polyhedral cone the order-preserving homogeneous mapping has a continuous order-preserving homogeneous extension to the whole of C ; see [8]. Moreover, it follows from [26, Theorem 5.3.1 and Proposition 5.3.6] that $1 = r_{C^\circ}(f) = \hat{r}_C(f)$, where $\hat{r}_C(f)$ is the Bonsall spectral radius, which is given by

$$\hat{r}_C(f) := \|f^k\|_C^{1/k}.$$

Now suppose that $x \in C^\circ$ and $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ is unbounded in the norm topology. Then there exists a subsequence $(k_i)_i$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|f^{k_i}(x)\| = \infty$ and $\|f^j(x)\| < \|f^{k_i}(x)\|$ for all $j < k_i$ and $i \geq 1$. Assume that we have selected a subsequence of $(k_i)_i$, which we also label by k_i , such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{k_i - \nu}(x)}{\|f^{k_i - \nu}(x)\|} =: \eta_\nu \in C$$

for all $\nu = 0, \dots, m$. Leave the subsequence unchanged for $i \leq m$, and for $i \geq m + 1$ modify the subsequence so that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{k_i - (m+1)}(x)}{\|f^{k_i - (m+1)}(x)\|} = \eta_{m+1}$$

for some $\eta_{m+1} \in C$. Continuing in this way, we obtain a subsequence $(k_i)_i$ such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{k_i - \nu}(x)}{\|f^{k_i - \nu}(x)\|} =: \eta_\nu \quad \text{for all } \nu \geq 0.$$

Now note that, as $f^{k_m}(x)$ and $f^{k_m - m}(x)$ in C° , there exist $0 < a_m \leq b_m$ such that

$$a_m f^{k_m - m}(x) \leq_C f^{k_m}(x) \leq_C b_m f^{k_m - m}(x),$$

and hence $a_m f^{k_j - m}(x) \leq_C f^{k_j}(x) \leq_C b_m f^{k_j - m}(x)$ for all $j \geq m$. This gives

$$a_m \frac{f^{k_j - m}(x)}{\|f^{k_j - m}(x)\|} \leq_C \frac{f^{k_j}(x)}{\|f^{k_j}(x)\|} \leq_C b_m \frac{f^{k_j - m}(x)}{\|f^{k_j - m}(x)\|}.$$

As

$$\frac{\|f^{k_j - m}(x)\|}{\|f^{k_j}(x)\|} \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\|f^{k_j - m}(x)\|}{\|f^{k_j}(x)\|} \geq \frac{1}{\|f^m\|_C},$$

we have that

$$\frac{a_m}{\|f^m\|_C} \frac{f^{k_j - m}(x)}{\|f^{k_j - m}(x)\|} \leq_C \frac{f^{k_j}(x)}{\|f^{k_j}(x)\|} \leq_C b_m \frac{f^{k_j - m}(x)}{\|f^{k_j - m}(x)\|}.$$

Letting $j \rightarrow \infty$ gives

$$\frac{a_m}{\|f^m\|_C} \eta_m \leq_C \eta_0 \leq_C b_m \eta_m \quad \text{for all } m \geq 1.$$

Thus, $\eta_m \sim_C \eta_0$ for all $m \geq 1$, and hence $\eta_m \sim_C \eta_n$ for all $m, n \geq 1$. In a similar way it can be shown that $f(\eta_1) \sim_C \eta_0$. As $\eta_1 \sim_C \eta_0$, it follows that for each $x \sim_C \eta_0$ we have that $f(x) \sim_C f(\eta_0) \sim_C \eta_0$, and hence $f(C_0) \subseteq C_0$, where $C_0 := \{x \in C : x \sim_C \eta_0\}$ is the part of η_0 . By continuity of $f: C \rightarrow C$, we find that $f(\overline{C_0}) \subseteq \overline{C_0}$.

It is known that C_0 is the relative interior of the closed cone $\overline{C_0}$; see [26, Lemma 1.2.2]. We claim that $\hat{r}_{\overline{C_0}}(f|_{\overline{C_0}}) = 1$. Obviously $\hat{r}_{\overline{C_0}}(f|_{\overline{C_0}}) \leq 1$, as $\hat{r}_C(f) = 1$. Note that for all $m \geq 1$, we have that $\|\eta_m\| = 1$, $\eta_m \in C_0$, and

$$\|f^m(\eta_m)\| = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|f^m(f^{k_i - m}(x))\|}{\|f^{k_i - m}(x)\|} = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|f^{k_i}(x)\|}{\|f^{k_i - m}(x)\|} \geq 1,$$

so $\hat{r}_{\overline{C_0}}(f|_{\overline{C_0}}) = \sup\{\|f^m(x)\|^{1/k} : x \in \overline{C_0} \text{ with } \|x\| \leq 1\} \geq 1$.

It follows from [26, Corollary 5.4.2] that there exists $v \in \overline{C_0}$ such that $f(v) = v$ and $\|v\| = 1$. As $\eta_0 \in C_0$, there exists $\beta > 0$ such that $v \leq_C \beta \eta_0$. As $f^{k_i}(x)/\|f^{k_i}(x)\| \rightarrow \eta_0$ and

C is polyhedral, we know; see [26, Lemma 5.1.4], that for each $0 < \lambda < 1$ there exists $i_0 \geq 1$ such that $\lambda\eta_0 \leq_C f^{k_i}(x)/\|f^{k_i}(x)\|$ for all $i \geq i_0$. So, if we fix $0 < \lambda < 1$, we get

$$b\lambda\|f^{k_i}(x)\|v = b\lambda\|f^{k_i}(x)\|f^m(v) \leq_C f^{k_i+m}(x) \quad \text{for all } i \geq i_0.$$

It follows that $\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|f^{k_i+m}(x)\| \geq b\lambda\kappa^{-1}\|f^{k_i}(x)\|$, where $\kappa > 0$ is the normality constant of C , so that $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f^n(x)\| = \infty$. Thus, $\mathcal{O}(x; f)$ cannot have any accumulation points in C .

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