

FIXED POINT THEOREMS FOR COMPATIBLE MAPPING SATISFYING A CONTRACTIVE CONDITION OF INTEGRAL TYPE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we prove some fixed point theorems for compatible mapping satisfying a contractive condition of integral type in complete metric spaces. Our results are version of some known results.

Key words: *Fixed point, Common Fixed point, complete metric space, Continuous Mapping, Compatible Mappings.*

AMS Subject Classification: *47H10, 54H25.*

INTRODUCTION

In 1976, Jungck [5] proved a common fixed point theorem for commuting maps generalizing the Banach's fixed point theorem, which states that, "let (X, d) be a complete metric space. If T satisfies $d(Tx, Ty) \leq kd(x, y)$ for each $x, y \in X$ where $0 \leq k < 1$, then T has a unique fixed point in X ". This result was further generalized and extended in various ways by many authors. On the other hand Sessa [13] defined weak commutativity as follows: The mappings f and g are said to be weakly commuting if $d(fgx, gfx) \leq d(gx, fx)$ for all $x \in X$. further, Jungck [6] introduced more generalized commutativity, so called compatibility, which is more general than that of weak commutativity. Let f and g be self mappings of a metric space (X, d) . The mapping f and g are said to be compatible if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(fgx_n, gfx_n) = 0$, whenever $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence in X such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = t$ for some $t \in X$. Clearly commuting, weakly commuting mappings are compatible but neither implication is reversible. Many authors have obtained a lot of fixed point theorems for compatible mappings satisfying contractive type conditions and assuming continuity of at least one of mappings.

In 2002, A. Branciari [1] analyzed the existence of fixed point for mapping f defined on a complete metric space (X, d) satisfying a general contractive condition of integral type.

Theorem 1.1: (Branciari[1])

Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, $c \in (0, 1)$ and let $f: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping such that for each $x, y \in X$,

$$\int_0^{d(fx, fy)} \xi(t) dt \leq c \int_0^{d(x, y)} \xi(t) dt \quad (1.2)$$

Where $\xi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a Lebesgue integrable mapping which is summable on each compact subset of $[0, +\infty)$, non negative, and such that for each $\epsilon > 0$, $\int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt < \epsilon$, then f has a unique fixed point $a \in X$ such that for each $x \in X$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f^n x = a$.

After the paper of Branciari, a lot of a research works have been carried out on generalizing contractive conditions of integral type for a different contractive mapping satisfying various known properties. A fine work has been done by Rhoades [9] extending the result of Branciari by replacing the condition [1.2] by the following

$$\int_0^{d(fx, fy)} \xi(t) dt \leq \int_0^{\max\{d(x, y), d(x, fx), d(y, fy), \frac{d(x, fy) + d(y, fx)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt \quad (1.3)$$

MAIN RESULTS

The purpose of this paper is to prove fixed point theorems by using rational contraction, Rhoades fixed point theorem [9], and Branciari result [1] to compatible maps.

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Theorem 2.1: Let f and g be compatible self maps of a complete metric space (X, d) satisfying the following conditions:

$f(X) \subset g(X)$, g is continuous,

$$\int_0^{d(fx, fy)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(gx, gy), d(gx, fx), d(gy, fy), \frac{d(gx, fy) + d(gy, fx)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(gx, fx), d(gy, fy)]}{d(gx, gy)}} \xi(t) dt + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(gx, fy), d(gy, fx)]}{d(gx, gy)}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(gx, gy)} \xi(t) dt \tag{2.1}$$

For each $x, y \in X$ with non negative reals $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ such that $0 < a + b + c + d < 1$, where $\xi : \mathcal{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^+$ is a lesbesgue- integrable mapping which is summable on each compact subset of \mathcal{R}^+ , non negative, and such that

$$\text{for each } \epsilon > 0, \int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt \tag{2.2}$$

Then f and g have a unique common fixed point $\in X$.

Proof: Let $x_0 \in X$. since $f(X) \subset g(X)$, choose $x_1 \in X$ such that $gx_1 = fx_0$. In general, we construct a sequence x_{n+1} of element of X such that $y_n = gx_{n+1} = fx_n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

For each integer $n \geq 1$ from 2.1

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &= \int_0^{d(fx_n, fx_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(fx_n, fx_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}), d(gx_n, fx_n), d(gx_{n+1}, fx_{n+1}), \frac{d(gx_n, fx_{n+1}) + d(gx_{n+1}, fx_n)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt \\ &\quad + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(gx_n, fx_n), d(gx_{n+1}, fx_{n+1})]}{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})}} \xi(t) dt + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(gx_n, fx_{n+1}), d(gx_{n+1}, fx_n)]}{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(y_{n-1}, y_n), d(y_{n-1}, y_n), d(y_n, y_n), \frac{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + d(y_n, y_n)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(y_{n-1}, y_n), d(y_n, y_{n+1})]}{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)}} \xi(t) dt \\ &\quad + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1}), d(y_n, y_n)]}{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq \left(\frac{a+d}{1-b}\right) \int_0^{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)} \xi(t) dt \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

In this way we can write,

$$\int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt \leq \left(\frac{a+d}{1-b}\right)^n \int_0^{d(y_0, y_1)} \xi(t) dt \tag{2.4}$$

let $q = \left(\frac{a+d}{1-b}\right) < 1$, and as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt = 0 \tag{2.5}$$

We now show that $\{y_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Suppose that it is not. Then there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ and subsequence $\{m(p)\}$ and $\{n(p)\}$ such that $m(p) < n(p) < m(p + 1)$ with

$$d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)}) \geq \epsilon, \quad d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)-1}) < \epsilon \tag{2.6}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1}) &< d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{m(p)}) + d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)-1}) \\ d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1}) &< d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{m(p)}) + \epsilon \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

Hence

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1})} \xi(t) dt = \int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt \tag{2.8}$$

Using (2.3), (2.6), and (2.8) we get

$$\int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt \leq \int_0^{d(y_m(p), y_n(p))} \xi(t) dt \leq q \int_0^{d(y_m(p)-1, y_n(p)-1)} \xi(t) dt \leq q \int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt$$

Which is contradiction, since $q \in (0,1)$. therefore $\{y_n\}$ is a Cauchy, hence converges to $z \in X$ from 2.1, we get

$$\int_0^{d(fz, fx_n)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(gz, gx_n), d(gz, fz), d(gx_n, fx_n), \frac{d(gz, fx_n)+d(gx_n, fz)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(gz, fz).d(gx_n, fx_n)]}{d(gz, gx_n)}} \xi(t) dt + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(gz, fx_n).d(gx_n, fz)]}{d(gz, gx_n)}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(gz, gx_n)} \xi(t) dt$$

Taking limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$\int_0^{d(fz, z)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(gz, z), d(gz, z), d(z, z), \frac{d(gz, z)+d(z, fz)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(gz, fz).d(z, z)]}{d(gz, z)}} \xi(t) dt + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(gz, z).d(z, fz)]}{d(gz, z)}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(gz, z)} \xi(t) dt$$

Which implies $fz = z$ and $gz = z$.

Now we show that z is a common fixed point of f and g . since f and g are compatible, therefore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(fgx_n, gfx_n) = 0, \text{ which since } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gfx_n = gz \text{ implies that } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fgx_n = gz.$$

Now from 2.1,

$$\int_0^{d(fgx_n, gx_n)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(ggx_n, gx_n), d(ggx_n, fgx_n), d(gx_n, gx_n), \frac{d(ggx_n, gx_n)+d(gx_n, fgx_n)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(ggx_n, fgx_n).d(gy, gx_n)]}{d(ggx_n, gx_n)}} \xi(t) dt + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(ggx_n, fy).d(gy, fgx_n)]}{d(ggx_n, gx_n)}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(ggx_n, gx_n)} \xi(t) dt$$

Taking \lim as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain $z = gz$.

Again from 2.1, we can show that, $z = fz$ and hence z is common fixed point of f and g in X .

UNIQUENESS

Let us w is another fixed point of f and g in X different from z i. e. $z \neq w$, then from 2.1 we have,

$$\int_0^{d(fw, fz)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(gw, gz), d(gw, fw), d(gz, fz), \frac{d(gw, fz)+d(gz, fw)}{2}\}} \xi(t) dt + b \int_0^{\frac{[d(gw, fw).d(gz, fz)]}{d(gw, gz)}} \xi(t) dt + c \int_0^{\frac{[d(gw, fz).d(gz, fw)]}{d(gw, gz)}} \xi(t) dt + d \int_0^{d(gw, gz)} \xi(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^{d(w, z)} \xi(t) dt \leq (a + d) \int_0^{d(w, z)} \xi(t) dt$$

Which contradiction,

So that, z is unique common fixed point of f and g .

REMARKS

- i. Every contractive condition of integral type automatically includes a corresponding contractive condition not involving integrals, by setting $\xi(t) = 1$ over \mathcal{R}^+ .
- ii. On setting $\xi(t) = 1$ and $a = b = c = 0$, in 2.1, then the result can be significantly improved Jungck’s fixed point theorem [5] by employing compatible maps instead on commutativity of maps.
- iii. On setting $\xi(t) = 1$ and $b = c = d = 0$, $f = g$ in 2.1, then the result can be significantly improved Rhoades fixed point theorem [9].

iv. On setting $\xi(t) = 1$ and $a = c = d = 0, f = g$ in 2.1, then the result can be significantly improved Jaggi fixed point theorem.

We also extend and generalize the theorem of Branciari for a pair of compatible mappings. In a similar we can generalize order results related to contractive conditions of same kind.

We prove our next theorem by using rational contraction in integral type mapping. In fact our next result is as follows,

Theorem 2.2: Let f and g be compatible self maps of a complete metric space (X, d) satisfying the following conditions:

$f(X) \subset g(X), g$ is continuous,

$$\int_0^{d(fx, fy)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{d(gx, gy)} \left\{ \max \left\{ \frac{[d(gx, fx).d(gy, fy)] [d(gx, fy).d(gy, fx)]}{d(gx, gy)}, \frac{[d(gx, fx).d(gx, fy)] [d(gy, fx).d(gy, fy)]}{d(gx, gy)}, \frac{[d(gx, fx).d(gx, fy)] [d(gy, fx).d(gy, fy)]}{d(gx, gy)} \right\} \right\} \xi(t) dt \tag{2.9}$$

For each $x, y \in X$ with non negative reals $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ such that $0 < a < 1$, where $\xi : \mathcal{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^+$ is a lebesgue-integrable mapping which is summable on each compact subset of \mathcal{R}^+ , non negative, and such that

$$\text{for each } \epsilon > 0, \int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt \tag{2.10}$$

Then f and g have a unique common fixed point $\in X$.

Proof: Let $x_0 \in X$. since $f(X) \subset g(X)$, choose $x_1 \in X$ such that $gx_1 = fx_0$. In general, we construct a sequence x_{n+1} of element of X such that $y_n = gx_{n+1} = fx_n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

For each integer $n \geq 1$ from 2.9

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &= \int_0^{d(fx_n, fx_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(fx_n, fx_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq a \int_0^{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})} \left\{ \max \left\{ \frac{[d(gx_n, fx_n).d(gx_{n+1}, fx_{n+1})] [d(gx_n, fx_{n+1}).d(gx_{n+1}, fx_n)]}{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})}, \frac{[d(gx_n, fx_n).d(gx_n, fx_{n+1})] [d(gx_{n+1}, fx_n).d(gx_{n+1}, fx_{n+1})]}{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})}, \frac{[d(gx_n, fx_n).d(gx_n, fx_{n+1})] [d(gx_{n+1}, fx_n).d(gx_{n+1}, fx_{n+1})]}{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1})} \right\} \right\} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq a \int_0^{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)} \left\{ \max \left\{ \frac{[d(y_{n-1}, y_n).d(y_n, y_{n+1})] [d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1}).d(y_n, y_n)]}{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)}, \frac{[d(y_{n-1}, y_n).d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1})] [d(y_n, y_n).d(y_n, y_{n+1})]}{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)} \right\} \right\} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq a \int_0^{\max\{d(y_n, y_{n+1}), 0, d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1}), 0, d(y_{n-1}, y_n)\}} \xi(t) dt \\ \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt &\leq a \int_0^{d(y_{n-1}, y_n)} \xi(t) dt \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

In this way we can write,

$$\int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt \leq a^n \int_0^{d(y_0, y_1)} \xi(t) dt \tag{2.12}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{d(y_n, y_{n+1})} \xi(t) dt = 0 \tag{2.13}$$

We now show that $\{y_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Suppose that it is not. Then there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ and subsequence $\{m(p)\}$ and $\{n(p)\}$ such that $m(p) < n(p) < m(p + 1)$ with

$$d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)}) \geq \epsilon, \quad d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)-1}) < \epsilon \tag{2.14}$$

Now

$$d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1}) < d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{m(p)}) + d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)-1})$$

$$d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1}) < d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{m(p)}) + \epsilon \tag{2.15}$$

Hence

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1})} \xi(t) dt = \int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt \tag{2.16}$$

Using (2.9), (2.13), and (2.15) we get

$$\int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt \leq \int_0^{d(y_{m(p)}, y_{n(p)})} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{d(y_{m(p)-1}, y_{n(p)-1})} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^\epsilon \xi(t) dt$$

Which is contradiction, since $a \in (0,1)$. therefore $\{y_n\}$ is a Cauchy, hence converges to $z \in X$ from 2.9, we get

$$\int_0^{d(fz, fx_n)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max \left\{ \frac{[d(gz, fz).d(gx_n, fx_n)] [d(gz, fx_n).d(gx_n, fz)]}{d(gz, gx_n)}, \frac{[d(gx, fx).d(gx, fx_n)] [d(gx_n, fz).d(gx_n, fx_n)]}{d(gz, gx_n)} \right\}} \xi(t) dt$$

Taking limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get, $fz = z$ and $gz = z$.

Now we show that z is a common fixed point of f and g . since f and g are compatible, therefore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(fgx_n, gfx_n) = 0, \text{ which since } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gfx_n = gz \text{ implies that } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fgx_n = gz.$$

Now from 2.9,

$$\int_0^{d(fgx_n, gx_n)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max \left\{ \frac{[d(ggx_n, fgx_n).d(gx_n, gx_n)] [d(gx, fy).d(gy, fx)]}{d(ggx_n, gx_n)}, \frac{[d(ggx_n, fgx_n).d(ggx_n, gx_n)] [d(gx_n, fgx_n).d(gx_n, gx_n)]}{d(ggx_n, gx_n)} \right\}} \xi(t) dt$$

Taking limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$\int_0^{d(fz, z)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max \left\{ \frac{[d(gz, fz).d(z, z)] [d(gz, z).d(z, fz)]}{d(gz, z)}, \frac{[d(gz, fz).d(gz, z)] [d(z, fz).d(z, z)]}{d(gz, z)} \right\}} \xi(t) dt$$

Taking \lim as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain $z = gz$.

Again from 2.1, we can show that, $z = fz$ and hence z is common fixed point of f and g in X .

UNIQUENESS

Let us w is another fixed point of f and g in X different from z i.e. $z \neq w$, then from 2.1 we have,

$$\int_0^{d(fw, fz)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{\max \left\{ \frac{[d(gw, fw).d(gy, fz)] [d(gw, fz).d(gz, fw)]}{d(gw, gz)}, \frac{[d(gw, fw).d(gw, fz)] [d(gz, fw).d(gz, fz)]}{d(gw, gz)} \right\}} \xi(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^{d(w, z)} \xi(t) dt \leq a \int_0^{d(w, z)} \xi(t) dt$$

Which contradiction,

So that, z is unique common fixed point of f and g .

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