Common Fixed Points of Generalized Cyclic $C$ Class $\psi$-$\phi$-Weak Nonexpansive Mappings

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Abstract: This paper shows that if $S$ and $T$ are two joint generalized cyclic $F$-$\psi$-$\phi$-weak nonexpansive type mappings, then they have only one common fixed point. In particular, every generalized cyclic $C$ class $\psi$-$\phi$-weak nonexpansive mapping has a unique fixed point. Hence it extends the results of the attached references of this paper.

Keywords: Fixed Point Theorems, $abc$ Generalized Contractions and Nonexpansive Mappings, Cyclic Weak $\phi$ and Weak $\psi$-$\phi$ Contraction and Nonexpansive Mappings

Introduction and Preliminaries

Since 1922 till now many generalizations of Banach contraction principle (Banach, 1922) have been achieved. For cyclic $\psi$-$\phi$ mappings, we refer to the references below.

In particular, Sahar Mohamed Ali Abou Bakr (2013) proved the existence of only one fixed point for both $\{a, b, c\}$-type and $\{a, b, c\}$-type types of mappings defined on closed convex weakly Cauchy subset $C$ of a normed space $X$.

Definition 1

Let $C$ be a subset of a normed space $X$ and $T$ be a mapping from $C$ into $C$ satisfying:

$$
\| T(x) - T(y) \| \leq \alpha \| x - y \| + b \| x - T(x) \| + c \max \{ \| y - T(y) \|, \| y - T(x) \| \} \quad \forall x, y \in C, a, b, c \in [0, 1].
$$

Then:

1. $T$ is said to be $\{a, b, c\}$-type mapping, if $0 < a < 1$, $b, 0 \leq c < 1 = 2$ and $a + b + c = 1$
2. $T$ is said to be $\{a, b, c\}$-type mapping, if $0 \leq c < 1/2$

Sahar Mohamed Ali Abou Bakr and Ansari (2017) introduced new $\mathcal{X} - T$ cyclic weak contraction $C$-class concept. Namely: $\mathcal{X} - T$ cyclic weak $F$-$\psi$-$\phi$-contraction type and proved some related fixed point theorems.

Definition 2

Let $S$ and $T$ be self mappings on $X$. Then $S$ is $\mathcal{X} - T$ cyclic $F$-$\psi$-$\phi$ weak contraction mapping on $X$ iff there are:

1. A collection of non empty sets $\mathcal{X} = \{ A_i \}_{i=1}^j$ with $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^j A_i$
2. Non-decreasing functions $\psi, \phi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $\psi(t) = 0$ iff $t = 0$ and $\phi(t) = 0$ iff $t = 0$ with $\psi$ continuous, and
3. A $C$ class function $F$: That is: $F: [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and satisfying $F(u, v) \leq u$ for all $u, v \in [0, \infty)$ and if $F(u, v) = u$, then either $u = 0$ or $v = 0$ such that:

4. $\mathcal{X}$ is a $T$-cyclic representation of $X$ with respect to $S$: That is: $T(S(A_i)) \subset A_2, \ldots, T(S(A_j)) \subset A_1$ and $T(S(A_i)) \subset A_j$
5. The following contractivity condition is satisfied:

$$
\psi\left( d\left( T(S(x)), T(S(y)) \right) \right) \\
\leq F\left( \psi\left( d\left( T(x), T(y) \right) \right), \phi(\psi(d(T(x), T(y))) \right)
$$

for every $x \in A_i, y \in A_{i+1}, i = 1, 2, \ldots, j$, where $A_{j+1} = A_1$.

In this study, we define the real valued function $\Lambda_{\mathcal{X}, (a, b, c)}: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ as follows:

$$
\Lambda_{\mathcal{X}, (a, b, c)}(x, y) = a \cdot d(x, y) + b \cdot d(x, S(x)) + c \max\{d(y, S(y)), d(y, S(x))\}
$$

for all $x, y \in X$.

where, $a, b, c$ are three real numbers.

Definition 3

Let $(X, d)$ be metric space with $X = A \cup B$ and $S$ be a self mapping on $X$ with:

$$
\psi\left( d\left( T(x), T(y) \right) \right) \\
\leq F\left( \psi\left( d\left( T(x), T(y) \right) \right), \phi(\psi(d(T(x), T(y))) \right)
$$
(1) S(A) ⊂ B and S(B) ⊂ A and
(2) There are real constants a, b, c ∈ [0, 1] with:
\[ d(S(x), S(y)) ≤ \Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y) \quad \forall x ∈ A, y ∈ B. \]

Then S is said to be (A, B) generalized cyclic:

(1) A contraction iff \( a + c + b < 1 \),
(2) A nonexpansive iff \( a + c + b = 1 \).

**Definition 4**

Let S: X→X fulfill the condition:

\[ d(S(x), S(y)) ≤ \Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y) \]
\[-φ\left(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)\right) \quad ∀x ∈ A, y ∈ B. \]

where, \( φ \) is lower semi-continuous non-decreasing functions \( φ: [0, ∞) → [0, ∞] \) with \( φ(t) > 0 \) for \( t ∈ [0, ∞] \) and \( φ(0) = 0 \). Then S is said to be (A, B) generalized cyclic:

(1) \( φ \)-A weak contraction iff \( a + c + b < 1 \),
(2) \( φ \)-A weak nonexpansive iff \( a + c + b = 1 \).

**Definition 5**

Let S: X→X be a mapping fulfilling the condition:

\[ ψ(d(S(x), S(y))) ≤ ψ(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)) \]
\[-φ\left(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)\right) \quad ∀x ∈ A, y ∈ B, \]

where, \( ψ \) and \( φ \) are lower semi-continuous non-decreasing functions \( ψ, φ: [0, ∞) → [0, ∞] \) with \( ψ(t) > 0 \) for \( t ∈ [0, ∞] \) and \( φ(0) = 0 \). Then S is said to be (A, B) generalized cyclic:

(1) \( ψφ \)-A weak contraction iff \( a + c + b < 1 \),
(2) \( ψφ \)-A weak nonexpansive iff \( a + c + b = 1 \).

**Definition 6**

Let S: X→X be a mapping fulfilling the condition:

\[ ψ\left(d(S(x), S(y))\right) \leq F\left(ψ\left(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)\right), φ\left(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)\right)\right) \quad ∀x ∈ A, y ∈ B, \]

where, \( ψ \) and \( φ \) are lower semi-continuous non-decreasing functions \( ψ, φ: [0, ∞) → [0, ∞] \) with \( ψ(t) > 0 \) for \( t ∈ [0, ∞] \), \( ψ(0) = 0 \), \( φ(t) > 0 \) for \( t ∈ [0, ∞] \), \( φ(0) = 0 \) and \( F \) is a C class function. Then S is said to be (A, B) generalized cyclic:

(1) \( Fφφ \)-A weak contraction iff \( a + c < 1 \),
(2) \( Fφφ \)-A weak nonexpansive iff \( a+c+b=1 \).

**Example**

Let \( X = [-1, 1] \), \( A=[-1, 0] \), and \( B = [0, 1] \). Define \( S: X → X \) as:

\[ S(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{-z}{3}, & \text{if } z ∈ A \\ \frac{-2z}{3}, & \text{if } z ∈ B \end{cases} \]

It is clear that S is cyclic with respect to the representation \( A ∪ B \) of \( X \). Endow \( X \) with the metric \( d(x, y) = |x-y| \), cosider \( ϕ(t) = t \), \( ψ(t) = t \), and \( F(t, s) = t - \frac{1}{2}s \), then the operator \( S \) is generalized cyclic \( Fφφ \)-\( \Lambda_{\left[\frac{1}{9}\right]} \) weak contraction w.r.t \( (A, B) \). In fact, let \( x ∈ A \) and \( y ∈ B \). Then we have:

\[ \Lambda_{\left[\frac{1}{9}\right]}(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{9}d(x, y) + \frac{1}{12}d(x, S(x)) \]
\[ + \frac{2}{3}max\{d(y, S(y)), d(y, S(x))\} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{9}(y-x) + \frac{1}{12}x - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2}{3}max\{y-\frac{y}{2}, y-\frac{-y}{3}\} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{9}(y-x) + \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{y}{2} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{9}(y-x) + \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{9}(y-x) \]
\[ = \frac{x+y}{2} \]
\[ \frac{d(S(x), S(y))}{2} = \frac{x+y}{2} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{6}(3y-2x) = \frac{2}{9}(y-x) \]
\[ = \frac{2}{9}\left[5y-x - \frac{1}{2}\left(5y-x\right)\right] = \frac{2}{9}(5y-x - \frac{1}{2}(5y-x)) \]
\[ F\left(φ\left(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)\right), φ\left(\Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y)\right)\right) \quad ∀x ∈ A, y ∈ B. \]

**Remark**

If \( \Lambda_{S_{(abc)}}(x, y) = ad(x, y) \quad ∀x, y ∈ X \), that is if \( b=c=0 \), then we have the usual contraction or nonexpansive mapping according to the value of \( a < 1 \) or not. One can see some related fixed point theorems proved in the attached references below.

In the light of the particular cases; \( F(u, v) = u-v \) and \( ϕ=Id \), the identity mapping, we noticed the following:
(1) The class of all $(A, B)$ generalized cyclic $F$-weak nonexpansive is wider than the class of all $(A, B)$ generalized cyclic $F$-weak contraction.

(2) The class of all $(A, B)$ generalized cyclic $F$-weak nonexpansive is wider than the class of all $(A, B)$ generalized cyclic $F$-weak contraction.

The following fascinating definition for joint-cyclic mapping:

Definition 7

Let $(X, d)$ be a metric space with $X = A \cup B$, $S, T: X \to X$ be two self mappings and $a, b, c \in [0, 1]$ be three real numbers satisfying:

(1) The cyclic condition: $S(A) \subseteq B$ and $T(B) \subseteq A$

(2) The contractivity condition:

$$d\left(S(x), T(y)\right) \leq \Lambda_{S, T}(x, y) = a \cdot d(x, y) + b \cdot d(x, S(x)) + c \cdot \max\{d(y, T(y)), d(y, S(x))\},$$

where, $S, T: X \to X$ are two self mappings and $a, b, c$ are three real numbers.

We introduced the following fascinating definition for joint-cyclic mapping:

Definition 8

Let $(X, d)$ be a metric space with $X = A \cup B$, $S, T: X \to X$ be two self mappings and $a, b, c \in [0, 1]$ be three real numbers satisfying:

(1) The cyclic condition: $S(A) \subseteq B$ and $T(B) \subseteq A$

(2) The contractivity condition:

$$\psi\left(d\left(S(x), T(y)\right)\right) \leq \Lambda_{S, T}(x, y) = a \cdot \psi(\Lambda_{S, T}(x, y)) - \phi(\Lambda_{S, T}(x, y)) \quad \forall x \in A, y \in B,$$

where, $\psi$ and $\phi$ are non-decreasing functions $\psi, \phi: [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty]$ with $\psi(t) > 0$ for $t \in [0, \infty]$ and $\phi(0) = 0$. Then $S$ and $T$ are said to be joint $(A, B)$ cyclic generalized:

(1) $\psi$-weak contraction types iff $a + c + b < 1$

(2) $\psi$-weak nonexpansive types iff $a + c + b = 1$

Definition 9

Let $(X, d)$ be a metric space with $X = A \cup B$, $S, T: X \to X$ be two self mappings and $a, b, c \in [0, 1]$ be three real numbers satisfying:

(1) The cyclic condition: $S(A) \subseteq B$ and $T(B) \subseteq A$

(2) The following contractivity condition:

$$\psi\left(d\left(S(x), T(y)\right)\right) \leq F\left(\psi\left[\Lambda_{S, T}(x, y)\right], \phi\left[\Lambda_{S, T}(x, y)\right]\right) \quad \forall x \in A, y \in B,$$

where, $\psi$ and $\phi$ are non-decreasing functions $\psi, \phi: [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty]$ with $\psi(t) > 0$, $\phi(t) > 0$ for $t \in [0, \infty)$ and $\psi(0) = 0$, $\phi(0) = 0$. Then $S$ and $T$ are said to be joint $(A, B)$ cyclic generalized:

(1) $\psi$-weak contraction types iff $a + c + b < 1$

(2) $\psi$-weak nonexpansive types iff $a + c + b = 1$
(1) $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak contraction types iff $a + c + b < 1$

(2) $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types iff $a + c + b = 1$

We have the following:

**Remarks**

(1) The class of all joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types is wider than that of joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $\psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types.

(2) The class of all joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types is wider than that of joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak contraction types.

(3) The class of all joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $\psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types is wider than that of joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $\psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types.

(4) The class of all joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $\psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types is wider than that of joint $(A,B)$ generalized cyclic $\psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak contraction types.

(5) If $S, T$ are continuous self mappings on $(X, d)$, then restriction of the mapping $\Lambda_{X,T,(a,b)}$: $A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ for every $x \in A$, $y \in B$:

\[
\Lambda_{X,T,(a,b)}(x,y) = a \cdot d(x,y) + b \cdot d(x,S(x)) + c \cdot \max \{d(y,T(y)), d(y,S(x))\}
\]

is continuous.

(6) If $A,B$ are two compact subsets of the metric space $(X, d)$ and $S, T$ are continuous self mappings on $X$, then the restriction of the mapping $\Lambda_{X,T,(a,b)}$: $A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ attains its infimum as well as its supremum at some points in $A \times B$.

This paper shows that if $S$ and $T$ are two joint generalized cyclic $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive types mappings, then they have only one common fixed point. In particular, every cyclic $C$ class generalized $\psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive mapping has a unique fixed point. The existing functions $F$, $\psi$ and $\phi$ give extensions of many results of the references attached in this study.

**Main Results**

We have:

**Theorem 1**

Let $(X, d)$ be metric space and $A,B$ be two compact subsets of which $X = A \cup B$. If $S, T$: $X \rightarrow X$ are continuous joint $(A, B)$ generalized cyclic $F \cdot \psi \cdot \phi \cdot \Lambda$ weak nonexpansive mappings on $X$, then there is only one point $z \in X$ such that $S(z) = z = T(z) \in A \cup B$.

**Proof**

Let $v_0$ be arbitrarily chosen element in $X$. Then $v_0$ is either in $A$ or in $B$, if $v_0$ is in $B$, then $v_1$ be arbitrarily chosen element in $A$, $v_2 = S(v_1) \in B$, $v_3 = T(v_2) \in A$ and then define by induction:

\[
v_{2n+2} = S(v_{2n+1}) \in B \quad \text{and} \quad v_{2n+3} = T(v_{2n}) \in A \quad \forall n \geq 0. \tag{2.1}
\]

First, suppose $n$ is an odd natural number. Then:

\[
\psi\left(d\left(v_{n+1}, v_{n} \right) \right) = \psi\left(d\left(S(v_{n}), T(v_{n-1}) \right) \right)
\]

\[
\leq F\left(\psi\left(\Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n},v_{n-1}) \right) \right) \phi\left(\Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n},v_{n-1}) \right)
\]

\[
\leq \psi\left(\Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n+1},v_{n}) \right). \tag{2.2}
\]

Since $\psi$ is non-decreasing, we see that:

\[
d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right) \leq \Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n},v_{n-1})
\]

\[
= a \cdot d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right) + b \cdot d\left(S(v_{n}),v_{n-1} \right) + c \cdot \max \left[d\left(T(v_{n}),v_{n-1} \right), d\left(S(v_{n}),v_{n-1} \right) \right]
\]

\[
= a \cdot d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right) + b \cdot d\left(S(v_{n}),v_{n-1} \right) + c \cdot \max \left[d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right), d\left(v_{n},v_{n} \right) \right]
\]

\[
= a \cdot d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right) + b \cdot d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right) + c \cdot d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right)
\]

\[
= (a+b+c) d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right).
\]

Thus:

\[
d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right) \leq \frac{a+c}{1-b} d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right) = d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right).
\]

Therefore:

\[
\Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n},v_{n-1}) \leq (a+b) d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right) + c \cdot d\left(v_{n},v_{n} \right)
\]

\[
\leq (a+b) d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right) + c \cdot d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right)
\]

\[
= (a+b+c) d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right) = d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right).
\]

hence:

\[
d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right) \leq \Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n},v_{n-1}) \leq d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right). \tag{2.3}
\]

Continuing gives:

\[
d\left(v_{n+1},v_{n} \right) \leq \Lambda_{S,T,(a,b)}(v_{n},v_{n-1}) \leq d\left(v_{n},v_{n-1} \right). \tag{2.4}
\]
Since all are nonnegative real numbers, clearly:

\[d(x_n, y_0) = d(x_n, S(x_n)) = d(y_0, T(y_0)) = d(y_0, S(x_n)) = 0,\]

and we have:

\[x_0 = y_0 = S(x_0) = S(y_0).\]

Notice that the converse is also true, if \(x_0 = y_0 = S(x_0) = T(y_0) = T(y_0),\) then \(A_{S,T}(x_0, y_0) = 0\) is clear.

On the other side, this showed that \(x_0 = y_0 \in A \cap B.\) If there exists another point \(v \in A \cap B\) such that \(S(v) = v = T(v)\) with \(v \neq y_0,\) then we get:

\[\psi(d(v, y_0)) \leq F(\psi(y_0)) \leq F(\psi(v)) \leq \psi(d(v, y_0)),\]

\[\leq F(\psi(A_{S,T}(v, y_0)), \psi(A_{S,T}(v, y_0))) \leq \psi(A_{S,T}(v, y_0)).\]

Hence; the following is a contradiction:

\[d(v, y_0) \leq A_{S,T}(v, y_0)\]

\[= a d(v, y_0) + b d(S(v), v) + c \max\{d(y_0, T(y_0)), d(y_0, S(v))\} \]

\[= a d(v, y_0) + c d(v, y_0) = (a + c)d(v, y_0) < d(v, y_0)\]

This shows that \(d(v, y_0) = 0,\) that is \(v = y_0.\)

We have:

**Proposition 1**

The sequence defined iteratively by the induction (2.1) is convergent to the unique common fixed point of \(S\) and \(T:\)

\[\lim_{n \to \infty} v_n = v.\]

**Proof**

Let \(v\) be the unique common fixed point of \(S\) and \(T,\) in addition suppose that \(\lim_{n \to \infty} v_n = u\) with \(v \neq u.\) Then there is \(n \in N\) such that:

\[\psi(d(v_n, v)) = \psi(d(S(v_n), T(v))) \leq F(\psi(A_{S,T}(v_n, v)), \phi(A_{S,T}(v_n, v))) \leq \psi(A_{S,T}(v_n, v)).\]

Hence:
\[
\begin{align*}
d(v_n, v) &= d\left(S(v_{n-1}), T(v)\right) \\
&\leq a d(v_{n-1}, v) + b d\left(S(v_{n-1}), v_{n-1}\right) + c \max\{d(T(v), v), d\left(S(v_{n-1}), v\right)\} \\
&\leq a d(v_{n-1}, v) + b d(v_{n-1}, v_{n-1}) + c \max\{d(v), d(v_{n-1})\} \\
&\leq a d(v_{n-1}, v) + b d(v_{n-1}, v_{n-1}) + c d(v, v).
\end{align*}
\]

That is:
\[
d(v_n, v) \leq \frac{1}{1-c} \left[ a d(v_{n-1}, v) + b d(v_{n-1}, v_{n-1}) \right].
\]

Using Equation (2.6) with the limiting approach as \(n \to \infty\) prove that:
\[
d(u, v) \leq \frac{a}{1-c} d(u, v)
\]

hence:
\[
\left(1 - \frac{a}{1-c}\right) d(u, v) \leq 0, \quad \text{since} \quad \neq 1-c, \quad \text{we get} \quad d(u, v) = 0,
\]
that is; \(v = u\).

**Corollary 1**

Let \((X, d)\) be metric space and \(A, B\) two compact subsets of which \(X = A \cup B\). If \(S: X \to X\) is continuous \((A, B)\) generalized cyclic \(F-\psi-\phi-\Lambda\) weak nonexpansive mapping on \(X\), then there is only one point \(v \in X\) such that \(S(v) = v \in A \cap B\). Moreover; for any \(v_0 \in X\), we have \(\lim_{n \to \infty} S^n(v_0) = v\).

**Proof**

Using Theorem (1) with \(S = T\) completes the prove.

**Corollary 2**

Let \((X, d)\) be metric space and \(A, B\) two compact subsets of which \(X = A \cup B\). If \(S: X \to X\) is continuous \((A, B)\) generalized cyclic \(\psi-\phi-\Lambda\) weak nonexpansive mapping on \(X\), then there is only one point \(v \in X\) such that \(S(v) = v \in A \cap B\). Moreover; for any \(v_0 \in X\), we have \(\lim_{n \to \infty} S^n(v_0) = v\).

**Proof**

Using Theorem (1) with \(S = T\) and taking \(F(t, s) = \psi(t) - \phi(s)\) complete the prove.

**Corollary 3**

Let \((X, d)\) be metric space and \(A, B\) two compact subsets of which \(X = A \cup B\). If \(S: X \to X\) is continuous \((A, B)\) generalized cyclic \(\phi-\Lambda\) weak nonexpansive mapping on \(X\), then there is only one point \(v \in X\) such that \(S(v) = v \in A \cap B\). Moreover; for any \(v_0 \in X\), we have \(\lim_{n \to \infty} S^n(v_0) = v\).

**Proof**

Using Theorem (1) with \(S = T\), taking \(F(t, s) = \psi(t) - \phi(s)\) complete the prove.

**Conclusion**

This paper shows that if \(S\) and \(T\) are two joint generalized cyclic \(F-\psi-\phi-\Lambda\) weak nonexpansive type mappings, then they have only one common fixed point. In particular, every generalized cyclic \(C\) class \(\psi-\phi-\Lambda\) weak nonexpansive mapping has a unique fixed point. Hence continuing restrictions of \(F, \psi\) and \(\phi\) to be taken special cases gives extensions of many fixed point in the field of fixed point theory. In particular, it extends the results of attached references in this study.

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**Competing Interests**

The author has no conflict of interests.

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