Common fixed points under strict conditions

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Abstract. In this contribution, three new concepts called reciprocally continuous, strictly subweakly compatible and strictly subreciprocally continuous single and multivalued mappings are given for obtention of some common fixed point theorems in a metric space. Our results improve and complement the results of Aliouche and Popa, Azam and Beg, Deshpande and Pathak, Kaneko and Sessa, Popa and others.

1. Introduction and preliminaries

Let $(X,d)$ be a metric space. We denote by $CL(X)$ (resp., $CB(X)$) the nonempty closed (resp., closed and bounded) subsets of $X$ and $H$ the Hausdorff metric on $CL(X)$ (resp., $CB(X)$)

$$H(A,B) = \max\{\sup_{x \in A} d(x,B), \sup x \in Bd(A,x)\},$$

where $A, B \in CL(X)$ or $CB(X)$, and

$$d(x,A) = \inf_{y \in A} \{d(x,y)\}.$$

Now, let $f$ and $g$ be two self-mappings of a metric space $(X,d)$. In 1982, Sessa [11] gave the weaker concept of the commutativity, namely the weakly commuting notion. $f$ and $g$ are weakly commuting if

$$d(fgx, gfx) \leq d(gx, fx),$$

for all $x \in X$.

In 1986, Jungck [5] gave a generalization of the weak commutativity by giving the notion of compatible mappings. He defined $f$ and $g$ to be compatible if

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} d(fgx_n, gfx_n) = 0,$$

whenever $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in $X$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} gx_n = t$ for some $t \in X$.

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Weakly commuting mappings are compatible. However, compatible mappings need not be weakly commuting (see example 2.2 of [13]).

In 1996, Jungck [6] generalized the above notion by introducing the concept of weakly compatible mappings. He defined $f$ and $g$ to be weakly compatible if they commute at their coincidence points; i.e., if $fu = gu$ for some $u \in \mathcal{X}$, then $fgu = gf\,u$.

If $f$ and $g$ are compatible then they are obviously weakly compatible but as shown in example 2.52 of [1] the converse is not true.

In their paper [8], Kaneko and Sessa extended the definition of compatibility to include multivalued mappings in the following way: mappings $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ and $F : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X})$ are compatible if $Ff x \in CB(\mathcal{X})$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} H(fFx_n, Ffx_n) = 0,$$

whenever $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in $\mathcal{X}$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} Fx_n = M \in CB(\mathcal{X})$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = t \in M$.

To generalize the above notion, Jungck and Rhoades [7] gave the concept of weakly compatible mappings. $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ and $F : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X})$ are said to be weakly compatible if they commute at their coincidence points; i.e., if $fF\!x = Ff\!x$ whenever $f\!x \in F\!x$.

Recall that a point $t \in \mathcal{X}$ is called a strict coincidence point (resp. strict common fixed point) of mappings $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ and $F : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X})$ if $Ft = \{ft\}$ (resp. $Ft = \{ft\} = \{t\}$).

2. Main results

Our first objective in this contribution is to generalize the above definition by introducing the concept of strictly subweakly compatible single and multivalued mappings.

**Definition 1.** Mappings $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ and $F : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X})$ are strictly subweakly compatible (shortly sswc) if and only if $fF\!x \in CB(\mathcal{X})$ and there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $\mathcal{X}$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = t$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} Fx_n = \{t\}$ for some $t \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} (fFx_n, Ffx_n) = 0$.

The example below shows that there exist sswc mappings which are not weakly compatible.

**Example 1.** Let $\mathcal{X} = [0, \infty)$ and $d(x, y) = |x - y|$. Define $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ and $F : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X})$ by

$$fx = x^2 \text{ and } Fx = \begin{cases} [4, x + 2], & \text{if } x \in [2, 4] \cup (9, \infty), \\ \{x + 12\}, & \text{if } x \in [0, 2) \cup (4, 9]. \end{cases}$$
We have $fFx \in CB(X)$. Consider the sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $X$ defined by $x_n = 2 + \frac{1}{n}$ for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, we have

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n^2 = 4 = t,
$$

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} Fx_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} [4, x_n + 2] = \{4\} = \{t\},
$$

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} H(fFx_n, Ffx_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} H([16, (x_n + 2)^2], \{x_n^2 + 12\}) = 0,
$$

therefore $f$ and $F$ are sswc.

On the other hand, we have $fx \in Fx$ if and only if $x \in [4, x + 2]$, but $Ff(x) \neq fF(x)$, therefore $f$ and $F$ are not weakly compatible.

In 1999, Pant [9] introduced the concept of reciprocally continuous single-valued mappings as a generalization of continuous mappings: $f$ and $g$ are reciprocally continuous if and only if $\lim_{n \to \infty} fgx_n = ft$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} gfx_n = gt$ whenever $\{x_n\} \subset X$ is such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = t \in X$.

In 2002, Singh and Mishra [12] introduced the concept of reciprocal continuity for single and multivalued mappings as follows.

**Definition 2.** The mappings $F : X \to CL(X)$ and $f : X \to X$ are reciprocally continuous on $X$ (resp., at $t \in X$) if and only if $fFx \in CL(X)$ for each $x \in X$ (resp., $fFt \in CL(X)$) and $\lim_{n \to \infty} fFx_n = fM$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} Ffx_n = Ft$ whenever $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in $X$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} gx_n = t \in X$.

Motivated by Pant, Singh and Mishra, we give the following notion of reciprocally continuous single and multivalued mappings which is different from the above definition and represents our second objective.

**Definition 3.** Mappings $f : X \to X$ and $F : X \to CB(X)$ are reciprocally continuous if and only if $\lim_{n \to \infty} Fx_n = \{t\}$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} Ffx_n = Ft$ whenever $\{x_n\} \subset X$ is a sequence such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = t \in X$.

Our third objective here is to extend the concept of reciprocally continuous mappings of Pant and the above one to the setting of single and multivalued mappings.

**Definition 4.** Mappings $f : X \to X$ and $F : X \to CB(X)$ are strictly subreciprocally continuous (shortly ssr) if and only if there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $X$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = t$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} Fx_n = \{t\}$ for some $t \in X$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} fFx_n = \{ft\}$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} Ffx_n = Ft$.

The next example shows that there exist ssr mappings which are not continuous.
Example 2. Let \( \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R} \). Define \( f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X} \) and \( F : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X}) \) by

\[
f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1, & \text{if } x < 0, \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0, \end{cases} 
F(x) = \begin{cases} [x - 1, -1], & \text{if } x < 0, \\ [0, x], & \text{if } x \geq 0. \end{cases}
\]

It is clear to see that \( f \) and \( F \) are discontinuous at \( x = 0 \).

Consider the sequence \( \{x_n\} \) in \( \mathcal{X} \) defined by \( x_n = \frac{1}{n} \) for \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). We have

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0 = t,
\lim_{n \to \infty} F(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} [0, x_n] = \{0\} = \{t\},
\lim_{n \to \infty} Ff(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} [0, x_n] = \{0\} = \{f(0)\} = \{f(t)\},
\lim_{n \to \infty} Ff(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} [0, x_n] = \{0\} = F(0) = F(t),
\]

therefore \( f \) and \( F \) are ssrcc.

Now, we are ready to present and prove our main result.

Theorem 1. Let \((\mathcal{X}, d)\) be a metric space. Let \( f, g : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X} \) and \( F, G : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X}) \) be single and multivalued mappings respectively such that \( f \) and \( F \) as well as \( g \) and \( G \) are reciprocally continuous and sscc or ssrcc and compatible. Let \( \varphi : \mathbb{R}_+^6 \to \mathbb{R} \) be a lower semi continuous function satisfying:

\((\varphi_1)\): \( \varphi \) is nonincreasing in variables \( t_5 \) and \( t_6 \),
\((\varphi_2)\): \( \varphi(u, u, 0, 0, u, u) > 0 \) for all \( u > 0 \) and the inequality

\[
\varphi\left(H(Fx, Gy), d(fx, gy), d(fx, Fx),
\right.
\]
\[
\left.d(gy, Gy), d(fx, Gy), d(gy, Fx)\right) \leq 0,
\]

for all \( x \) and \( y \) in \( \mathcal{X} \), then, \( f, g, F \) and \( G \) have a strict common fixed point in \( \mathcal{X} \).

Proof. Since \( f \) and \( F \) as well as \( g \) and \( G \) are reciprocally continuous and sscc or ssrcc and compatible then, there exist two sequences \( \{x_n\} \) and \( \{y_n\} \) in \( \mathcal{X} \) such that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = t \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} F(x_n) = \{t\} \) for some \( t \in \mathcal{X} \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} Ff(x_n) = \{ft\} \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} Ff(x_n) = Ft \); \( \lim_{n \to \infty} g(y_n) = z \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} Gy_n = \{z\} \) for some \( z \in \mathcal{X} \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} gGy_n = \{gz\} \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} Ggy_n = Gz \).

First we prove that \( ft = gz \). In fact, by (1) we have

\[
\varphi\left(H(Ft, Gz), d(ft, gz), d(ft, Ft),
\right.
\]
\[
\left.d(gz, Gz), d(ft, Gz), d(gz, Ft)\right) \leq 0.
\]

Since \( Ft = \{ft\} \), \( Gz = \{gz\} \) and \( \varphi \) is nonincreasing in \( t_5 \) and \( t_6 \), we get

\[
\varphi\left(d(ft, gz), d(ft, gz), 0, 0, d(ft, gz), d(gz, ft)\right) \leq 0,
\]

which is a contradiction with \( \varphi_2 \). Then \( ft = gz \).
Now, we claim that $t = ft$, by (1) we have
\[ \varphi\left(H(Fx_n, Gz), d(fx_n, gz), d(fx_n, Fx_n),ight. \\
\left. d(gz, Gz), d(fx_n, Gz), d(gz, Fx_n)\right) \leq 0. \]
Letting $n$ tends to infinity and taking in account that $\varphi$ is lower semi continuous, we get
\[ \varphi(d(t, ft), d(t, ft), 0, 0, d(t, ft), d(ft, t)) \leq 0, \]
which contradicts $\varphi_2$. Then $ft = t$.

Next, we prove that $z = t$. Indeed, by (1) we have
\[ \varphi\left(H(Fx_n, Gy_n), d(fx_n, gy_n), d(fx_n, Fx_n),ight. \\
\left. d(gy_n, Gy_n), d(fx_n, Gy_n), d(gy_n, Fx_n)\right) \leq 0. \]
When $n$ tends to infinity, we get
\[ \varphi\left(d(t, z), d(t, z), 0, 0, d(t, z), d(z, t)\right) \leq 0, \]
which contradicts $(\varphi_2)$, therefore $z = t$. Consequently, $t$ is a strict common fixed point of $f$, $g$, $F$ and $G$. \hfill \Box

**Corollary 1.** Let $(\mathcal{X}, d)$ be a metric space. Let $f, g : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ and $F, G : \mathcal{X} \to \text{CB}(\mathcal{X})$ be single and multivalued mappings respectively such that $f$ and $F$ as well as $g$ and $G$ are reciprocally continuous and sswe or ssre and compatible. Assume that
\begin{equation}
H(Fx, Gy) \leq m \max\left\{d(fx, gy), d(fx, Fx), d(gy, Gy),
\right.
\left. \frac{1}{2}((d(fx, Gy) + d(gy, Fx))\right\},
\end{equation}
where $m \in (0, 1)$, or
\begin{equation}
H^2(Fx, Gy) \leq m^2 \max\left\{d^2(fx, gy), d(fx, Fx)d(gy, Gy), d(fx, Gy)d(gy, Fx),
\right.
\left. d(fx, Gy)d(fx, Fx), d(gy, Fx)d(gy, Gy)\right\},
\end{equation}
where $m^2 \in (0, 1)$, or
\begin{equation}
H^2(Fx, Gy) + \frac{H(Fx, Gy)}{1 + d(fx, Gy)d(gy, Fx)} - [ad^2(fx, gy) + bd^2(fx, Fx) + cd^2(gy, Gy)] \leq 0,
\end{equation}
where $a, b, c \geq 0$ and $a + b + c < 1$.

Then $f$, $g$, $F$ and $G$ have a strict common fixed point.
Remark 1. (1) Our main result improves the main result of Popa [10].
(2) By the above corollary and (2) for \( f = g \) and \( F = G \), we obtain an
extension of the main result of Kaneko and Sessa [8].
(3) The main result of Azam and Beg [3] follows from the above corollary
and (2), because
\[
d(fx, gy) \leq \max\left\{d(fx, gy), d(fx, Fx), d(gy, Gy), \frac{1}{2}[d(fx, Gy) + d(gy, Fx)]\right\},
\]
(4) Also, our main result improves the main results of Aliouche and
Popa [2], Deshpande and Pathak [4] because, in our work, we have
not continuity, neither completeness nor inclusion, and we did not
impose a lot of conditions on the four mappings.

Example 3. Let \( X = [0, 2] \) endowed with the Euclidean metric, define
mappings \( f, g, F \) and \( G \) as follows:
\[
fx = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{2}(x + 1), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\
0, & 1 < x \leq 2,
\end{cases}
\]
\[
gx = \begin{cases} 
x + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\
1, & x = 1, \\
2, & 1 < x \leq 2,
\end{cases}
\]
\[
Fx = \begin{cases} 
[1, 2 - x], & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\
\left\{\frac{3}{2}\right\}, & 1 < x \leq 2,
\end{cases}
\]
\[
Gx = \begin{cases} 
\{1\}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\
[0, \frac{1}{2}], & 1 < x \leq 2.
\end{cases}
\]
We consider a sequence \( \{x_n\} \) defined for each \( n \geq 1 \) by \( x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \), clearly
\( \lim_{n \to \infty} Fx_n = \{1\} \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} fx_n = 1 \), also we have
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} ffx_n = \{1\} = f\{1\},
\]
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} Ffx_n = F1 = \{1\}.
\]
Also, \( \lim_{n \to \infty} H(fFx_n, Ffx_n) = 0 \). Hence \( f \) and \( F \) are ssr and compatible.

For \( g \) and \( G \), consider a sequence \( \{y_n\} \) defined by \( y_n = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-n}) \), for all
\( n \geq 1 \). It is clear that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} gy_n = 1, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} Gy_n = \{1\},
\]
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} gGy_n = g\{1\} = \{1\}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} Ggy_n = G1 = \{1\},
\]
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} H(gGy_n, Ggy_n) = 0,
\]
i.e., \( g \) and \( G \) are ssr and compatible.

By taking \( m = \frac{4}{5} \) in corollary 1, we show that inequality (2) is satisfied.
We have the following cases:
(1) For \( x, y \in [0, 1] \), we have \( H(Fx, Gy) = 0 \), obviously inequality (2) is
satisfied.
(2) For \( x \in [0, 1] \) and \( y \in (1, 2] \), we have
\[
H(Fx, Gy) = 1 \leq \frac{6}{5} = \frac{4}{5}d(gy, Gy).
\]
(3) For $x \in (1, 2]$ and $y \in [0, 1]$, we have
\[ H(Fx, Gy) = \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{6}{5} = \frac{4}{5} d(fx, Fx). \]

(4) For $x, y \in (1, 2]$, we have
\[ H(Fx, Gy) = 1 \leq \frac{8}{5} = \frac{4}{5} d(fx, gy), \]
then all hypotheses of corollary 1 are satisfied and the point 1 is a strict common fixed point for $f$, $g$, $F$ and $G$.

**Corollary 2.** Let $f, g : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ be single valued mappings and let $F, G : \mathcal{X} \to CB(\mathcal{X})$ be multivalued mappings on a metric space $(\mathcal{X}, d)$ such that the pairs $f$ and $F$ as well as $g$ and $G$ are ssrc and compatible for all $x$, $y \in \mathcal{X}$. Then the pair of mappings $(f, F)$ and $(g, G)$ has a strict coincidence point. Moreover $f$, $g$, $F$ and $G$ have a strict common fixed point in $\mathcal{X}$ provided that mappings satisfy
\[ H(Fx, Gy) \leq \phi\left(d(fx, gy), d(fx, Fx), d(gy, Gy), d(fx, Gy), d(gy, Fx)\right), \]
where $\phi : \mathbb{R}_+^5 \to \mathbb{R}_+$ is an upper semi continuous function such that $\phi(0) = 0$ and $\phi(t, 0, 0, t, t) < t$ for each $t > 0$.

**Proof.** The proof follows immediately on taking
\[ \varphi(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, t_6) = t_1 - \phi(t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, t_6) \]
in Theorem 1, where $\phi : \mathbb{R}_+^5 \to \mathbb{R}_+$ is an upper semi continuous function such that $\phi(0) = 0$ and $\phi(t, 0, 0, t, t) < t$ for each $t > 0$. \qed

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