

## ON COINCIDENCE POINTS OF DENSIFYING MAPPINGS

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### **Abstract**

A coincidence point theorem for a new class of densifying mappings is obtained. Our result generalizes many previously known theorems and can be regarded as an extension of Jungck's fixed point theorem for densifying mappings.

**Key words and phases :** complete metric space, common fixed points, densifying mappings, commuting mappings.

### **1. Introduction**

Using the fact that a fixed point of any mapping can be regarded as a common fixed point of the mapping and the identity mapping, Jungck [3] obtained a generalization of the celebrated Banach Contraction Principle by replacing the identity mapping by a continuous mapping. In the past few years, Jungck Contraction Principle has been extensively studied by many mathematicians for single-valued as well as for multi-valued mappings in metric, 2-metric, Banach, uniform and probabilistic metric spaces.

In this note, we intend to prove a generalization of Jungck's fixed point theorem for a class of densifying mappings, a notion introduced and studied by Furi and Vignoli [2]. It is well-known that a contraction mapping, completely continuous mappings and a number of others are densifying. Also, the results due to Furi and Vignoli [2] are more general than a number of known results. Recently, Liu [5] obtained some interesting results on fixed points for densifying mappings.

We remark that we are not aware of any research paper dealing with the ideas presented here.

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## 2. Preliminaries

Let  $(X, d)$  denote a metric space, and  $f$  be a mapping of  $X$  into itself.

**Definition 2.1.** (Kuratowski [4]). Let  $A$  be a bounded subset of  $X$ . Then  $\alpha(A)$ , the measure of non-compactness of  $A$ , is the infimum of all  $\epsilon > 0$  such that  $A$  admits a finite covering consisting of subsets with diameters less than  $\epsilon$ .

Then following properties of  $\alpha$  are well-known :

- (i)  $0 \leq \alpha(A) \leq \delta(A)$ , where  $\delta(A)$  stands for the diameter of  $A$ .
- (ii)  $\alpha(A \cup B) = \max\{\alpha(A), \alpha(B)\}$  for bounded subset  $A$  and  $B$  of  $X$ ,
- (iii)  $A \subset B \Rightarrow \alpha(A) \leq \alpha(B)$ .
- (iv)  $\alpha(A) = 0 \iff A$  is pre-compact (i.e. totally bounded).
- (v)  $\alpha(A) = \alpha(\bar{A})$ .

**Definition 2.2.** (Furi and Vignoli [2]). A continuous mapping  $f$  on a metric space  $X$  into itself is said to be densifying, if for every bounded subset  $A$  of  $X$  with  $\alpha(A) > 0$ , we have  $\alpha(f(A)) < \alpha(A)$ .

**Definition 2.3.** (Sastry and Naidu [9]). A self-mapping  $f$  on a metric space  $X$  is said to be nearly-densifying if  $\alpha(f(A)) < \alpha(A)$  for every  $f$ -invariant and bounded subset  $A$  of  $X$  with  $\alpha(A) > 0$ .

**Definition 2.4.** (Sastry and Naidu [9]). Let  $f, g$  and  $s$  be the three self-mappings on a metric space  $X$ , and  $S$  be the subsemigroup generated by  $f, g$  and  $s$  in the semigroup of all self-mappings on  $X$  with composition operation. Then for any  $x \in X$ , the orbit  $\theta(x)$  at  $x$  is defined by

$$\theta(x) = \{y \in X : y = x \text{ or } y = hx \text{ for some } h \in S\}.$$

## 3. Results

Throughout this section,  $X$  stands for a complete metric space. Also for some  $x_0 \in X$ , the orbit  $\theta(x_0)$  is assumed to be bounded.

Let  $F_1, F_2 : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be such that either  $F_1$  or  $F_2$  is lower semi-continuous, and further  $F_1(x, x) = F_2(x, x) = 0$  for all  $x \in X$ .

The following is our main result.

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $f, g$  and  $s$  be three continuous and nearly densifying self-mappings on  $X$  such that  $s$  commutes with  $f$  and  $g$ . Suppose that*

$$(i) \dots F_1(fx, gy) < \max\{F_2(sx, sy), F_2(sx, fx), F_2(sy, gy), \{\min\{F_2(sx, gy), F_1(fx, sy)\}\}$$

$$\frac{F_2(sx, gy)F_1(sy, gy)}{F_1(fx, gy)}, \frac{F_2(sx, fx)F_1(sy, gy)}{F_1(fx, gy)},$$

$$\frac{F_2(sx, gy)F_1(fx, sy)}{F_1(fx, gy)}, \frac{[F_1(sy, gy)]^2}{F_1(fx, gy)},$$

$$\frac{F_2(sx, fx)F_1(fx, gy)}{F_2(sx, sy)}, \frac{F_2(sx, fx)F_1(sy, gy)}{F_2(sx, gy)},$$

$$\frac{F_2(sx, gy)F_1(fx, sy)}{F_2(sx, sy)}, \frac{[F_2(sx, fx)]^2}{F_2(sx, sy)}\}$$

for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $fx \neq gy$ , and also

$$(ii) \dots F_2(gx, fy) < \max\{F_1(sx, sy), F_1(sx, gx), F_2(sy, fy), \{\min\{F_1(gx, sy), F_2(sx, fy)\}\}$$

$$\frac{F_1(sx, sy)F_2(sy, fy)}{F_2(gx, fy)}, \frac{F_1(sx, gx)F_2(sy, fy)}{F_2(gx, fy)}, \frac{F_1(gx, sy)F_2(sx, fy)}{F_2(gx, fy)}, \frac{[F_2(sy, fy)]^2}{F_2(gx, fy)},$$

$$\frac{F_1(sx, gx)F_2(sy, fy)}{F_1(sx, sy)}, \frac{F_1(sx, gx)F_2(gx, fy)}{F_1(sx, sy)}, \frac{F_1(gx, sy)F_2(sx, fy)}{F_1(sx, sy)}, \frac{[F_1(sx, gy)]^2}{F_1(sx, sy)}\}$$

for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $gx \neq fy$ . Then  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$  has a coincidence point.

**Proof.** Let  $x_o \in X$  such that  $\theta(x_o)$  is bounded. put  $A = \theta(x_o)$ . Then

$$A = \{x_o\} \cup f(A) \cup g(A) \cup s(A).$$

So

$$\alpha(A) = \max\{\alpha(f(A)), \alpha(g(A)), \alpha(s(A))\}.$$

As  $f, g$  and  $s$  are nearly densifying mappings, one easily observes that  $\alpha(A) = 0$  and thus  $\bar{A}$  is compact since  $X$  is complete. Let

$$B = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} S^n(\bar{A}).$$

Then as proved in Theorem 2 of Shih and Yeh [10], we can show that  $B$  is a non-empty compact subset  $\bar{A}$  and  $s(B) = B$ . So  $s^2(B) = B$ . Further, it is clear that  $f(B) \subset B$  and  $g(B) \subset B$ . Now assume that  $F_1$  is lower semi-continuous. Define  $\phi : B \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  by putting  $\phi(x) = F_1(sx, gx)$ . Then  $\phi$  is a lower semi-continuous function on a compact set  $B$  and hence attains its minimum value  $p \in B$ . Clearly,  $p \in s^2(B)$ . So there is a  $w \in B$

such that  $p = s^2(w)$ . Suppose that neither  $f$  and  $s$  nor  $g$  and  $s$  have a coincidence point. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(fg(w)) &= F_1(sfg(w), gfg(w)) \\
 &= F_1(fsg(w), gfg(w)) \\
 &< \max\{F_2(s^2g(w), sfg(w)), F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w)), F_1(sfg(w), gfg(w)), \\
 &\quad \min\{F_2(s^2g(w), gfg(w)), F_1(fsg(w), sfg(w))\}, \\
 &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2g(w), sfg(w))F_1(sfg(w), gfg(w))}{F_1(fsg(w), gfg(w))}, \frac{F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))F_1(sfg(w), gfg(w))}{F_1(fsg(w), gfg(w))}, \\
 &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2g(w), gfg(w))F_1(fsg(w), sfg(w))}{F_1(sfg(w), gfg(w))}, \frac{[F_1(sfg(w), gfg(w))]^2}{F_1(fsg(w), gfg(w))}, \\
 &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w)), F_1(fsg(w), gfg(w))}{F_2(s^2g(w), gfg(w))}, \frac{F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))F_1(fsg(w), gfg(w))}{F_2(s^2g(w), sfg(w))}, \\
 &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2g(w), gfg(w))F_1(fsg(w), sfg(w))}{F_2(s^2g(w), sfg(w))}, \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{[F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))]^2}{F_2(s^2g(w), sfg(w))} \right\}, \\
 &= F_2(s^2g(w), sfg(w)) \text{ (By (i))} \\
 &= F_2(gs^2(w), fsg(w)) \\
 &< \max\{F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w)), F_1(s^3(w), gs^2(w)), F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w)), \\
 &\quad \min\{F_1(gs^2(w), s^2g(w)), F_2(s^3(w), fgs(w))\}, \\
 &\quad \frac{F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w))F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))}{F_2(gs^2(w), fsg(w))}, \frac{F_1(s^3(w), gs^2(w))F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))}{F_2(gs^2(w), fsg(w))}, \\
 &\quad \frac{F_1(gs^2(w), s^2g(w))F_2(s^3(w), fsg(w))}{F_2(gs^2(w), fsg(w))}, \frac{[F_2(s^2(w), fsg(w))]^2}{Fgs^2(w), fsg(w)} \\
 &\quad \frac{F_1(s^3(w), gs^2(w))F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))}{F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w))}, \frac{F_1(s^3(w), gs^2(w))F_2(s^2g(w), fsg(w))}{F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w))}, \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{F_1(gs^2(w), s^2g(w))F_2(s^3(w), fsg(w))}{F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w))}, \frac{F_1(s^3(w), gs^2(w))}{F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w))} \right\} \\
 &= F_1(s^3(w), s^2g(w)) \text{ (By (ii))} \\
 &= F_1(s(s^2(w)), g(s^2(w))) = F_1(s(p), g(p)) = \phi(p),
 \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction to the choice of  $p$ . Hence  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$  must have a coincidence point. Similarly, when  $F_2$  is lower semi-continuous, we can prove the existence of a coincidence point of  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $f, g, s, F_1$  and  $F_2$  be as in the statement of Theorem 3.1. If  $z$  is a*

common coincidence point of  $f, g$  and  $s$ , then  $sz$  is a unique common fixed point of  $f, g$  and  $s$ .

**Proof.** Given that  $z$  is a common coincidence point of  $f, g$  and  $s$ . Then  $fz = gz = sz$ . Using commutativity of  $s$  with  $f$  and  $g$ , we see that  $f(sz) = s(fz) = s(sz) = s(gz) = g(sz)$ . Now suppose that  $s^2z \neq sz$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} &F_1(s^2z, sz) = F_1(fsz, gz) \\ &< \max\{F_2(s^2z, sz), F_2(s^2z, fsz), F_1(sz, gz), \\ &\quad \min\{F_2(s^2z, gz), F_1(fsz, sz)\}, \frac{F_2(s^2z, sz)F_1(sz, gz)}{F_1(fsz, gz)}, \frac{F_2(s^2z, fsz)F_1(sz, gz)}{F_1(fsz, gz)} \\ &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2z, gz)F_1(fsz, sz)}{F_1(fsz, gz)}, \frac{[F_1(sz, gz)]^2}{F_1(fsz, gz)}\}, \\ &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2z, fsz)F_1(fsz, gz)}{F_2(s^2z, sz)}, \frac{F_2(s^2z, fsz)F_1(sz, gz)}{F_2(s^2z, sz)}, \\ &\quad \frac{F_2(s^2z, gz)F_1(fsz, sz)}{F_2(s^2z, sz)}, \frac{[F_2(s^2z, fsz)]^2}{F_2(s^2z, sz)}\} \\ &= F_2(s^2z, sz) = F_2(gsz, fz) \\ &< \max\{F_1(s^2z, sz), F_1(s^2z, gsz), F_2(sz, fz), \\ &\quad \min\{F_1(gsz, sz), F_2(s^2z, fz)\}, \frac{F_1(s^2z, sz)F_2(sz, fz)}{F_2(gsz, fz)}, \frac{F_1(s^2z, gsz)F_2(sz, fz)}{F_2(gsz, fz)}, \\ &\quad \frac{F_1(gsz, sz)F_2(s^2z, fz)}{F_2(gsz, fz)}, \frac{[F_2(sz, fz)]^2}{F_2(gsz, fz)} \\ &\quad \frac{F_1(s^2z, gsz)F_2(sz, fz)}{F_1(s^2z, sz)}, \frac{F_1(s^2z, gsz)F_2(gsz, fz)}{F_1(s^2z, sz)} \\ &\quad \frac{F_1(gsz, sz)F_2(s^2z, fz)}{F_1(s^2z, sz)}, \frac{[F_1(s^2z, gsz)]^2}{F_1(s^2z, sz)}\}, \\ &= F_1(s^2z, sz), \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Hence  $s^2z = sz$ . Thus  $sz$  is a common fixed point  $f, g$  and  $s$ .

The unicity of a common fixed point follows from (i) and (ii). This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.3.** *Let  $f, g$  and  $s$  be three continuous and nearly densifying self-mappings on  $X$  such that  $s$  commutes with  $f$  and  $g$ . Suppose that*

(iii)  $\dots F_1(fx, gy) < \max\{F_2(sx, gy), F_2(sx, fx), F_1(sy, gy)\}$  for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $fx \neq gy$ , and also

(iv)  $\dots F_2(gx, fy) < \max\{F_1(sx, sy), F_1(sx, gy), F_2(sy, fy)\}$  for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $gx \neq fy$ .

Then  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$  have a coincidence point.

**Remark** Corollary 3.3 extends results due to Ray-Fisher [6], Fisher-Khan [1], Ray-Chatterjee [7] and Singh [11].

**Corollary 3.4.** *Let  $f, g$  and  $s$  be three continuous and nearly densifying self-mappings on  $X$  such that  $s$  commutes with  $f$  and  $g$ . Suppose that*

$$F_1(fx, gy) < F_2(sx, sy)$$

for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $fx \neq gy$ , and also

$$F_2(gx, fy) < F_1(sx, sy)$$

for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $gx \neq fy$ . Then  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$  have coincidence point.

**Remark** For  $F_1 = F_2$  and  $f = g$ , Corollary 3.4 can be regarded as an extension of Jungck's theorem [3] for densifying mappings.

Finally, we state the following result which is motivated by the contraction condition given in Roades [8], and can be proved using techniques of Theorem 3.1.

**Theorem 3.5.** *Let  $f, g$  and  $s$  be three continuous and nearly densifying self-mappings on  $X$  such that  $s$  commutes with  $f$  and  $g$ . Suppose that the inequality*

$$F(fx, gy) < \max\{F(sx, sy), F(sx, fy), F(sy, gy), \frac{1}{2}[F(sx, gy) + F(sy, fx)]\}$$

holds for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $fx \neq gy$ , where  $F : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is a lower semi-continuous symmetric function satisfying triangle inequality and  $F(x, x) = 0$  for all  $x \in X$ . Then  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$  have a coincidence point.

The following example reveals that  $f, g$  and  $s$  in Theorem 3.1, 3.5 and Corollaries 3.3, 3.5 do not necessarily have a coincidence point and that if either  $f$  and  $s$  or  $g$  and  $s$  have a coincidence point, then the coincidence point may not be unique.

**Remark** Let  $X = \{0, 1, 2\}$  with  $F : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  defined  $F(x, x) = 0$  for all  $x \in X$ , and  $F(1, 0) = F(0, 1) = 1, F(1, 2) = F(2, 1) = 1.1, F(0, 2) = F(2, 0) = 2$ . Define mappings  $f, g$  and  $s$  on  $X$  by

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 &= 0, f_1 = f_2 = 1, \\ g_0 &= 1, g_1 = g_2 = 0, \\ s_0 &= 0, s_1 = 1, s_2 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Take  $F_1 = F_2 = F$  in Theorems 3.1 and Corollaries 3.3, 3.4. Then  $fx \neq gy$  and  $sx \neq sy$  imply  $(x, y) = (1, 2)$  or  $(2, 1)$ . so,

$$F(fx, gy) = F(1, 0) = 1 < 1.1 = F(sx, sy).$$

Similarly,

$$F(gx, fy) = F(0, 1) = 1 < 1.1 = F(sx, sy)$$

for  $sx \neq sy$  and  $g(x) \neq f(y)$ .

It is easy to show that the conditions of Theorem 3.1, 3.5 and Corollaries 3.3, 3.4 are satisfied. Clearly,  $f$  and  $s$  have two coincidence points, while  $f, g$  and  $s$  have none.

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### Yoğunlaştıran Dönüşümlerin Raslantı Noktaları Üzerine

#### Özet

Jungck'in sabit nokta teoremi, yoğunlaştıran dönüşümlere genelleştirilerek başlıkta adı geçen noktaların varlığı kanıtlanmıştır.

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