

# Fixed point theorems in Partially ordered metric space

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**Abstract-**In this paper, we prove fixed point theorem in a partially ordered metric space.

**Keywords-**Coupled fixed point,partially ordered metric space, Continuous mapping.

## Introduction

A number of authors generalize of the Banach contraction principle in fixed point theorems. Recently, Bhaskar and Lakshmikantham[1] Ciric and Lakshmikantham[2] [3]Sabetghadam,Masiha and Sanatpour[4] Luong and Thuan[5] have worked in this field.

## Some Definitions

**Definition[1]-** An Element  $(x,y) \in X \times X$  is said to be coupled fixed point of the mapping  $F: X \times X \rightarrow X$  if  $F(x,y)=x$  and  $F(y,x)=y$ .

**Definition[2]-** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a partially ordered set and  $F: X \times X \rightarrow X$ , we say that  $F$  has the mixed monotonic property if  $F(x,y)$  is monotonic non-decreasing in  $x$  and is monotonic non-increasing in  $y$ , i.e.; for any  $x,y \in X$ .

$$x_1, x_2 \in X, x_1 \leq x_2 \Rightarrow F(x_1, y) \leq F(x_2, y)$$

$$\text{and } y_1, y_2 \in X, x_1 \leq x_2 \Rightarrow F(x, y_1) \leq F(x, y_2)$$

**Theorem:** Let  $(X, \leq)$  be a partially set endowed with a metric  $d$  such that  $(X, d)$  is complete. Let  $F : X \times X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping having the mixed monotone property on  $X$ . Suppose there exist non-negative real numbers  $c \in [0, 1)$  with  $c < 1$  for each  $x, y, u, v \in X$  we have

$$d(F(x,y), F(u,v)) \leq \frac{c d(x,u)[1+2\{\sqrt{d(x,u)+d(u,F(u,v))}\}^2]}{[1+\{\sqrt{d(x,F(u,v)+d(u,F(x,y))}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(x,F(x,y))+d(u,F(u,v))}\}^2]}$$

Suppose either (i)  $F$  is continuous or

(ii)  $X$  has the following properties (a) if a non-decreasing sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in  $X$  converges to some points  $x \in X$ , then  $x_n \leq x \forall n$  (b) if a non-increasing sequence  $\{y_n\}$  in  $X$  converges to some points  $y \in X$ , then  $y_n \geq y \forall n$ . Then  $F$  has a coupled fixed point.

**Proof:-** Choose  $x_0, y_0 \in X$  and set  $x_1 = F(x_0, y_0)$  and  $y_1 = F(y_0, x_0)$ . In this process, We get set  $x_{n+1} = F(x_n, y_n)$  and  $y_{n+1} = F(y_n, x_n)$  Then by inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(x_n, x_{n+1}) &= d(F(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}), F(x_n, y_n)) \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + [1 + 2\{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + d(x_n, F(x_n, y_n))}\}^2]}{[1 + \{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, F(x_n, y_n)) + d(x_n, F(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}))}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, F(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})) + d(x_n, F(x_n, y_n))}\}^2]} \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + [1 + 2\{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + d(x_n, x_{n+1})}\}^2]}{[1 + \{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1}) + d(x_n, x_n)}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + d(x_n, x_{n+1})}\}^2]} \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + [1 + 2\{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})}\}^2]}{[1 + \{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})}\}^2]} \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(x_{n-1}, x_n) + [1 + 2 d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})]}{[1 + 2 d(x_{n-1}, x_{n+1})]} \\
 &\leq c d(x_{n-1}, x_n) \\
 \text{Similarly,} \\
 d(y_n, y_{n+1}) &= d(F(y_{n-1}, x_{n-1}), F(y_n, x_n)) \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + [1 + 2\{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + d(y_n, F(y_n, x_n))}\}^2]}{[1 + \{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, F(y_n, x_n)) + d(y_n, F(y_{n-1}, x_{n-1}))}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, F(y_{n-1}, x_{n-1})) + d(y_n, F(y_n, x_n))}\}^2]} \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + [1 + 2\{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + d(y_n, y_{n+1})}\}^2]}{[1 + \{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1}) + d(y_n, y_n)}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + d(y_n, y_{n+1})}\}^2]} \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + [1 + 2\{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1})}\}^2]}{[1 + \{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1})}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1})}\}^2]} \\
 &\leq c \frac{d(y_{n-1}, y_n) + [1 + 2 d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1})]}{[1 + 2 d(y_{n-1}, y_{n+1})]} \\
 &\leq c d(y_{n-1}, y_n) \text{-----(i)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Which implies that

$$d(y_n, y_{n+1}) \leq c d(y_{n-1}, y_n) \text{ -----(ii)}$$

Adding equation (i) and (ii) we have

$$d_n \leq c d_{n-1} \text{ -----(iii)}$$

Let  $d_n = d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + d(y_n, y_{n+1})$ . In this manner we get

$$d_n \leq c d_{n-1} \leq \dots \leq c^n d_0 \dots \text{ -----(iv)}$$

If  $d_0 = 0$ , Then  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a coupled fixed point of F. Suppose that  $d_0 \geq 0$ , Then for each  $r \in \mathbb{N}$  We obtain by the triangle inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_n, x_{n+r}) + d(y_n, y_{n+r}) &\leq [d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) + \dots + d(x_{n+r-1}, x_{n+r})] + \\ &[d(y_n, y_{n+1}) + d(y_{n+1}, y_{n+2}) + \dots + d(y_{n+r-1}, y_{n+r})] \\ &= [d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + d(y_n, y_{n+1})] + [d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) + d(y_{n+1}, y_{n+2})] + \dots + \\ &[d(x_{n+r-1}, x_{n+r}) + d(y_{n+r-1}, y_{n+r})] \\ &\leq d_n + d_{n+1} + \dots + d_{n+r-1} \\ &\leq c^n (1-c^r) d_0 / (1-c) \text{ tends to 0 as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ -----(v)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\{x_n\}$  and  $\{y_n\}$  are Cauchy sequence. Since X is a complete then there exist  $x, y \in X$  such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$$

Now we show that if the inequality (i) holds then  $(x, y)$  is a coupled fixed point .

We have,

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y_n) = F(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n) = F(x, y)$$

and

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y_n) = F(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = F(y, x)$$

Therefore  $(x, y)$  is coupled fixed point of F. Suppose that the condition (a) and (b) holds. The sequence  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow x, \{y_n\} \rightarrow y$ .

$$d(F(x, y), F(x_n, y_n))$$

$$\leq c \frac{d(x, x_n) [1+2\{\sqrt{d(x, x_n)+d(x_n, F(x_n, y_n))}\}^2]}{[1+\{\sqrt{d(x, F(x_n, y_n))+d(x_n, F(x, y))}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(x, F(x, y))+d(x_n, F(x_n, y_n))}\}^2]}$$

$$\leq c \frac{d(x, x) [1+2\{\sqrt{d(x, x)+d(x, x)}\}^2]}{[1+\{\sqrt{d(x, x)+d(x, x)}\}^2 + \{\sqrt{d(x, x)+d(x, x)}\}^2]}$$

Letting  $n \rightarrow \infty$  we have  $d(F(x, y), x) \leq 0$

This shows that  $F(x, y) = x$ , Similarly we can show that  $F(y, x) = y$ .

## REFERENCES

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