

## On Fixed Point theorems in Fuzzy Metric Spaces

Shailesh T.Patel ,Ramakant Bhardwaj\*,Rakesh Shrivastava\*\*,Shyam Patkar\*,Sanjay Choudhary\*\*\*

The Research Scholar of Singhania University, Pachari Bari (Jhunjhunu)

\*Truba Institutions of Engineering & I.T. Bhopal, (M.P.)

\*\*JNCT, Bhopal.

\*\*\*Prof.&Head Deptt.of Mathematics Govt.NMV Hoshangabad.

**Abstract:** This paper presents some common fixed point theorems for occasionally weakly compatible mappings in fuzzy metric spaces.

**Keywords:** Occasionally weakly compatible mappings,fuzzy metric space.

### 1. Introduction

Fuzzy set was defined by Zadeh [7]. Kramosil and Michalek [5] introduced fuzzy metric space, George and Veermani [2] modified the notion of fuzzy metric spaces with the help of continuous t-norms. Many researchers have obtained common fixed point theorems for mappings satisfying different types.introduced the new concept continuous mappings and established some common fixed point theorems.open problem on the existence of contractive definition which generates a fixed point but does not force the mappings to be continuous at the fixed point.this paper presents some common fixed point theorems for more general .

### 2 Preliminary Notes

**Definition 2.1** [7] A fuzzy set A in X is a function with domain X and values in [0,1].

**Definition 2.2** [6] A binary operation  $*$  : [0,1]× [0,1]→[0,1] is a continuous t-norms if  $*$ is satisfying conditions:

- (1)  $*$ is an commutative and associative;
- (2)  $*$  is continuous;
- (3)  $a * 1 = a$  for all  $a \in [0,1]$ ;
- (4)  $a * b \leq c * d$  whenever  $a \leq c$  and  $b \leq d$ , and  $a,b,c,d \in [0,1]$ .

**Definition 2.3** [2] A 3-tuple  $(X,M,*)$  is said to be a fuzzy metric space if X is an arbitrary set,  $*$  is a continuous t-norm and M is a fuzzy set on  $X^2 \times (0,\infty)$  satisfying the following conditions, for all  $x,y,z \in X, s,t > 0$ ,

- (f1)  $M(x,y,t) > 0$ ;
- (f2)  $M(x,y,t) = 1$  if and only if  $x = y$ ;
- (f3)  $M(x,y,t) = M(y,x,t)$ ;
- (f4)  $M(x,y,t) * M(y,z,s) \leq M(x,z,t+s)$  ;
- (f5)  $M(x,y, \cdot) : (0,\infty) \rightarrow (0,1]$  is continuous.

Then M is called a fuzzy metric on X.Then  $M(x,y,t)$  denotes the degree of nearness between x and y with respect to t.

**Definition 2.4**[2]Let  $(X,d)$  be a metric space.Denote  $a * b = ab$  for all  $a,b \in [0,1]$  and  $M_d$  be fuzzy sets on  $X^2 \times (0,\infty)$  defined as follows:

$$M_d(x,y,t) = \frac{t}{t+d(x,y)}.$$

Then  $(X, M_d, *)$  is a fuzzy metric space.Wecall this fuzzy metric induced by a metric d as the standard intuitionistic fuzzy metric.

**Definition 2.5**[2]Let  $(X, M, *)$  is a fuzzy metric space.Then

(a) a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in X is said to conver to x in X if for each  $\epsilon > 0$  and each  $t > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such

That  $M(x_n,x,t) > 1-\epsilon$  for all  $n \geq n_0$ .

(b) a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in X is said to cauchy to if for each  $\epsilon > 0$  and each  $t > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such

That  $M(x_n,x_m,t) > 1-\epsilon$  for all  $n,m \geq n_0$ .

(c) A fuzzy metric space in which eury Cauchy sequence is convergent is said to be complete.**Definition 2.6**[3] Two self mappings f and g of a fuzzy metric space  $(X,M,*)$  are called compatible if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M(fgx_n, gfx_n, t) = 1 \text{ whenever } \{x_n\} \text{ is a sequence in X such that } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = x$$

For some x in X.

**Definition 2.7**[1]Twoself mappings f and g of a fuzzy metric space  $(X,M,*)$  are called reciprocally continuous on X if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fgx_n = fx$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gfx_n = gx$  whenever  $\{x_n\}$  is a sequence in X such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = x \text{ for some x in X.}$$

**Lemma 2.8**[4] Let  $X$  be a set,  $f, g$  self maps of  $X$ . If  $f$  and  $g$  have a unique point of coincidence,  $w = fw = gw$ , then  $w$  is the unique common fixed point of  $f$  and  $g$ .

**3 Main Results**

**Theorem 3.1** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let  $P, R, S$  and  $T$  be self-mappings of  $X$ . Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc. If there exists  $q \in (0, 1)$  such that

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \int_0^q \xi(t) dt$$

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \min \{ M(Sx, Ty, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Ry, Ty, t), M(Px, Ty, t), M(Ry, Sx, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Px, Px, t) \} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

For all  $x, y \in X$  and for all  $t > 0$ , then there exists a unique point  $w \in X$  such that  $Pw = Sw = w$  and a unique point  $z \in X$  such that  $Rz = Tz = z$ . Moreover  $z = w$  so that there is a unique common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ .

**Proof :** Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc, so there are points  $x, y \in X$  such that  $Px = Sx$  and  $Ry = Ty$ . We claim that  $Px = Ry$ . If not, by inequality (1)

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \min \{ M(Sx, Ty, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Ry, Ty, t), M(Px, Ty, t), M(Ry, Sx, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Px, Px, t) \}$$

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \min \{ M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Px, t), M(Ty, Ty, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Ry, Px, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Px, t) \}$$

$$\geq \min \{ M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Px, t), M(Ty, Ty, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t) * 1 \}$$

$$= M(Px, Ry, t).$$

Therefore  $Px = Ry$ , i.e.  $Px = Sx = Ry = Ty$ . Suppose that there is another point  $z$  such that  $Pz = Sz$  then by (1) we have  $Pz = Sz = Ry = Ty$ , so  $Pz = Px$  and  $w = Px = Sx$  is the unique point of coincidence of  $P$  and  $S$ . By Lemma 2.8  $w$  is the only common fixed point of  $P$  and  $S$ . Similarly there is a unique point  $z \in X$  such that  $z = Rz = Tz$ .

Assume that  $w \neq z$ . we have

$$M(w, z, qt) = M(Pw, Rz, qt)$$

$$\geq \min \{ M(Sw, Tz, t), M(Sw, Pw, t), M(Rz, Tz, t), M(Pw, Tz, t), M(Rz, Sw, t), M(Pw, Rz, t), M(Sw, Tz, t) * M(Pw, Pw, t) \}$$

$$\geq \min \{ M(w, z, t), M(w, w, t), M(z, z, t), M(w, z, t), M(z, w, t), M(w, z, t), M(w, z, t) * M(w, w, t) \}$$

$$= M(w, z, t).$$

Therefore we have  $z = w$  and  $z$  is a common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ . The uniqueness of the fixed point holds.

**Theorem 3.2** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let  $P, R, S$  and  $T$  be self-mappings of  $X$ . Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc. If there exists  $q \in (0, 1)$  such that

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \emptyset ( \min \{ M(Sx, Ty, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Ry, Ty, t), M(Px, Ty, t), M(Ry, Sx, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Px, Px, t) \} ) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

For all  $x, y \in X$  and  $\emptyset : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $\emptyset(t) > t$  for all  $0 < t < 1$ , then there exists a unique common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ .

**Proof :** Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc, so there are points  $x, y \in X$  such that  $Px = Sx$  and  $Ry = Ty$ . We claim that  $Px = Ry$ . If not, by inequality (2)

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \emptyset ( \min \{ M(Sx, Ty, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Ry, Ty, t), M(Px, Ty, t), M(Ry, Sx, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Px, Px, t) \} )$$

$$> \emptyset ( M(Px, Ry, t) ). \quad \text{From Theorem 3.1}$$

$$= M(Px, Ry, t).$$

Assume that  $w \neq z$ . we have

$$M(w, z, qt) = M(Pw, Rz, qt)$$

$$\geq \min \{ M(Sw, Tz, t), M(Sw, Pw, t), M(Rz, Tz, t), M(Pw, Tz, t), M(Rz, Sw, t),$$

$$M(Pw,Rz,t), M(Sw,Tz,t) * M(Pw,Pw,t) \\ = M(w,z,t). \quad \text{From Theorem 3.1}$$

Therefore we have  $z = w$  and  $z$  is a common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ . The uniqueness of the fixed point holds.

**Theorem 3.3** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let  $P, R, S$  and  $T$  be self-mappings of  $X$ . Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc. If there exists  $q \in (0, 1)$  such that

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \emptyset(M(Sx, Ty, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Ry, Ty, t), M(Px, Ty, t), M(Ry, Sx, t), \\ M(Px, Ry, t), M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Px, Px, t)) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

For all  $x, y \in X$  and  $\emptyset: [0, 1]^7 \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $\emptyset(t, 1, 1, t, t, 1, t) > t$  for all  $0 < t < 1$ , then there exists a unique common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ .

**Proof:** Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc, so there are points  $x, y \in X$  such that  $Px = Sx$  and  $Ry = Ty$ . We claim that  $Px = Ry$ . If not, by inequality (3)

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \emptyset(M(Sx, Ty, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Ry, Ty, t), M(Px, Ty, t), M(Ry, Sx, t), \\ M(Px, Ry, t), M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Px, Px, t)) \\ M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq \emptyset(M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Px, t), M(Ty, Ty, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Ry, Px, t), \\ M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Px, t)) \\ = \emptyset(M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Px, t), M(Ty, Ty, t), M(Px, Ry, t), \\ M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t) * 1) \\ = \emptyset(M(Px, Ry, t), 1, 1, M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t), M(Px, Ry, t)) \\ > M(Px, Ry, t).$$

A contradiction, therefore  $Px = Ry$ , i.e.  $Px = Sx = Ry = Ty$ . Suppose that there is a another point  $z$  such that  $Pz = Sz$  then by (3) we have  $Pz = Sz = Ry = Ty$ , so  $Px = Pz$  and  $w = Px = Sx$  is the unique point of coincidence of  $P$  and  $S$ . By Lemma 2.8  $w$  is the only common fixed point of  $P$  and  $S$ . Similarly there is a unique point  $z \in X$  such that  $z = Rz = Tz$ . Thus  $z$  is a common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ . The uniqueness of the fixed point holds from (3).

**Theorem 3.4** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let  $P, R, S$  and  $T$  be self-mappings of  $X$ . Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc. If there exists  $q \in (0, 1)$  for all  $x, y \in X$  and  $t > 0$

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Ry, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Ry, Sx, t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Sx, Ty, t) \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Then there exists a unique common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ .

**Proof:** Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc, so there are points  $x, y \in X$  such that  $Px = Sx$  and  $Ry = Ty$ . We claim that  $Px = Ry$ . If not, by inequality (4)

We have

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Ry, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Ry, Sx, t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Sx, Ty, t) \\ = M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Px, t) * M(Ty, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Ry, Px, t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) \\ = M(Px, Ry, t) * 1 * 1 * M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Ry, Px, t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) \\ > M(Px, Ry, t).$$

Thus we have  $Px = Ry$ , i.e.  $Px = Sx = Ry = Ty$ . Suppose that there is a another point  $z$  such that  $Pz = Sz$  then by (4) we have  $Pz = Sz = Ry = Ty$ , so  $Px = Pz$  and  $w = Px = Sx$  is the unique point of coincidence of  $P$  and  $S$ . Similarly there is a unique point  $z \in X$  such that  $z = Rz = Tz$ . Thus  $w$  is a common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ .

**Corollary 3.5** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let  $P, R, S$  and  $T$  be self-mappings of  $X$ . Let the pairs  $\{P, S\}$  and  $\{R, T\}$  be owc. If there exists  $q \in (0, 1)$  for all  $x, y \in X$  and  $t > 0$

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Ry, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Ry, Sx, 2t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Sx, Ty, t) \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Then there exists a unique common fixed point of  $P, R, S$  and  $T$ .

**Proof:** We have

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Ry, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Ry, Sx, 2t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Sx, Ty, t) \\ \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Ry, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Ty, Ry, t) * \\ M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Sx, Ty, t) \\ \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Ry, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) *$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & M(Sx, Ty, t) \\
 &= M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Px, t) * M(Ty, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Ry, Px, t) * \\
 & \quad M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) \\
 &= M(Px, Ry, t) * 1 * 1 * M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Ry, Px, t) * \\
 & \quad M(Px, Ry, t) * M(Px, Ry, t) \\
 & > M(Px, Ry, t).
 \end{aligned}$$

And therefore from theorem 3.4, P,R,S and T have a common fixed point.

**Corollary 3.6** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let P,R,S and T be self-mappings of X. Let the pairs  $\{P,S\}$  and  $\{R,T\}$  be owc.If there exists  $q \in (0,1)$  for all  $x,y \in X$  and  $t > 0$

$$M(Px, Ry, qt) \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

Then there exists a unique common fixed point of P,R,S and T.

**Proof:** The Proof follows from Corollary 3.5

**Theorem 3.7** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space. Then continuous self-mappings S and T of X have a common fixed point in X if and only if there exists a self mapping P of X such that the following conditions are satisfied

- (i)  $PX \subset TX \cap SX$
- (ii) The pairs  $\{P,S\}$  and  $\{P,T\}$  are weakly compatible,
- (iii) There exists a point  $q \in (0,1)$  such that for all  $x,y \in X$  and  $t > 0$ 

$$M(Px, Py, qt) \geq M(Sx, Ty, t) * M(Sx, Px, t) * M(Py, Ty, t) * M(Px, Ty, t) * M(Py, Sx, t) \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

Then P,S and T have a unique common fixed point.

**Proof:** Since compatible implies owc, the result follows from Theorem 3.4

**Theorem 3.8** Let  $(X, M, *)$  be a complete fuzzy metric space and let P and R be self-mappings of X. Let the P and R are owc.If there exists  $q \in (0,1)$  for all  $x,y \in X$  and  $t > 0$

$$M(Sx, Sy, qt) \geq \alpha M(Px, Py, t) + \beta \min\{M(Px, Py, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Sy, Py, t), M(Sx, Py, t)\} \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

For all  $x,y \in X$  where  $\alpha, \beta > 0, \alpha + \beta > 1$ . Then P and S have a unique common fixed point.

**Proof:** Let the pairs  $\{P,S\}$  be owc, so there are points  $x \in X$  such that  $Px = Sx$ . Suppose that exist another point  $y \in X$  for which  $Py = Sy$ . We claim that  $Sx = Sy$ . By inequality (8) We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(Sx, Sy, qt) &\geq \alpha M(Px, Py, t) + \beta \min\{M(Px, Py, t), M(Sx, Px, t), M(Sy, Py, t), M(Sx, Py, t)\} \\
 &= \alpha M(Sx, Sy, t) + \beta \min\{M(Sx, Sy, t), M(Sx, Sx, t), M(Sy, Sy, t), M(Sx, Sy, t)\} \\
 &= (\alpha + \beta) M(Sx, Sy, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

A contradiction, since  $(\alpha + \beta) > 1$ . Therefore  $Sx = Sy$ . Therefore  $Px = Py$  and Px is unique.

From lemma 2.8, P and S have a unique fixed point.

**Acknowledgement:** One of the author (Dr. R.K. B.) is thankful to MPCOST Bhopal for the project No 2556

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