

**Ume, Jeong Sheok; Lee, Byung Soo; Cho, Sung Jin**

**Some results on fixed point theorems for multivalued mappings in complete metric spaces.**

(English) [Zbl 1020.47048](#)

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Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space, then a function  $p : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is called a  $w$ -distance on  $X$  [*O. Kada, T. Suzuki and W. Takahashi*, *Math. Jap.* 44, 381-391 (1996; [Zbl 0897.54029](#))] if: (1)  $p(x, z) \leq p(x, y) + p(y, z)$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ ; (2) for any  $x \in X$ ,  $p(x, \cdot) : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is lower semicontinuous; (3) for any  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that  $p(z, x) \leq \delta$  and  $p(z, y) \leq \delta$  imply  $d(x, y) \leq \varepsilon$ . For any  $x \in X$  and  $A \subset X$  we denote by  $p(x, A) = \{\inf p(x, y) : y \in A\}$  and by  $p(A, x) = \inf\{p(y, x) : y \in A\}$  and  $CB_p(X) = \{A \mid A \text{ is a nonempty closed subset of } X \text{ and } \sup_{x, y \in A} p(x, y)\} < \infty$ .

Recently, *J.-S. Ume* [*J. Math. Anal. Appl.* 225, 630-640 (1998; [Zbl 0917.54047](#))] improved some fixed points theorem in a complete metric space using the concept of  $w$ -distance. In the paper under review the authors, using this concept, prove some common fixed point theorems for two multivalued mappings  $S$  and  $T$  in a complete metric space.

The main result of this paper is the following theorem: Let  $X$  be a complete metric space with a metric  $d$  and let  $p$  be a  $w$ -distance on  $X$ . Suppose that  $S$  and  $T$  are two mappings of  $X$  into  $CB_p(X)$  and  $f : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is a mapping such that  $\max\{p(u_1, u_2), p(v_1, v_2)\} \leq qf(x, y)$  for all nonempty subsets  $A, B$  of  $X$ ,  $u_1 \in SA$ ,  $u_2 \in S^2A$ ,  $v_1 \in TB$ ,  $v_2 \in T^2B$ ,  $x \in A$ ,  $y \in B$ , and some  $q \in [0, 1]$  with  $\sup\{\sup(f(x, y)/\min[p(x, SA), p(y, TB)] : x \in A, y \in B) : A, B \subset X\} < 1/q$ ,  $\inf\{p(y, u) + p(x, Sx) + p(y, Ty) : x, y \in X\} > 0$ , for every  $u \in X$  with  $u \in Su$  or  $u \notin Tu$ , where  $SA$  means  $\cup\{Sa : a \in A\}$ . Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a common fixed point.

Reviewer: [V.Popa \(Bacau\)](#)

**MSC:**

[47H10](#) Fixed-point theorems

[54H25](#) Fixed-point and coincidence theorems (topological aspects)

[47H04](#) Set-valued operators

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**Keywords:**

$w$ -distance; common fixed point theorems; multivalued mappings; complete metric space

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