Bol. Soc. Paran. Mat.
©SPM –ISSN-2175-1188 on line
SPM: www.spm.uem.br/bspm

(3s.) v. ???? (??) : 1–7.
ISSN-0037-8712 in press
doi:10.5269/bspm.63276

A Generalized Fixed Point Theorem in Fuzzy $b-$Metric Spaces and Applications

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, we are interested to prove a general fixed point theorem for a mapping in fuzzy $b-$metric spaces. The results in this paper generalize the Banach fixed point theorem in fuzzy $b-$metric spaces. To show the significance of our result an application is presented to establish the existence of a solution for an integral equation.

Key Words: s-nondecreasing, fuzzy $b-$metric space, t-norm, fixed point.

Contents

1. Introduction

The concept of fuzzy sets was introduced initially by Zadeh [22] in 1965. A fuzzy set M in X is a function with domain X and values in $[0,1]$. The notion of fuzzy maps was introduced by Heilpern [10] where some fixed point theorems for fuzzy maps are also established.

In 1975, Kramosil and Michalek [11] initiated the idea of a fuzzy distance between two elements of a nonempty set by using the concepts of a fuzzy set and a t-norm.

A binary operation $T : [0,1] \times [0,1] \to [0,1]$ is a continuous t-norm, if it satisfies the following conditions :
i) T is continuous, associative and commutative.
ii) $T(a,1) = a$ for all $a \in [0,1]$.
iii) for all $a,b,c,d \in [0,1]$ if $a \leq c$ and $b \leq d$ then $T(a,b) \leq T(c,d)$.

Typical examples of a continuous t-norm are $T_p(a,b) = a.b$, $T_{min}(a,b) = \min\{a,b\}$ and $T_L(a,b) = \max\{a+b–1,0\}$. George and Veeramani [7] generalized the concept of fuzzy metric spaces introduced by Kramosil and Michalek [11]. Given a non empty set X, and T is a continuous t-norm, the 3-tuple (X,M,T) is said to be a fuzzy metric space [7],[8] if M is a fuzzy set on $X \times X \times (0,\infty)$ satisfying the following conditions for all $x,y,z \in X$ $t,u > 0$:

$$\begin{cases} 1) \quad M(x,y,t) > 0, \\ 2) \quad M(x,y,t) = M(y,x,t) = 1 \iff x = y, \\ 3) \quad M(x,z,t+u) \geq T(M(x,y,t), M(y,z,u)), \\ 4) \quad M(x,y,.) \quad (0,\infty) \to [0,1] \text{is left continuous function.} \end{cases}$$

The study of fixed point theory in metric spaces has several applications in mathematics, especially in solving differential and integral equations. In 1989, Bakhtin [3] introduced a new class of generalized metric space called b-metric space which has been studied by many authors. For example, see ([1]- [2], [4]- [5], [12]). The relation between b-metric and fuzzy metric spaces is considered in [9]. On the other hand, in [20] the notion of a fuzzy b-metric space was introduced, where the triangle inequality is replaced by $M(x,z,s(t+u)) \geq T(M(x,y,t), M(y,z,u))$ with $s \geq 1$.

In this paper, we prove the existence and uniqueness of a fixed point in fuzzy b-metric spaces. To show the significance of our result an application is presented to establish the existence and uniqueness of solution for an integral equation.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification:* 54H25, 47H10.
Submitted April 15, 2022. Published July 27, 2022

Definition 1.1. *[20] A 3-tuple (X, M, T) is called a fuzzy $b-$metric space if X is an arbitrary nonempty set, T is a continuous t-norm, and M is a fuzzy set on $X \times X \times (0, \infty)$ satisfying the following conditions for all $x, y, z \in X$, $t, u > 0$ and a given real number $s \geq 1$:*

(b_1) $M(x, y, t) > 0$,

(b_2) $M(x, y, t) = 1 \Longleftrightarrow x = y$,

(b_3) $M(x, y, t) = M(y, x, t)$,

(b_4) $M(x, z, s(t + u)) \geq T(M(x, y, t), M(y, z, u))$,

(b_5) $M(x, y, .) : (0, \infty) \to [0, 1]$ *is continuous.*

Remark 1.2. *In this paper we will further use a fuzzy b-metric space in the sense of Definition 1.1 with additional condition $\lim_{t\to\infty} M(x, y, t) = 1$.*

Note that every fuzzy metric space is a fuzzy $b-$metric space with $s = 1$. But the converse need not be true as is shown in the following example.

Example 1.3. *[6] Let $X = \mathbb{R}$, $M(x, y, t) = e^{-\frac{|x-y|^p}{t}}$, where $p > 1$ is a real number, and $T(a, b) = a.b$ for all $a, b \in [0, 1]$. Then (X, M, T) is a fuzzy b-metric space with $s = 2^{p-1}$.*

Definition 1.4. *[6] A function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is called $s-$nondecreasing, if $x > sy$ implies $fx \geq fy$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Lemma 1.5. *[6] Let (X, M, T) be a fuzzy b-metric space with constant s. Then $M(x, y, t)$ is $s-$non-decreasing with respect to t, for all $x, y \in X$. Also,*

$$M(x, y, s^n t) \geq M(x, y, t), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We recall the notions of convergence and completeness in a fuzzy b-metric space.

Definition 1.6 ([20], [21])**.** .

(i) A sequence (x_n) converges to x if $M(x_n, x, t) \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$ for each $t > 0$. In this case, we write $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x$.

(ii) A sequence (x_n) is called a Cauchy sequence if for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $t > 0$, there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $M(x_n, x_m, t) > 1 - \varepsilon$ for all $n, m \geq n_0$.

(iii) The fuzzy b-metric space (X, M, T) is said to be complete if every Cauchy sequence is convergent.

Lemma 1.7 ([20], [21])**.** *In a fuzzy $b-$metric space (X, M, T) we have*

(i) If a sequence (x_n) in X converges to x, then x is unique.

(ii) If a sequence (x_n) in X converges to x, then it is a Cauchy sequence.

Lemma 1.8. *[19] If for some $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ and $x, y \in X$,*

$$M(x, y, t) \geq M\left(x, y, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right), \quad \forall t > 0,$$

then $x = y$.

Lemma 1.9. *[19] Let (x_n) be a sequence in a fuzzy b-metric space (X, M, T) with constant s. Suppose that there exists $\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{s})$ such that*

$$M(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) \geq M\left(x_{n-1}, x_n, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right), \qquad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},\ \forall t > 0,$$

and there exist $x_0, x_1 \in X$ and $\upsilon \in (0, 1)$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} T_{i=n}^{\infty} M(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{\upsilon^i}) = 1, \quad t > 0$. Then (x_n) is a Cauchy sequence.

2. Main results

In this section, we demonstrate the Lemma 1.9 [19], with $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{2s}[$ and neglect the condition "$\upsilon \in (0,1)$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} T_{i=n}^{\infty} M(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{\upsilon^i}) = 1, \quad t > 0$." As an application we demonstrate a result of existence and uniqueness for a fixed point.

Lemma 2.1. *Let (x_n) be a sequence in a fuzzy b-metric space (X, M, T) with constant s. Suppose that there exists $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{2s}[$ such that*

$$M(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) \geq M\left(x_{n-1}, x_n, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right), \qquad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*,\ \forall t > 0.$$

Then (x_n) is a Cauchy sequence.

Proof.
We have

$$M(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) \geq M\left(x_{n-1}, x_n, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right), \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}^*,\ t > 0,$$

consequently for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ we get

$$M(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) \geq M\left(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{\lambda^n}\right), \qquad t > 0. \tag{2.1}$$

Therefore, for any $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} M(x_n, x_{n+m}, t) &\geq T\left(M\left(x_n, x_{n+1}, \frac{t}{2s}\right), M\left(x_{n+1}, x_{n+m}, \frac{t}{2s}\right)\right) \\ &\geq T\left(M\left(x_n, x_{n+1}, \frac{t}{2s}\right), T\left(M\left(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \frac{t}{(2s)^2}\right), M\left(x_{n+2}, x_{n+m}, \frac{t}{(2s)^2}\right)\right)\right) \\ &. \\ &. \\ &. \\ &\geq T\left(\begin{array}{c} M\left(x_n, x_{n+1}, \frac{t}{2s}\right), T(M(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \frac{t}{(2s)^2}), ..., \\ T(M(x_{n+m-2}, x_{n+m-1}, \frac{t}{(2s)^{m-1}}), M(x_{n+m-1}, x_{n+m}, \frac{t}{(2s)^{m-1}}))...) \end{array}\right). \end{aligned}$$

So, by (2.1) we get

$$M(x_n, x_{n+m}, t) \geq T\left(\begin{array}{c} M\left(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{2s\lambda^n}\right), T(M(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{(2s)^2\lambda^{n+1}}), ..., \\ T(M(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{(2\lambda s)^{m-1}\lambda^{n-1}}), M(x_0, x_1, \frac{t}{(2\lambda s)^{m-1}\lambda^n}))...) \end{array}\right).$$

Letting $n \to \infty$ we obtain

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} M(x_n, x_{n+m}, t) \geq T(1, T(1, ..., T(1,1))...) = 1, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}^*, t > 0.$$

From where $\lim_{n\to\infty} M(x_n, x_{n+m}, t) = 1$, for $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Then (x_n) is a Cauchy sequence.

Theorem 2.2. *Let (X, M, T) be a complete fuzzy b-metric space with constant s, and let $f : X \longrightarrow X$. Suppose that there exists $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{2s}[$ such that*

$$M(fx, fy, t) \geq M\left(x, y, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right), \tag{2.2}$$

for all $x, y \in X$, $t > 0$. Then f has a unique fixed point in X.

Proof.

Existence.
Let $x_0 \in X$, define the sequence (x_n) of elements from X such that $x_{n+1} = fx_n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. According to (2.2), with $x = x_{n-1}$ and $y = x_n$ we have

$$M\left(fx_{n-1}, fx_n, t\right) \geq M\left(x_{n-1}, x_n, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right).$$

This implies

$$M\left(x_n, x_{n+1}, t\right) \geq M\left(x_{n-1}, x_n, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right), \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}^*,\ t > 0. \tag{2.3}$$

By Lemma 2.1 we deduce that (x_n) is a Cauchy sequence. Since (X, M, T) is complete, hence there exists $x \in X$ such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x \text{ and } \lim_{n\to\infty} M(x, x_n, t) = 1, \quad t > 0.$$

Next we show that $x = fx$, indeed, by (2.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} M\left(fx, x, t\right) &\geq T\left(M\left(fx, x_n, \frac{t}{2s}\right), M\left(x_n, x, \frac{t}{2s}\right)\right) \\ &\geq T\left(M\left(fx, fx_{n-1}, \frac{t}{2s}\right), M\left(x_n, x, \frac{t}{2s}\right)\right) \\ &\geq T\left(M\left(x, x_{n-1}, \frac{t}{2\lambda s}\right), M\left(x_n, x, \frac{t}{2s}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

letting $n \to \infty$ we obtain

$$M\left(fx, x, t\right) \geq T\left(1, 1\right) = 1$$

thus $fx = x$.

Unicity.
Suppose that there exists $y \in X$ another fixed point of f, then by (2.2) we have

$$M\left(fx, fy, t\right) \geq M\left(x, y, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right).$$

Then

$$M\left(x, y, t\right) \geq M\left(x, y, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right).$$

So, by Lemma 1.8 we have $x = y$.

As a consequence of Theorem 2.2 we obtain Theorem 2.4 [19].

3. Application

Let $X = C([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ be the set of real continuous functions defined on $[a, b]$, and $T(c, d) = c.d$ for all $c, d \in [0, 1]$ and let (X, M, T) a complete fuzzy $b-$metric space with $s = 2$ and fuzzy $b-$metric

$$M(x, y, t) = e^{-\frac{\sup\limits_{u\in[a,b]} |x(u)-y(u)|^2}{t}}, \quad x, y \in X,\ t > 0.$$

Consider the following integral equation

$$x(u) = g(u) + \int_a^b G(u, v) f(v, x(v)) dv, \quad u \in [a, b], \tag{3.1}$$

where $f : [a, b] \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function, $g : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $G : [a, b] \times [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ are two functions such that $G(u, .) \in L^1([a, b])$ for all $u \in [a, b]$.

Consider the operator F: $X \longrightarrow X$ defined by

$$Fx(u) = g(u) + \int_a^b G(u, v)f(v, x(v))dv, \quad u \in [a, b]. \tag{3.2}$$

Theorem 3.1. *Suppose that the following conditions are satisfied:*
(H_1) *There exists $\theta \in (0, +\infty)$ such that*

$$| f(v, x(v)) - f(v, y(v)) | \leq \theta \ | x(v) - y(v) | \quad \forall x, y \in X, \quad \forall v \in [a, b].$$

(H_2) *There exists $\lambda \in]0, \frac{1}{4}[$, such that*

$$\sup_{u\in[a,b]} \int_a^b G(u, v)dv \leq \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\theta}.$$

Then the integral equation (3.1) has a unique solution in X.

Proof.

It is clear that any fixed point of (3.2) is a solution of (3.1). By conditions (H_1) and (H_2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{u\in[a,b]} |Fx(u) - Fy(u)|^2 &= \sup_{u\in[a,b]} \left| \int_a^b G(u, v)f(v, x(v))dv - \int_a^b G(u, v)f(v, y(v))dv \right|^2 \\
&= \sup_{u\in[a,b]} \left| \int_a^b G(u, v)[f(v, x(v)) - f(v, y(v))]dv \right|^2 \\
&\leq \sup_{u\in[a,b]} \left(\int_a^b G(u, v)\theta \, |x(v) - y(v)| \, dv \right)^2 \\
&\leq \theta^2 \sup_{u\in[a,b]} |x(u) - y(u)|^2 \times \left(\sup_{u\in[a,b]} \int_a^b G(u, v))dv \right)^2 \\
&\leq \lambda \sup_{u\in[a,b]} |x(u) - y(u)|^2 .
\end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$e^{-\frac{\sup_{u\in[a,b]} |Fx(u)-Fy(u)|^2}{t}} \geq e^{\frac{-\lambda \sup_{u\in[a,b]} |x(u)-y(u)|^2}{t}}, \quad x, y \in X, \ t > 0.$$

Therefore

$$M (Fx, Fy, t) \quad \geq \quad M \left(x, y, \frac{t}{\lambda} \right) \quad x, y \in X, \ t > 0.$$

Then all conditions of Theorem 2.2 are satisfied, so the operator F has a unique fixed point, that is the integral equation has a unique solution in X.

Example 3.2. *The following integral equation has a solution in $X = (C[1, e], \mathbb{R})$.*

$$x(u) = \frac{1}{1 + u^2} + \sqrt{\alpha} \int_1^e \frac{\ln(u.v)}{e} x(v)dv, \quad u \in [1, e], \quad 0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{4}. \tag{3.3}$$

Proof.

Let $F\colon X \longrightarrow X$ defined by

$$Fx(u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2} + \sqrt{\alpha}\int_1^e \frac{\ln(u.v)}{e}x(v)dv, \quad u \in [1,e], \quad 0<\alpha<\frac{1}{4}.$$

By specifying $G(u,v) = \sqrt{\alpha}\dfrac{\ln(u.v)}{e}$, $\quad f(v,x) = x$ and $\quad g(u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$ in Theorem 3.1, we get :
(1) For all $x(.), y(.) \in X$, it is clear that the condition (H_1) in Theorem 3.1 is satisfied with $\theta = 1$.
(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{u\in[1,e]}\int_1^e \sqrt{\alpha}\frac{\ln(u.v)}{e}dv &= \frac{1}{e}\sqrt{\alpha}\sup_{u\in[1,e]}\int_1^e (\ln(v)+\ln(u))dv \\
&= \frac{1}{e}\sqrt{\alpha}\sup_{u\in[1,e]}\left[v\ln(v) - v + v\ln(u)\right]_1^e \\
&= \frac{1}{e}\sqrt{\alpha}\sup_{u\in[1,e]}\left(\ln(u)(e-1)+1\right) \\
&= \sqrt{\alpha} \le \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\theta}, \quad \lambda \in \left[\alpha, \frac{1}{4}\right[, \quad \theta = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, all conditions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied, hence the mapping F has a fixed point in X, which is a solution to the integral equation (3.3).

Acknowledgement. The authors would like to thank referee sincerely for very helpful comments improving the paper.

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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