



Derivation of Fixed-Point Theorem Using Expansive Mapping Approach

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/ARJOM/2023/v19i8692

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/100080>

Original Research Article

Received: 27/03/2023

Accepted: 29/05/2023

Published: 07/06/2023

Abstract

Application of Fixed-Point Theorem has tremendously increased in different areas of interest and research. Fixed Point Theorem presents that if $T: X \rightarrow X$ is a contraction mapping on a complete metric space (X, d) then there exists a unique fixed point in X . A lot has been done on application of contraction mapping in Fixed Point Theorem on metric spaces such as Cantor set with the contraction constant of $\frac{1}{3}$, the Sierpinski triangle also with contraction constant of $\frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, a mapping $T: X \rightarrow X$ on (X, d) such that $\forall x, y \in X: d(Tx, Ty) \geq d(x, y)$ is called an expansive mapping. There are various types of expansive mappings such as; isometry expansive mapping, proper/strict expansive mapping and anti-contraction expansive mapping. From the available literature, Fixed Point Theorem has been derived using contraction mapping approach. In this paper, we establish that it is also possible to derive Fixed Point Theorem using expansive mapping approach.

Keywords: Fixed point theorem; expansive mapping; contractive mapping.

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Asian Res. J. Math., vol. 19, no. 8, pp. 103-107, 2023

1. Introduction

Fixed Point Theorem has been derived using the concept of contractive mapping and its properties, our interest in this paper is to provide an alternative approach in the derivation of the same Theorem using the concept of expansive mapping. In this section, we first present basic definitions that are essential in achieving our results.

Definition 1.1 Expansive mapping (Mustafa and Sims [1]).

Let (S, l) be a metric space. A mapping $R: S \rightarrow S$ on (S, l) such that $\forall x, y \in S: l(R_x, R_y) \geq l(x, y)$ is called an expansive mapping.

The following result is a consequence of the definition of expansive mapping.

1.1 Types of expansive mappings

- I. An expansion $R: S \rightarrow S$ such that $\forall x, y \in S: l(R_x, R_y) = l(x, y)$ is called an isometry, which is the weakest form of expansive mappings.
- II. An expansion $R: S \rightarrow S$ such that $\forall x, y \in S x \neq y: l(R_x, R_y) > l(x, y)$ is called a strict/proper expansion
- III. An expansion $R: S \rightarrow S$ such that $\exists E > 1 \forall x, y \in S: l(R_x, R_y) \geq El(x, y)$ is called an anti-contraction expansion constant E.

Strict expansion can be anti-contraction expansion but the converse is not true.

Yeilkaya and Aydin [2] gave a good account and in depth analysis of expansive mapping, efforts can be directed towards the existence of fixed point in expansive mappings.

The aim here is to review the expansive mappings and its properties. As this question on expansive mappings is too general since we have different spaces, the following two properties are necessary;

- a) Does the fixed point exist under expansive mapping?
- b) If the fixed point exists, is it unique?

The goal here is to present the recent results in trying to answer the above questions. The key idea is to combine the iteration property and expansive mapping properties with an aim of achieving the results.

Definition 1.2 Contraction (Ahmed [3]) Let $R: S \rightarrow S$ be a contraction mapping on a complete metric space (S, l) , then there is exactly one solution $x \in S$.

1.2 Types of contractive mappings

Abbas, M., and Rhoades, B. E. [4] presented the following types of contractive mapping, which are useful in achieving main results.

- I. A mapping $R: S \rightarrow S$ such that $\forall x, y \in S: l(x, y) = l(R_x, R_y)$ is an isometry mapping since they preserve the isometric distance. This case the object distance is equal to the image distance.
- II. A mapping $R: S \rightarrow S$ such that $\exists x, y \in S x \neq y: l(R_x, R_y) < l(x, y)$ is called a proper/strict contraction.

Remark: The main aim is to show that it is possible to extend the results of contraction mapping and utilize it in expansive mapping so as to achieve the main results of this study.

2 Fixed-Point Theorem under Expansive Mapping Approach

Recall the definition of fixed-point iteration and expansion mapping that are also useful in achieving the results.

Definition 1.3 Expansion (Huang and Wen, [5])

Let (S, l) be a complete metric space. If $R: S \rightarrow S$ is an onto mapping and \exists a constant $k > 1$ such that $l(R_x, R_y) \geq k l(x, y)$ for each $x, y \in S$. Then R has a unique fixed point.

Definition 1.4 (Fixed-point iteration (Shahi, et al. [6]).

Let f be a function defined on \mathbb{R} and a point x_0 in the domain of f , the fixed-point iteration is $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ which yields the sequence x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots which converges to x

Definition 1.5. Isometry (Shahi P. et al, [6]) An expansion $T: X \rightarrow X$ such that $\forall x, y \in X, x \neq y: d(Tx, Ty) = d(x, y)$ which is the weakest form of expansive mappings [7].

Definition 1.6 Proper/strict expansion (Park and Rhoades, [8]) An expansion $T: X \rightarrow X$ such that $\exists x, y \in X, x \neq y: d(Tx, Ty) > d(x, y)$.

Definition 1.7 Anti-contraction mapping (Sessa, S. [8]) An expansion $T: X \rightarrow X$ such that $\exists E > 1 \forall x, y \in X: d(Tx, Ty) \geq E d(x, y)$ with expansion constant E .

By utilizing the definitions above then the main aim is to determining the existence of unique fixed point under expansive mapping, the following are the main results;

3 Main Results

Lemma 2.1(Sahin and Telci, [9])

Let H be a Hilbert space and let $T: H \rightarrow H$ be a continuous map, which is expansive.

Consider the mapping $\|T_x - T_y\| \geq \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in H$ and $T\theta = \theta$, where θ is a neighborhood of the origin. Does T map H onto H ?

Let $T_x = p$ for every $p \in H$, thus, if we consider hT instead of T without loss of generality, we may assume T is expansive mapping with constant $h > 1$; that is, $\|T_x - T_y\| \geq h \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in H$.

The lemma above tries to apply the restricted expansive mapping on Hilbert spaces.

Theorem 2.2 (Suantai et al, [10])

Let $T: E \rightarrow E$ be either a contraction or an expansion with constant $h > 1$. If $T(E) = E$ then $(1 - T)(E) = E$ furthermore, if T is an expansion with constant $h > 2$, then $(1 - T)(E) = E$ implies $T(E) = E$. Assume T is an expansion for $y \in E$ and define $T_y: E \rightarrow E$ by $T_yx = T_x + y$, then T_y maps E onto itself for $h > 2$, let $S = 1 - T$ then $\|S_x - S_y\| \|T_x - T_y\| \|x - y\| \geq (h-1) \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in E$, thus S is expansive since $h - 1 > 1$.

Theorem 2.1

Let $R: S \rightarrow S$ be an anti-contraction expansive mapping on a complete metric space S and R is onto. Then R has a fixed point in S .

Proof

Let $x_0 \in S$, since R is bijective (inverse exist), then \exists an element x_1 satisfying $x_1 \in R^{-1}(x_0)$. By the same way, construct a sequence $x_n \in R^{-1}(x_{n-1})$ where $(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ here the concept of iteration as $S_n = R(S_{n-1})$ is applied.

If $x_{m-1} = x_m$ for some m , then x_m is a fixed point of R , suppose $x_n \neq x_{n-1}$ for every n . So,

From iteration $S_n = R(S_{n-1})$ it implies;

$$l(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) = l(R(x_n), R(x_{n+1}))$$

Since this is an expansive mapping then

$$l(R(x_n), R(x_{n+1})) \geq kl(x_n, x_{n+1}) \text{ Where } k > 1 \text{ is expansive constant}$$

$$l(x_n, x_{n+1}) \leq \frac{1}{k} l(R_{n-1}, Rx_n) \leq \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^n l(x_0, x_1)$$

According to triangular property that is $\{d(a, c) \leq d(a, b) + d(b, c)\}$ then ;

$$l(x_n, x_{n+m}) \leq l(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \dots + l(x_{n+m-1}, x_{n+m}) \leq$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{n+1} l(x_0, x_1) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{n+m} l(x_0, x_1)$$

Since this will form a geometric series with the common ratio $\frac{1}{k}$ and the first term as $\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2$ then;

$$\leq \frac{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{k}} l_N(x_0, x_1)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$, be arbitrary since $k \in \mathbb{N}$, find a large $N \in \mathbb{N}$ so that

$$k^N > \frac{\varepsilon(1 - \frac{1}{k})}{l(x_1, x_0)}$$

Therefore, by choosing m and n greater than N write as :

$$l(x_m, x_n) \leq K^n l(x_1, x_0) \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{K}}\right) < \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon(1 - \frac{1}{K})}{l(x_1, x_0)} l(x_1, x_0) \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{K}}\right) \right\} = \varepsilon$$

Based on the above it shows that the sequence $\{S_n\}$ is Cauchy since every point on it converges to a limit on S . Since (S, l) is complete then the limit $x^* \in S$ exist, by utilizing the definition of completeness. Moreover, x^* must be a fixed point of R

$$x^* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(x_{n-1}) = R(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n-1}) = R(x^*)$$

Since R is bijective then continuity is assured since the inverse exist cannot have more than one fixed point in (S, l) since it is onto and one to one. Taking any pair of distinct points p_1 and p_2 as their fixed point will end up contradicting the expansion of R . Such that;

$$l\{R(p_1), R(p_2)\} = l(p_1, p_2) < kl(p_1, p_2)$$

It then follows that the points p_1 and p_2 must not be distinct, that is $p_1 = p_2$. Hence R has a unique fixed point.

4 Conclusion

We have established that unique fixed point also exists in a metric space under restricted expansive mapping, hence a concurrence with that under contraction mapping. Since Fixed Point Theorem has had several applications under contraction mapping such as in determination of Cantor set and Sierpinski triangle, for further research, efforts can be directed into establishing whether similar applications can be achieved through utilization of expansive mappings.

Competing Interests

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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