

## COMPABILITY AND CONTRACTION MAPPINGS IN HILBERT SPACE

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**Abstract:** In the present paper, I prove the existence of common fixed point and contraction mapping in Hilbert spaces by iterates.

**Keywords and Phrases:** Hilbert space, common fixed point, Contraction, Cauchy sequence.

**AMS Subject classification:** Primary 47H10, Secondary 54H25

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years some fixed points of various type of compability mapping in Hilbert space were obtained by Browder[1], Browder and Petryshyn[2], Hicks and Huffman [3], Jungck[4].

### 2. PRELIMINARIES

**2.1 NORM :** A norm on  $X$  is a real-valued function  $\|\cdot\| : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined on  $X$  such that for any  $x, y \in X$  and for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$

(a)  $\|x\| = 0$  if and only if  $x = 0$

(b)  $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

(c)  $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$

**2.2 NORMED LINEAR SPACE :** It is a pair  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  consisting of a linear space  $X$  and a norm  $\|\cdot\|$ . We shall abbreviate normed linear space as nls.

**2.3 CAUCHY SEQUENCE :** A Sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in a nls  $X$  is a Cauchy sequence if for any given  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exist  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\|x_m - x_n\| < \varepsilon$  for  $m, n \geq n_0$

**2.4 CONVERGENCE CONDITION IN NLS :** A sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in a nls  $X$  is said to be Convergent to  $x \in X$  if for any given  $\varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\|x_n - x\| < \varepsilon$  for  $n \geq n_0$

**2.5 COMPLETENESS :** A nls  $X$  is said to be complete if for every Cauchy Sequence in  $X$  converges to an element of  $X$ .

**2.6 BANACH SPACE :** A Banach Space  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  is a complete nls.

**2.7 INNER PRODUCT SPACE:** Let  $X$  be a linear space over the scalar field  $\mathbb{C}$  of complex numbers. An inner product on  $X$  is a function  $(\cdot, \cdot) : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  which satisfies the following conditions

(a)  $(x, y) = \overline{(y, x)}$  for  $x, y \in X$

(b)  $(\lambda x + \mu y, z) = \lambda (x, z) + \mu (y, z)$  for  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}, x, y, z \in X$

(c)  $(x, x) \geq 0; (x, x) = 0$  iff  $x = 0$

**2.8 LAW OF PARALLELOGRAM:** If  $x$  and  $y$  are any two elements of an inner product space  $X$  then  $\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2 = 2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2$

$X$  is nearly equal  $y$  then  $\|x+y\|^2 = 2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2$

**2.9 HILBERT SPACE:** An infinite dimensional inner product space which is complete for the norm induced by the inner product is called Hilbert Space.

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

**Theorem:** Let  $C$  be a closed subset of a Hilbert space  $H$ .  $A, B, S, T : C \rightarrow C$  are contractive and continuous map of  $C$ , then  $A, B, S, T$  converges to  $p$ . If  $A, B, S, T$  satisfying the following condition

$$\|Tx - Sy\|^2 \leq a\|Sy - Ax\|^2 + b\|x - Tx\|^2 + c\|x - Ty\|^2 + d\|y - By\|^2 + e\|Sx - By\|^2$$

Then  $A, B, S, T$  have a common fixed point  $p$  if  $a+b+3c+d+e < 1$ .

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Proof of theorem:**

Consider  $x = x_n$  and  $y = x_{n+1}$  then

$$\|Tx_n - Sx_{n+1}\|^2 \leq a\|Sx_{n+1} - Ax_n\|^2 + b\|x_n - Tx_n\|^2 + c\|x_n - Tx_{n+1}\|^2 + d\|x_{n+1} - Bx_{n+1}\|^2 + e\|Sx_n - Bx_{n+1}\|^2$$

Also suppose that

$$Tx_n = Ax_n = Bx_n = Sx_n = x_{n+1} \text{ and}$$

$$Q_{n+1} = \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2$$

Then above reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 &\leq a \|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}\|^2 + b \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \\ + c \|x_n - x_{n+2}\|^2 + d \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 + e \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 \\ \Rightarrow \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 &\leq a \|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}\|^2 + b \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \\ + 2c \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} + 2c \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 + d \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 + e \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 \\ \Rightarrow Q_{n+1} = a Q_{n+1} + b Q_n + 2c Q_n + 2c Q_{n+1} \\ + d Q_{n+1} + e Q_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-a-2c-d-e) Q_{n+1} = (b+2c) Q_n$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} = \frac{b+2c}{1-a-2c-d-e} Q_n$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} \leq k Q_n \text{ where } k = \frac{b+2c}{1-a-2c-d-e}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} \leq k^2 Q_{n-1}$$

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$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} \leq k^n Q_0$$

Here  $Q_0 = \|x_1 - x_0\|^2$  is a Cauchy sequence and also convergent, then it is easy to show that at the point  $p$ . Which is common fixed point of  $A, B, S, T$ , hence the theorem.

Also I claim that above is a compability of type(A)

$$\begin{aligned} \|TSx - SSy\|^2 &\leq a \|SSy - TAx\|^2 + b \|Tx - TSx\|^2 \\ + c \|Tx - TSy\|^2 + d \|Ty - SBy\|^2 + e \|SSx - TBy\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

When  $a+b+3c+d+e < 1$

Let  $Tx_n = Ax_n = Bx_n = Sx_n = x_{n+1}$  and

$$Q_n = \|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|^2 \text{ then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Q_{n+1} = a Q_{n+1} + b Q_n + 2c Q_n + 2c Q_{n+1} \\ + d Q_{n+1} + e Q_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} = \frac{b+2c}{1-a-2c-d-e} Q_n$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} < k Q_n \text{ where } k = \frac{b+2c}{1-a-2c-d-e}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{n+1} \leq k^n Q_0$$

Here  $Q_0 = \|x_1 - x_0\|^2$  is a Cauchy sequence and also convergent at the point  $p$ . It is easy to show that  $Tx_n = Ax_n = Bx_n = Sx_n = x_{n+1} = p$  at limit  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Therefore  $A, B, S, T$  has a common fixed point  $p$  and also I have proved that it is a compability of type(A), hence the theorem is completed.

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