

RENDICONTI *del* SEMINARIO MATEMATICO *della* UNIVERSITÀ DI PADOVA

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Rendiconti del Seminario Matematico della Università di Padova,
tome 56 (1976), p. 265-266

[<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=RSMUP_1976__56__265_0>](http://www.numdam.org/item?id=RSMUP_1976__56__265_0)

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A Common Fixed Point Theorem.

B. E. RHOADES (*)

In this note we establish the following fixed point theorem, which is a generalization of that of Iseki [1].

THEOREM. Let X be a metric space with two metrics $\bar{d}$ and δ satisfying the following conditions:

- 1) $\bar{d}(x, y) \leq \delta(x, y)$ for each $x, y \in X$,
- 2) X is complete with respect to $\bar{d}$,

3) $f, g: X \rightarrow X$, each continuous with respect to $\bar{d}$ and satisfying the following contractive condition: there exists a real number h $0 < h < 1$ such that, for each $x, y \in X$,

$$\delta(f(x), g(y)) \leq h \max \{ \delta(x, y), \delta(x, f(x)), \delta(y, g(y)), \\ [\delta(x, g(y)) + \delta(y, f(x))]/2 \}.$$

Then f and g have a unique common fixed point.

PROOF. Let $x_0 \in X$ and define the sequence $\{x_n\}$ by

$$x_1 = f(x_0), \quad x_2 = g(x_1), \dots, x_{2n} = g(x_{2n-1}), \quad x_{2n+1} = f(x_{2n}), \dots$$

As in the proof of Theorem 14 of [2], one can show that, for $m > n$, $\delta(x_m, x_n) \leq h^{2n} r(x_0)(1 - h)^{-1}$, where $r(x_0) = \max\{\delta(x_0, x_1), \delta(x_1, x_2)\}$.

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Therefore $d(xh, x_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ so that $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy, hence convergent. Call the limit z . Since f and g are continuous with respect to the metric d it then follows that z is a common fixed point.

Suppose w is also a common fixed point. Using (3), $\delta(z, w) \leq h\delta(z, w)$, which implies $z = w$.

REFERENCES

- [1] K. ISEKI, *A Common Fixed Point Theorem*, Rend. Sem. Mat. Padova, **53** (1975), pp. 13-14.
- [2] B. E. RHOADES, *A Comparison of Various Definitions of Contractive Mappings*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 226 (1977) pp. 257-290.

Manoscritto pervenuto in Redazione il 19 Gennaio 1977.